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His Name

# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. X. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1857. NO. 80

### Calendar.

#### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS

Day & Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Feb. 22	Quinquages. 8 Gen. 29 Luke 11	Epist. 12 Gal. 6
M. 23	Heut. 3	6 Deut. 4
T. 24	St. Math. 19 Wisdow 19	7 Eccas. 1 Eph. 1
W. 25	Ash-Wednes. 1 Deut. 5	8 Deut. 6
T. 26		9
F. 27		10
S. 28		11

\* The Athanasian Creed to be used.  
† Proper Psalms--Morning, 6, 52, 57. Even. 103, 130, 143. The Communion Service to be used on this day. See ver. 20

### Poetry.

"God requireth that which is past."--Leviticus. iii. 15.

PENANCE my hours are numbered now,  
And life's remaining sands are few;  
Still o'er the past my tears must flow,  
Sad the review!

From unrefreshing sleep I wake,  
And while in restless ease I sigh,  
A mournful retrospect I take  
Of days gone by.

How oft has morning's fragrant breeze,  
Whose breath I now no more inhale,  
Wafted the joys of health and ease  
On every gale.

But still I slept and still I woke,  
Thankless to Him who all bestowed,  
And never, or profanely spoke  
Of thee, great God!

A form of words, a heartless prayer,  
This was the homage paid to thee;  
Whose bounteous love, whose ceaseless care,  
Gave all to me.

I loved my friends, and was beloved;  
But still was all in all to me;  
Thy gifts were not for thee improved--  
I loved not thee!

And thus thy first and great command,  
If not despised, was disobeyed;  
Well may thy heavy chastening hand  
Make me afraid!

Well may I fear that, now in wrath,  
Thou wilt cut short life's brittle thread  
And close for me that narrow path  
I would not tread.

But mercy, mercy I implore  
Through Christ's atoning sacrifice,  
To Him, ere life's short days are o'er,  
I lift my eyes.

For poor lost sinners he was slain;  
For them he died--for them he lives,  
Hope kindles in my heart again;  
That hope he gives.

### Religious Miscellany.

THE REV. STEPHEN DOUGLASS,

WHOSE death in the midst of a singularly robust and energetic life we announced in the last number of *The Church Journal*, was a man of admirable good qualities, though of a kind that required familiar acquaintance to enable one to appreciate them thoroughly. His virtues had all the weight and worth, but lacked something of the ring and glitter of fine gold. He was a man of education, ability, and of a thoroughly kind heart. He was a man of sterling principle, moreover; but lacked the art, or the instinct, whichever it may be, of securing immediate popularity. He knew no path to men's hearts, but that of substantial good deeds--an excellent path, indeed, but somewhat slow and rough in an age of rapid travelling. It was consequently his lot, during a laborious ministry of sixteen years, to know chiefly the shady side of his profession.

So much was this the case, that after eight years of struggle, and toil, he became fully convinced, that to get even a scanty support for himself and a growing family, he must either subordinate his profession to some more gainful employment, or must serve himself to a system of most rigid, and what to any but an iron will would have proved a most intolerable system of self-denial. Under these circumstances, it is greatly to the credit of Mr. Douglass that he adhered to the patient exercise of his ministry. He made up his mind to work, as long

as work could be found, to keep out of debt, and to provide for his family, in case of his own death, by punctual payment of the annual premium on a life insurance. These three objects he managed to accomplish. He worked; he kept out of debt; he held on to his thoughtful provision for his family. If we were to tell our readers what it cost him sometimes to adhere to his honorable purpose, they would be more shocked, we fear, by the austerities he endured, than edified by the example of manly and christian self-denial.

About three years since, Mr. Douglass took in hand the Mission work in Jersey City--Trinity Chapel,--to which he devoted whatever remained to him of strength and zeal. He labored on the Free Church System, and on strictly missionary ground. In the congregation that he gathered, there was no wealth at all, and little promise of ability to support a married clergyman in any sort of comfort. To the credit of the Free Church system, he it said, however,--and statements have been made in some of the Daily Papers which require it to be said--that Mr. Douglass was better appreciated, and vastly better supported in this field of labor, than in any he had tried heretofore. His salary was, of course, not large. He had still to practise great self-denial--greater, perhaps, than the extent of it was not known sufficiently to his brother clergy. But he had the affections and the freewill offerings of his flock. In proportion to the means of those among whom he labored, and in comparison with what he had experienced in older and wealthier parishes, he had begun to be properly and almost liberally supported. His circumstances in fact were steadily improving. If he could have held on for a few years longer, we doubt not but he would have been in a position to give to his flock not only his earnest and zealous labors, but what is the best offering a clergyman can give, a mind free from harassing care, and entirely unembarrassed in the work of saving precious souls.

For this reward of his labors it has pleased God to substitute a higher and more enduring crown.--The overtasked laborer is often thus summoned to his rest before the evening comes. While the sun is still high in the heavens, the celestial watchers look down, and see the good ox drooping in the field. They come gladly to his help. They mercifully unyoke him in the midst of his unfinished furrow.--They lead him quietly away, and he quietly and religiously follows. In such wise our earnest and laborious brother departed to his rest. Whosoever shall be called to enter next upon his unfinished work, will find, we doubt not, that the plough he drew has struck deep into the subsoil of the best religious affections of a grateful and appreciative people.

We are writing a notice, not a eulogy; and will make no attempt, therefore, to sum up the excellencies of Mr. Douglass's character, though we believe them to have been both great and rare. Two remarks, however, we cannot help making, in connection with the painful and delicate subject of the privations, which most deserving and most laborious clergymen have often to submit to, for a lack of a sufficient remuneration for their willing, but self-denying labors.

In the first place, Mr. Douglass was a proof, that even in the deepest shade of the shady side of ministerial life, a faithful and high-toned Christian man can create, as it were, a sunshine peculiarly his own. We happen to know that in the midst of domestic straits, such as few men could have borne, Mr. Douglass managed to secure a very large amount of domestic happiness. And how could this be? Our answer is, that he taught his family, like himself, to be content with the Lord, for their portion. Life to them, as to him, was more than meat. The body, presented as a living sacrifice to God's service, was more than raiment. On the few occasions, in which he made known to others the extent of the self-denial he practised, it was to show, that a man could be happy himself, and could support a family in cheerful content, on less than many an unmarried man would deem necessary for food and raiment. In this respect, he was happier in what he had not, than most men are in what they have.

In the second place, the privations we have felt it

our duty to allude to in this notice,--more broadly, perhaps, than sensitive readers will consider consistent with delicacy and good taste,--are by no means uncommon among the clergy, and by no means confined to those who, as the saying is, "have mistaken their calling." In the Church's field there are doubtless many hard and stony lots. The calling to these is as true a calling, and in every way as divine as that are popularly considered more pleasant places. It requires, moreover, as good and true men to fill such places. This being the case, there ought to be more decided efforts than there are, on the part of wealthier parishes, to equalize in some measure the support given to the clergy. The abundance of one part of the field ought to be made to minister to the necessities of another. In Missionary labor especially,--and we believe there is no Missionary work so harassing as that which is undertaken by devotees men among the spiritually destitute parts of our own population,--the earnest laborer ought to be freed entirely, if possible, from pecuniary cares. We can only commend the subject, however, to the thoughtful consideration of our readers: we have not space at present to enlarge upon it.--*N. Y. Church Journal, Feb. 4.*

### THE LORD'S JEWELS.

Rabbi Meir sat during the whole of one Sabbath day in the public school and instructed the people. During his absence from his house his two sons died, both of them of uncommon beauty and enlightened in the law. His wife bore them to her bed-chamber laid them upon the marriage bed, spread a white covering over their bodies. In the evening Rabbi Meir came home. "Where are my two sons," he asked, "that I may give them my blessing." "They are gone to the school," was the answer. "I repeatedly looked round the school," he replied, "and I did not see them there." She reached to him a goblet, he praised the Lord at the going out of the Sabbath, drank, and again asked "Where are my sons, that, they, too, may drink of the cup of blessing?" "They will not be far off," she said, and placed food before him that he might eat. He was in a glad and genial mood, and when he had said grace after the meal, she thus addressed him: "Rabbi, with thy permission, I would fain propose to thee one question." "Ask it, then, my love," he replied. "A few days ago a person entrusted some jewels to my custody, and now he demands them again; should I give them back again?" "That is a question," said Rabbi Meir, "which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What, wouldst thou hesitate or be reluctant to restore to every one his own?" "No," she replied; "but yet I thought it best not to restore them without acquainting thee therewith." She then led him to the chamber, and stepping to the bed took the white coverings from their bodies. Ah, my sons! my sons! thus loudly lamented the father. My sons! my sons! the light of mine eyes, and the light of my understanding, I was your father, but ye were my teachers in the law." The mother turned away and wept bitterly. At length she took her husband by the hand and said, "Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that one should not be reluctant to restore that which was entrusted to our keeping? See, the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord."--*Episcopal Recorder.*

THE ROMAN CHURCH IN MEXICO.--It is stated that in a secret conclave held at Rome on the 15th of December, the state of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico, South America, and Switzerland, was taken into consideration; and an allocution since published by his Holiness on the subject clearly shows that the Papal influence is considerably less in these countries than in this. The Pope complains bitterly of the new government of Mexico, which has completely set aside the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and sequestered the property of the Church. We are told that the monastic establishments have refused to permit the "visitation" of the Bishops, and that some of them have, in open defiance of the canonical laws, sold part of their property. The permission given by the government to all sects publicly to practice their religious rights, is denounced as "an abominable measure, which is calculated to under-

mino the most holy Roman Catholic religion." After summing up the various backslidings of the Mexican government, his Holiness declares all the measures which it has taken against the authority of the Apostolic chair to be null and void. The Mexican statesmen are also reminded that the Church has the power severely to punish those persons who disobey her behests. That the behaviour of the majority of the South American States towards the Church does not give satisfaction, will be seen by the following address to the bishops:—"You will see, reverend brethren, that we must necessarily condemn and abhor the attempt of the civil power to overthrow all spiritual authority and discipline, and to insult the dignity and might of the Apostolic chair."

### News Department.

Extracts from Papers by the Steamer Europa.

ENGLAND.

#### THE CASE OF ALICIA RACE.

The case of Alicia Race was brought before Vice Chancellor Kindersley on Wednesday, by a petition praying for the appointment of some other guardian than her mother, and that the latter might be restrained from interfering with her education. The Court gave time to allow of the affidavits being answered, an undertaking being given that in the meantime the girl should not be removed out of the jurisdiction of the Court. The facts of the case are the same as those on which Lord Campbell gave judgment, as reported in last week's Postscript.—The girl, ten years and a half old, is the daughter of Lamond Race, late Sergeant of Marines, who was killed in action off Petropaulovski in 1854. In 1855 she had been placed in the asylum at Hampstead, and her brother John Race in the Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home at Chardstock, Dorset, by the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund. John Race had been removed from Chardstock by his mother; and she desired to remove her daughter from Hampstead, but it is urged that the daughter objects that her mother is a Roman Catholic; Sergeant Race was a Protestant; the little girl at Hampstead desired not "to go to the Roman Catholic school," not "to bow down nor pray to the Virgin Mary, or other images," for that would be, she said, "disobeying Jesus." She said to her mother—"Mother, I can't go; I will not go." She desired "to remain under Protestant teaching." As, however, "the gentleman" who had promised "to get a school for the boy," said he could "not take one without the other," Mrs. Race, although it "went to her heart" to take the girl from Hampstead, persevered; hence this action. On behalf of the mother, it was contended that the child ought to be given up to the custody of the mother, as the testamentary guardian under the will of her late husband. The following letter, written by Sergeant Race just before going into action, was read:—

Her Majesty's Ship *Pique*, at sea, 25th Aug., 1854.

My dear Wife and Children—I now sit down to write a few lines to you previous to going into action. When you receive this I shall be no more, as it will not be sent to you if I survive. I hope you are all quite well, as I am at the present time. My dear, I write to bid you an eternal farewell, if such is God's will that I am to be cut off; but I trust in Providence and I hope I may be spared to meet you again; but as we cannot all expect to survive to tell the tale, and I may be one that is doomed to die in defence of my Queen and country, therefore, my dear wife, it will be a consolation that I died in defence of liberty, and done my best, as in duty bound by my oath, when I took to the profession of arms. My dear Alicia, I have made my will to you, and I trust you will carry it out according to my wish. I wish, my dear, that you will remain a widow until the children are capable of taking care of themselves. I hope, my dear, that you will not disregard this my last wish, as I should not die happy if I thought a stepfather would be over my babes; but I feel confident that you will not forget my last wish. My dear wife, I have not received a letter from you, or any one else, since I left England. I should feel very happy to hear from you before I am called into eternity; but the Lord's will be done: we must bow to His command. My dear Ally, I am still prepared to meet my Maker face to face, but I trust He will have mercy on my poor soul, and forgive me my transgressions, as I forgive all men that have done me any wrong, before I die. I have settled all my worldly affairs as far as I can. My dear wife, kiss my dear children for me, as a last embrace from a loving father, and tell them that his last thoughts was for them, and bring them up in the fear of the Lord. My dear wife, I think I see poor Alicia by turns weeping for the loss of her poor old man, and then I see her rejoicing at his return—but, alas! such dreams! My dear, I have written a farewell letter to my mother, brothers, and sisters, and all friends and relations, and I trust you will not be forgotten by them. My dearest wife, give my dying love to your mother and

sister, and all my friends that may befriend you or my dear child. May we all meet in heaven in the last prayer of one that you know how to prize, although he will be in eternity when you receive this last letter he ever wrote, as we are only waiting for the morning to dawn to go into Petropaulovka [Petropaulovski], and commence the work of destruction. It is a Russian colony, and we are bound to take it or die in the attempt. My dear wife and children, it is late, and I require some rest before I commence the work of carnage that to-morrow may bring forth. My dear, I have not set my foot on shore but twice since I left England, and then only for a few hours on duty.—The last from your affectionate and loving husband,  
LAMOND RACE.

The concluding sentence of the will said—

I do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint my wife, Alicia Race, executor of this my will and testament; feeling confident that she will do justice to my dear children, as a wife and mother.

On behalf of the girl, and her teachers at Hampstead, it was argued that her "religious convictions" ought to be respected; that her "conscience ought not to be forced;" and that the rule is to follow the religion of the father in educating orphans in our military and naval schools. The father always brought his children up as Protestants, and sent them to Protestant schools. He always attended the worship of the Church of England. Considering that his wife was a Roman Catholic, those acts showed a strong will. It was found also, that for eight months after their father's death the children attended a Protestant school and Protestant worship, and the mother went with them. That was the way she interpreted her husband's wish that she would "do justice to his children." The mother might have got the commissioners to place her children at Roman Catholic schools, but, with her full approbation, they were placed at a Protestant school, and the girl continued there for sixteen months without any complaint from the mother. At that time, the mother came under the influence of others, who did not propose any means of educating the child, but merely desired that it should be got away from a Protestant school. She said "it went to her heart" to take the child away; but she said that the gentleman could not do anything for the boy unless she took away the girl also. The application was not made *bona fide* by the mother; but the object was to place the child under the care of priests, who would separate the father's dying wishes. The judgment of Lord Campbell, in favour of the mother, was recorded last week. In the course of the deposition the following letter from the girl was read. It was written on the 7th of November, 1856, and is declared to have been her own unaided composition:—

"My dearest Governess—I love my mother very much, but I must love Jesus, and must obey him before I obey my mother. If my mother comes for me I cannot go with her. I will not go to the Roman Catholic school, for if I do I feel that I shall be disobeying Jesus. I will not bow down nor pray to the Virgin Mary or other images instead of praying to Jesus. I would much rather not live with Roman Catholics. I would rather live with the Protestants. I hope Mr. Bickersteth and the ladies will keep me here. Mother took me to the priest in the Christmas holidays, and he asked me if I would like to go to his school, and I told him I would rather not, that I would rather stay here. I am very sorry that mother has taken the priest's advice. I hope my dear brother will not go to the Roman Catholic school. I hope you and Miss Clarke will not let me go. I went to the Protestant Church when my father was alive, and I should like to do so always, for I think my dear father would like me to go to the Protestant Church if he was alive. Will you be so kind as to ask Mr. Bickersteth to let me stay here? I must conclude with much love from—Your affectionate pupil,  
"ALICIA RACE."

The scene that followed on the delivering up of the child is thus related by a correspondent of the *Record*—

Mr. O'Malley on the part of the Sailors' Orphan School, where the girl wished to remain, asked for a short delay on the ground that the girl had been made a ward of Chancery (yesterday evening), and that an injunction was at that moment (half-past ten o'clock) being moved for in the Court of Chancery, at Lincoln's-inn. Lord Campbell, with great warmth, nay, I shall fearlessly add, "with unbecoming haste" was generally remarked, insisted that the girl should be instantly delivered to the mother. A scene of confusion followed. Sergeant Shee could be seen running in one direction, his junior counsel in another, while the Romish attorneys hurried to and fro amid the wondering crowd. In one of the passages of the court the mother was led by her solicitor, while the Rev. E. Bickersteth and some friends calmly led the child to meet them. The beautiful expression of this little girl's face at that moment I shall never forget. With her neat straw bonnet and blue ribbon, the uniform of her helpless orphanage, her trembling frame, her face deadly pale, and with bloodless lips and eyes weltering tears she was too frightened to let fall, she was led by the kind chaplain to the hard fate decreed by British law for the daughter of a British sailor who died for his country.

I may not trust myself to describe the personal appearance of the mother. The judgment of law regards not the countenance of those who seek justice.

When a few yards distant the mother rushed forward, caught up her child in a rude embrace, lifted her up from the ground, and poured forth an incoherent rhapsody, doubtless expressive of Irish physical affection, and perhaps to be mistaken for real maternal love. Again and again she kissed the girl, but the girl never once kissed her mother.

With delicate but firm resistance the poor weeping child turned away her blanched cheek from every endeavour to exact from her any sign of affection, while, obedient to her duty, and resigned to her fate, she would not, she could not, pretend to love a mother, whose shameful conduct has amply betrayed her subservience to the priests.

The brother of Alicia held her hand—a little boy, half-weeping to find his sister so distressed. The girl kissed her brother's hand again, and then the Romish party hurried away the family, with a blush of conscious shame and the hesitating step of those who do a shameless deed.

Temple, Jan. 21.

J. M.

The Incumbent of St. Olave's, Exeter, had been severely censured by the Bishop, through the Archdeacon, for persisting in placing a cross of overgreens nearly seven feet in length in his church, in spite of the remonstrances of both his churchwardens and the wishes of a large part of his congregation. But having represented to the Bishop that none of the memorialists belonged to his congregation—that half of them were Dissenters, and one was a "witch," the Bishop qualified his strictures. A counter-memorial, signed by communicants, has been forwarded to the Bishop, and the censure is virtually taken off.

Mr. J. R. Hind writes to the *Times* that the comet of 1556 may be expected to reappear some time in the present year or before the close of 1861, and specifying its orbit, urges a sharp look-out for the next four or five winters:—

"It is necessary to bear in mind that this comet can only be conspicuous when its perihelion passage falls between March and October. If the nearest approach to the sun were to take place in the winter months, considerable vigilance may be required to prevent its escaping us altogether."

"Old John Bell" died at Hexham last week at the age of 110. The old man had ten children, eight of whom are now living; forty one grandchildren: sixty great-grandchildren; and two great-great-grandchildren, both of them now living. He appears to have been exceedingly temperate, and his mental and bodily powers were extraordinary considering his great age.

It is reported that the approver *Agar* is about to be granted a pardon, not, however, on account of his disclosure of the bullion robbery, but on account of some doubt whether he really was guilty of the particular forgery for which he is now in prison. If pardoned it will be on condition only of his keeping out of England for the future.

We believe we may state that official information has reached our Government of the probability of the Court of Teheran agreeing to our demands. The Turkish Minister at that capital has sent a despatch to his Government, informing them that, having heard of the fall of Bushire, the Persian Government "decided" to make peace upon the English terms. On its reaching Constantinople, this intelligence was immediately forwarded, by telegraph, by Lord Stratford, and its authenticity may be relied on. We may therefore hope for a speedy settlement of the Persian difficulty. At the same time we need hardly point out, after our recent experience in the theory and practice of peace-making, that there is a sufficient difference between a determination to make peace and the actual accomplishment of it to warrant us in not being over sanguine. The Court of Persia heard of our expedition, and immediately afterwards of its success. On finding the force to be less than was anticipated, and that it is not yet advancing into the country, the Persian mind may change. We do not anticipate this—we only point it out. We ourselves think that the capture of Bushire will probably be the beginning and the end of the Persian war.

In a case before the Court of Session, Scotland, the question has arisen whether Lieut. Fairholme, one of the officers of Sir John Franklin's Arctic expedition, died before May, 1853, in which month his uncle deceased, leaving him all his property. If the Lieutenant could be considered to have been alive at that time, and to have died since, of course he would have become entitled to the property, and it would now descend to his relatives, otherwise a different person would be entitled. After hearing the evidence of Dr. Rae, Sir John Richardson, Captain Penny, and others, the Lord Ordinary has reported the whole circumstances of the case to the Inner House, expressing his own opinion—"That there is strong presumptive evidence that Lieut. Fairholme perished together with his companions some time

prior to the end of 1852, and consequently that he predeceased his uncle, the testator, who died in May 1853. His lordship thinks that in these circumstances the pursuer, George Fairholme, is entitled to decree in his favour, but qualified by this condition, that before payment he should grant a bond with sufficient security to warrant the defender against all hazard from any claim to the money by Lieut. Fairholme, or others in his right."

The death of the celebrated Princess Lieven took place at Paris on Monday evening. Her illness was only announced during the preceding week, and was supposed to be a mere cold, but on Sunday last it was announced for certain that she was lying in a hopeless state. Madame de Lieven, who has for full half a century led so busy and so public a life, died in the mansion which she had so recently taken on her return from Brussels. Thus, on so short and sudden a warning, is called away the confidential correspondent of three Czars, of three Emperors, of Grand Chancellors, Chamberlains, and Governors of Russian provinces without number—a woman who exercised in her time as much political and social influence, and perpetrated as much political mischief as any lady of the generation to which she belonged. It was in 1834 her husband ceased to be a Russian Minister at the Court of St. James's. He died suddenly at Rome in 1839. Afterwards Madame de Lieven established herself in Paris, coming to London for a short time during the embassy of M. Guizot. On the fall of Louis Philippe she removed to Brussels, where M. Guizot returned her visit. It was only recently that she had re-entered Paris. Apart from her political intrigues, Madame de Lieven was a woman of accomplishment, attainment, and esprit, a good linguist, an excellent musician, a good historian—she possessed talents and attainments which, in the humblest station, must have raised her to importance.

Cardinal Morlet, a man of unexceptionable character and moderate views, is nominated to the Archbishopric of Paris. In the dispensation of his ecclesiastical patronage, as in other respects, Louis Napoleon trends steadily in the regular traditional track of established Governments.

**THE EXECUTION OF VERGER**—PARIS, Jan. 30.—Verger was executed this morning, at eight o'clock, on the Place de la Roquette. He crossed the threshold of the prison supported on one side by the Abbe Hugon, on the other by the executioner. On reaching the platform, Verger fell on his knees; he then threw himself into the arms of the Abbe Hugon, and then submitted himself to the executioner."

**ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF A NEAPOLITAN ARCHBISHOP**—The *Globe* contains the following, dated Naples, Jan. 26:—"A priest has attempted to assassinate the Archbishop of Matera while he was giving his benediction to the people. The Archbishop was wounded, and a canon who attempted to protect him was shot dead by the assassin."

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB'Y. 21, 1857.

### LIFE OF CAPTAIN HEDLEY VICARS.

We copy from the *Episcopal Recorder*, published at Philadelphia, the following striking observations on the book entitled the Life of Captain Hedley Vicars, which has been so widely disseminated on this Continent. We find it very hard to assent to the line of argument of the writer, although compelled by the Christian verities to acknowledge, that war in all its bearings is quite opposed to them, and that from Matthew to Revelations no such example as Capt. Hedley Vicars is held up to the imitation of mankind. There can be no doubt, however, of his firm belief that all his actions of a military nature were within the strict line of his duty, and that he was acceptably serving his Maker while engaged in repelling his country's foes—and the slaying his enemies under the circumstances related, was as accidental as though he had used the power and energies which God had given him in repelling the attack of an assassin upon his life. The subject is one, however, that will admit of a variety of views, according to the coloring of men's minds. What the writer appears to condemn most, is the bad taste of Capt. Vicars' biographer, who lauds the bravery which impelled him to kill, as inspired by Christian principles—instead of judging it as dimming the lustre of the Christian character:—

(From the *Episcopal Recorder*.)

"My objection to the book before us is just this very thing: that it is invidiously calculated to foster this war spirit, so fatal to the life of true Christianity, by inventing the monster war in the beautiful garments of religion, and making Satan appear as an angel of light; so that, while the devout piety of the individual is rendered prominent, the diabolical character of his bloody trade (truth requires plain words) is veiled and forgotten. God forbid that I should pretend to sit in judgment on the remarkable subject of this memorial—amiable and lovely and excellent as he appears to have been—how he could ever be a soldier in the Gordian knot I am unable to untie. In this discussion, however, I deal not with men but principles. I can only partly solve the problem involved, by believing that the young man was under a delusion, thinking, like St. Paul, before his conversion, that he was doing God-service, and that 'the times of his ignorance God winked at' in mercy.

"In a recommendation of the work published some time ago, there appeared the following, which shows the correctness of the position I have taken:—

"Captain Vicars fell in a night attack before Sebastopol, on the evening of the 22d of March, 1856.—When called to God's service, he found his mission-field in the camp and in the hospital. He lived during months of sickness and penitence, to commend the religion he professed to all around him, while he pursued the duties of the profane with distinguished ardor and constancy, maintaining as a Christian, a high reputation for bravery amongst the bravest of his companions in arms, and winning on his first battle-field the blood stained laurels so soon to be exchanged for the crown of glory that fadeth not away."

"The whole of this, I must confess, seems to my mind little better than profanity. The idea of a man, when called to God's service, finding his mission in killing his fellow men! commending the religion he professed, while he pursued the duties of his profession (i. e. havoc and slaughter) with distinguished ardor and constancy! maintaining as a Christian a high reputation for what? Bravery i. e. for being ready to kill and be killed! and, at last, going into eternity to present the earthly laurels, gained by slaughter, as a claim for the crown of eternal righteousness! This is but a plain English commentary upon the text above. The thought is shocking—and how can it fail but that books which present war in this light must be pernicious? When will Christians learn to understand that the religion of Jesus is a religion of peace?

From the memorial itself we take the following account of the death of the hero of the story, as related by a brother officer:

"Vicars was in the advanced parallel of our right attack, with a picket of his regiment. The enemy attacked the French lines close along side where he lay; a ravine only separated them. They at first drove back the French, and part of them then turned to their right; crossed the ravine, and took our trench in flank. We were unprepared, and, at first, thought the advancing body was one of the French; but Vicars found out they were the Russians, and ordered his men to lie down, and wait till they came within twenty paces. When the enemy was close enough, Vicars shouted, 'Now, 97th, on your pins and charge!' They poured in a volley, charged, and drove the Russians quite out of the trench. Vicars himself struck down two Russians, and was in the act of cutting down a third with his sword, when another man, who was quite close (for the coat was singed) fired. The ball entered his uplifted right arm, close to where it joins the shoulder, and he fell. The main artery was divided, and he must have bled to death in a few minutes."

What an awful history is here! Think of it! Vicars himself struck down two Russians, and was in the act of cutting down a third with his sword," when a ball from the enemy pierced him, and he entered eternity, with the blood of these men on his hands and on his soul. Great God! is this Christianity? Was this a place and a way for a Christian to die? Is this a part of thy religion, O Thou meek and lowly Jesus, who didst teach thy followers forgiveness and love, not revenge and murder? For what is it, after all, but murder? A man who conceives himself to have been injured, follows his injurer into an obscure highway, and strikes him down with a club. He is arrested, convicted, and executed as a malefactor with the scorn of society. Another meets those who have never injured him, in the battle field, and in cold blood strikes them down with a sword or a bayonet or a musket ball. He is regarded with admiration, and is lauded as a hero, and even as a Christian. Yet where is the difference between them? merely in the conventional opinions of society, which chooses to call one murder and the other bravery.—There is no difference between them, when they come to be tried by the strict law of Christ; for I challenge any to point out a single word in all the teachings of the Saviour, that will give countenance to the principle of any kind of war.

But I turn away, sick at heart, and discouraged at the thought, that Christians, professors of the gospel of peace, will thus continue to glorify one of the craftiest services of the great enemy of all religion. The Scriptures declare that a time will come when men shall "learn war no more." Do Christians believe this? And if so, is their practice suited, let me ask, to hasten the coming of that blessed day.

Such are my reasons for disapproving of the book in question. It becomes a serious question how far we ought to place in the hands of young persons a

work which array, every war in the beautiful garb of holiness, and then calls upon the world to fall down and worship the image.

In the report of the Hon. Mr. Johnston's speech in the *Sun* of Feb. 18, he is made to say, "The *Church Times* in 1847, was edited by Mr. Gossip, and he is opposing the Catholics now in that paper." The first part of this quotation is evidently an error of the Reporter—and the last, which we dare say is correctly reported, taken in a particular sense, does not rightly define our position. We do not believe the Hon. Gentleman intended it to have an injurious signification, and therefore, in order once more to show the nature of our opposition, we shall state it in a way that may be more perfectly understood.

Our opposition to the Roman Catholic religion, we presume, is no greater than that of Mr. Johnston's himself, or any one of his Protestant supporters. We do not interfere with any man's worshipping God after the manner of his fathers, or in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience—at the same time we claim a perfect right to differ from any religious opinions we may think untrue, and to combat them when we think it necessary.

Again. Our opposition to the Roman Catholic influence is not exclusive, and it may be thus stated. It is such an opposition as we would make to the Baptists, (Mr. Johnston's own persuasion,) the Wesleyan, the Presbyterian, or any other religious denomination, were they to endeavour to acquire an ascendancy in the State as religious bodies. We believe the Roman Catholics are so endeavouring everywhere, and that through Mr. Johnston's aid, they have very nearly if not altogether succeeded here. He may think differently, and we hope for his own satisfaction he will find it so. We shall however continue to hold our opinion until facts disprove it; for whatever may be the evidences that have induced a change in his views, we do not feel justified through any events that have taken place, either at home, abroad, or in the Colonies, from the time our opinions became conscientiously formed upon this important subject, until now, in changing ours.

This much therefore against any idea that may be inspired by Mr. Johnston's observations, of opposition to the Roman Catholics, merely on account of their religious belief. For the rest, time, while it will not lessen the evils that may result, will prove the respective value of our different principles of action.

We had barely space in our last Saturday's impression for the publication of a summary of the more important points of intelligence received by the Mail Steamer from England. A fuller detail of the news is given in this day's paper. We are glad to find that all danger of any disturbance of the pacific relations of the powers of Europe, is for the present averted. The Neuchâtel question has been settled in a manner that satisfies the honor of Switzerland, while it is satisfactory to Prussia—and the future of the disputed country will be so determined, that it will form an integral part of Switzerland, beyond the reach of Prussian aggression based upon hereditary claims.

The chief features of interest in the recent news, are the war in Persia, and the war in China. That with the first named Power, is said to be concluded by the conquest of Bushire—and it is probable enough, that the settlement of European affairs by the Paris conference, having deprived the Schah of hopes of assistance from Russia, which it would now appear has actually discountenanced the hostile attitude of Persia, peace will again crown the efforts of Her Majesty's arms in that direction. The Chinese embroilment is a more serious business, through which it is at present impossible to see the end.—The unwieldy and disorganised celestial empire is vulnerable at every point, and seems to be deemed fair game for every power that chooses to make an attack upon it. The ponderosity of the mass is the only kind of opposition that is to be encountered in an attempt upon its integrity, and the attack on the part of one European power, would seem to be the signal for all the rest to fasten upon it as their lawful prey. Between the Chinese rebels, and the English, French and United States squadrons, the brother of the Sun and Moon, must have both hands full, and ample employment for all his energies.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINNOR, N. S.

February 12th, 1857.

At a Convocation holden this day in the College Hall, the Reverend Richard Binney, M.A. (T.C.D.) Incumbent and Rural Dean of Bangor, County Down, Ireland, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Honourable The Viscount Bangor, was admitted *ad eandem*, and subsequently to the degree of D. C. L. by accumulation.

### Selections.

#### THE LATE SPECIAL SERVICE AT BIRMINGHAM.

We find in the *British Banner* an account of the services held at St. Martin's, Birmingham, the week before last, from the pen of the Rev. P. Sibree, a Dissenting minister of that town. His testimony is pleasingly confirmatory of the statement which has already appeared in our columns. He says:—"I cannot convey to you an adequate idea of the effect of these services, which were characterized by the most eloquent, solemn, and tender appeals, and yet were of a familiar cast, and well adapted to our artisan population. . . . Mr. Kyle's appeals to sinners to be reconciled to God were most effective and well adapted for the occasion. Mr. Miller illustrated his text, 'How shall ye escape the damnation of hell?' By relating a trifling circumstance connected with his own experience. After showing that hell was not originally designed for man, he referred to the awful condition of those who cry peace and safety and laugh at the faithful warnings of ministers, and said he was, a short time ago, travelling by an express train, when suddenly the cry of alarm was heard from the engine: the danger signal was put out; and, though pressure was immediately applied, before the train could be fairly stopped the shock was given, the collision took place, and, though the lives of the passengers were spared, many were severely cut and bruised. He might that day have been brought home to his bereaved wife, and numerous children, and flock a lifeless corpse! You can imagine the effect which was produced by the judicious use of this fact. His extemporaneous sermon of more than an hour long, and the discourse on the Saturday evening from 'How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?' was adapted to awaken and save the souls of his hearers. I make no apology for this notice of the services of Episcopalian ministers, because, though designed for Churchmen, they were suited to all classes, and attended by individuals of all denominations. A new dispensation is come upon us. And the novelty is called for by the discussions of the times; and it is not unsuitable for us to ask whether the debates on the Negative Theology of the day may not be turned to good account. It is not the fitting season for us, as ministers, to plead for a revival of sound doctrine in our Churches, and by our conversation, influence, prayers, and preaching, do what we can to promote it."

The *Daily News* remarks as follows on the present absurd fashions in dress:—"We will venture to whisper a plain truth to our lady readers—that we do not know a man of any age, or any order of taste, who admires the present fashion of female dress. We are not thinking particularly of husbands who have to pay the bills, or of fathers who sigh to see their daughters make themselves ridiculous. We speak also of mere observers—of men of taste, versed in art, and cognizant of beauty wherever it exists. As far as we know, such men, and all men, agree that there is no beauty in a style so far removed from nature and reason. The pernicious confinement of the waist, in painful contrast with the profusion of petticoat; the exposure of the head to the wintry air, and of the face to the common gaze, in a state of society in which women profess to wear bonnets when they go abroad, are shocking to good sense and taste; and so is the amount and variety of things put on. Our ladies whether in the open air or the ball-room, look like walking wardrobes, from the weight they carry, and the amount of furnishings, one on the top of another. Both the fundamental principles of dress forbid this. Such a costume neither discloses the general outline of the form, according to the one principle, nor possesses the warrant of manifest or ostensible use, according to the other. Nor is there any excuse of classical association, or special convenience; or, indeed, any pretence but mere whim, for the fashions which have offended all rational people for the last two or three years. It is believed by many that all things recur in cycles, from periods of the highest wisdom to the lowest folly of men. It certainly seems as if the extreme folly in dress had come up again, in an age which prides itself on its doctrine and fact of progress. If it be true that, as the *Lancet* says, a free use of belladonna, to give brilliancy and fascination to the eye, is a "fashionable abomination" of the day, there was certainly no period before the popularising of physiological facts when more offences were committed against health, by means of dress, than at present. The days of hoops and tight-lacing, of powder, rouge, and enamel, were not more fatal to the health of the

ladies of England than are the practices of the passing hour. The weight hung from the waist—instead of a reasonable dependence from the shoulders, the exposed head and chest—the treatment of the eye, the hair, and the skin, from false notions of beauty, are a disgrace to the knowledge and judgement of our time. When we have to add the consideration of unpaid debt, from the prodigious expensiveness of dress, and the selfish thoughtlessness of our belles; besides a multitude who have been or would fain be belles, we do not see what can be said for the heart any more than for the civilisation of a generation which is sufficiently forward, at least in its pretensions.

AN OPEN POLAR SEA.—The public are well aware that the subject of an open Polar Sea is at present much canvassed among the scientific. It may not be without interest, therefore, to possess the reasons for such an hypothesis entertained by so accomplished a person as Lieut. Maury. They are briefly given in a synopsis of his recent letter on the subject at Charlestown, Mass., and though often stated before, we have nowhere seen them grouped so satisfactorily in so small a space:

1. It is a general physical feature of the globe that land is nowhere directly opposite land, and all research had tended to show that the southern pole is surrounded by a continent. If so, the probabilities would be in favor of a corresponding sea at the opposite pole.

The second argument was furnished by the habits and locality of the whale. It had been found by the study of log books that there was a space near the tropics of 2,500 miles width, where a right whale was never seen. The question then arose, was the right whale of the Northern hemisphere, identical with the right whale of the Southern? Inquiry and comparison proved that the species were distinct. The right whales in the North Pacific and North Atlantic were found to be of the same kind. It is the custom of whalers to mark the date and the name of the ship upon the harpoons, and a right whale was killed upon the coast of Japan with a harpoon sticking in him which had been placed there near Greenland. Some way or other the whale must have gone there. It could not be round the Cape, for that strip of 2,500 miles width was like a sea of fire to them—they never crossed it. The inference was plain that he must have gone round by a Northern sea.

3. The study of the ocean currents tended to establish the same hypothesis of an open sea. To equalize the amount of matter held in solution in the ocean, to mingle the waters of different temperatures, currents are necessary, and what reason teaches observation confirms. These currents are not all upon the surface. Experiments show that frequently an under-current will flow in a different direction from that of the surface stream above it, and flow faster. Now, we have currents rolling out from the North down to the tropics, and to support this flow there must be a counter current of warm water. If we allow these two currents we must also grant that there is some spot where the under current bubbles up and becomes the surface current. This great boiling spring—this meeting of the currents—would be the open Polar Sea. These are gossamer threads indeed, but together they form a clew that may lead to the solution of the problem of a Northwestern passage and an open sea.

A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, a day or two since, suggested another reason, that of the diminished distance of the surface region of the North Pole from the central heat; but as this assumes the igneous character of the central mass, it can hardly be received as of much force in the argument.

#### BESSEMER'S IRON PROCESS.

A very interesting paper, "On the Manufacture of Iron by the Process of Bessemer, with Special Reference to Recent Experiments Conducted on the Large Scale," was read by Dr. Stevenson Macadam, F. R. S. E., Lecturer on Chemistry:—

Regarding Bessemer's process, Dr. Macadam, founding his opinion upon several experiments, said—In attempting to come to a conclusion regarding the probable efficacy of the process of Bessemer, it must be remembered that no new agent is employed therein. In the ordinary method there are the iron, the impurities, and the oxygen of the air; and the same substances occupy a prominent position in Bessemer's plan. In short, the raw materials, on the one hand, and the atoms of oxygen in the air, on the other, which are the real workmen or purifiers in the operation, are the same. To a certain extent the ordinary refinery furnace is the equiva-

lent of the Bessemer furnace, as it is quite possible for all the impurities contained in pig iron to be got rid of in the refinery furnace, with the single exception of the carbon. Moreover, when the pig iron is placed in the Bessemer furnace for a short time, in place of the ordinary refinery, and thereafter introduced into the puddling furnace, a very inferior bar iron is the result, as proved by an experiment conducted on a somewhat large scale at Coats Malleable Ironworks. The chemical analysis made by Dr. Macadam of the specimens of Bessemer's iron, obtained in his own experiments, as likewise those produced on the large scale, showed the presence of about one per cent. of phosphorus, and about one tenth of a per cent. of sulphur. Now, whilst this does appear a large amount of impurity, yet Dr. Macadam considers that the chemical composition of manufactured iron, in general, is not in such a forward state as to admit of a decided conclusion being come to, as to such proportions being greatly above that which will be found to characterize many specimens of bar iron. The number of analyses conducted on this branch of our manufactures is as yet but small; but when such have been made, it appears probable that no more phosphorus will be found in iron purified by the process of Bessemer than in that obtained by the ordinary method. Theoretically, the process of Bessemer is a correct one. By the older and ordinary methods, the air tardily assisted in carrying off the impurities, because it was only sparingly admitted to the iron; but without altering the agent which accomplishes the purification, he expedites the process by thrusting air in great abundance through the impure iron. Practically, however, it does not as yet appear possible by the process of Bessemer, to burn away the impurities without at the same time, oxidising, burning, or wasting much good iron. It appears highly probable that the great practical skill of our ironmasters will be found sufficient to surmount this difficulty, and a method be adopted, whereby the admission of air in minimum quantity be so regulated that, whilst it burns away the impurities, it will not be allowed to proceed so far as to burn the iron itself.

Specimens were exhibited.

A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Cadell, Sang, Sinclair, Elliott, and the President took part; and the latter recommended to the Society to suspend its judgement regarding Bessemer's process till they know the result of these improvements he is at present endeavouring to make in the removal of the impurities, especially the phosphorus and silicon.

Dr. Macadam stated that experiments would soon be made on the large scale at the Government Iron works in the West, under the superintendence of Mr. Bessemer himself, and that, should he be present at these experiments, he would lay the result before the Society in the course of this session.

The thanks of the Society were then voted to Dr. Macadam, and given from the chair.

A trial in the High Court of Justiciary, Scotland, has excited considerable interest. Dr. Weilobycki, a Polish refugee, who has been practising in Edinburgh as a physician for thirteen years, and realising an income of about £1,200 a year has been found guilty of forgery. He had obtained great influence over two patients—Margaret and Isabella Darling—who trusted their savings of £3,000 to the doctor's keeping without any voucher. Margaret died—it was supposed, intestate, but at the right moment Dr. Weilobycki produced a will, giving her entire property to her sister. The will was challenged by the other heirs, and then it was destroyed. That it had been forged there is no doubt. Isabella Darling confessed that she copied it from a form or "scroll" supplied by Dr. Weilobycki, and signed it believing the act to be "no harm;" and she destroyed it at the suggestion of the doctor. In conducting the case the Lord Advocate preferred to bring the charge against Weilobycki alone. The defence was that he had no motive; that the charge was the result of personal enmity; that Isabella Darling's statements were false. Many witnesses, of social standing, testified to the high character of the accused. The jury, after consulting for five-and-twenty minutes, brought in a verdict of "Guilty," but they recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court "on the ground of previous good character." The Judges, unable to agree on the sentence, postponed judgement, first from Friday till Monday, then till Wednesday. On the latter day the Lord Justice Clerk, after an elaborate statement of the case, pronounced the sentence of the Court—transportation for fourteen years.

The *Cactus*, of South Shields, after leaving Wyborg recently, struck on one of the infernal machines which were deposited last year, during the war, on the coast of Russia. She had to be taken into port to repair the damage she had sustained.

## Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,  
THURSDAY, FEB 12.

## THE WANT OF CONFIDENCE DEBATE.

Mr. Chambers said: The Maine Liquor Bill was defeated by the party action of the Opposition; and the School Bill, which was of infinitely more value than all the party politics of the Province, and from which the spirit of party should be religiously excluded, was defeated by the same careful influence—not a single Conservative member having offered to assist in carrying that important measure. The true issue before the country, in this debate, had been studiously avoided in Mr. Johnston's opening speech. It was a question whether one class and one denomination in the Province should, with impunity, commit outrages for which persons of other creeds and countries would be punished. He claimed the right of the Catholic to the same treatment as the Protestant; and because one man had the courage to denounce the outrages on the Railway, he is forthwith proscribed and the Government is to be overthrown. Mr. C. then drew a picture of the organization to trample law and order under foot on the railway track. A young man, a member of a respectable Catholic family living on the line, went up with the authorities last summer, to apprehend the rioters—and how was he treated? The Irish Catholics in that locality threatened to burn down his house, to take his life, denounced him as a traitor to his country,—and all because he had taken his stand on the side of law and order! Were such outrages to be committed, and no man dare to bring the guilty parties to justice?—Will the Protestants of this country look on and see this done? Besides, the Catholics of Halifax, in his opinion, were pressing for more than they were entitled to. Mr. C. instanced the case of Mr. Twining, who had been deprived of his position of Clerk of the Assembly to make way for a young Catholic, who certainly could not claim it on the ground of ability, for the dismissed officer had to be brought back to perform the duties of the table at an additional cost of £200 a year to the Province. Next came the father of the young gentleman referred to, who demanded £200 a year as President of the Legislative Council, and who, because he did not get it, vacated the chair of that body. Then the Speaker became ill, and another Catholic, Mr. McKeagney, claimed it—certainly not on grounds of qualification, for his brains, if he had any, were so near the top of his head, that if they escaped, they would never be missed. The Administration had been asked who dismissed Condon? His reply was, the people of Nova Scotia, and he for one would not have supported the Administration if they had not applied to that officer the same principles which deprived Mr. Geldert and other gentleman of office. There might be a combination between the Conservatives and the Catholics, but he did not believe it would last, and he would venture to foretell that an administration formed on such a basis would speedily be shattered to pieces.

Hon. Provincial Secretary rose to make his explanations, and said he would give his own views frankly and freely. He would not go into the Foreign Enlistment question—he would merely explain the reasons which induced him to resign the position in the cabinet. He did not wish to affect the position of his late colleague in the slightest degree. If he had done anything wrong his late colleagues had the opportunity of charging him with it—the floor of the house was the proper place for explanation. He would not state what took place between him and the other members of the cabinet in reference to Mr. Condon's dismissal. The reason why he had retired from the Government was, that in June last he saw a true letter in the papers from Condon in reference to Crampton meeting. He saw editorials in the *Morning Chronicle* snubbing the government for not dismissing Condon. He asked himself whether, if this man deserved dismissal, the Government did not lay themselves open to those attacks. For his part he never could see the difference between the conduct of Mr. Howe and Mr. Anand, and that of Mr. Condon. Again, when Mr. Howe attacked indiscriminately the whole body of Catholics, he felt that in justice to the large constituency of that religion, who for years had sent him to represent them in Parliament, that he could not remain in a Government which countenanced the acts of Mr. Howe. In reference to Condon's case he would not say whether he should have been dismissed or not, but he was not dismissed until after the meeting of the house. If the government had not the evidence of his guilt in their possession previous to the appear-

ance of the extract from the *New York Citizen*, then they were not to blame. But he did think that if Mr. Howe was a friend of the Government he should have communicated this extract to the Government before he published it in the public press, and openly snubbed the Government for not dismissing Condon.

In future he would be guided by circumstances, he had formed associations with no one, no one had spoken to him, nor he to any one, with regard to the course he intended to pursue. He would endeavor to preserve his independence.

Mr. Morrison commenced his address by referring to the expression in Mr. Johnston's opening speech, that the administration did not enjoy the confidence of this house at the close of the last session, and he proved from the Journals of the House, and the recent avowal of one of Mr. J.'s now allies, Mr. Tobin, that the Government did then possess the confidence of the majority. The leader of the Opposition charged the Government with being timid, but did he not himself exhibit timidity on the Maine Liquor Bill last Session? Who brought it here? The learned member, who set himself up as the leader and the apostle in this great moral reform? No, but he seduced a young member from the Liberal side (Mr. Morrison himself) as the instrument to overturn the administration, upon whose shoulders he hoped to ride into power. The Maine Liquor Bill would probably have passed into Law if the Conservatives had not made it a party question, and therefore he felt warranted in charging Mr. Johnston himself with the destruction of that measure. Mr. M. severely criticised another expression in Mr. J.'s speech, the charge that the government had last Session avowed the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils." The charge was made before, and denied over and over again, as well by the administration as by the gentleman who first used the expression as a figure of speech. The learned gentleman had during the same session spoken of a portion of his own constituents as "hungry dogs and wolves," and when reminded of it at a subsequent day, he apologized for his language, his apology was accepted, and he, Mr. M., would not stoop so low as to imitate the example of the Member from Annapolis, and revive it again. If the House was sent to the country he should not be very much afraid to confront Mr. J. in his own county—with his Municipal Incorporation Bill in the right hand, his Resolutions on the Coal Mine question in the left, the Proscription Despatch of Lord Falkland as a feather in his cap, and the last leader of the Halifax Catholic as a breastplate. Mr. M. made several humorous allusions to Dr. Tupper and Mr. Marshall, which convulsed the house with laughter, and concluded with saying that he had commanded a ship for twenty-five years without running on a rock or a shoal, and he had an abiding faith that the ship of state would, notwithstanding the perils that surrounded her, escape from the dangers that threatened on every side.

Mr. McFarlane then addressed the house. At first answering the remarks of the members for London-derry and Newport, and then proceeding to speak fully upon the question under debate, reiterating the charges he brought against the Government at the last session, with regard to the appointment to office in his own county, he justified the course he pursued with regard to the Maine Liquor Law, and concluded by saying that if he stood alone, he would record his vote against the Government. He showed, amongst other things, that out of 63 magistrates in Cumberland, but 13 were Conservatives; and that out of the other offices his party had but one in five or six.

Mr. MacDonald said that no charge had been made against the Government in the important matters of Revenue and Railways, and the course taken by the leader of the Opposition had debarred the House from looking at the public accounts and ascertaining a correct view of the financial operations of the past year. He described the speech of Mr. Johnston as a rebash of the one of last Session, and he congratulated the member for Cumberland, Dr. Tupper, that he had left his long, dolorous and continued whine about the wrongs of Cumberland, with which he bored the House last winter behind him, and that he had found a congenial subject for declamation in the alleged relations of the Government towards the Liberal Press of Halifax, Yarmouth and Pictou. As regarded the latter paper, the hon. member, who was one of its subscribers, had withdrawn his name, probably in consequence of some strictures on his public conduct, but the House would judge how deeply sensitive he was at the "virulent attack" on Mr. McKinnon when he told them that he renewed his subscription the week after that gentleman was so "coarsely assailed." Mr.

MacD. charged the same gentleman with caballing last winter to break up the Administration, with the view of forming another on the principle of excluding a particular class—and that is the way the hon. member would carry out the principles of civil and religious liberty. He asked if the house desired a slavish and venal Press—such as Spain and Naples would tolerate—but which he was sure would not be acceptable to the public spirit of this country. The House would judge of his surprise at the conduct of his colleague for the Township of Pictou, Mr. Wilkins, when he told him that within less than seven weeks that gentleman had declared that he would have been the first to denounce the article of December last in the *Catholic*, if Mr. Howe had not taken the matter to hand. He repudiated and abhorred the idea of proscription. How could he entertain it when the Catholic body in his own County almost unanimously supported him. The Protestant Liberals and Catholics rose together—they were united by common ties and sympathies—and any alliance of the latter with the Conservatives would be unholy and unnatural. The Government might be in the condition of a doomed ship, situated between two icebergs, which, starting from different points and propelled by opposite influences, were sure to destroy it, but assuredly would they crush and grind each other to powder.

Dr. Tupper rose to deny the charges of the member who had just taken his seat, to the effect that he had discontinued the *Eastern Chronicle* because of a personal attack upon himself, and had taken it again when an attack was made upon the Hon. Mr. McKinnon. He denied the charge, and with regard to the statement that he had caballed with members of the house to form a government, which would exclude Roman Catholics from all offices,—this charge, he stated, was an unqualified falsehood.

Dr. Tupper then proceeded to answer the speech of the hon. member for Windsor, and said that it was impossible to understand what position he (Mr. Howe) now occupied, for in one breath he calls himself the leader of the Protestant party, and in the next he professes to be the warmest friend of the Roman Catholics. The hon. gentleman then proceeded at some length to take up the arguments of Mr. Howe; and in reference to the suggestion of the Solicitor General that the Revenue Bill should be passed, and sent to the other house, he said that the Legislative Council was at present without a head, and that the government were in such a state of dislocation that they could not appoint a President, nor lay upon the table of the house, in the present financial crisis, a Revenue Bill without increasing the ad valorem duties. A measure like this could not be passed in the heat of an afternoon.

Mr. Chambers rose to explain that what he meant by the office seeking spirit was in relation to the Financial Secretary's office, and that he did not refer to the Roman Catholics.

An altercation here ensued between the hon. member and the member for Digby, Mr. Wade.

After which the house adjourned til 11 o'clock next day.

FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

The debate was resumed by the Hon. Atty. General. He asked if all the officers of the government, some 14 in all, were to be turned out, and for what? For not faithfully collecting and accounting for the public revenue? For not honestly disbursing the revenue, and large sums besides drawn from other sources and expended upon the public works of the country? No such charge had or could be made. But there were personal attacks and insinuations from the members for Cumberland and Guysboro' which no gentleman could utter—no gentleman could hear without disgust. The first was calm, dispassionate, with a polished exterior, but cool and treacherous—the other, shallow and superficial and like the ignoble bird which he had taken under his special charge. The Attorney General denied that the Government had, or could exercise any control over the *H. Chronicle* or its namesake at Pictou. The idea was simply ridiculous. He deplored the attack on his friend Mr. McKinnon; the Government itself had been assailed in the columns of the *Halifax Chronicle*, and yet they were to be held responsible for all that appeared in that paper, besides being taunted with its independent action. He went at large into the rule of Administration in reference to dismissal of officers—defended the Government from the charge of weakness and indecision—traced the history and action of the Administration on Mr. Condon's case—and ridiculed the idea of the Government being responsible for the appointment of an additional Clerk when it was the act of the House. The Education Bill and the Reciprocity Act, the appointments of office during the recess, the action of Government on the Maine Liquor and Municipal Corporation Bills, were, one and all, vindicated and

defended with great ability. But these were not the real issues before the country. The strange spectacle was exhibited by the Catholics abandoning old friends and attaching themselves to old enemies—to those who in 1847 denounced them in every paper under their control, and who openly avowed an intention to proscribe them if they succeeded at the Elections. He read from the *Times*, *Christian Messenger*, and other papers of the day in proof, together with Mr. Johnston's own recorded sentiments on the subject. Contrast the position of the Catholics at that time with what it is now, and compare what the present Government had done for that body during the last three years with what Mr. Johnston had done in the four years he was at the head of Administration. He had under his hand a No. of the *Cross*, the Catholic organ of that day, in which it was asserted that during those long four years a single office worth 40s. a year had not been conferred on them. With these evidences of the past before them, would all the Irish, French, and Scotch Catholics go over and leave gentlemen with whom they have been so long and closely associated—and all because the Chairman of the Railway board had a quarrel with the Irish Catholics of the City? The learned member went at large into the trial of the rioters—the Condon case, and the retirement of Mr. Tobin from the Chair of the Legislative Council. He asked if the House were prepared to adopt the views of the Member for Annapolis on the Mines and Minerals question, and he called upon members to pause before exercising the powers reposed in them by the Constitution to place the Government in other hands.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

Mr. Johnston took the floor a few minutes after three o'clock, and spoke upwards of four hours, without, however, concluding his address, which he gave notice he would resume on Monday. He commenced with describing the state of parties now forming the Opposition—the Conservatives who had but one object and one duty, to oppose the existing Administration—and the Catholics who, although impelled by other motives, had the same object in view. From this time forward the Conservatives and Catholics had common objects and interests, neither of whom, however, had created the occasion for an alliance. That occasion had been created by Mr. Howe, who had assailed both the Catholics and the Government, and had created a crisis which made it apparent that the Conservatives must either join him or the Catholics. The Conservatives felt it their duty to join the Catholics, but he denied that there was any compact with that body—any arrangement how the Administration was to be formed in the event of victory—any understanding how the offices were to be disposed of. He felt that deep injury had been inflicted on the Catholic body by Mr. Howe, and that the Government had endorsed his sentiments. The Catholics, from their numbers were entitled to great weight, and one of them, at least, should be placed in a high position, connecting that body with the Administration, thereby giving strength and stability to the party. Mr. Johnston defended the proposed alliance on various grounds—quoted the action of the Baptist body who, in consequence of a similar quarrel with Mr. Howe, had allied themselves with the Churchmen—a union that has stood the test of four Elections, in his own County, by the return of the same members. As regards the "Catholic ascendancy" cry of 1847, he did not know how it originated—he was not responsible for what appeared in the newspapers—and he entered into the quarrel as a protestant, and not as a latitudinarian. Mr. J. claimed that he had been more liberal towards the Catholics than some members of the Administration, and instanced a School in the North End to which he advocated a grant of £60, but which was refused by the Liberals. He also laid claim to being more liberal than the Liberals themselves, and in proof referred to his action on the Suffrage question, an Elective Legislative Council, the Municipal Corporation Bill, and the Resolution on the Union of the Provinces. For the ten years that the Liberals had held office, they had not passed a single measure for enlarging the privileges of the people without adding salaries. As for "Jobs," the Hon. Attorney General himself was one; for had not Morris been pensioned to make way for Uniacke that Mr. Young might take the place of the latter. The pensioning of Judge Stewart was another job, by which £400 was needlessly thrown away; and the last was the turning out of Mr. Condon. Mr. J. here went into an elaborate defence of Mr. Condon, who he urged was entirely innocent of the charges against

him—that he had from first to last done nothing to deserve dismissal, and that as regards his action in the rioting affair his conduct was perfect. He also defended the language in the *Hallifax Catholic* of December last, in reference to the trial of the rioters, and contended that there was nothing in that article to warrant the letters of Mr. Howe, and the assault which that gentleman has made on the Catholic body. The hon. gentleman touched a number of other points in his speech.

On Monday, after the presentation of a number of petitions, Mr. Johnston rose and resumed his speech, again touching upon Mr. Condon's case, and illustrating the charge of disloyalty imputed to him and others by reference to a small band of deserters from the Garrison here a short time ago. These men found their way to the County of Colchester where four of them were sheltered, sympathized with, and protected, but who could say, with justice, that the people who sheltered them were disloyal? Mr. J. went on to review the speeches of the Attorney General, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Morrison in reference to the action of the House, last Session, on the Maine L. Quar Bill, and charged upon the two latter gentlemen inaccuracy in their statements. The division on that subject was of the same character in 1854-55 as last year, —nearly all the Conservatives in favor of the Bill and nearly all the Liberals against. He also reiterated his charges against the Government for not aiding him in carrying the Municipal Corporation Bill, and admitted that he himself had been in error in not making it obligatory. Mr. Condon had been dismissed for insubordination, but what did they see in the paper conducted by the hon. member for Halifax? There we find an officer of the Government in a late No. charging the administration with "timidity."

Here Mr. Howe rose to explain, in the absence of Mr. Annand, that the phrase "honourable timidities" was quoted from the *Hallifax Catholic*, whereupon he was assailed by a storm of hisses from the gallery. Order, with some difficulty, having been restored, Mr. Howe rose and said that, although during the twenty years he had a seat in the House there had been frequent bursts of applause, never but on two or three occasions had there been hissing in the galleries. Now it was an every day occasion, and had been ever since the debate occurred, and it was evidently the results of an organization to overawe the deliberations of the House. Under these circumstances he felt it his duty to inform the Speaker that there were "strangers in the Gallery"—the usual parliamentary mode of clearing the Galleries. And then the Speaker desired all strangers to withdraw, and the House soon after, about 5 o'clock, adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day, Tuesday.

TUESDAY, Feb. 17.

Mr. Johnston resumed, commencing by stating his determination to be brief, and to pass over pages of his notes. He first noticed the interruption of the day previous, whereby they had all lost a day. He said that freedom of debate was a main element of the free constitution under which we live, and he deprecated all attempts, by the expression of disapprobation of any particular speaker, to interfere with that freedom. He hoped such things would not occur in future, and he threw out the caution that parties by such demonstrations seriously injured the cause they wished to promote. He then referred to a letter in the *Morning Chronicle* of the day from Mr. Pugsley, one of the Jurors in the Railway case, who had entirely misunderstood his remarks the other day. He had never imputed to the Jury the motives mentioned by the writer of the letter. He stated that the Jury had misapprehended the law and the facts, but never said they had perjured themselves. The Hon. Gentleman then referred to the threat of a Dissolution by the Hon. Member for Windsor, which was a species of intimidation much the same as that complained of from the Galleries. It was exceedingly wrong and unconstitutional, and he had too much respect for His Excellency to suppose for a moment that it was authorised in the smallest degree by him, though that impression was sought to be made. The Hon. Gentleman then briefly recapitulated his charges against the Government, bringing home to them that of imbecility in particular, as shown by their meekly submitting to be bearded by two of their own, he would not call them subordinates, but in-subordinate officers. He stated the platform on which Catholics and Conservatives met, to be that of "civil and religious equality." He concluded his short speech by an eloquent and beautiful peroration.

The Hon. Atty. General disclaimed for his part all desire for evasions of the main point—confidence or no confidence. He wished to come to that with-

out any side wind, and he would not even promise to vote for Mr. Howe's amendment of the amendment. Mr. Johnston said he wished all reasonable latitude to be given to every gentleman on this question, and for himself, would be glad to hear explanations from Mr. Howe on many points, opened up by himself, only hoping that the hon. member would confine himself within due bounds—to which Mr. Howe assented.

### Editorial Miscellany.

#### THE WANT OF CONFIDENCE DEBATE.

THIS debate in our House of Assembly, protracted 12 days, terminated on Wednesday, when the House divided, and the Administration were defeated, 28 voting for the motion and 22 against it, (including Mr. Wier whose name was afterwards added to the minority). Notwithstanding some confident assertions made by some of the Government members, on the floor of the House, that one at least of the Roman Catholic members would adhere to their side, uncontradicted at the time by the party himself, when the division was taken, they all without exception, went over to the opposition—displaying a unanimity which it is to be hoped will be shown by the Protestants of the country whenever the proper time comes for its effectual exercise. The names in the division are as follows:—

For the motion—Whitman, McKinnon, Fuller, Marshall, White, Henry, Jno. Campbell, Robichau, Wade, Bourneuf, C. C. Campbell, Bill, Martell, McLern, Thorne, Brov Moses, Churchill, Killam, Wilkins, Johnston, McFarla, Tobin, Bent, Tupper, McKeagney, Smith, Ryder.

Against the motion—Solicitor General, Attorney General, McLellan, Esson, Annand, Dimmock, Parker, Webster, Geldert, Reinard, McKenzie, McDonald, Davison, Morris, Robertson, Financial Secretary, Morrison, Bailey, Chambers, Lock, Howe, Wier.

Two of the Members who generally voted with the opposition—Hyde and Caldwell—have been absent during the Session.

On motion of the Attorney General, the House adjourned until Friday, at 2 p. m.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 29.—Rear Admiral, Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., and family embarked this afternoon on board the *Dragon*, 6, paddle frigate, Captain W. H. Stewart, C.B., which left with them for Plymouth, for the gallant admiral to embark on board his flag ship the *Indus*, 78, Captain Hay, C.B., Sir H. Stewart having been appointed Commander in Chief of the West Indian Station, vice Rear Admiral Arthur Fanshaw, C.B., who has held the command since November, 1853. Sir A. Fanshaw's flag ship the *Boscawen*, 70, Captain W. F. Glanville, has been in commission since the same date, and now come home to be paid off.

We are sorry to state that Captain Hay, of Her Majesty's ship *Indus*, is ill, and obliged to be taken to the Royal Naval Hospital at Stonehouse.

William Land Scarnell, (1857) has been appointed Master, to the *Columbia*, G, steam surveying vessel.

(From last Saturday's City Edition.)

THE R. M. Steamship *Nagara* arrived this morning, in 13½ days from Liverpool. Dates to Feb. 1. Parliament was to reassemble on Tuesday, Feb. 3. There was a statement in the *Herald* that Lord Aberdeen is engaged in secret negotiations with Lord Palmerston; and that Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, are to be provided with places in the Cabinet at the expense of some of its less important members.

The news from the East is important. Rushire has been occupied after some fighting. Several British officers and soldiers, among them Brigadier Stopford, lost their lives. The Persians retired inland. On learning the fall of the place, the Shah, it is said, had made his submission, through the Turkish minister at Teheran, to the British Government.

"Affairs at Canton, instead of mending, have taken a turn for the worse. The Chinese are resolute in their resistance, and appear to have retaliated by setting fire to some of the buildings used by the foreign merchants, and Admiral Seymour was preparing in earnest to bombard the city; Sir J. Bowring had sent to India for troops, and troops were ready for him at Ceylon."

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday, Jan. 28, the case of Archdeacon Denison was brought before Lord Campbell and Justices Coleridge, Wightman and Crompton. Dr. Bayford, with whom was Mr. Fortescue, appeared against the rule obtained at the beginning of the term, calling upon Sir John Dodson, the Dean of Arches, to hear the appeal of Archdeacon Denison. Dr. Phillimore, Mr. Hugh Hill, Q. C., and Mr. Coleridge appeared in support of the Rule. The Judges in the course of the argument, showed themselves in favor of granting the rule—and the rule for mandamus was made absolute.

Mr. Baron Alderson died on Tuesday, Jan'y 27, in his 70th year.

The agitation for a repeal of the income tax gains strength and importance. Deputations have waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who explains that he does not mean to rely upon the letter of the Act, but that he shall retain the tax, (or try to do so) if he wants it.—Practical grievances, showing the inequality and injustice of the system upon which the assessments were made, were adduced. The Chancellor promised a careful consideration of the subject.





Poetry.

EXHORTATIONS.

BY A. MIBLANE.

CHRISTIAN, love thy brother—love is from above;  
Jesus bids his people one another love.  
Christian, help thy brother in his every need,  
Prove how much you love him, not in word but deed.

Christian, cheer thy brother, wipe away his tears,  
With affection bid him banish all his fears.  
Christian, soothe thy brother's deep distress—  
Let thy speech be always marked by tenderness.

Christian, bear thy brother on thy every prayer;  
Surely thou wouldst have him in thy blessings share!  
Christian, raise thy brother sinking beneath his load,  
Cast himself and burden on thy faithful God.

Christian, shield thy brother, cling thee to his side  
When by friends forsaken and by foes belied,  
Christian, aid thy brother, weak, distress'd, and poor,  
Christ will recompense thee from his heavenly store.

Christian, seek thy brother wandering from the fold,  
Ere his heart is hardened, and his love grows cold.  
Christian, warn thy brother tampering with his sin;  
Solemn truth—go press it—evil's handking!

Christian, smite thy brother when he's doing wrong,  
Weak but look to Jesus, he will make thee strong,  
Christian, rouse thy brother settled on his lees,  
'Tis not self, but Jesus, who should seek to please.

Day is fast declining—night steals on apace!  
Onward to thy labour, rich in heavenly grace—  
Steadfast and unmovable—seeing Christ the Lord,  
'Till he bids thee enter on thy bright reward!

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- German Reader
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- Grammar of the French Language
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