

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1853. NO. 68.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

| Day | Date | MOORNING. | EVENING. |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Nov. 21 | 23. S. of Trin. | Prov. 11; John 3 | Prov. 12; 1 Th. 2 |
| 22 | | Ecclus. 37 | Ecclus. 38 |
| 23 | | 29 | 40; 1 Thia. 1 |
| 24 | | 41 | 42 |
| 25 | | 43 | 44 |
| 26 | | 45 | 46 |
| 27 | | 47 | 48 |

Poetry.

"SHE WALKED IN WHITE."

Let thy garments be always white.—Ecc. 9. 8.

She walked in white!—
In graceful garments, richly dight
With all of maiden seemliness.
No ornament shone on her breast
But such as a beameth fair
A woman beautiful to wear—
A meek and quiet spirit, blent
With meekness of full content,
Obedience, retiring grace,
Home-keeping; forward yet to trace
The steps of grief, with lacerous storm
Of pity for the sick and poor

She walked in white!—
In graceful garments, pure and bright—
In white, because she walked in Truth,
It seeking in her comely youth;
Not lightly caught, with glittering glow—
With pride, and pagantry, and show—
But looking always, then and there,
If in God's Book these written were,
Where if of them she might not read,
Gave after neither, heart nor heed;
And, turning from the *vanities*,
Held fast the *substance* of delight.

She walked in white!—
In garments beautiful to sight—
In white, because she walked in Love.
Nothing might in her, *anger* move;
She falling not, for others' faults
Had pity; halting not, for halts
An outstretched hand to help them on,
Words wherein hope and wisdom shone,
Comfortable solacements,
Precepts sweet and promising,
Patience and long sufferings,
Joy and gentle offerings

She walked in white!—
In garments glowing with the light—
In white, because she walked in Faith,
Not seeking things that cling to earth;
But, looking upward saw unfold
A city beautiful with gold;
And daily through the clouds could trace
A shining host, a royal race,
Who, as they walked sung music clear,
Which faintly fell upon her ear,
And touched the jewelled harp, whose strings
Sent down to her far-echoings.

She walked in white!—
In garments gloriously dight—
In white, because she walked in God.
He was around her, and his word
Was in her heart; so she stood there
In raiment wonderfully fair;
No fuller the whole earth sought through,
Could give so beautiful a hue;
For Truth is white, and Love is white,
And Faith is white—but, oh! the light
That falls from God is of such whiteness,
Eyes scarcely may behold, for brightness!

Religious Miscellany.

FREE CHURCHES.

Free Churches are found to accommodate at least one-fifth more people than those of the same size with pews, (no slight advantage in a land where we are so much in need of church buildings,) to the bitter rivalry, heart burning, ill-feeling more or less engendered everywhere by the Pew System, the slave which it makes the Church to the world, and the ignoring of the obligation of Christians to minister in temporal things to those who dispense to their spiritual things, except as a matter of bargain and sale, and to the good moral influence which it would have on the world to see the Church supported without selfishness—giving her heavenly treasures as freely as she has received them—and exhibiting in her gathering of all classes of men into her fold, some realization of the Church's true Catholicity.

We pause but for a moment to answer some of the

prominent objections which will be raised against Free Churches. We will be told, that all we have said may be very true and beautiful in *theory*, but it will not do in *reality*. It is not practicable. Men will not go, nor give to Free Churches, and therefore they cannot be supported.

We answer, first, that to say that a Free Church cannot be supported is to say that God will not support His own institution, or that the commands of Christ are impracticable; and secondly, that facts prove the contrary. No churches are so well filled as those which are free, hence the sum for their maintenance are divided among the greater number. Besides, it unites the poor with the rich in the support of the sanctuary. It costs no more, to say the least, to support a free church than one with pews. In a pew church the better classes pay all—the poor give nothing. But in a free church, each one, no matter how poor he may be, can give his mite in the weekly offertory, which we look upon as inseparable from the system. We acknowledge that there are difficulties in the way. The world at large has no sympathy for the spiritual welfare of the poor and the stranger. Few men give to the support of the Gospel on any fixed principle. They need the stimulus of pew rents, and ostentation, and pride, and notoriety—to have a trumpet sounded before them. But we cannot believe but that in every community of professing Christians there are enough of sincere and earnest people, who, when the matter is fairly set before them, and they have seen how the Gospel is shut out from the poor, will give, and that with thankful hearts, all that is required for the support of the Church.

The Church of God existed without the pew system, both under the Law and under the Gospel, for three thousand years; and when have the Church and the Clergy ever been as well supported? St. Chrysostom and St. Augustine both thought that the system of voluntary offerings, *voluntarily*, made a better provision for the clergy than even the lands and possessions of the Church. Who built the noble cathedrals of our Mother Church, which their descendants, who traffic in pews, are scarcely able to keep in ordinary repair, but men who have scorned to have made merchandize of the House of God! And then see how the Free Churches in this country, in spite of all hindrances, have succeeded. We quote from a long list, almost at random. The Church of the Holy Communion, New York, seating about 500 persons, defrays all the expenses of public worship, with a Daily Service, and contributes more than any church of its size to the general purposes of the Church. St. Paul's, Key West, Florida, seating but 250 persons, where the pews, if rented, would realize \$800, receives from its offertory and subscriptions \$1150 per annum. Holy Innocent's, Albany New York, seating 250 persons, where the pews, if rented, would realize \$500, receives from its offerings \$1200 to \$1300 per annum. Christ Church, Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, seating 250 persons, where the pews, if rented, would realize about \$500 or \$600, received last year from offerings and subscriptions for parish expenses, \$1066, besides \$600 appropriated to the poor and general objects of the Church. Grace Church, Petersburg, Va., seating 350 persons, realizes from subscriptions and offerings \$1000 per annum. Christ Church, Vicksburg, Miss., seating 500 persons, which had great difficulty in paying its expenses under the *Pew System*, last year, the fifth since they adopted the *Free System*, received through the offerings and subscriptions for various objects \$3000, exclusive of the rector's salary, which is equal to about \$2000. St. Stephen's Church, Oxford, North Carolina, seating 150 persons, receives from subscriptions \$1500 per annum. St. John's Church, Knoxville, Tenn., seating 250, receives from offerings and subscriptions \$1200 per annum. We are willing to place these examples, taken from every portion of the country, by the side of the like number of churches of the same size, which have the *Pew System*, without the least fear that the Free Churches will, in any way, suffer by the comparison.

But then we shall be told that families cannot sit together—we shall be discommoded—and a Free Church will be a scene of confusion every Sunday morning. We reply, have Christians no courtesy? And will a church be less the place of politeness

than a railroad car or a steamboat? Was this objection ever heard in a concert room? Did men ever stay away from any public exhibition because they could not have their own *pews*? The objection could never have been made by any one who has attended a Free Church. In our own experience, with a congregation frequently too large for the church, and among people who until a few years had been always accustomed to pews of their own, we have never heard the objection made. No family that is in time for the beginning of the Service need be separated. And close observation has proved that the ordinary congregation of a Free Church usually sit in the same seats. On extraordinary occasions they would not do so under any system.—*Church Review*.

SLOW GROWTH OF CHARACTER.

A mature Christian character is not an instantaneous creation, but a growth, a development. "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." As the mind has to be cultivated, so the character must be perfected by degrees. Indeed, as a perfect character is the noblest thing under the sun, it is the longest in maturing. Even death does not finish the work. Then the spirit is freed from sin. But the higher development of character will still go on with the expansion of the mind through eternity. We cannot then become perfect in a day. Leviathan is not so tamed. A man who has been accustomed all his life to act from selfish calculations, does not begin at once to act from motives purely good or religious. Nor is Christian perfection a mere rhapsody of the mind, to be attained by an act of contemplation. We need something more than the wings of faith or of imagination to bear us to the summit of that mount. The celestial city is on the top of a hill, and we must go up on foot. We must walk the heavenly road. We cannot fly. Step by step, picking stones out of the way, and singing as we go, must we climb the mount of God.

HOME PIETY.—Enjoyment in religion depends on observing little duties,—or fireside piety. An occasional effort to do some great thing may ease the conscience for a while; but it is only the spirit of Christ carried into the family, and into every-day life, softening the temper, and rendering the heart affectionate, which can impart an habitual elevation and serenity of mind.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. Steamer Asia, Oct. 27

ENGLAND.

On Saturday it was announced that Sir William Molesworth was seriously ill. He inherited from his father and grandfather, who both died young, a weakly constitution, and appears to have been recovering from an attack of gout when he was seized last week with low gastric fever, which terminated fatally at noon on Monday the 22d inst. The deceased baronet was born in London on the 23d of May, 1810, and succeeded to the title when only thirteen. In 1832 he was returned for West Cornwall, in 1837, for Leeds, from which, anticipating defeat by the Conservatives, he retired in 1841. In 1845 a vacancy occurred for Southwark, where he was unsuccessfully opposed by Mr. Pilcher, an Orange Conservative, and a Radical, Mr. Miall, the editor of the *Nonconformist*, on the ground of his support of Maynooth, and being the editor of "Hobbes, the Sceptic." Returned by a considerable majority, he retained the seat up till his death, having been often re-elected, including the time when he was appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests, as a member of the Coalition Ministry, in January, 1853, and so late as last August, when he succeeded Lord John Russell as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Another statesman is also deceased. Lord Wharncliffe, formerly President of the Board of Trade under the Peel Administration, and the author of the useful "Wharncliffe clause" in the Railway Consolidation Act. The deceased peer has long been suffering from disease of the lungs, and, after passing the last winter in Egypt, unfortunately caught cold on his return, and has since been gradually getting worse, till he expired at six o'clock on Monday morning, at his seat in Yorkshire, the whole of his

family, including his brother, the Right Hon. James Stewart Wortley, Recorder of London, present.

The *Times* declare the replacing of General Simpson as Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea; and the *Herald* and *Daily News* agree in stating that Sir J. W. Coltington is to be his successor. The *Globe* last night says the *Times* is only making use of its knowledge of General Simpson's state of health to pass off for being well-informed beforehand. "General Simpson is not recalled, nor is there any intension of recalling him; but he labours under physical disability which unfits him for active service, and we should not be surprised to hear that he had made such an intimation on the subject as to induce the Government to make arrangements for providing a successor to him in the Crimea. These arrangements are not at present matured, and though the name of nearly every officer commanding a division has been mentioned, we do not believe that any decision has been come to regarding the next Commander-in-chief."

The *Globe* of last night states that there is not the slightest foundation for a report circulated at Liverpool, that the United States Government has demanded the recall of Mr. Crampson, in consequence of his encouragement of enlistment for the Foreign Legion.

Thirty thousand of the scum of London, a great proportion were idle youths, assembled again in Hyde-park on Sunday; but there was little beyond speculating. The assembly appeared divided whether they had come to "serve the police out," or to "get bread cheaper." A number of the A division of police sauntered about amongst the crowd, and a reserve were posted near the magazine, but they had little to do. Proceedings commenced by the distribution of handbills, containing the information that "Lord Palmerston was in collusion with Russia;" after which a man got up, and in a long speech, advocated an association of working bakers. The "eloquent carpenter" of the previous Sunday also made an oration to the same effect as his previous one, after which a shower of approaching dispersed the greater portion of the crowd. The police were in one instance beset and jeered at, and some sticks and stones were thrown. The next morning, *Thomas Napper*, a young country lad, was brought up for throwing stones at the police. The young rascal, "in a strong Oxford dialect," said he had not been long in London, and came from Bicester, in Oxfordshire. He went into the park, not knowing what was to take place, when he met a lot of boys; one of them told him to throw a stone at the police, and he foolishly did so. Here he began to cry, and said he would "never do so again—not never no more." (Laughter.) Mr. Bingham said he must be locked up at present as a caution.

Following out the practice of parodying converts to Romanism on every opportunity, the *Weekly Register* repeats the names of two who have been recently ordained priests, one of whom it describes as an M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford. The paragraph goes the round of the daily press, and being seen in the *Globe* by the Rev. Osborne Gordon, Curator of Christ Church, the Rev. gentleman writes to say that there is some mistake, as there is no such name to be found in the Society's book. Mr. Dale, the gentleman in question, rejoins that the mistake has no doubt arisen from his having been on a visit to the college.

Last night's *Gazette* publishes complimentary letters from the Sultan, and his Minister, Faad Effendi, to General Simpson, on the termination of the siege of Sebastopol. In the letter of the Minister, General Simpson is informed that the Sultan has conferred upon him the Imperial Order of Medjidie of the First Class.

The *Post* this morning publishes the following telegraphic despatch:—

"Miracoles, Oct. 23.—The *Indus* has arrived. The allied troops despatched to Eupatoria have received fresh reinforcements. Numerous Russian waggons appeared, at the latest date, to have begun the evacuation of the northern forts of Sebastopol. The allies, on the other hand, continued the clearance of the city, and the construction of new batteries."

We should not pay great attention to this report were it not that we suspect its source, from the following remarks upon it given in our Government contemporary's most prominent type:—

"It will be seen, by the telegraph news which we publish in another column, that there is reason to believe that the Russian garrison of the north forts of Sebastopol is making arrangements to abandon them. We never thought that, under any circumstances, they could maintain themselves there during the winter.

"What is more important, we understand that advices have just been received from Vienna and Berlin, which state that at both those capitals it was expected, and the expectation was derived from Russian sources, that the forces of the Czar were about to evacuate the whole of the Crimea."

"We look shortly for stirring news thence. The Russians will not be allowed to leave scatheless, but the account of damage we can do them must, of course, be decided by the fortune of war. Generals d'Altonville and Spencer have now a large army menacing the rear of the Russians; and the latest intelligence states that more troops have gone to swell their numbers. Our positions at Kiburn and Ochakoff are very threatening; and, in short, the crisis is approaching which will determine, not only whether the Russians can hold the Crimea, but whether they can save the armies which at present occupy it."

Marshal Pélissier has forwarded to the French Minister of War the following communication relating to the operations of the allied forces at Kiburn:—

"Sebastopol, Oct. 21, 5 p.m.—I have just received from General Bazin his report of the capture of Kiburn. The Anglo-French division of the army has actively contributed to the success of the allied operations. Having been landed on the peninsula about five kilometres from the fortress, it took up its position, and in the night of the 16th opened the trenches at 800 metres from the works. When the fleet commenced its heavy fire on the 17th, two companies of Chasseurs, under cover at a distance of 400 metres from the batteries, were able to keep up a fusillade on the Russian artillerymen at their guns. The field artillery also played an active part in the operation. We have taken 1420 prisoners, including General Kozanovitch, and forty officers, with 174 pieces of cannon, and a quantity of ammunition and stores. We are now in the occupation of an important position. Such are the results of the allies of this successful expedition. The Russians have rendered this success complete by themselves blowing up the fortifications of Ochakoff, on the 18th. I send you the standard, with the arms of Russia, which floated over the walls of Kiburn."

The report of General Simpson's "return" is confirmed this morning by the *Post*, which tells us—"The public will be glad with little surprise that General Simpson is about to return to England. His appointment to the chief command was, as we announced at the time, only provisional, and her Majesty's Government have now taken steps to gratify General Simpson's desires, and to relieve him from the arduous position which he has hitherto filled. The names of General Coltington and of others have been mentioned as succeeding to the command of the army in the East, but as the despatches concerning the appointments have only just left town, it would be manifestly inadvisable to publish matters of so high and delicate a nature here before they are known to those they chiefly concern. The appointment will be announced so soon as the telegraph shall notify its receipt by the new Commander in the Crimea."

The second edition of the *Times* states that a private telegraphic despatch has just reached Paris from Mr. Sell's returning accounts from Constantinople of the 15th, and from the Crimea of the 13th. The mortar batteries had opened on this last day against the northern fort. The division of infantry of General d'Altonville occupied the plateau of the Bellek, and the French cavalry had advanced to Budak. The army at Eupatoria had received reinforcements. An entire division of French infantry, commanded by General de Failly, and a strong body of English cavalry, had arrived there on the 11th. It was believed that General Gortschakoff intended to concentrate his forces round Simpheropol.

Despatches from Berlin state that Marshal Pélissier had his headquarters at Skelias on the 16th; and that the French were torturing the roads leading from the valley of Teboulon to Tliand. It is said the Marshal has, with great difficulty, brought up 120 cannon to the heights of Teboulon, and has thus gained a pivot for his operations in the valley, which it will be impossible to wrest from him. Important works have also been completed, extending from Kilia to the entrance to the Budak valley, as far as Kile and the Bellek. General Boquet's corps occupies the passage of Dama.

The Emperor Alexander, by an order of the day of the 4th has dismissed General Kouff from his command, for having allowed himself to be surprised in the cavalry affair near Eupatoria, and has nominated Prince Rodzivil his successor.

A despatch from Kars, dated September 29 (the

day of the last assault), states that General Mouravieff continues the blockade of this place with 80 pieces of cannon. Our Pacha is expected.

It is stated from Vienna "that the negotiations between France and Austria, in reference to a campaign on the Danube in the spring, have been brought to a conclusion. Austria has yielded her objections to the plan, and M. de Koller, the Internuncio at Constantinople, has received the necessary instructions on this point."

By a court-martial at Sebastopol on Oct. 5, Private James Salmon, 93rd Highlanders, was ordered to be shot for desertion, with intent to go over to the enemy. The Commander of the Forces has since commuted the punishment to penal punishment for life, "from consideration of the good and faithful conduct of the regiment, and the army of which the prisoner is so unworthy a member."

FRANCE.

The *Univers* publishes, previous to promulgation, the chief articles of the Concordat between Rome and Austria. They accord, amongst other things, the right of full and unrestrained liberty of communication, in things spiritual and ecclesiastical, between Rome and the prelates and clergy of Austria. To the latter they grant the right of issuing such ordinances and instructions on ecclesiastical matters as seem suitable to them; to the Bishops to name their vicars-general, to grant or refuse the collection of orders, erect benefices, change parishes, pre-cribe pilgrimages, funeral ceremonies, convoke and publish the acts of Synods, &c. The Bishops are to direct the religious instruction in all schools, and an ecclesiastical inspector is to be appointed to each. They have also the right to prohibit books contrary to religion and morals, and the civil Government promises to bind them *main-forte* to prevent the publication of such. Parity civil cases respecting ecclesiastics are to be judged before civil tribunals, as also criminal cases; but in the latter case previous notice is to be given to the Bishop. The Government has the right to present Bishops to the Pope for institution; but for the choice he must previously take the advice of the Bishop of the province. In cathedral churches, the Pope nominates the first dignitary, the Emperor the others. The conciliar bodies may communicate freely with their superiors at Rome, and the latter may visit all religious houses. The reception of novices and the formation of new convents by the Bishops is allowed, with the consent of Government. The *Univers* appears highly satisfied with the result obtained, and declares it to be the "pre-occupation of all Germany, and the joy of Catholics." "The words," it continues, "with which the Concordat opens—'The Holy See accords to His Majesty the right,' &c.—exalt in the eyes of angels and men the apostolical empire and the young Emperor. Here, again, we have an evidence of the labours of Mary the Immaculate for the pacification of a people, who always venerated, with a peculiar predilection, the august privilege of the Mother of God. May the example of the Emperor Francis Joseph not be lost upon other Kings and Governments.!!!"

The following curious case is reported by the *Sydney Empire* as recently argued in the Supreme Court of Sydney:—"The Solicitor General moved the admission to the bar of Mr. Henry Carey, who was admitted to the English bar in 1827, and then practised as a barrister for seven years. There was a peculiarity in this case which would probably require time for their Honors to consider by application, namely, that since Mr. Carey was admitted to the bar, he had taken holy orders as a clergyman of the Church of England, and was still a clergyman. He did not think, however, that this was an impediment to preclude him from the bar. Mr. Murray remarked that Horne Tooke being a clergyman, was refused admission. Mr. Faucett knew of an instance of a clergyman of the Church of England being admitted to the Irish bar; but in that instance he had been as far as possible from his capacity as a clergyman before his admission. His Honour the Chief Justice knew a parallel case to that mentioned by Mr. Faucett. But then the gentleman had been first a clergyman of the Church of England, then seceded to the Church of Rome, was deprived as far as possible by his Bishop of his orders, and had done as much as he could to disengage himself of his orders. Here the case was different: to restore a clergyman to his place as barrister, and a clergyman who still continued vested with the functions of holy orders. Mr. Justice Dickson suggested, by a note to the court, that the judges themselves were originally ecclesiastics, that the tonsure of the learned sergeants was a relic of their origin, and even the robes of the judges."

were derived in like manner. The Master mentioned the case of a Dea. Sk., who became a solicitor, was afterwards admitted to the bar, and became a special pleader. The court saw at present no objection to Mr. Carey's admission, but they thought it requisite to look into authorities, and especially into statutes concerning clergymen, before giving a decision on the subject."

The life of one Greenough, a native of Ceylon, Sir Henry Ward, was in danger on the 7th September. Miss Kate Welch, seeing a man in the room where she and her sisters slept, the door of which he tolled, gave an alarm. The man ran out, and in the passage met Sir Henry Ward; who, armed with a stick and revolver, chased him into the drawing room. Here the intruder, brandishing a knife, came to bay. But the Governor shot him in the shoulder, and fought with him, until assistance arriving, the ruffian was overpowered.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A dreadful tragedy took place yesterday at the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, which resulted in the death of two of the keepers of the institution, named William Carroll and Barry Mills. We copy the following particulars from the Morning Courier:—

Between ten and eleven o'clock, while John E. Clark, an insane man, was chopping wood a short distance outside the gate of the Institution, but within its grounds, two of the attendants, named respectively, Mills and Carroll, standing close by, Clark attacked them with the axe he had in his hand, and before assistance could be rendered killed them both. The only person cognizant of the attack at the time was a woman who was attending to some culinary operations in an outbuilding close to where the men were standing. She is not aware that any provocation had been given Clark, or that he had been excited by remarks or otherwise by the man whom he had killed. Her attention was first attracted by the sound of a blow, and on looking towards the spot she discovered that the lunatic had killed one of the men with the axe and was attacking the other. Alarmed at what was transpiring she ran into the central hall of the Asylum, where Dr. Waddell, the medical gentleman in charge, was standing, and apprised him of the circumstance. Dr. W. immediately repaired to the spot, and found Mills and Carroll quite dead, the bodies lying one across the other, and the wretched lunatic, who had posted himself with his back against the woodpile, so as no approach could be made except from the front, flung the axe with an evident disposition to do further mischief should an attempt be made to capture him. Soon as he saw the Dr. he made as if to attack him, when the latter retreated inside the gate, taking care, however, that the bystanders, consisting principally of the lunatics, whose condition permitted them to enjoy the liberty of the ground, were placed in safety. The attendants were then assembled, an attempt was made to capture Clark, but he alluded all pursuit, scaled the fence and took to the woods. Subsequently he was captured at Byrnes', on the S. Andrew's road, and placed in security in the Asylum.

The wretched actor in this horrible scene had been an inmate of the institution for upwards of three years and a half, and during that time had been quite inoffensive; so much so, that the largest liberty was allowed him, and not ten minutes previous to the attack on the attendants he had been in the presence of Mrs. Waddell and her family. — Church Witness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BISHOP'S VISIT TO MUSQUODOBOIT.

On Saturday evening, the 27th of Oct. last, the Lord Bishop of this Diocese arrived at Middle Musquodoboit, after a tedious journey in very unfavourable weather, and along heavy and in some parts almost impassable roads, for the purpose of administering the Catholic and Apostolic rite of Confirmation in this settlement, and also to attend to some ecclesiastical matters connected with this part of the mission.

Divine Service was celebrated in the Holy Trinity Church Musquodoboit, on the following day, Sunday, being also the Festival of St. Simon and St. Jude, at eleven a. m. The congregation was large and very attentive. The Rev. S. D. Green, the clergyman of the district said Morning Prayers, after which the Bishop delivered from the altar a very impressive address on the nature of the sacred rite he was about to administer, and a solemn charge to the candidates present to be faithful in performing, by God's grace, all that they should then take upon themselves. The number who were confirmed was but small; some who had for a considerable time back been preparing for this occasion, were unable, from sickness and other causes, to attend. After the administration of the Holy Rite, his Lordship preached a very heart-researching sermon on the parable of

the barren fig-tree. After the Benediction, and the dismissal of the greater part of the congregation, the Bishop and Minister, and such of the Lityns were most strictly in union with the Church, remained behind to consider some important questions connected with this portion of the mission.

After a hearty repast at the residence of H. A. Gladwin, Esq., Delegate to the Diocesan Synod from this part of the Province, his Lordship and the rest of the clergyman proceeded to the Grant settlement, about 5 1/2 miles from the Church, where Evening Service was celebrated in a private house, the church-practising station of the settlement. Mr. Green said prayers; the Bishop read the Lessons and preached. His discourse referred to the important duty of prayer, both public and private. After Divine Service his Lordship administered in private the Holy Sacrament of Baptism to two young children. The members of the Church in this distant locality, who are but few, seemed very grateful for the kindness shewn them by their chief Pastor by thus visiting them and ministering to them in his charge, at their own locality. The Bishop's return to Musquodoboit was long after night-fall. It was his primary intention to have remained in the settlement until the following Tuesday morning, in order to visit some of the Church houses, and obtain an accurate acquaintance with the locality generally, but as the weather on Monday morning was unfavourable to his design, his Lordship only found time to inspect the house on Orchard Farm, given up to the Church, temporarily, by Capt. Gladwin, and which is to become the abode of the resident clergyman until the parsonage is completed—after this, his Lordship proceeded on his way for Halifax.

It is our earnest conviction and prayer that this visit of our laborious and energetic Bishop to this branch, in the distant wilderness, of our Anglo-Catholic Church, may result in the revival and edification of the few and scattered adherents of the primitive and apostolic faith and order, who, in these backwoods, struggle on amidst difficulties and hardships, for the upholding of that faith which was once delivered to the saints.

Musquodoboit, Nov. 3, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Charlotte Town, P.E. Island, Nov. 2, 1855.

SIR. On Tuesday last (the 30th ult.) the Annual General meeting of the Diocesan Church Society of Prince Edward Island was held at the Infant School Room, Charlotte Town, at 7 p. m.

Heavy rain had set in late in the day, and altho' the weather cleared just before the appointed hour of meeting, the attendance was thin.

After singing and prayer, the Ecclesiastical Commissary (as Chairman) drew the attention of the Meeting to the progress, successes and discouragements of the Society, pointing out its great advantages to our Church in the Island—is proved by a most important fact, viz—the completion, under its helping hand, and in answer to its exhortations and encouraging calls to the Country Missions, of four comfortable and suitable residences for Clergymen in the western portion of the Island. Hence it is seen that (by the divine sanction of our work) one half of our Church Missions have been endowed with that very essential requisite, a home for the Clergymen.

Under these circumstances, notwithstanding a coldness to the interests of the Society manifested by many from whom support might well have been expected, the Meeting was able to look thankfully back, and hopefully forward, to full rewards for its labor.

The Secretary having been called on to read the Report, and the Treasurer to give a statement of the Accounts, a considerable increase in the subscriptions from some of the Country Missions was perceptible, and gave proof of the growing favor with which they regard a Society whose object has ever been to extend its best aid to the several Missions in succession, according to its ability, and their immediate wants.

Most interesting matter was introduced in the Addresses of the movers and seconders of the Resolutions, (Rev. D. Fitzgerald, Rev. R. Roach, Capt. Oriehar, R.N., Messrs. Tacopinus Desbrisay, Cundall, Charles Palmer, H. Hazard, and Thos. Desbrisay,) and, as far as could be judged from such notices as had reached the Secretary, the progress of our Island Church during the past year appeared to afford subject of congratulation to all its friends.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
C. LLOYD.

EDITORIAL MISCELLANY.

The R. M. Steamship Africa, arrived on Thursday at midnight from Boston. We extract a few items of her intelligence.

The New York Herald speculates very interestingly upon a monetary crisis, amounting to general bankruptcy, in England and France, and assumes on rather improbable shewing, that the house of Rothschilds in behalf of Russia and favoured by the Northern powers, is engaged in a great financial contest with the Emperor Napoleon and with the Bank of England.—and that this accounts for the great drain of specie from those countries, and the efforts making by their governments by raising the rate of interest, to retain it.

The Herald also, under the head of "Startling News," alludes to the powerful reinforcements to the West India squadron; and refers them to a demonstration in favor of Cuba, and quotes a paragraph from the Hants (Eng.) Telegraph, to the effect "that this movement is in consequence of the American Government having replied to some communication made to them by the British government on the subject of Cuba, in a tone insulting to this country in the highest possible degree." "The case" says the Herald, which however is not much of a prophet in its way, "becomes an affair of the highest moment, for it involves issues and contingencies

which may entangle us, and this whole Western hemisphere, in a war with the maritime powers of Europe.' We look upon the case in a somewhat different light, and the demonstration as very likely to prevent the catastrophe to the United States which such a conclusion would make inevitable.

"The point of the news from Europe is again commorated. The prognostications of the bears on this side of the water have been verified: the Bank of France contemplates suspension of specie payments; the Bank of England has raised the rate of interest to six and seven per cent; the security of breadstuffs all over the continent is confined; and the project of a famine and a panic are very imminent. In comparison with these startling items of news, the intelligence of the bombardment of Kinburn, a report at the mouth of the Danube, and on the western extremity of the "Steppe of Crimea," and even the closing of the A. B. d. r. round the Russian forces with a view to a final battle for the mastery of the southern portion of the Crimean peninsula, are events of secondary importance. A commotion in London, with the rate of interest raised to seven or eight per cent, and a suspension of specie payments in France, would exercise a more extensive and lasting influence on the interests of the world at large than even the capture of Gutshak by the army. To us especially it would be immeasurably more important." — N. Y. Herald.

ANOTHER OCEAN LINE OF TELEGRAPH.—Since the practical failure of the attempt to lay the submarine telegraph at Port au Prince, public attention has been directed to the other route proposed, via Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands. Mr. Horace B. Tebbels, of this city, has obtained the exclusive right from the government of Denmark, to lay cables on the shores of its dependencies, and the Philadelphia Board of Trade has recently passed a resolution calling upon government to send out a surveying, exploring and sounding expedition, to explore the coasts and waters of the countries above named. Our navy might be much more profitably employed than it is generally, and such an expedition as that proposed by the Board of Trade would be useful, even if no telegraph cables were ever laid.

The Edition of Psalms and Hymns for the Diocese of Nova Scotia having been all sold, no further orders for that Book can be immediately supplied; but a new Edition is in progress, and will be ready about the first week in December. These Books will be of a more convenient size, while the type will not be smaller, and a greater reduction in price than heretofore, will be made by the dozen or more, to those who remit the Cash. Orders sent between this and the time of publication will be carefully attended to.

D. C. S.

Table with 3 columns: Received, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for Oct. 18 - Treas in trust, Oct. 21 - H. P. Ex. Subscriptions to W. & O., Oct. 29 - Pensions from Clergy in do., Oct. 31 - H. P. Ex. sub to W. & O., and Nov. 3 - Aylesford.

EDWIN GILPIN, JR., Secy.

One might almost be led to believe from the article in the Wesleyan of Thursday, that the Editors of that paper know the Novuscotian who writes in the Church Witness of St. John, and take an interest in him. We can see no particular reason why the Wesleyan should notice the article in the Church Times at all, or any more than that in the Chronicle, in relation of the false statements of Novuscotian. Nor, if the Wesleyan copied from the Church Witness, merely as it asserts "for the sound and salutary general observations which it made," do we see any necessity for its apostrophic paragraph. It is rather modest, though, in our Methodist contemporary, to expect that whenever he may choose to slander the Church of England, either directly or indirectly, that we should turn round and vindicate either the Church or her services for his especial behoof. He surely does not believe that we have any faith in dissenting ideas of "even handed justice" whenever they conflict with a good opportunity of assailing the Church; and the whole tenor of his remarks show that but little can be expected from him in that way. It may, however, be inferred from what he asserts, that we have solicited the publication of our Editorial in his columns, and we think it right to give any such bland insinuation an unqualified denial, and to state that we have never had any connection whatever with the office of the Wesleyan, either upon that or any other topic—and that we are perfectly regardless of its opinions, good bad or indifferent, in Church matters.

A SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—An occurrence of a shocking nature took place at Preston on Monday afternoon last. It appears that as two boys, one a negro and the other a mulatto, were returning from school, some dispute having arisen between them about a switch which one of them had just cut, the latter, named John Rogers, aged 11 years, stabbed the former, William L. C., aged 14 years, with a pen-knife in the left breast, penetrating the heart, and causing instant death. The offender was at once secured, and brought over to the city, where he remains in durance. An inquest on the body of deceased sat on the following day and returned a verdict of "Manslaughter." — Chron.

Andrew L. S. Han, a fine lad, aged about 15 years, was drowned at St. Ann's, C. B., on the 6th ult., in attempting to cross a pond near Messrs. Archibald & Co's. establishment, a spot that is represented as very dangerous to travellers.

Youths' Department.

LITTLE HARRIET.

Little Harriet M—— was between four and five years old; she was in many respects a very good little girl. She was obedient, very affectionate to her friends, and very obliging and kind; but she had a very violent temper. When anything teased or provoked her, she would get into a perfect transport of fury, and tear and strike whatever was in her way. One day, as her mamma was passing the nursery door, she heard a great noise within, and her little Harriet's voice speaking in a tone that made her sure she was bad; so she opened the door, and there she saw Harriet, with her little face swelled and distorted with rage, her curly hair all torn into disorder, while with her feet and hands she was kicking and striking with all her force one of the servants and crying out: "I don't love you, Mary; I don't love you; I hate you!" She stopped when she saw her mamma.

"What is the meaning of all this?" said Mrs. M—— to the servant.

"It is just this ma'am, that Miss Harriet kept throwing water about the room, out of her little new jug; when I forbade her, she threw the water that was in the jug in my face; and when I attempted to take hold of her, to carry her to you, as you desired, when she did wrong, she flew at me, and struck me as you have seen."

Mrs. M. looked very grave, and lifting the sobbing Harriet in her arms, carried her into her own room. She sat down with her on her lap, and remained quite silent till the angry sobs had almost ceased. She then placed her on her knees, and in a very solemn voice, told her to repeat after her the following words: "O, my heavenly Father, look down in mercy, with pardoning mercy, on my poor little silly wicked heart, at this moment throbbing with such dreadful bad feeling as only the spirit of all evil could put into it. O, my heavenly Father, drive away this bad spirit, help me with thy good spirit, and pardon me the evil I have done this day, for Christ Jesus' sake. Amen."—Harriet trembled exceedingly; but she repeated the words after her mother, and as she did so, in her heart she wished that God might hear them.

Her mamma again placed her on her lap, and asked if her rage was away. Harriet answered in a soft voice: "Not quite, mamma; but it's better."

"Very well," said her mother, "until it is quite away, I shall tell you a story I was told when I was young, and I hope it will make as deep an impression on your mind, my poor child, as it did on mine, and tend as effectually to make you try yourself to check your bad and furious temper: Lord and Lady —— were very rich and great people. They had only one child, and it was a daughter. They were very fond of this child, and she was, in truth, a very fine little creature; very lively, and merry, and exceedingly beautiful; but like you, Harriet, she had a bad, bad temper; like you she got into transports of rage when anything vexed her, and like you, would turn at or strike whoever provoked her; like you, after every fit of rage, she was grieved and ashamed of herself, and resolved never to be so bad again; but at the next temptation all was forgotten, and she was as angry as ever.—When she was just your age, her mamma had a little son,—a sweet, sweet tender baby. Her papa and mamma were glad too, but the servant very foolishly and wickedly teased and irritated her by telling her that papa and mamma would not care for her now: all their love and pleasure would be this little brother, and they never would mind her. Poor Eveline burst into a passion of tears, and cried bitterly. "You are a wicked woman to say so; mamma will always love me; I know she will, and I'll go this very moment and ask her, I will;" and she darted out of the nursery, and flew to her mamma's room, the servant in the nursery calling after her, "Come, come, Miss; you needn't go to your mamma's room; she won't see you." Eveline burst open the door of her mamma's room, but was instantly caught hold of by a stranger woman she had never seen before. "My dear," said this person, "you cannot be allowed to see your mamma just now." She would have told Eveline, that the reason she could not see her mamma then was, because she was very sick, and must not be disturbed. But Eveline was too angry to listen; she screamed and kicked at the woman, who finding her so unreasonable, lifted her by force out of the room, and carried her to the nursery, put her down, and told the servant there, as she was going away, "that she must prevent miss coming to her mamma's room." Eveline heard this, and it added to her rage: and then this wicked servant burst out laughing, and said: "I told

you that miss; you see mamma don't love you now!" The poor child became mad with fury; she darted at the cradle where lay the poor little innocent new-born baby. The maid whose duty it was to watch over it was lying asleep upon her chair: and oh, Harriet, Harriet! like as you did to Mary just now, she struck it with all her force—struck it on the little tender head—it gave one feeble, struggling cry, and breathed no more?"

"Why, mamma, mamma," cried Harriet, bursting into tears, "why did it breathe no more?"

"It was dead—killed by its own sister!"

"O, mamma, mamma, what a dreadful, what a wicked little girl! O, mamma, I am not so wicked as her; I never killed a little baby," sobbed Harriet, as she hid her face in her mother's bosom, and clung to her neck.

"My dear child," said Mrs. M—— solemnly "how dare you say you are not so wicked as Eveline? you are more wicked, and but for the goodness of God in you, might have been at this moment as miserable. Were you not in as great a rage when I came into the nursery as she was? Were you not striking Mary with all your force, not one blow, but repeated blows? And had Mary been like the object of Eveline's rage, a little baby, you would have killed her. It was only because she was bigger and stronger than yourself, that you did not actually do so; and only think for a moment on the difference between the provocation poor Eveline received, and that which you supposed Mary gave you. Indeed, Mary gave you none—you were wrong, and she was right; whereas, no one can wonder Eveline was made angry by her wicked maid. Yet you may observe, that had she got into such ungovernable rage as not to listen when she was spoken to by the person she saw in her mamma's room, she would then have heard that it was from no change in her mamma's love that she had not seen her for a few days, but because she was confined to bed."

"And, mamma, what did Eveline's poor mamma say to her for killing the baby?"

"Eveline never again saw her dear and beautiful young mamma: she died that night of grief and horror on hearing that her sweet and lovely infant was murdered—and by whom."

"O, dear—O, dear mamma, was Eveline sorry?"

"My love, how can you ask such a question?"

"But, mamma, I mean how sorry was she: what way was she sorry enough?"

"All I know is, that she lived to be a big lady—she lived to be herself a mother—and in her whole life no one ever saw her smile."

"And, mamma, was it quite a true story? it is so dreadful, mamma."

"Yes, my child, it is quite a true story; that unfortunate child was the great grandmother of the present Earl of E——."

"My dearest mamma," said Harriet, once more bursting into tears, "let me go upon my knees again, and pray to God to take away my bad temper, lest I, too become so miserable."

"Yes, my love, pray to Him for that, and he will hear and bless you: also thank Him for preserving you hitherto from the endless and incalculable wretchedness so often produced by one fit of sinful rage."

The editor of the *London Literary Gazette*, in noticing the foregoing story, mentions his belief of its being perfectly true. "The unfortunate angry child," says he, "was Anna Countess of Livingstone. She was also Countess of Crawford; and in her right, her son succeeded to the earldom of Errol. It was a smoothing iron which, in her paroxysm of rage and terror, she snatched up and flung into the infant's cradle. A sail-chance directed the blow, and the baby was murdered. No other child was ever born to the family; and the poor girl grew up, fully informed of the fatal deed by which she had obtained so many deplorable honors. She was most amiable and highly esteemed, but in all her life was never known to smile. When very young she was married to the unfortunate William Earl of Kilmarnock—beheaded in 1746—who, whatever might be the motives of his loyalty to his king, was most disloyal to his wife, being as had a husband as it is possible to conceive. Notwithstanding this, his excellent unhappy lady hurried to London, and made every effort to obtain his pardon. Her want of success is known."

THE TURKS AND THE TELEGRAPH.—A Turkish enthusiast at Constantinople lately cut off two yards of the telegraph wire which he brought to his house in the hope of being the first to know the news. When taken up for the offence he admitted the fact, and said all he wanted to learn was the fall of Sebastopol. Another Turk cut the wire in two in order to see if the wire was hollow.

Selections.

"THE RECOMPENSE OF REWARD."—The Christian philanthropist, if well instructed, dares not affect indifference to the promised reward, or pretend to be more disinterested than Apostles, who laboured, "knowing that in due time they should reap." He cannot think himself free to overlook a motive which is distinctly held out before him in the Scriptures: to do so were an impious arrogance. And yet if he does not accept the promise of recompense, and take it up as an inducement to diligence, he is compelled by a sense of the manifold imperfections of his services to fall back constantly upon the Divine mercies as they are assured to transgressors in Christ. These humbling sentiments utterly refuse to cohere with the complacencies of a selfish and vain-glorious philanthropy, and necessitate the subdued tone of feeling. Thus the very height and expansion of the Christian's hopes send the roots of humility deep and wide; the more his bosom heaves with the hope of "the exceeding great reward," the more it is quelled by the consciousness of demerit. The counterpoise of opposing sentiments is so managed, that elevation cannot take place on the one side without an equal depression on the other, and by the counteraction of antagonist principles the emotions of zeal may reach the highest possible point, while full provision is made for correcting the vertigo of enthusiasm.

If, in the early ages of the Church, the expectation of future reward was abused to the damage of fundamental principles, in modern times an ill-judged zeal for the integrity of those principles has produced an almost avowed jealousy towards many explicit declarations of Scripture: thus the nerves of labour are either relaxed by the withdrawal of proper stimulants, or absolutely severed by the bold hand of antinomian delusion.—*Natural History of Enthusiasm.*

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO: THE HIGHWAYMEN.—Only three summers since, a French gentleman in the Highlands was gazing with some surprise at the tranquil and orderly scenes around him, and saying that his friends at Paris had advised him to come upon his journey well provided with pistol and sword, since, as they bid him bear in mind, "you are going to the country of Rob Roy!" We can scarce blame these Parisians for so faithfully remembering that little more than a hundred years ago Rob Roy was able to levy his "black mail" on all who came beneath the shadow of his mountains. But they might at least with equal reason have applied the same advice to England; for much less than a hundred years ago, the great thoroughfares near London, and, above all, the open heaths, as Bagnhot and Hounslow, were infested by robbers on horseback, who bore the name of highwaymen. Booty, these men were determined on, by some means or other, to obtain. In the reign of George the First they stuck up handbills at the gates of many known rich men in London, forbidding any of them on pain of death, to travel from town without a watch or with less than ten guineas of money. Private carriages and public conveyances were alike the objects of attack. Thus, for instance, in 1775, Mr. Nuttall, the solicitor and friend of Lord Chatlam, returning from Bath in his carriage with his wife and child, was stopped and fired at near Hounslow, and died of the fright. In the same manner the guard of the Norwich stage (a man of different metal from the lawyer) was killed in Epping Forest, after he had himself shot dead three highwaymen out of seven that assailed him. Let it not be supposed that such examples were but few and far between; they might, from the records of that time, be numbered by the score; although in most cases the loss was rather of property than life. These outrages appear to have increased in frequency towards the close of the American war. Horace Walpole, writing from Strawberry Hill at that time, complains that, having lived there in quiet for thirty years, he cannot now stir a mile from his own house after sunset, without one or two servants armed with blunderbusses. Some men of rank at that period—Earl Berkeley, above all—were famed for their skill and courage in dealing with such assailants. One day—so runs the story—Lord Berkeley, travelling after dark, on Hounslow Heath, was awakened from his slumber by a strange face at his carriage-window, and a loaded pistol at his breast. "I have you now, my lord," said the intruder, "after all your boasts, as I hear, that you would never let yourself be robbed!" "Nor would I now," said Lord Berkeley, putting his hand in his pocket as though to draw forth his purse, "but for that fellow peeping over your shoulder." The highwayman hastily turned round to look at this unexpected intruder.

der, when the Earl, pulling out instead of a purse a pistol, shot him dead upon the spot.—*Lord Mahon's History of England.*

GAMBLING A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—There is one case recorded of a lady who lost three thousand guineas at one sitting at "loo." Among the men, Brookes' Club and White's are mentioned as more especially the seats of high play. Mr. Wilberforce, coming up to London, as a young man of fortune, has related the endeavors that were used to engage him at a faro-table in the former, where George Selwyn kept bank. And, he adds, "The very first time I went to Hoodle's, I won twenty-five guineas of the Duke of Norfolk." Many in that age were the ancestral forests filled, and the goodly lands disposed of to gratify this passion—scarcely less than in the days of Charles II, when the King himself would hold the dice-box. When Lord Carnarvon used to say that wood was an excrescence of the earth provided by Nature for the payment of debts! But although the high play continued, this game was wholly changed. Thus the terms in Ombro and Bassette, which Pope in his "Rape of the Lock," and Lady Mary Wortley in her "Town Eclogue," assume as quite familiar, became by degrees almost unintelligible. The discovery of a new game in the last years of the American War tended greatly to diffuse the spirit of gaming from the higher to the lower classes. This was the E. O. table, which was thought to be beyond the reach of law, because not distinctly specified in any statute. In 1782 a bill was brought in providing severe penalties against this or any new game of chance; and the bill, after some debate, passed the Commons, but in the Lords was lost, owing to the lateness of the session, and the pressure of business at Lord Rockingham's death. In the debates upon this subject, Mr. Byng, as Member for Middlesex, stated, that in two parishes only of Westminster, there were 296 E. O. tables, and that he knew of instances where bankrupts had gained £20,000 by E. O.—*Lord Mahon's History of England.*

THE MENTAL FACULTIES.

1. The perceptive faculties are those by which we become acquainted with the existence and faculties of the external world.
2. Consciousness is the faculty by which we become cognizant of the operations of our own minds.
3. Original suggestion is the faculty which gives rise to original ideas, occasioned by the perceptive faculties or consciousness.
4. Abstraction is the faculty by which, from conceptions of individuals, we form conceptions of genera and species; or in general classes.
5. Memory is the faculty by which we retain and recall our knowledge of the past.
6. Reason is that faculty by which, from the use of the knowledge obtained by the other faculties, we are enabled to proceed to other and original knowledge.
7. Imagination is that faculty by which, from materials already existing in the mind, we form complicated conceptions or mental images, according to our own will.
8. Taste is that sensibility by which we recognize the beauties and deformities of nature or art, deriving pleasure from the one, and suffering pain from the other.—*Dr. Wayland.*

OUR reading will be of little use without conversation, and our conversation will be apt to run low without reading. Reading trims the lamp, and conversation lights it: reading is the food of the mind and conversation the exercise. And as all things are strengthened by exercise, so is the mind by conversation.—There we shake off the dust and stiffness of a recluse, scholastic life; our opinions are confirmed or corrected by the good opinion of others; points are argued, doubts are resolved, difficulties cleared, directions given, and frequently hints started, which, if pursued, would lead to the most useful truths, like a vein of silver or gold that directs to a mine.—*Bishop Newton.*

WHAT are termed by irreligious men "the fortunate chances of life," will be regarded by the devout mind as constituting a hidden treasury of boons, held at the disposal of a gracious Hand for the incitement of prayer and for the reward of humble faith. The enthusiast who in contempt of common sense and of rectitude, presumes upon the existence of this extraordinary fund, forfeits by such impiety his interest in its stores. But the prudent and the pious, while they labour and calculate in strict conformity to the known and ordinary course of events, shall not seldom find that from this very treasury of contingencies God is "rich to them that call upon him."—*Natural History of Enthusiasm.*

AERIAL VOYAGES.—Mons. Godard, aeronaut, advertises in the Cincinnati papers sent in his great balloon America, for aerial voyages at \$50. As an extraordinary inducement for travellers to patronize the America, it is announced that passengers will enjoy a seat in a small house, to which the balloon is attached, and in which a table, containing luxuries, such as wine, cordials, cakes, &c., will be set on a magnificent scale. Husbands and wives, or a whole family, can be taken on this excursion, the pleasure of which can never be described." Three persons—two gentlemen and a lady—have engaged seats for the next ascension.

FREE DISCUSSION.—Who ever is afraid of submitting any question, civil or religious, to the test of free discussion, seems to me to be more in love with his own opinions than with truth.—*Bishop Watson.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, October 27.

RUSSIA.

The allied fleet began bombarding Kinburn on the 15th, and on the 17th the three forts capitulated.—The particulars are given in a formal despatch from Admiral Bruat, which, published at length in a special *Moniteur* on Saturday, must have been communicated by telegraph, and superseded, of course, the usual brief communications of the allied commanders. The French Admiral reports, under date of Kinburn, Oct. 17—

"That on the morning of the 14th of October the allied squadrons quitted the roads of Odessa, as soon as the strong westerly winds, which had impeded their operations ever since the 8th, had ceased. On the same evening they anchored off Kinburn." In the night four French gunboats, with five English gunboats, passed the Strait of Ozakoff, and entered the Dnieper. "On the 15th, at daybreak, the troops were landed at about 4,500 metres to the south of the place. In the afternoon the mortar-boats commenced their fire, but were compelled to suspend it when night closed in, on account of the swell, which rendered their range uncertain. The day of the 16th was nearly lost to us, the wind having changed to the south-west." But the wind having gone round to the north during the night, the allied Admirals proceeded with the attack in the morning, three French floating batteries opening their fire at twenty minutes past nine. "The success they obtained during the day fulfils every hope of the Emperor. The rampart against which they directed their fire soon presented practicable breaches on several points. The French and English mortar-boats opened their fire at a quarter to ten o'clock; their aim, rectified by signals from the advice-boats, was admirably directed. I attribute to them a great part in the speedy surrender of the fort." Five French gunboats, supported by six English gunboats, took up their position almost at the same time as the mortar-vessels. "Their ricocheting fire told with effect on the guns that were opposed to our floating batteries." As soon as the fire from the fort slackened, the gunboats were moved up to the line of floating batteries.

"Precisely at noon the steamers, followed by the frigates, corvettes, and advice-boats, were got under way. The steamers formed in line, anchored in twenty-six feet water, with their broadsides to the forts, and at a distance of 1,600 metres from them. At the same moment six English frigates, led by Rear Admiral Stewart, and three French frigates, under the orders of Rear Admiral Pellion, entered the strait of Ozakoff to take the forts of Kinburn in reverse.—The English ship *Hannibal* advanced to the middle of the strait. General Bazaine and General Spencer sent forward their skirmishers and field-pieces to about 400 metres from the place.

"These bold manœuvres, and the imposing front presented by the nine French and English vessels, in close line, broadside on, thundering from all their guns, had a decisive effect. At thirty-five minutes after one, observing that the Fort of Kinburn had ceased to fire, although the batteries on the north continued to serve their mortars, Admiral Lyons and myself thought it right to respect the courage of the brave men we were fighting; we therefore made the signal to cease firing, and hoisted a flag of truce, at the same time sending on shore a French and English boat. The forts accepted the capitulation offered.—The garrison surrendered themselves prisoners, and were allowed to march out of the place with the honours of war. The Russian works are now occupied by our troops. By the terms of the capitulation it was agreed that the place should be given up to us

in the state in which it was at the moment of surrender. We have therefore taken possession of all the stores and ammunition of the enemy. Admiral Lyons and myself sent surgeons from both squadrons to attend to the wounded of the garrison, about eighty in number. There are from 1,200 to 1,500 prisoners.—We intend to organise here a permanent establishment."

The despatch from Admiral Lyons, received at the Admiralty on Saturday evening, was to the following effect:—

"Off the Mouth of the Dnieper, Oct. 17.

"The three forts on the Kinburn Spit, mounting upwards of seventy guns, and garrisoned by 1300 men, under General Konovitch, have this day capitulated to the allied forces.

"The day before yesterday a flotilla of gun-vessels forced the entrance into the Dnieper, and the allied troops landed on the spit to the southward of the forts; thus, by their simultaneous operation, the retreat of the garrison and the arrival of reinforcements were effectually cut off, so that the forts being bombarded to-day by the mortar-vessels, gun-vessels, and French floating batteries, and being closely commanded by the steam line-of-battle ships and frigates (having only two feet of water under their keels), were soon obliged to surrender. The casualties in the fleet were very few, but the enemy had forty-five killed and 130 wounded. A steam squadron, under the orders of Rear-Admirals Stewart and Pellion, lie at anchor in the Dnieper, and command the entrance to Nicholaïeff and Kherson.

"The forts are all occupied by the allied troops. "The prisoners will be sent to Constantinople immediately."

The Russian account simply states that their fire ceased at noon, and the enemy entered the place. The next day, the 18th, Admiral Lyons telegraphs—

"This morning the enemy blew up his fortifications on Ozakoff Point, mounting twenty-three guns, which were assailable by our mortar-vessels."

The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* asserts, on the authority of a telegraphic communication from Odessa of the 17th, that at the same time that the allied fleets attacked Kinburn, 30,000 men were landed on the peninsula of Tendra, a long spit of land a little west of Perekop, and south of Kinburn. Nothing certain was known of the destination of these troops, but they are probably an exaggerated account of those mentioned by Admiral Bruat. Indeed it is doubtful if there was more than 10,000 on board the fleet. The departure of the fleet on this expedition fills the letters in the daily press, which come down to the 7th, and are the most uninteresting that have been received, hardly affording a paragraph for quotation. According to Vienna despatches from the Crimea, it was thought that a grand encounter between the two armies would take place about the 20th, for it appeared quite impossible that the Russians could be able to prevent the French from advancing against Baktchi-Serai. General Gortschakoff had therefore the only alternative of either accepting a battle or making a retrograde movement behind the Belbek, to endeavour to reach Simpheropol.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that the Emperor Alexander had not left Nicolaïeff on the 9th, and that on the 5th of October he reviewed the crews of the fleet arrived from Sebastopol.

The *Times* correspondent gives some particulars of the Tchongar road, recently constructed by the Russians:—

"It leads from Perekop over the old road going round the northern shore, passing the villages of Kiutshu, Buraki, Oelli, Koshkikhken, and Taroshik. At the neck of the peninsula of Tchongar the new road begins, it crosses the peninsula in its whole length, and leaves it again where its southernmost point makes a bend to the east. By a bridge of 171 Russian fathoms in length it goes over to the peninsula opposite, and runs by Kirk, Bakush, Osmak, Kitoi, Turkan-Surak, Kirtleut, Chokrali, Az, Tchambalde, and Kadaga to Kopchak. At Sheik-eli it enters the road from Perekop to Kara-su-Bazar, but leaves it again at Konrat and then goes by Tashli-Dair, Baran, Itak, Akesh, K. Kabash, Belateb, Bailar, Kermash, Biutsh, down to Ispa, where it crosses the Salghir, following from Bulatch the old Perekop road, passes Tshounk, and there unites at Karokiat with the great Perekop road. The distances are from Perekop to Tchongar bridge eighteen hours, the Tartar travelling hour being about the same as the Turkish one, that is three English miles; from Koshkikhken to the bridge there are three hours, from the bridge to Simpheropol twenty hours, from the bridge to Kara-su-Bazar the same. At Geitell there are two forts—

boats, each able to contain twenty-four arabas, which keep up the communication between the spit and the mainland."

The *Post* correspondent appears to fear the effect of release from trench-work upon the discipline of the troops—an observation that comes in aid of our own correspondent's suggestions in his last letter:—

"It requires a strong mind for any one who has gone through the last year's campaign, and remembers the incidents of last winter, quietly to contemplate remaining here another, to be followed by a spring campaign under the influences of the spirit which such a discipline shall effect. I feel convinced that the approaching winter, without probably the hard work, the trenches, and bad roads, when exertion was necessary to life, inspired, will be far more unbearable than the last. Unless there is a moderate proportion of work and hardship, discipline will, as a matter of course, step in to take its place, from the absence of rational amusement. Last week the few hours officer or man could call his own were necessarily given to rest. Warm clothing, and comforts, eatable and drinkable, were then thought of at home to keep body and soul together. In my humble opinion a few cargoes of books and a sprinkling of billiard-tables might, next winter, prevent much recourse to gambling, and the brandy-bottle; but I am wandering far from where I commenced, and perhaps giving way too much to conviction."

General Mouravieff reports to St. Petersburg of the Russian attack upon Kars, on the 29th of September that—

"In consequence of several officers of high rank having been killed or wounded early in the action, the assault was unsuccessful; but that, notwithstanding their losses, the Russian troops captured fourteen Turkish flags and that the blockade of Kars is re-established on the same footing as before the attack."

The Emperor of Russia has instituted a commission at Kuff to examine all prisoners from the Foreign Legions in the service of the allies. They are not to be treated as prisoners of war, but handed over to their respective Governments.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1855.

We have had occasion at several periods, to notice malicious and unfounded statements with reference to the Church and her authorities, and to correct them. These sometimes emanate from parties who are not Churchmen, even in name, and at other times from Churchmen in name, but who, imbued with the spirit of malice and uncharitableness, do not much honor their Christian profession. Now it does appear to us, that Churchmen in reality, who desire to honor their profession, have a duty to perform in these matters, and that so plain and simple, that while it will be a justice to themselves, will at the same time mark their estimation of the efforts to throw discredit upon their Church, and to assail the reputation of those who are entitled to her high respect, and who are set over them in holy things.

The Church, as a religious body, is no more open to attacks, does nothing more to excite them, than any other of the denominations by whom she is surrounded. She simply desires to stand upon the same footing with others, claiming no distinctive privileges, but contending for an equality of rights; and manifests as little desire for aggression as can be laid to the charge of the most quiet of them. That she should be let alone to do the work of her Master, is all that she seeks. That her sacred character is entitled to no more respect than to be made the jest of every ribald buffoon, of any other sect or denomination, with no other reason than that it is his humour,—or that it may please any questionable Churchman to vent his malice or parade his ignorance for the purpose of her detraction,—is a state of things that if the sober judgment of the religious world does not condemn, it certainly is the bounden duty of her own children to discountenance.

The question naturally suggests itself—Why is the Church less sensitive than other denominations in these matters? It may be partly answered by observing the practices of those communions upon her members, who many of them do not observe that in an intimate connection with their schemes, they are in danger of sacrificing their own discipline—a danger which as respects themselves, she often has sufficiently guarded against. None of these that we wot of, especially of those in our midst, would suffer detraction without manifest disapprobation, both of the detractors and the instru-

ments by which they vent their malice. Other religious persuasions settle all their disputed points in the pages of their own papers; and with them the secular points are remarkably conscientious—careful not to intermeddle with any thing that concerns more particularly the Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Baptist bodies; and were they to do so would be taught a lesson that would leave them but little inclined to a repetition of the offence. The Church however must be thought to be a different kind of game, against which every open enemy or treacherous friend may aim a shaft, the disposition to mischief being the only requisite qualification—vulnerable at every joint of the harness, but powerless to resist. We do not know why advantage should thus be taken of her disposition to bear and forbear, why it is more seemly that in her case the exception against parading religious matters in secular prints, should be overruled, or why it should be supposed that she is above being moved by practices which would stir the corruption of the professors of other phases of Christianity. Nor do we see why vindictiveness in the part of those that do not belong to her, should overcome the honorable conduct that should distinguish the gentleman, but more especially the Christian gentleman. Nor on the other hand must it be deemed that such practices are patiently borne, or that the circumstances do not admit of a thought as to the best mode of correction. Churchmen after all are but men, and no more than other denominations, can witness with patience insults offered to their Clergy; and those who delight in that sort of thing, may find themselves engaged in a suicidal effort, and will not derive much consolation from their self-inflicted wounds in the house of their friends.

THE news from the seat of war is highly interesting. The allied fleet relieved from the supervision of Sebastopol, and a considerable portion of the allied army relieved also from the investment of that stronghold, are making the best use of their time before the winter sets in, to establish bases for future operations. The Russian generals foreseeing the occupation of the force which had for so long a time been pent up before Sebastopol, have been rather beforehand in moving from thence to the points which are suddenly threatened, if not making preparations for a total evacuation of the Crimea. The wisdom of the siege of Sebastopol, whoever may be entitled to the merit of having recommended the Crimean invasion, is only now beginning to be properly appreciated. If not the chief naval depot of Russia in the Black Sea, as is disputed by those who see in Nicolaïff the head quarters of the Russian strength, we think it will be pretty generally conceded by what is taking place, that it is the key of the Crimea, and that its possession makes the occupation of the country by the Russian army a very hazardous undertaking. They can only keep it in fact by a great victory over the allies; and such a result as this, neither the quality of their troops by comparison, the ability of their generals, considerable it must be acknowledged, nor the desponding and hopeless tone of Prince Gortschakoff's despatches, which is a remarkable feature of late, and points to a like dispirited feeling in his army, makes at all probable.

The fleet as we were inclined to anticipate, had only made a demonstration at Odessa, which sufficiently frightened the inhabitants, and then proceeded to the mouths of the Dnieper and Bug, which by the taking of Kinburn and the destruction of Oczakoff, have been effectually sealed, and all the navy that Russia may have or can build at Nicolaïff, is in a much worse position than that which found a precarious shelter within the harbor of Sebastopol. The game is entirely a losing one for the Czar. Russian policy may point now to two modes of concluding it,—one by drawing the enemy into Russia Proper, under an impression that they would waste their strength and find it invulnerable, and so afford a ground for a peace that might compromise matters in dispute and still leave Russia her possessions—the other by conceding to the superior power of Great Britain and France all the positions which can make her dangerous, give up at once and forever the ambitious designs which have animated the minds of the Russian Emperors during the last three hundred years.

The London *Guardian* of the 24th ult. concludes an editorial article upon the present position and prospects of the allies with the following observations:—

"To us the revelation of the true destination of the fleets has afforded unmixed satisfaction. We are relieved thereby from a very serious and very unpleasant apprehension. If military objects require the seizure of Oczakoff, or of any other place within the dominions of the Czar, by all means let it be seized

and occupied. But a wanton destruction of life and property—of unarmed men and private stores and houses—merely because a portion of the press clamours for it, and because we are told that the Russian Emperors would do the same to us if he only had the chance—would be a disgrace to the British name, and would bring discredit in the eyes of all reasonable men on the Government which allowed the outrage. We are glad to think that there is no danger of such a step being taken—that probably the Generals have not even entertained the intention ascribed to them. They seem, in fact, bent upon carrying on the war now in a more scientific and far less bloody manner than has been adopted hitherto. The operations at Kinburn had this character, and we trace it equally in the general line of proceedings since the evacuation of Sebastopol, at which an impatient public growled, but which to our mind exhibits strategic qualities not previously developed by the commanders. Everything indicates an intention on their part, without risking any general engagement, to draw the fleet gradually around Prince Gortschakoff, and to force him to a hasty and desultory retreat, or else to a capitulation. The possession of Kinburn will effectually prevent all water-communication between Oczakoff, Nicolaïff, and Khorson, and will thereby greatly hinder the transmission of stores from the western provinces. The operation of a considerable and constantly increasing force from Eupatoria upon the flank of the Russian General's communications with the mainland, will still more straiten and harass him; while the gradual advance of the French extreme right, which he seems quite unable to resist, threatens even to cut him off from one of the main bases of his operations, Simphoropol. Further movements are talked of, and are feasible, with the same object of isolating the Russian army. Although the force at Kinburn is not likely to march (as we have seen suggested) a distance of a hundred miles over a waterless region to Perikop, and the 30,000 men disembarked, amounting to one telegraphic despatch, on the Kosi Tuba, which is a barren and uninhabited tongue of sand some forty miles in length and two in width, must be set down as a bold stroke of imagination on the part of the telegrapher—it is probable enough that something will be done by the fleets and their accompanying land-force towards cutting off the communications between the mainland and the Crimean peninsula. Prince Gortschakoff means something when he says, "The Allies contemplate a simultaneous advance from Batar, Eupatoria, Kertch, and Kinburn." They contemplate, as we have said, doing it closer than the tools which they have wrought around his army. When the "great establishment" commenced, according to Admiral Brunel, at Kinburn, is sufficiently advanced to be left to its own resources, it is likely that something may be attempted by the fleets and troops against Perikop. The troops may be landed at Kalan chak, or in the main bay of Perikop, under the protection of the gunboats and floating batteries, and may probably meet with no greater resistance than at Kertch, or Kinburn. Perikop, from its want of water, is incapable of maintaining more than a small garrison, and its reduction seems quite within the limits of possibility. On the other hand it is inevitable that an advance may be made from Kertch, by sea to Gortschakoff, and thence against the Tchorgat road, the only line of communication between the Crimea and Russia proper which has been hitherto uninterfered. Prince Gortschakoff's position is likely to become day by day more difficult, and even the winter, which may be expected shortly to intervene between him and his foes, can scarcely do more than delay his disembarkation.

Wild notions seem to be entertained in some quarters of great successes to be gained shortly on the Bug and Dnieper. The fall of Kinburn, and the evacuation and destruction of Oczakoff, are to lead immediately, we are told, to the seizure of Kherson and Nicolaïff. The Russian arsenals and dockyards at the latter place are to share the fate of those at Sebastopol, and if the Czar Alexander does not make the best use of his heels, he is to be captured, and brought in triumph to London. Considering that the fleets have on board, at the highest estimate, no more than 10,000 soldiers, and that Nicolaïff and Kherson are both inland towns, well fortified and strongly garrisoned, we fear these expectations are doomed to bitter disappointment. Unless it should prove that the Bug and Dnieper have a depth of water very much beyond all known estimates, the gunboats alone would be able to approach the two cities. Without other supports than this it is absurd to suppose that the small force under General Sincere would advance twenty miles into the interior. The fact that so small a force has been sent indicates that no operations at a distance from the coast were intended; and the commencement of a "great establishment" at Kinburn proves that the real object is to seal up the passage through which alone vessels from Khorson and Nicolaïff can reach the sea, not to undertake anything against those places. Hereafter, possibly, the seat of war may be transferred from the Crimea to the mouth of the Bug and Dnieper; but at present the Crimea itself demands the whole attention of the commanders, who show their wisdom in undertaking no expedition which has not a direct bearing on the Crimean contest.

The Colonial Secretary, Sir William Molesworth, died in London on the 22nd ult. There is plenty of speculation as to his successor, of whom nothing definite has yet appeared.

Parliament was prorogued on Thursday, 22nd October, to meet again on the 11th day of December.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—76 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 1470 Shareholders. HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. Esq. | ANDREW M. URIACK, Esq. WILLIAM OSBORN, Esq. | JAMES A. MORRIS, Esq. 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.

V. Policies are indispensible, and no expense whatever is incurred, by the assured, in effecting them, beyond the fixed rates of premium.

V. No charge is made to the assured for Policies, either 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:—

- Pictou—G. A. MACKENZIE, Esq. Sydney—E. P. ARCHBOLD, Esq. Annapolis—E. C. COWLING, Esq. 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, 30, 40, 50.

B. G. GOSSIP, Solicitor, &c. No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax. Head Agent for Nova Scotia.

June 2. 1r.

ON SALE BY WILLIAM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

ROBERTS' Joseph, Oriental Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures, 2nd ed. 8vo. Lond. 1841. 7s. Reid, Thos. D.D. Essays on the active powers of the Human Mind, with Essay by Dugald Stewart, hf. cf. 8vo. Lond. 1843. 13s.

Life and Works of William Cowper, complete in one vol. cloth 8vo., with illustrations, Lond. 1871. 19s. Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, cloth 8vo. Lond. 1849. 11s.

Fuller's Worthies of England, 3 vols. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1840. 20s. Langhorne's Plutarch's Lives, complete in one vol. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1853. 10s.

Laron; complete in one vol. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1851. 7s. Buckingham's Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1841. 10s.

Historical and other Works of William Robertson, D.D. complete in two vols. With an account of Life and Writings of the Author, by Prof. Dugald Stewart, cloth 8vo. Edinburgh, 1847. 14s.

Calvin's Christian Institutes, 2 vols. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1844. 15s. Bakersteth on the Lord's Supper, hf. cf. 8vo. Lond. 1824. 8s. 6d.

James Sheridan Knowles' Answer to Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures on Transubstantiation, 12mo. Edinburgh, 1852. 2s. 6d.

The Sunday Library—a selection of nearly one hundred Sermons from eminent Divines—including Bp. Bloomfield, Dr. Chalmers, Robert Hall, Bp. Heber, Jones of Nayland, C. W. Le Bas, Bp. Malby, Bp. Mant H. H. Milman, Dr. Parr, Archdeacon Pott, Sydney Smith, Abp. Sumner, Bp. Van Mildert, &c. &c. 6 vols. neat cloth, 12mo. with portraits, Lond. 1850. 25s.

Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary, New Edition, with the Author's final corrections, 6 vols. cloth, imp 8vo. with portrait, Lond. 1854. £4 5s. July 28, 1855.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints, or morbid action of the Liver. Dyspepsia. Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Nov. 20, 1854.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

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

JUST RECEIVED. Per R. M. Steamship from England.

A LOT of the latest and most fashionable MUSIC—Consisting of Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, &c. &c. Sept. 5. WM. GOSSIP.

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

JUST RECEIVED, Per R. M. Steamship AMERICA, September 15, and Ship MICMAC from Glasgow, Oct. 1.

JOHNSTON'S Plan of the Siege of Sebastopol, showing positions of the Allied and Russian Armies. 1855. 2s. Do. Plan of the Sea of Azof, &c. &c. 1855. 1s. 6d. Do. New Map of the Crimea, with a Plan of the Town and Port of Eupatoria, &c. 1855. 1s. 6d. Do. New Map of the Country between Sebastopol and Balaklava. 1s. 3d. Do. New Map of the Black Sea, &c. &c. 1s. 3d. Do. Seat of War in the Danubian Principalities, &c. Do. Chart of the Baltic Sea, &c. Major Vogel's Plans of Cronstadt, St. Petersburg and Sebastopol, showing Fortifications, number of guns, &c. &c. 1s. 6d. Gregory's Strategical Map of the Seat of War on the Danube, Baltic and Asia, showing position of the hostile armies, &c. 1s. 6d. The War, from the landing at Gallipoli to the death of Lord Raglan—by W. H. Russell, the Times Correspondent. Cloth. 6s. 6d. Pictures from the Battle Field, by the Roving Englishman with illustrations. Cloth, gilt, handsomely bound. 6s. 6d. The War or Voices from the Ranks—boards. 1s. 6d. The Roving Englishman. 1s. 6d. Our Heroes of the Crimea. 1s. 6d. The Roving Englishman in Turkey. 2s. 6d. History and Adventure, from Chambers' Miscellany—Cloth. 2s. 6d. Tales of Road & Rail, from Chambers' Repository. 3s. 6d. ALSO, Graham's Domestic Medicine. 2s. 6d. A large collection of SCHOOL BOOKS, including Chambers' Educational Course, at the cheapest rate. WM. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street. Oct. 3

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Camble—per yard: Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal and Demi Drawing Paper: Bristol, and London Boards: Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety: Prepared Boards, for Oil Painting: Academy Boards, do. Canvas for do: Oil Colors in collapsible tubes: Putty: Gesso: Oil: Poppy Oil: Mosaic Water Colors: Tubes and boxes: Liquid Sepia: Liquids: India Ink: Liquid Carmine: Water Color Magist. Prepared Gum Water: Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors: Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes: Camel Hair Pencils: Father's and Bowyer'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.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

With a Receipt for cooking 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 WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. rom London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 19.

"PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS?" FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber. Spiers and Sureno's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. Imperial Octavo. 1400 pp. well and strongly bound. (This Work has been newly composed from the French Dictionaries of the Academy, Lavenex, Boileau, Bescherelle, Landais, &c., and from the English Dictionaries of Johnson, Richardson, Walker and Webster. It surpasses all others in correct and philosophical analysis of shades of meaning. In fulness of definition, and clearness of arrangement; and contains many words, particularly such as are connected with modern science, not to be found in any other work of the kind.) Price £1. Sureno's French and English Dictionary 12mo. do. do. Abridged School Edition. Levisac's French Grammar. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak French. By Value. do. do. do. By Jewett. Key to Ollendorff's Method &c. &c. French De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. Wanostrocht's Recueil Choisi, French Testaments, LeBrun's Telemaque, De Fiva's Classic French Reader, Collet's Dramatique French Reader Histoire de Charles XII, par Voltaire Perrin's French Fables, with Key. By Bolman. June 12. No. 24 Granville Street.

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale by DWM. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 21 Granville Street.

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 of 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 THIRTY 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 sincerely,

(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 complaints.

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

- Ague Female Irregularities, or King's Evil Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats Blotches on the Face the Fits Stone and Gravel Skin Gout Secondary Symp-toms Bowel Complaints Head-ache Tic Douloureux Colic Indigestion Tumours Constipation of the Bowels Jaundice Ulcers Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds Dropsy Piles Weakness from Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 19s. 1s., 2s., and 3s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., New port; Dr. Harding, Windsor, G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chalmers, Kentville, E. Caldwell, and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibson, Yarmouth, A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; J. R. Patillo, Liverpool; J. F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carlier, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg; E. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Lucas, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & G. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

Feb. 21, 1855. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH ESSENCE OF COLOGNE. The daily use of this much-admired Tincture preserved and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the GUMS,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Feb. 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 moderate in price. LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. Nov. 4.

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

TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance.