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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1886. NO. 10.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Day	MORNING.			EVENING.		
S.	April 6	Easter Day.	Exod. 13	Mat. 28	Exod. 14	Acts 13	3
M.	8	Mon. in E. wk.	10	Mat. 28	17	17	3
T.	10	Tues. in E. wk.	20	Lev. 24	23	1 Cor. 15	15
W.	11	Wed.	1 Sam. 25	Acts 9	1 Sam. 28	1 Th. 1	1
Th.	12	Thurs.	27	1	9	25	Jan. 1
F.	13	Fri.	28	1	10	29	1
S.	14	Sat.	21	11/2	Sam. 11	1	8

Proprietary--Morning, 2, 67, 111--Evening, 113, 114, 118
The Athanasian Creed to be used. Begin verse 22. To verse 13.

Poetry.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE PARRICIDE.

BY REV. A. GRAY.

The Village festival is fleeting by,
The buoyant children watch the setting sun
As if they would delay its onward course,
While here and there a group more aged gaze
Upon the sportive train. Walter and George
Are there, and one whose heart and hand defend
Our country's cause, Mordaunt, an honour'd guest.
Their converse turns on human passions curb'd
By early discipline and moral sway,
Unlike the system that instructs the mind,
And leaves Religion to the Sceptic's care,
"Some darling passion then usurps the soul,"
Said Mordaunt, "drives the man, and blindly goads
Him hopeless to the grave. Examples teach
This lesson to us all. Where tropic suns
Arouse all living things, and leave disease
To creep unseen upon the midnight air,
Our troops were station'd, there a handsome youth
By impulse led had mounted the cockade,
Taught in the Schools to master science, not
To govern self, a slave of passion, driven
By anger, or revenge, or envy, lust,
Or passing whim, as each bore rule within.
The fever rag'd, and in the hospital
His sleepant suffering lay. And there I hope
He still may lie till with his feet rovers'd
They bear him to the tomb." Thus spake the youth
A vain and evil wish. The Invalid
Recover'd, and as they take him from the seat
Of penitence the youth suppli'd his place,
And unforgiving, unforgiven, dies--
"Man unsubdued," said George, "will like
The smould'ring fire in Etua's mount
When, least expected, devastate and slay.
There was a Black, who in our stately ship
Had long been thought submissive, bland and mild,
His form was noble, and his features cast
In grave and manly mould. He stood alone
One evening while the placid deep blue sea
Contrasted with the ruddy western sky.
A picture form'd of Ocean in repose.
A boy "cloth'd with a little brief authority"
For some offence, a trifle, struck the Black,
And then retreated to the Quarter Deck.
Again he came and with repeated blows
Assail'd him--then inflam'd with rage,
His eyes dilating, and his lips compress'd,
His nostrils widen'd, and his head thrown back.
The savage Black has seiz'd the glittering knife,
His arm is rais'd and with a giant's force
He pierc'd his young assailant to the heart--
Then rushing with a cry of maden'd hate,
He sought the vessel's bow. A frail old man
Whose thin and whiten'd hair proclaim'd his age
Has stretch'd his feeble arms to stop his way,
Again that bloody steel has done its work,
Again he heard the Black's wild cry of hate
As plunging headlong in the boundless deep
He stretches from the ship. A boat is lower'd
All watch with eager eye the Murderer's course,
But ere the rowers came, with one stern look
He turns him round and lifts his brawny arm,
And thrusts the fatal knife deep in his heart,
And in the waste of waters finds his grave."
"By land or sea, in solitude or town,"
Water replied, "Without the fear of God
No barrier bounds the erring human will,
Which is unguided prompts to evil deeds.
That fill our prisons, desolate our homes,
And make this world the wilderness it is.
What man will do unaided, unrestrain'd,
Surpasses all Imaginary scenes
Of crime. And dark as is the bloody page
Of history, in some obscure abode
Such deeds have happen'd register'd above,
As Nero's hand would tremble to have done.
"Within a deep wide Bay, where wooded Isles
Without inhabitants, were reared round,

One Islet only of the verdant group
Bore any marks of man. A low log house
Moss-grown, yet incomplete, with here and there
Some scanty patches of their blighted grain,
Gave evidence of labour misapplied,
Or with reluctant hand. There 'twas
For years a Father and six Sons. The Mother there
A pale emaciated woman liv'd
--A family that never knew to love--
With silent glare upon each other cast.
They daily gather'd round their meagre board,
Watching with greedy eyes and hungry look
And woeish grow, the sordid meal. Then crept
Away his indolence to sleep, or dully snar'd
The game but ill supplied. Some poor attempt
At thine to till the stubborn soil fulfill'd
Their restless daily life, that seem'd to stand
Like stagnant water unrefresh'd by change.

The moonlight glimmer'd through the gloomy fire,
And hollow sounding broke the rising tide
Upon the rocky shore. A precipice
Overhung the approaching sea. Two men had led
With careful pains an unresisting sheep
Close to the cliff. A third kept watch below.
Why do they eager hasten to the spot
When they had hurl'd their living burden down,
Why seek so earnestly for signs of life?
Ask yonder pale fac'd boy, who gazing stood
Behind a rock projecting on the strand.
He hears the dreadful threat of coming ill,
For well he knows the meaning of these words:
"A surer way, a quicker death than this
Must be his doom."--Half dead with fear
He unperceiv'd mov'd silently away--
His Brethren still in sight. The Autumn winds
Rush'd past the trembling boy, who as he sought
The bleak and tottering barn, beheld within
His stern cruel father crouching on his knees
And begging earnestly for life--only
For life--while murderous hands fast bind him down.
'Twas piteous to hear the Father pray his sons
To spare his old grey hairs. 'Twas horrible
To see a woman's hand cover his mouth
Beneath for his life. Tho' most ill us'd
Of all that family--that timid boy
Alone felt pity, yearn'd to save his sire.
Yet stir'd not, mov'd not--found his fever'd tongue
Stand mute with dread. He watch'd the struggle, knew
When all was done. When turning from the dead
His wife and sons on one another look.
"How pass'd that night within the blood-stain'd Islet
Full little rock'd that boy. Ere early dawn
His log canoe was distant from the shore--
His story told--and the Avengers sent
To drag reluctant guilt before the day.
The trial came and hundreds flock'd to hear
A tale so darkly criminal. The boy
In artless strain his story told. All knew
The bloody deed, the parricide
The sons had done. Yet evidence had fail'd
To bring conviction, as the law requir'd,
And they escap'd to distant lands. The Mother hid
Herself and crimes in some obscure abode.
"It was a lovely morning, and the dew
In silver drops stood trembling o'er it fell
From grass and flowers--bright lilac-tints had ting'd
The eastern clouds before the sun had ris'n,
And on the waters, through the ambient air,
The morning stillness led the soul to prayer.
I stood alone, musing on dreams of love
To man, which only youthful fancy knows,
That moment while my spirit drank in peace
That woman pass'd me; like a stend'ho mov'd,
Gliding with stealthy steps, and haggard look,
Which seem'd to spread contagion all around,
The sallow seal of long imprisonment,
The sunken restless eye, that never paus'd,
Worms-like, by which I knew the criminal,
As on this Sabbath morn just freed from gaol
She sought that hour to shun the public gaze,
And slink unnoticed to some secret den--
--Yes twenty summers have not yet escap'd
The sudden shock that her cadaverous form
My spirits gave that day. A husband's blood
Had stain'd her wither'd hand. An age of crime
Had stamp'd its impress on her wrinkled face--
O let me look upon those children now,
Their glowing cheeks fresh from their healthy play,
And let me breathe the fragrance of this day
Lest I forget that Paradise was man's
And only sign can sully Nature's face,
Yes these are God's--and may they early learn
Now to remember their Creator's name
Ere evil days their shades of darkness cast
Upon their path--and tears of suffering come."

These verses were written to show that education with-
out religious instruction is a questionable good, and that
the want of education is the worst of evils. If there ap-

Religious Miscellany.

EASTER DAY.

THE RESURRECTION.

"Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first
fruits of them that slept." 1. Cor. xv. 20.

The condition of man in this world is so limited
and depressed, so relative and imperfect, that the
best things he does he does weakly; and the best
things he hath are imperfections in their very consti-
tution. Our very liberty of choosing good and evil
supposes weakness of reason and weakness of love;
and our hope, though it is the resurrection of the
soul in this world from sorrow and her saddest plea-
sures, and like the twilight to the day and the har-
binger of joy; still it is but a conjugation of infirmi-
ties, and because it is uneasy here, thrusts us for-
ward towards the light and glories of the resurrec-
tion.

For as death is the end of our lives, so is the re-
surrection the end of our hopes; and as we die dai-
ly, so we daily hope.

For God, knowing that the biggest endearment of
religion, the sanction of private justice, the band of
piety and holy courage,--does wholly derive from
the article of the resurrection,--was pleased not only
to make it credible, but easy and familiar to us;
and nature alone is a sufficient preacher of this mys-
tery. Night and day; the sun returning to the same
point of east; every change of species in the same
matter; generation and corruption; the eagle renew-
ing her youth, and the snake her skin; the silk-worm
and the swallows; the care of posterity and the care
of an immortal name; winter and summer; the fall
and spring; the faith of believers and the philoso-
phy of the reasonable; all join in its verification:
and every night we so converse with the image of
death, that every morning we find an argument of
the resurrection.

Sleep and death have but one mother, and they
have one name in common. Charnel-houses are but
"cemeteries" or sleeping places; and they that die
are fallen asleep, and the resurrection is but an awa-
kening and standing up from sleep. In sleep our
senses are as fast bound by nature as our joints are
by the grave-clothes: and, unless an angel of God
waken us every morning, we must confess ourselves
as unable to converse with men as we are now afraid
to die and to converse with spirits.

But, however, death itself is no more; it is but
a darkness and a shadow, a rest and a forgetfulness.
What is there more in death? What is there less
in sleep? For do we not see by experience that
nothing of equal loudness does awaken us sooner
than a man's voice, especially if we be called by
name? and thus also it shall be in the resurrection.
Christ, Himself, shall "descend with a mighty
shout; and all that are in the grave shall hear His
voice." We shall be awakened by the voice of Man,
because we are only fallen asleep by the decree of
God; and when the cock, and the lark call us up
to prayer and labor, the first thing we see is an ar-
gument of our resurrection from the dead.

Here, therefore, are the great hinges of all relig-
ion. Christ is already risen from the dead, and
we also shall rise in God's time and our order.
Christ is the first-fruits; He is already risen; for
He alone could not be held by death. "Free among
the dead." Death was sin's eldest daughter,
and the grave-clothes were her first mantle; but
Christ was Conqueror over both. And as His re-
surrection and exaltation were the reward of His per-
fect obedience and purest holiness, so now, calling
us to an imitation of the same perfect obedience and
the same perfect holiness, He prepares a way for us
to the same resurrection. But there is one thing
more in it yet; "Every man in his own order;
first Christ, and then they that are Christ's." But
what shall become of them that are not Christ's?
Why, there is an order for them too; first, they
that are Christ's, and then they that are not His.

There is a first and second resurrection even af-

pears to the reader more of "stern reality" than poetry.
In these stories, the Author can only regret his inability to
give to his "own true tales" the charms of fiction. He
must also apologise to those who have not seen his small
volume of Poems, for introducing his anecdotes in the
way of dialogue, between a Soldier, a Sailor and a Pastor.
The truth is, this was intended to be published with his
other pieces, but it was determined otherwise, for reasons
in which his readers would take but little interest.

ter this life. Blessed and holy is he that hath his part in "the first resurrection, for upon such the second death shall have no power." As for the recalling the wicked from their graves, it is no otherwise, in the sense of the Spirit, to be called a resurrection, than taking a criminal from the prison to the bar, is a giving of liberty. The wicked shall see Christ, that they may "look on Him whom they have pierced;" and they shall hear the voice of God passing on them the intolerable sentence: they shall come from their graves, that they may go into hell; and live again that they may die for ever. So have we seen a poor condemned criminal, the weight of whose sorrows sitting heavily upon his soul hath benumbed him into a deep sleep, till he hath forgotten his groans and laid aside his deep sighings; but on a sudden comes the messenger of death, and unbinds the poppy garland, scatters the heavy cloud that encircled his miserable head, and makes him return to acts of life, that he may quickly descend into death and be no more. So is every sinner that lies down in shame, and makes his grave with the wicked: he shall indeed rise again, and be called upon by the voice of the Archangel; but then he shall descend into sorrow greater than the reason and the patience of a man, weeping and shrieking louder than the groans of the miserable children in the valley of Hinnom. These indeed are sad stories, but true as the voice of God and the sermons of the Holy Jesus. They are God's works, and God's decrees; and I wish that all who profess belief of these would consider sadly what they mean. If ye believe the article of the resurrection, then you know that in your body you shall receive what you did in the body, whether it be good or bad. It matters not now very much whether our bodies be beautiful or deformed; for if we glorify God in our bodies, God shall make our bodies glorious. It matters not much whether we live in ease and pleasure, or eat nothing but bitter herbs. The body that lies in dust and ashes, that goes stooping and feeble, that lodges at the foot of the Cross, and dwells in discipline, shall be feasted at the eternal supper of the Lamb.

For God will restore the soul to the body, and raise the body to such a perfection, that it shall be an organ fit to praise Him upon. Then also shall the soul be brought forth by angels, from her incomparable and easy bed, from her rest in Christ's holy bosom, and be made perfect in her being, and in all her operations. Then shall she see clearly all the records of this world, all the register of her own memory. For all that we did in this life is laid up in our memories; and as soon as ever God shall but tune our instrument, and draw the curtains, and but light up the candle of immortality, there we shall find it all, there we shall see all, and the whole world shall see all; then we shall be made fit to converse with God after the manner of spirits; we shall be like to angels.

We hope that from our beds of darkness we shall rise into regions of light, and shall become like unto God; and that this can infer is very obvious. If it be hard to believe a resurrection from one death, let us not be dead in trespasses and sins. Let us betake ourselves to an early and an entire piety; that when, by this first resurrection we have made the way plain before our face, we may with confidence expect a happy resurrection from our graves.

"If, when we were enemies," saith St. Paul, "we were reconciled by His death; much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by His life;" plainly declaring, that it is a harder and more wonderful thing for a wicked man to become the friend of God, than for one that is so, to be carried up to heaven and partake of His glory.

But he who partakes of the death of Christ by mortification, and of His resurrection by holiness of life and a holy faith, shall, according to the expression of the prophet Isaiah, "enter into his chamber of death," when Nature and God's decree "shall shut the doors upon him, and there he shall be hidden for a little moment." But then shall they that dwell in dust awake and sing; with Christ's dead body shall they arise; the servants of His family; the heirs of His kingdom: and the partakers of His glory. Amen.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, March 17

The chief news in the correspondence of the daily papers, is an interesting account by the *Times* of a reconnaissance made by Sir Colin Campbell, which was stopped, however, by the snow. It appears that arrangements had been previously made that Sir Colin was to lead 2,000 English troops, and General Boquet 4,000 Frenchmen in company, and make a demonstration towards Baidar. Preparations were going on up to midnight, when the wind suddenly chopped round,

and a hailstorm came on, succeeded by snow. They were to start at dawn on the 20th, when Major Kelly was despatched by General Canrobert to Lord Raglan, saying that owing to the weather, he had given counsel to the officers. Unfortunately, he lost his way in the storm, and did not arrive till late, very cold and tired. An aide-de-camp was immediately despatched by Lord Raglan to stop Sir Colin, who, after riding about for an hour in the dark, only arrived at the camp at four a. m., to find the General gone:—

"Another difficult ride at last enabled him to overtake the General on the march with a body of men towards Tchorgoum. It may be imagined the news was not very pleasing to one who was in the snow, cold as he was, for a brush with the enemy, but the news of Brigadier Villon's promise to move down French troops in case he should have advanced put him into excellent spirits, and the word "Forward" was given to his little force. The troops which turned out on our side were not very numerous; they consisted of nearly all the available men of the Cavalry Division, under General Scarlett, the remains of the heavy brigade, numbering about 350, and consisting of Royals, Scots Greys, Enniskillens, 4th Dragoon Guards, and 5th Dragoon Guards; of the Light Cavalry Brigade, under Colonel Doherty, mustering just 68 men being the fragments of the 4th Light Dragoons, the 8th Royal Irish Hussars, the 11th Hussars, the 13th Light Dragoons, and the 17th Lancers, one troop Royal Horse Artillery, and one nine-pounder battery of the Royal Marines over the heights; a portion of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, under Major MacDonnell, and of the 2nd, 79th, 71st, and 93rd Highlanders. They were also accompanied by the Zouaves on the heights. The troops were under arms from a very early hour, and ere four o'clock they were moved down towards the plain, and proceeded towards Kamara and Tchorgoum through the snow-storm, which increased in violence and severity as the morning dawned, and protracted the darkness of night. The Rifles preceded the advance, with the Highland Light Infantry, in skirmishing order. Strict orders were given that there was to be no firing in case the troop came upon the enemy, and it was hoped that we might surprise them, but the density of the falling snow prevented our men from seeing before them more than a few yards, and after daylight it was impossible to make out an object six feet in advance. However, the skirmishers managed to get hold of three Russian sentries, belonging probably to the picket at Kamara, and their comrades gave the alarm, for as our troops advanced the Cossacks and infantry videttes fell back, firing their carbines and muskets into the darkness. The drums of the enemy were heard beating, and they had time to turn out while we were making our way towards them. Through rests in the veil of snow their columns could be observed slowly moving back towards the heights over the Tchernaya, and it was quite impossible to form a notion of their strength or position, but it is thought they mustered about 5,000 men. By their movements it seemed as if they had strong reserves in their rear. By this time our men had begun to suffer greatly from the cold, to which they had been exposed for several hours. Their fingers were so cold they could not 'fix bayonets' when the word was given, and could scarcely keep their rifles in their hands. The cavalry horses had almost refused to face the snow—frost-bites began to occur, and men's ears, noses, and fingers gave symptoms of being attacked. The Highlanders who had been ordered to take off their comfortable fur caps, and to put on their becoming but less suitable Scotch bonnets, suffered especially, and some of them were severely frost-bitten in the ears—indeed, there was not a regiment out in which cases of gelatio, chiefly of the ears and fingers, did not occur. Scarcely had the enemy appeared in sight, before the snow fell more heavily than ever, and hid them from our view. The French were not visible—one company could not see its neighbour—each regiment was hidden from the other. The men were becoming momentarily less able to advance. There were no reserves to fall back on in case of a check. The space between Tchorgoum and our lines was considerable, and the strength of the enemy was unknown. Under these circumstances it would have been exceedingly unwise to have proceeded with the reconnaissance. The attempt had been defeated by the weather, it was a *coup manqué*, and the best thing to be done was to retire as soon as possible. Sir Colin very unwillingly gave the order to return, and the men arrived at their quarters about eleven o'clock a. m., very much fatigued and exhausted by the cold, with no other result than the capture of three prisoners and the exchange of some random volleys, in which no mischief to us was occasioned by the Russians, nor in all probability to them by us. The enemy were, however, put on alert, and must have spent a very unpleasant day and night afterwards. Had the movement succeeded the greater part of their force might have fallen into our hands."

We have not room for more than the following extract giving an account of the battle of Eupatoria. It supplies, however, the most interesting details:—

"A chance, slight in itself, contributed very powerfully to the success of the Turks. On arriving at the edge of the ditch, in spite of the fire of the place, the Russian soldiers, laden with planks and ladders, threw them into the ditch, in order to cross over, but the planks were too short to reach the other side. The

ditch was deep and full of water, and the outer part of the parapet formed no point of support. At this spot the Russians suffered very severely, and were compelled to retire. General Chruleff, who commanded, would not abandon his wounded, and some regiments were ordered to cover up the retreat. At this moment all the army in Eupatoria besought Omar Pacha to lead them out against the enemy, but the generalissimo would not allow himself to be carried away by a first success. Upon this as to the number of the enemy's forces, he would not compromise such a brilliant *début*, and contented himself with sending a detachment after the enemy. Selim Pacha marched out with ten thousand Egyptians, and approached near enough to the Russian rear-guard to annoy it exceedingly, and compel it to face round from time to time. He, however, had orders not to proceed out of cover of the guns of the forts. The enemy retired in good order, leaving behind them only their dead. A company of the field train was dead, and with it three waggons laden with planks, a cannon, and all the arms and equipments of the five hundred men killed on the field of battle. If, however, the sortie was glorious for the Egyptians, it caused one very afflictive loss, as Selim Pacha was hit by a ball in the breast, and killed on the spot."

After the combat, two of the Turks presented the heads of two Russians to Omar Pacha: he instantly ordered them to prison. Others who intended to have done the same, were quite crest-fallen on learning the fate of their comrades.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* gives some particulars of the last days of the Emperor Nicholas, "from a Russian source." From these it would appear that his Majesty had been violently affected with the *grippe* since the 18th of February, but laughed when his medical officers begged for permission to call in other physicians; persisted against their advice in going out in the cold, but on returning home was obliged to keep his cloak on in his room, he felt so unwell:

"From that evening the Emperor did not quit his little study. It was there, on 23rd February, that he received his Flügel Adjutant-Colonel von Tettenborn, and despatched him to Sebastopol, all the while lying on the sofa, and covered up with his cloak. After that his Majesty transferred all business into the hands of the Grand Duke Alexander.

"During the whole time he was ill, the Emperor lay only on his camp bed, i. e., on a casing of Russia leather filled with hay, a bolster of the same kind, and with a blanket and his cloak over him.

"It was not till February 28th that his state was looked on as decidedly serious.

"In the night, from the 1st to the 2nd instant, Dr. Mandt communicated to the Emperor that he was dangerously ill, and that more particularly his lungs were violently affected, and gave great ground for apprehension. The Emperor answered very calmly, 'And so you think that I am liable to a paralysis of the lungs?' To which Dr. Mandt answered, 'Such a result is very possible.' On this the Emperor very calmly and collectedly took the Sacrament, took leave of the Empress, their children and grandchildren, kissed each, and blessed each one with a firm voice, and he retained only the Empress and the Crown Prince with him. This was about four o'clock in the morning.

"The Emperor said subsequently to the Empress: 'Do go now and take a little rest, I beg of you.' She answered, 'Let me remain with you; I would I could depart with you, if it were only possible.' To this the Emperor replied, 'No; you must remain here on earth. Take care of your health, so that you may be the centre of the whole family. Go now; I will send for you when the moment approaches.' The Empress could not do otherwise than obey this distinct expression of the Emperor's will; and left the room. The Emperor then sent for Graf Orloff, Graf Aldenberg, and Prince Dolgorouki, thanked them for their fidelity, and bade them farewell. Subsequently the Emperor had all the servants immediately about him sent in, thanked them for their services, blessed them, and took leave of them, on which occasion he is said to have been himself very much affected. Last of all the *Kammerfrau* von Rohrbeck was sent for. The Emperor thanked her for the fidelity she had always shown the Empress, for the care with which she had always tended her in sickness, begged her never to quit the Empress, and ended with, 'And remember me kindly at Peterhof, this I'm so fond of.' The Emperor pressed Dr. Karell's hand, and said to him, 'It's no fault of yours.' Whilst the Emperor's father confessor was speaking with him, he took the Empress's hand and put it into the priest's, as if he would confide the Empress to the ecclesiastic. After this the Emperor lost his speech for a while, during which time he was engaged in prayer, and crossed himself repeatedly. He subsequently regained his voice, and spoke from time to time up to his decease, which took place without a struggle, in the presence of the whole family, March 2nd, at ten minutes past noon. Almost the last articulate words the Emperor spoke were, 'Dieu & France (King of Prussia) de rester toujours le même pour la Russie, et de ne pas oublier les paroles de papa (the late King of Prussia).'

"At first the face of the corpse was very much sunk and fallen in. But, in the evening, the fine features had become more imposing than ever from their repose and regularity. Up to the present time the Empress has borne this unexpected and fearful blow with wonderful strength. On Thursday evening she passed an hour entirely alone with the corpse. The conversation which overcame every one at the audience,

of this fearful blow is now giving place to the feelings of pain and grief.

It is reported that decomposition of the body of the deceased Emperor began so quickly, that the ceremony of lying in state had to be dispensed with. The Emperor accompanied the remains, and stood as chief mourner in the chapel accidents, where they were placed. After remaining a week, the body was then to be conveyed to the chapel for another week, and finally deposited in the tomb of the Imperial family on the 29th.

The electric telegraph announces the decease, at the age of 67, of Don Carlos, brother of Ferdinand VII., of Spain, and many years claimant in arms to the Spanish crown. Don Carlos has long ceased to possess political importance, having ten years since transferred to his son, the Comte de Montemolin, those pretensions which, in one of the most savage wars ever known, he failed to vindicate. He has many years resided in privacy at Salzburg.

Baron Charles de Rothchild, of Naples, is dead. Intelligence has been received in Madrid that Don Juan, brother of Count de Montemolino, has disappeared from London, and it is reported that he is on the frontier.

Baron von Prokesch, who was travelling in the Holy Land when the present Emperor of Austria was born, sent to Vienna a barrel of water taken from the river Jordan, and consecrated at Nazareth. Part of it was used at the Emperor's christening, and the rest preserved by the baron, who again placed this consecrated water at the disposal of the Emperor for the baptism of the infant archduchess last week.

General de la Marzora, who had returned from London, has left Paris for Turin, to take the command of the Piedmontese army which is about to embark for the Crimea.

The Cologne Gazette contains a letter from Odessa, which states that the aspect of the place was quite melancholy. All the inhabitants whose fortunes permitted them were quitting the town for the interior of the country, as a bombardment by the allied fleets was considered quite a certainty.

The Baltic Fleet are ordered to muster at Spithead, on Tuesday the 27th inst.

The Etna, screw steam transport, has left Liverpool with further large supplies of clothing for the soldiers in the Crimea, prepared by Mrs. and Miss Chesney, of Packolet Kilkeel.

The Conqueror, a new screw steamship of 100 guns and 800 horse power, is to be launched at Plymouth the first spring tides in May.

Lord Dundonald informs us, through the daily papers, that he has again made a movement in order to get his plan for destroying Sebastopol or Cronstadt "in one day" by some secret means unknown to any but himself and a few other persons sworn to secrecy, adopted by the Government. He has drawn up and presented a petition to Parliament; in which, after reciting that a secret commission appointed to inquire into his plan by the Prince Regent in 1812, reported favourably of it, he prays the house to institute another and more searching inquiry. Lord Dundonald engages himself to subdue any amount of iron-bound floating batteries, even were they added to the defence of Cronstadt.

CANADA.

OPENING OF THE GREAT RAILWAY SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS—UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.—A special train left Hamilton, C. W., yesterday morning, for the purpose of crossing the Suspension Bridge, being the first train that has passed over this magnificent triumph of engineering skill. The Managing Director of the Great Western Railway, the Vice President, and the heads of the several departments, with their invited guests, arrived at the bridge about 1 o'clock. The passenger engine and tender, crowded with people, crossed over to the American side, and after returning, one of the mammoth English freight engines made its appearance on the track, gaily decorated with the British and American colors,—flying in honor of the union of British America and the United States—and crowded with the novelty and excitement-seeking spectators. At the moment that the colossal engine entered upon the Bridge, the crowd united their voice in singing "God Save the Queen!" and as it passed to the centre, three hearty cheers were given and responded to by the delighted multitude on both the American and Canadian sides of the river.

The train then proceeded to the American side where—British mingling with Yankee voices—"Hail, Columbia;" and "Yankee Doodle," were sung with the same heartiness and spirit that had characterized the singing of Britain's national air.

The opening of this mighty and magnificent structure—well worthy of being classed with the world's wonders—really forms an epoch in the history of the world. It united with strong iron bands two countries—to the intelligence and enterprise of whose inhabitants the bridge owes its existence, and stands a fitting monument.

The prediction, by that justly celebrated engineer, Stevenson, that no wire suspension bridge could ever be used for railway purposes, has, as was creditably asserted by the projectors of this enterprise, been proved erroneous. He must have looked with a fear-

ful eye from his own favorite Tubular Bridge upon this great design, and allowed his professional prejudices to warp his excellent judgment. The bridge proves to be all that its accomplished engineer, Mr. Roebling, has claimed for it, and will undoubtedly sustain the weight which we give in figures below. Its strength, indeed, can never be fully tested, the weight of a fully laden train being but a trifle in comparison to its capacity. A train of eight cars, locomotive and tender, weigh but about 180 tons; this being only one-sixtieth of its immense capacity.

The influence that this union of Railroads will have, both in a commercial and social point of view, can hardly be over estimated—judging from the enormous traffic that already seeks this delightful and expeditious route under the heretofore existing want of connections with the Railways terminating at the Bridge.

The Railway portion of the Bridge, is, we understand, leased and controlled by the Great Western Railway Company, and has laid upon it tracks of three different gauges, viz.:

- The "N. Y. Central," 4 feet 8 1/2;
 - The "Elmira, Canandaigua, and N. Falls," 6 ft.;
 - The "Great Western," 5 ft. 6 in.;
- thus affording facilities for the transit of passengers and freight from all the different lines.

The following statistics will give some idea of the Great Bridge and its capacity, from which some interesting calculations might be made, such as total length of wires, &c., &c., but these must be reserved for a future occasion.

- Length of span from centre to centre of towers, 322 feet.
- Height of tower above rock on the American side, 88 feet.
- Height of tower above rock on the Canada side, 78 feet.
- Height of tower above rock on the floor of the Railway, 60 feet.
- Number of wire cables, 4.
- Diameter of each cable, 10 inches.
- Number of 9 wires in each cable, 3658.
- Ultimate strength of cable, 12400 tons.
- Weight of superstructure, 750.
- Weight of cable and maximum loads, 1250 tons.
- Maximum weight the cable and stays will support, 7300 tons.
- Height of track above water, 234 ft.

The Engineer, Mr. Roebling is, we understand, a German, and this, undoubtedly the crowning achievement of skill, will rank him amongst the greatest Engineers of his day. He has reared a monument of the greatness of his mind, which will be lasting as time.

This sketch has been very hastily written, and will convey but a faint idea of the enthusiasm that prevailed amongst the spectators on this interesting occasion, or of the wonderful structure whose opening for passage of the "iron horse" was celebrated. If any other inducement than the Falls was needed to attract the pleasure seeker, this bridge will surely afford it.—*Buffalo Express, March 7.*

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. LETT.—In another column will be found the obituary, which it is our painful duty to publish, of HARRIETTE, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Lett, incumbent of St. George's Church, in this city.

The funeral took place on Tuesday last. His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto was present, together with the clergy of the city, and several of those in the immediate neighborhood, who attended as pall bearers. A considerable number of the leading parishioners and other friends assembled at the house; but the procession did not reach its full size until after it had left the Church, when its great length shewed how general are the grief and sympathy excited by the afflicting event. At 4 p. m., the procession moved from the house to St. George's Church, which had been put in mourning, and was filled with persons, on whose dejected countenances sorrow was very visibly depicted. All seemed grave and sad; many were in tears. We noticed particularly several of the poor, to whom the deceased was a kind and diligent almoner and friend, weeping bitterly. An affecting feature of the occasion was the presence of the little children now in the Orphan's Home, an institution to the establishment and management of which Mrs. Lett's best energies were devoted. The introductory sentences in the burial service were sung as an anthem by the choir, with much feeling and solemn effect. The psalms and the lesson were read by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy.

After leaving the church we observed that the shutters were put up before many of the shops on Queen street. In addition to the numerous carriages, there was a large number of parishioners and others on foot, and these walked the whole way from the church to St. James's Cemetery, where all that was mortal of the lamented dead was committed to "the house appointed for all living." The service at the grave was said by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D., Rector of St. James's Church, and thus terminated the obsequies of one whose loss, universally regretted, is especially felt by the parish, and most severely felt (alas!) by the stricken husband and the eight young children whom she has left behind her. The loss sustained by the bereaved family is indeed a heavy one; yet, in addition to the supreme consolations of the Gospel, it cannot but be a rich satisfaction and solace to them that, on the part of sympathizing parishioners, kindness has done all towards healing the wound that kindness could do. Every anxiety that could be taken, off the mourner's mind was assumed; every office of love calculated to refresh the mourner's spirit was performed by affectionate parishioners, animated by a genuine temper of

Christian emulation in ministering to their pastor under so heavy a cross.—*Toronto Church.*

Collegiate.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR,
Lent Term, 1855.

TERMINAL EXAMINATIONS.

Mar 27	Mar 28	Mar 29	Mar 30
10 A.M. 2 P.M.	10 A.M. 2 P.M.	10 A.M. 2 P.M.	10 A.M. 2 P.M.
<i>In Literis Humanioribus</i>	<i>In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis</i>	<i>In Theologia</i>	<i>In Scientiis Naturalibus</i>
Crisp. McColla, Moren, R. J. Uniacke, Jarvis.	Crisp. McColla, Jarvis, R. J. Uniacke, Moren.	RANDALL, Crisp, Jarvis.	Crisp, Grindon, Tays, Moren, Brains.
Brains, Almon, Gray.	Brains, Bliss, A. E. M. Uniacke, Almon, Gray.	McColla, Moren, R. J. Uniacke.	McColla, Hill, Gray.
A. E. M. Uniacke, Bliss, Grindon, Hill, Tays, Green	Bliss, Hill, Green, Grindon, Tays.	Brains, Grindon, A. E. M. Uniacke, Bliss, Tays, Green.	Bliss, Almon, R. J. Uniacke, A. E. M. Uniacke, Green.

THEOLOGY.

1. The subjects of Examination were the Original Scriptures, Old and New Testament, Evidences of Christianity, Articles, Liturgy, and Harmony of Gospel History.

CLASSICS.

2. Portions of Sophocles, Euripides, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Herodotus and Homer. Tacitus, Juvenal, Persius, Cicero, Livy and Virgil. The questions were set with a view to Elegance and Accuracy of Translation.

MATHEMATICS.

3. Hydrostatics, Optics, Astronomy with examples to be solved by Spherical Trigonometry, Conics, Statics, Euclid and Algebra.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

4. Powers of Matter connected with chemical changes, attraction, aggregation, crystallization, Heat, Light and Radiant Matter, Expansion, Specific Gravity, Chemical Affinity, Theory of Combination and Decomposition, Equivalents and Atomic Theory.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

5. The School of Modern Languages is revived and classes will be formed, both in the College and in the Collegiate School, for German, French, Spanish and Italian.

Rev. Professor Hill reports that "the moral behaviour of the Students has been excellent throughout the term." Professor Hensley testifies in his report most fully to the same effect. All the Professors have expressed their satisfaction at the general attention paid to the subjects of their respective lectures. Professor How in a detailed account of his department, dwells with gratification on the great interest with which his explanations in Natural Science have been received.

The Chapel lists have been carefully inspected and noted as usual.

The written exercises in each department daily, weekly and terminal, testify to the general diligence and assiduity of the Students.

J. C. Cogswell, Esq. B. A., has presented the College with a useful Manual of Chemistry just published in London. In this clear and comprehensive volume is compressed as far as possible, all that is essential to a general view of Chemistry in its relation to Medicine and general physiology, and it is particularly shewn how these Studies have been recently advanced by the aid of chemical investigations. The Author in his introduction expresses his obligations to Dr. Cogswell (B. A. of this University) for his valuable assistance.

GEORGE McCRAWLEY,
President.

RECIPROCITY.—The Boston Times says:—

"The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular declaring that the following specified articles, decisions in respect to all of which, with the exception of the article laths, have been heretofore made by the department under the existing tariff act, are to be considered as manufactures of wood, and therefore not admissible to free entry, namely:—beams, boards, planks, joists, whigpiles, laths, laths, staves, hoops, headings, masts, spars, knees, canes, paling pickets, posts, rails, rail-ties, or any other articles of wood, entered under the designation of timber, or lumber, or otherwise if fully manufactured and fit for use as imported, or manufactured in whole or in part, by planing, turning, or any other process of manufacture other than hewn or sawing."

Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Tuesday, March 6th, 1855.

The Rev. J. H. Welsh's report of visits to emigrants from Liverpool, for the Quarter ending Feb 12, 1855, was laid before the Meeting. The following are extracts:—

"During the past year, 210,742 persons have sailed from the Mersey as emigrants, being at the rate of more than 4000 a week; and for the conveyance of this vast multitude of people, composed of the surplus population of at least three European nations, a fleet of 637 ships has been employed.

"Of these persons, 194,922, chiefly Irish and Germans, have proceeded to the United States; 41,491 to the Australian Colonies; about 20,000 to the Colonies of North America; and the remainder, about 200, to the East and West Indies.

"They exhibit one remarkable feature, as compared with those of previous years,—the large number, 20,000, who have sailed hence for the Canadas. Looking at this gigantic movement in a Christian point of view, one cannot help reflecting with pain that amongst these 110,000 souls, only seven clergymen of our Church have gone forth from this port."

The Secretary informed the Society that satisfactory letters had been received from Pitcairn's Island.—The following letter from Mr. John Adams, a grandson of the original settler, was read to the Meeting:

"Pitcairn's Island, Oct. 24, 1854.

"My dear Sir,

"I embrace this opportunity to address you a few lines, as I feel sure, from the kindness which was shown by you to our worthy pastor while in England, you will forgive my intrusion upon your time.

"The deep interest you have taken in our welfare, both spiritual and temporal, demands our warmest thanks. For myself individually, I feel I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude; but I trust you will accept of my best wishes, as a small token of that love and esteem which I ought and do feel to one who has done so much real good for our community.

"Had it not been for the many valuable lessons we have learned from the liberal supply of books which we from time to time have received from the Society to which you have the honor to belong, I do not think the present state of education now existing among us would have been attained. You will doubtless be rejoiced to learn that your Society has been the means of diffusing much Christian knowledge among us, and that we are not insensible of the immense debt of love and gratitude we owe you.

"The ordination of our teacher is a blessing which we highly appreciate, and it will, with the blessing of Almighty God, be productive of such good. Divine Service is performed every Wednesday evening, and we partake of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on the first Sunday of each month,—privileges for which we cannot be too thankful.

"You will doubtless be glad to learn that the Rev. G. H. Nobbs has, since his ordination, acted in a manner highly honourable to his high calling and profession. His whole aim seems to be directed to one object, that of doing good to his flock, both in spiritual and temporal things.

"I am, gratefully yours,

"JOHN ADAMS

"Rev. T. B. Murray."

"The Rev. G. H. Nobbs, in a letter dated Pitcairn's Island, Sept. 7, 1854, wrote as follows:—

"I trust you will not think me negligent in writing so seldom, but the reason is, not that I am becoming forgetful or ungrateful, but the opportunities are so seldom offered me of corresponding with such estimable friends as yourselves, Sir T. Acland, Mr. Grant and many others. I have still by me letters addressed to my honoured patron, the Lord Bishop of London, and to the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, indicated last January, but no conveyance to be depended on has as yet offered by which I could forward them. I am fearful, now that Admiral Moresby has left the station, it will be quite as difficult to obtain tidings of you, although my kind friend, the British Chaplain at Valparaiso, will do his best to forward such letters as may be addressed to me through him.

"And now, as respects our island concerns, the population is increased to nearly two hundred, and will by the time you receive this, exceed that number, all (with the exception of three) born here. By the arrival of Her Majesty's ship 'Dido,' last November, we received the supplies furnished by the British Government. The books and the many articles of intrinsic usefulness, which evince your ungrudging benevolence,

and your solicitude for the welfare of this community, arrived in good condition, as did also a number of packages from other valued friends. I heartily thank you for Beveridge's 'Theosophy,' the copies of my Sermon, &c.

"We are abundantly supplied with such things as we have need of, and think we can do without any assistance from our good friends in England for the next three years; and perhaps by that time we may hear something definite concerning Norfolk Island. If the Government should determine to move us thither, the less amount of baggage we have to carry with us the better; and I have no doubt, let the removal come when it may, we shall have to abandon much that is useful—but that is quite a secondary consideration; a removal is imperatively necessary, and the earlier the better.

"There are many whom I met at your Society, to whom I am greatly indebted for the interest they manifested both to myself and the Islanders, and to whom I offer my grateful respects."

The Lord Bishop of New Zealand, in a letter to the Secretary, stated that he hoped, soon after his return to his diocese, to pay a visit to the community at Pitcairn, and requested twelve copies of "Pitcairn, the Island, the People, and the Pastor." These had been forwarded to the Bishop.

A letter was read from the Rev. the Chaplain-General, saying that 3000 Prayer Books and 3000 New Testaments are required for the Crimea, for the use of the troops, and that he will undertake to pay half the amount.

It was agreed that they be sent, and that the Prayer Books be granted, from the fund of Clerical, to the value of £162 10s., being the amount of half the cost of the whole consignment.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, March 9, 1855.

From the Rev. W. Whyatt.*

"Staff, 2nd Division, British Army, Crimea, Feb. 9th, 1855.

"I do not intend to say anything about the affairs of the Hospital at Scutari, as you will have so good testimony from eye-witnesses. I may, however, say that I was much pleased with all I saw there, and felt assured that all was being done for them that could be done. Such of the soldiers as I enquired from expressed themselves in most grateful language for all their comforts.

"Owen was delighted to see me, as his work was so great that he scarcely seemed to do anything, or to make any impression. We looked forward to working together, and hoped to do some good. The duration of our partnership was not for long. In four days he was taken ill, kept his bed for eight or nine days, and when better, was taken down to ship to go to Scutari. I was exceedingly sorry for him, as being ill in camp is of all places the worst, and it was well that I was up to cheer him and comfort him a little. I think his was an attack of Crimean fever, which is now so prevalent and fatal.

"On the same day, Mr. Canty, the R. C. priest, living next tent to me, was taken ill, his fever merged into typhus, and he died on Thursday, the 1st of this month. He was a fine hearty young man, about thirty years of age, and seemed to have strength for anything. I saw much of him, and was enabled to do many little offices of kindness to him, and, indeed, was up with him for several hours the night he died. This is the second R. C. priest attached to this division who has died.

"You may suppose that these things coming together would tend to dispirit me and alarm me. but, strange to say, they have not, except at the time. I am wonderfully preserved, especially in spirits, and can only attribute it to His, who has promised his help to his servants.

"I am well received by all, and it would gladden many a Christian's heart to hear in my convalescent lute the hearty manner in which they repeat after me the Confession, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. I am enabled to come home rejoicing many a time, when you would fancy I ought to be sorrowful, as none can help being to a degree, who sees the awful sights it is my daily fate to see.

"The soldier is very child-like in some things, he has been so long accustomed to obey, that he has not been allowed to form notions or have opinions, and thus he is in a fit state to receive the good news, the glad tidings of salvation; he receives it in simplicity.

"I have formed little bands of communicants."

* The news of his death reached Halifax by the first English mail.

of the private, and I am certain that once a week to keep them together, they are few in number, as death has taken some of them away, however we hope for an increase, and feel assured we shall get it, if we trust in G. S., who has promised that his word shall not return unto him void.

"I wish I had books or tracts, as the poor men are so anxious to have something to read. I am constantly asked for Prayer Books. To whom must I apply for them?"

"I am thankful to add, that I am extremely happy in my work, and hope that the Lord will make me a useful minister in this portion of his vineyard."

From the Rev. C. J. Mason.

"Scutari Hospitals, Feb. 10, 1855.

"I have good reason to believe that the reformation which takes place here is more than temporary with the majority. Their attention to religious observances when they are recovered and able to get about again is most gratifying to the clergy. If you want to know how Mrs. Nightingale and her nurses work, and the immense good they do, ask the convalescents who are sent from this place to England; they will bless them to the last moment of their lives, and until this generation of soldiers shall have altogether passed away, her name will be revered in the British army."

From the Rev. Dr. Freeth.

"Kulalie Hospital, Feb. 15, 1855.

"I believe I wrote to you a short time since stating, that I had obtained permission to go to England for recovery of health. I improved so much aboard ship, that I readily responded to Mr. Sabin's kind and urgent appeal to assist Mr. Hulcutt in his duties here. I arrived at this place last Monday, and am now engaged as chaplain to the sick here. I must write more in detail hereafter. My health; thank God, is now excellent, and my spirits good. We have a noble and extensive field of duty before us here."

* The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has already sent out several parcels of books, and more will be transmitted immediately. Large quantities of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, and other books and tracts, have also been sent out by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Selections.

A PERIOD OF HUMAN LIFE.—M. Flourens, the distinguished French Physiologist, and Perpetual Secretary of the Paris Academy of Sciences, has just published a book, in which he announces that the normal period of the life of man is one hundred years. The grounds on which he comes to this new philosophic conclusion may be briefly stated. It is, we believe, a fact in natural history, that the length of each animal's life is in exact proportion to the period he is in growing. Buffon was aware of this truth, and his observation led him to conclude that the life in different species of animals is six or seven times as long as the period of growth. M. Flourens, from his own observations and those of his predecessors, is of opinion that it may be more safely taken at five times. When Buffon wrote, the precise period at which animals leave off growing, or to speak more correctly, the precise circumstance which indicates that the growth has ceased, was not known. M. Flourens has ascertained that period, and therein lies his present theory. "It consists," says he, "in the union of the bones to their epiphyses. As long as the bones are not united to their epiphyses the animal grows; as soon as the bones are united to their epiphyses the animal ceases to grow." Now, in man, the union of the bones and the epiphyses takes place, according to M. Flourens at the age of twenty; and consequently he proclaims that the natural duration of life is five times twenty years. "It is now fifteen years ago," he says, "since I commenced researches into the Physiological law of the duration of life, both in men and in some of our domestic animals, and I have arrived at the result that the normal duration of man's life is one century. Yes, a century's life is what Providence meant to give us." Applied to domestic animals, M. Flourens's theory has, he tells us, been proved correct. "The union of the bones with the epiphyses," he says, "takes place in the camel at eight years of age, and he lives forty years; in the horse at five years; and he lives twenty-five years; in the ox at four years, and he lives from fifteen to twenty years; in the dog at two years, and he lives from ten to twelve years; and in the lion at four years, and he lives twenty." As a necessary consequence of the prolongation of life to which M. Flourens assures man he is entitled, he modifies very considerably his different ages. "I prolong the duration of infancy," he says, "up to ten years, because it is from nine to ten that the second dentition is terminated. I prolong adolescence up to

twenty years, because it is at that age that the development of the bones ceases, and consequently the increase of the body in length. I prolong youth up to the age of forty, because it is only at that age that the increase of the body in bulk terminates. After forty the body does not grow, properly speaking; the augmentation of its volume, which then takes place, is not a veritable increase of development, but a simple accumulation of fat. After the growth or more exactly speaking, the development in length and bulk has terminated, man enters into what I call the period of invigoration, that is—when all our parts become more complete and firmer, our functions more assured, and the whole organism more perfect. The period lasts to sixty-five or seventy years; and then begins old age, which lasts for thirty years." But though M. Flourens thus lengthens man's days, he warns him, more than once, that the prolongation of them can only be obtained on one rigorous condition, "that of good conduct, of existence always occupied, of labour, of study, of moderation, of sobriety in all things." To those who may be disposed to ask why it is, that of men destined to live a hundred years so few do so, M. Flourens answers triumphantly—"with our manners, our passions, our torments man does not die, he kills himself!" and he speaks at great length of Cornaro, of Lessius, and mentions Parr and others, to show that, by prudence and above all, sobriety, life can easily be extended to a century or more. Such is an outline of M. Flourens' singular argument.

A SECRET AGAINST CANCERS.—The fact was recently stated by us that Dr. Painchaud, of Quebec, had made public his successful mode of treating cancers, and procured from the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu the account of a secret remedy which they had used for more than fifty years in the treatment of that disease.

A correspondent requests us for the good of humanity to publish what these remedies are, and we comply, promising, however, that we merely convey that piece of information without endorsing it in any way, and that the endeavoring to cure cancers through these or any other remedies, without proper medical advice, may be followed by the most disastrous consequences. Dr. Painchaud has hitherto made use of a paste invented by the celebrated Dr. Dupuytren, and which consists of ninety-six parts of calomel with four of powdered arsenic, well mixed together and kept in a glass of crystal. Mix a very little of that powder with one or two drops of cold water and make it of the thickness of cream. Then a light application should be made daily and should cover the entire cancerous part, and even the borders of the wholesome flesh. Dr. Painchaud thinks, moreover, the cure by the knife the only one perfectly safe, and uses the paste only in cases where the scalpel will not do. He thus cured in Quebec, one of the highest dignitaries of the Catholic Church, whose name he does not give. His cancer was on the face, and an operation would have entirely disfigured him, while the paste cured him radically in forty days.

A cure under similar but more dangerous circumstances was effected upon Miss Dumoulin, of Trois Rivières.

The secret left by the Rev. Mr. Compain to the Sisters of the Hotel-Dieu, consists of two different treatments. The first, which is to be used only when the disease is not inveterate, consists of a mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of cream, and a tea-spoonful of honey, beaten together with wheat or rye flour. The application to be renewed every four hours,—a remedy much used for sore breasts. The second consists in bleeding and purging, as a preparation, and then in the application of fine powdered arsenic diluted in a few drops of water, after which the wound is to be covered by a thick cob-web. The application to be made but once, and left until it falls off itself. The patient to diet on soup, a little meat, and no spirituous beverage.

Dr. Painchaud considers the latter remedy as very dangerous, which the Sisters have also found out, and thinks the paste of Dr. Dupuytren equally efficacious, and comparatively free from the danger of poisoning the patient.

The above recipes, it will be seen, with the exception of the perfectly harmless one of cream and honey, include poisons of the most active kind, and, we repeat, they should never be used in any way except under medical superintendence, which should always be called in on the first symptoms of cancer.—*Montreal Witness.*

THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.—Jamaica, or Xaymaca, signifying "the land of springs," was, as we all know, discovered by Columbus in the year 1494, on his second voyage of discovery; and not being success-

ful in landing at the town now known as Port Maria, owing to the fierceness of the waters, he pushed further northward, and landed at the little town called Ora Cabeza. The Indians numbered, on the first discovery of the island, some 80,000 or 100,000, but owing to the barbarous cruelty of the Spaniards, they soon became extinct.

In 1655 the island was subjugated by Cromwell, and since that period has belonged to England. A few years after this it was that Morgan, the great buccaneer, was made Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica, in honor of his filibustering exploits, and shortly after knighted and made full Governor.

Port Royal, which had for a long time been the resort of these buccaneers, and become very wealthy in consequence, was, in 1702, with 3,000 of its inhabitants, suddenly immersed by a terrible earthquake, and entirely destroyed, together with all the public documents relating to the island. It is said that the sunken houses are to this day discernible beneath the waters of the ocean.

From these frequent earthquakes the island has assumed that bold appearance in its lofty mountains, deep everglades, abrupt precipices, smiling valleys, rushing cataracts, that often reaches to the highest point of grandeur.

In 1762 Lord Rodney defeated Count de Grasse in an attempt on the part of France and Spain to retake the island, and to commemorate the event, a splendid marble statue of Rodney now stands in the public square of Spanish Town. So much for the early history of Jamaica.

The traveller as he approaches by sea is first struck with the fine appearance of the blue mountains, rising in the distance from the sea, their tops covered with beautiful white fleecy clouds, and clothed from the base to their summits with the most luxuriant vegetation. As he reaches nearer, he beholds the sea shore lined with immense numbers of cocoanut trees, whose tall and graceful appearance when bending to the sea-breeze has the most pleasing effect.

MAGIC MIRRORS.—M. Villette used often to talk about his father's mirror, which was fully described in the *Journal des Sçavans* for the year 1679. He made four of the kind. The first was brought for presentation to the King of Prussia; the second was sold to the King of Denmark; the third was presented to the King of France; and the fourth was that which brought its maker into trouble. These mirrors, of which the last was 43 inches in diameter, concentrated the sun's rays into so powerful a focus that they vitrified bricks and flint, consumed instantly the greenest wood, and melted iron. They had also their optical effects. The figure reflected by any concave mirror apparently stands out from its surface, just as a figure reflected from a convex mirror seems to be contained within it. When one of those instruments was presented to the King of France—Louis Quatorze—his Majesty was requested to draw his sword, and thrust it towards the burnished surface. He did so; and because at the same instant his image appeared to leap forward and direct a thrust at his own face, the great monarch recoiled in alarm, and was so much ashamed of himself directly afterwards, that he would see no more of the mirror for that day. Now it happened that while the last of M. Villette's mirrors was in his house at Liege, the autumn set in very rainy, and there was a great difficulty about getting in the harvest, so that bread—the supply of which, in the improvident times, always became scanty as the season for a new harvest drew near—became very dear. The populace was soon convinced that M. Villette's mirror caused the rain which spoilt the harvest. It was said in M. Villette's family that certain Jesuits suggested this idea. At any rate there were soon riots on the subject, and M. Villette's house was surrounded by an angry mob, determined upon cheap bread and no optics. They proposed lowering the price of corn by breaking up the handwork of the optician. A sensible prelate governed Liege, who put down the rioters by force of arms, and afterwards, as neither the rain nor the superstition as to the cause of it showed signs of abatement, issued this proclamation: "We declare, therefore, that this mirror produces, and can produce, only effects purely natural and very curious, and that to believe that it can attract and beget the rains, and so to attribute to it the power of opening or shutting heaven, which can only belong to God, would be a very blameable superstition. And we command the curates and the preachers in all parts of our diocese, into which such an error may have crept, that they use what power lies in them for its removal."—*Dickens's Household Words.*

EFFEMINACY AMONGST THE CINGALESE.—On landing, which you do possibly with considerable unconsciousness in one of the canoes, you are beset by a nondescript and anomalous crowd, attired in scanty petticoats, reaching to the ankles, parasols in their hands, and their long hair drawn off the forehead, and turned up behind with a high tortoiseshell. These peculiarities of dress, together with their full busts and effeminate features, and the waddling gait caused by the restraint of the petticoats, impress the traveller with the idea that he has landed among a nation of women: but

when assured of their masculine gender, the similarity amongst them all is so great that he immediately jumps to the conclusion that, on the other hand, there are no women at all, and it is not till he has had some day's experience that he begins with any success to discriminate between the male and female portion of the community. The only visible distinction between the sexes consist in the women wearing rather shorter jackets than the men, enjoying generally rather coarser features, and dispensing with the masculine appendage of combs and parasols.

THE SMALL VICES OF LEGISLATORS.—It would seem by the following from the Boston Atlas, that the Massachusetts House of Representatives has gone a step further than our Legislators in raking the Parliamentary "diggings" of their concomitant "small vices." The Indian weed continues to disturb the souls of members. Yesterday, on motion of Mr. Hazdon, of Blackstone, the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to use all his force, might, power, and ability to prevent the smoking of cigars or pipes within the State House. He was also ordered "forthwith" to remove the official boxes for snuff and tobacco from the House.

"O now, forever,
Farewell the tranquil quill! Farewell the puff,
Farewell the dinky cus and the big plug,
That made navigation easy! O farewell,
Farewell the heighing sneeze, and the shrill trump!" &c.

AMERICAN SETTLERS IN PALESTINE.—About two years ago, eight American Christians conceived and carried out the novel idea of planting an American colony in the Holy Land. They first located near Jerusalem, but subsequently removed to a place near Joppa, in the plain of Sharon. Here they devoted themselves to the arts of agriculture, and the cultivation of friendly relations with the Arabs. The *N. Y. Sun* says they procured American Agricultural implements from the city, and adds:—"The emigrants in their letters home, give the most glowing and attractive description of the fertility of the soil. They are able to raise three crops in the year—two in the summer by means of irrigation, and one in winter, when they have had the aid of winter rains. The crops grow luxuriantly, and yield more abundantly than in the United States; and nearly every kind of vegetable, fruit or grain, raised in this country, can be produced in Palestine."

THE SMITHFIELD MARTYRS.—The plan for raising a church in memory of the martyrs was matured on Wednesday, and the subscription commenced. All differences of opinion are now adjusted, and the work will go forward with perfect unanimity. Several munificent donations were announced. It is properly a national tribute; and it would be far better that the church should be erected by the contributions of 10,000 persons sending one guinea each, than by £100 donations of one hundred. At the same time there is ample scope for all, the more or the less wealthy.—The district to be supplied is a very poor one, and it will be far better that the incumbent should find an income of £300 a year attached to the church, than that he should have to subsist on £100.—*English pap.*

DEAD!—In Byle's sermon entitled "Living or Dead," thus he comments upon the word "dead":

"Dead" is a strong word, but it is not my own coining and invention. I did not choose it. The Holy Ghost told Paul to write it down about the Ephesians: "You hath he quickened who were dead." (Eph. ii. 1.) The Lord Jesus Christ made use of it in the parable of the Prodigal Son: "This my son was dead, and is alive again." (Luke xv. 24-32.) You will read it also in the Epistle to the Corinthians. "One died for all, then were all dead." (2 Cor. v. 14.) Shall a mortal man be wise above that which is written? Must I not take heed to speak that which I find in the Bible, and neither less nor more?

"Dead" is an awful idea, and one that man is most unwilling to receive. He does not like to allow the whole extent of his soul's disease. He shuts his eyes to the real amount of his danger. Many a one will allow me to say, that naturally most people are not quite what they ought to be; they are thoughtless—they are unsteady—they are gay—they are not serious enough! But dead! Oh, no! I must not mention it. It is going too far to say that. The idea is a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence."

LET us adore the judgments of God, and, instead of searching into the particular reasons and end of them, let us say, with St. Paul, (Romans xi. 23.) "How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!" If he who was taken up into the third heaven, and had such a multitude of revelations, and was admitted so much nearer to the secrets of God than we are, durst not search into them, how much less should we, who only converse here below.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

THERE is a time, even before we commence the active business of life when we are led to hold question with ourselves, and to ask what we are living for, and to what we are tending. We commune with our own hearts, and think of life and death, and ask ourselves what will be our condition when sixty years are over; whether, indeed, we shall then have died for ever, or whether we shall have but fallen asleep in Christ, to be awakened by him when the number of his redeemed is full.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR.—To those who read the *Church Times*, and have seen likewise the correspondence that has appeared, firstly in the *Morning Chronicle*, and secondly in the *Colonist* under the signature of *Evangelicus*, it will be matter of astonishment, that so much mendacity can be conceived and perpetrated under a leak of religion. I do not believe in the first place that the writer in the *Chronicle* is a Churchman at all—rather I suppose him to be one of those who take every opportunity that offers to assail the Church, (and they do it often at the expense of inflicting injury upon other institutions.)—like the pious individual who penned the shabby editorial notice of the Revd. Mr. Maturin's lecture, which appeared in the *Presbyterian Witness*. I am led to this supposition from the simple fact, that no Churchman would have adopted a channel for his communication, which has always, whenever opportunity served, done its utmost to create prejudice against the Church. The argument of his communication is not worth a thought—since the *Church Times*' editorial on the subject of bequests, was written evidently with a view to stir up the thoughts of Church people to good works, that not only might those who have it in their power during their life to do something, do it, but that all who die in the faith, able at their death to dispense of a part of the substance which would have been willingly bestowed in their lives, might not have their judgments warped and their motives thwarted by those who like *Evangelicus*, care little perhaps for the spiritual welfare of the departed, so long as they can secure the "temporal prosperity of their own household" by their death. It is commendable to practice good works during life—it is commendable also to give back to God at death, of that of which we have no further need, and with which His bounteous hand has supplied us, beyond our deserts. Let not the *Evangelicus*es be mistaken. Show us your works gentlemen, and we will estimate your faith. You know not what spirit you are of. A close fist of a sect, are some of you who make pretension to extraordinary gifts and graces, and your actions are not at all to be measured by your professions either of good will or extreme piety. The day is at hand, perhaps, when all that some of you have done in this life for the service of God, may stare you in the face. The writer who calls himself *Evangelicus*, tries to do your paper an injury, and in a manner as shabby as the *Presbyterian Witness*. Never mind. Those that be for you are far more than those who are against you. The sentiments of your Editorial will find a response in the hearts of all true Churchmen, "orthodox and evangelical."—*Evangelicus* is not more of a Churchman than the *Chronicle's* correspondent, or he would well know what the terms meant. Go on. There is not one of them, do his best, that can impugn with any success, the management of your paper, since under your care, without betraying either his own ignorance or his own vindictiveness. I do not wish to reflect upon its former management, but the general voice is strongly in its favour now. Go on and prosper. I wish you God speed!

Yours truly,

AMICUS.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1855.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE severe reflections upon the appointment to the Superintendance of the Provincial Normal School, in the Papers of the City, have caused us to search our own mind upon his important matter. It is a subject not irrelevant, and we would desire to express a candid opinion upon it, feeling that whatever may be the evil which party legislation has inflicted by the measure, that the Church to which we belong, has at least a claim to the merit of having proposed a plan infinitely more economical, less likely to cause strife and division, and one that would have been quite as beneficial in its results, as that to which the Province has committed itself through the recent action of its Legislators.

As retrenchment in public expenditure, is the order of the day, it is difficult to imagine how the loud professions on that head, are to be reconciled with the practice pursued in this particular instance. The Colonial Church Society's Model and Training School, had been established. A Master, proficient in the Normal system, was at its head, and an offer

was made from that Society to the Legislature, to train teachers. Irrespective of denominational tenets, provided a grant of £200 per annum was made to cover the expense. Here was a great goal to be accomplished at a very small cost. Here was all the country wanted, offered for the very small sum of £200 a year; and if the object was not effected, it would have been very easy to stop this payment, and try some other experiment. Compare this plan with a Provincial Normal Institution—the buildings to be erected at a cost of probably £1000—a superintendent sent on his travels to learn a system, which he might, if he had put himself for a while under the training of Mr. Marriott, have been perfected in at home, the Province paying his travelling expenses of course,—his yearly salary double, we suppose in amount, the generous offer made by the Society above named—the Normal School erected in the midst of a community attached to the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, as if with the express design of making a diversion there in favor of the new sect of Presbyterianism, to which the Superintendent belongs,—and a certain yearly expense entailed, whether success do or do not follow the scheme. Will the Province generally, like this comparison? Will the people, who are to pay for the Normal Institution, not calculate what they are to lose by it—and what might have been gained had a proper advantage been taken of existing educational resources? It is said that Romanist influence was brought to bear against the offer made by the Colonial Church Society—if so the outcry made by the organ of that religious body at the insult offered to 70,000 Roman Catholics, by the appointment of their Reverend Free Church opponent, shows that they have not, at all events, been consulted upon the course which has been pursued. So it is with other prints which may be supposed to express the sentiments of religious bodies, but speak more certainly the opinions of the loosely religious portion of the population of the country—they condemn the appointment, and augur no good from the Institution.

We do not know if the project of the Normal School be so far advanced, that it cannot be delayed altogether. Had it been the design of the Legislature indirectly to endow a College for a particular denomination, they could not have adopted a better plan to effect that object. That it will be attended with a great expense to the Province cannot be doubted—indeed under its most satisfactory operation, what each particular Normal teacher may cost the country, will be a curious item of Provincial expenditure for many years to come. Heart burnings and jealousies will usher its existence, and are likely to prevail largely in its growth and continuance. One thing is plain enough—that begun in public dissatisfaction, it will have to show a large amount of good in a very short time, to dispel the prejudice which has been created. For ourselves, we see nothing in its inception as we understand it—or in the plan of its completion, so far as we expect it to be carried out,—to make us believe that it will ever command public confidence, or be an enduring benefit to the country.

PASSION WEEK.—The Services during the past week in St. Paul's Cathedral, have been well attended. Monday evening the Rev. Heber Bullock delivered an able Lecture on "Humility." On Tuesday evening the Church was crowded to hear the Rev. G. W. Hill, Theological Professor at Windsor—subject of discourse, "Diligence and zeal."—The Rev. Mr. Maturin delivered an admirable Lecture on Wednesday evening on the subject of "Prayer." Revd. Dr. Shrovo ably delineated Christian "Meekness" on Thursday evening. The Ven. the Archdeacon preached an excellent Sermon on Good Friday morning, and in the evening the Lord Bishop delivered a Lecture on the necessity and duty of "Obedience." The Rev. E. Gilpin will Lecture this (Saturday) evening on the Forgiveness of Injuries. The subjects of the above Course merge into the general design of the Services for the Holy Week, which was to present to the congregation—"Christ our Pattern, with reference to particular graces and duties."

The Lord Bishop will preach in St. Paul's to-morrow morning (Easter Sunday).

We acknowledge the receipt from the Honorable General Gero, of a Sovereign, in aid of the fund collecting by the Rev. Mr. Ruddell for the repair of Sherbrooke Church. Further favors will be thankfully received in behalf of this object, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street.

The City Council have passed a Resolution, 10 to 14, requesting the Railway Company out of the money required by law to be contributed by the City to railways, to construct such tram ways or extension of the railway as may be deemed expedient and proper.

We are obliged to our correspondent *Amicus* for his good wishes. We at the same time thank our friends in the country for their adoption of the plan which we proposed a short time since, of becoming contributors to the paper editorially or otherwise. The continued Editorial on Postmonstrous Liberty to the Church, is one of the first fruits of that plan. We have much reason to believe that it has given great satisfaction, although some leading dogs without the pale have assailed it. It is such a tried effusion that we think will do good, by exciting attention, and these are not the days when Churchmen should be nearly-muzzled in stirring up each other to good works. A writer in the *Colonist* imagines that our Editorial impugned the doctrine of justification by faith. This we think is a poor argument to bring against the desire of English Churchmen to give of their substance, either in the body or out of the body—and the "shabby" question, (we borrow the word from our kind correspondent,) which this *Evangelicus* propounds, with so amiable a desire not to believe it of us—are altogether superfluous. Churchmen generally, at least those that we wot of, do exercise their liberality without any hope that they will reach heaven through such offering—no reason perhaps why it is somewhat singular—especially in this country. They all know the difference between the doctrine of the great Apostasy and their own in this particular. In conclusion, without saying more upon the subject, we may be allowed to state that the writer of the Editorial in question, is about the last man in the Diocese, who would be suspected of a leaning towards the Romish doctrine; and if *Evangelicus* but know him, he would for once, we have no doubt, if any better than we suspect, strain a point to make "auricular confession" of his sin against him, and ask his pardon.

The Annual Meeting of St. George's Society was held on Tuesday evening, at the Waterfield House. There was a large attendance of members, and the various Reports prove that the Society is prospering. It was resolved to have a procession to St. Paul's, to hear a sermon, on St. George's Day, and the Society will probably dine together in the evening.—The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

President—Henry Pryor, Esq. Vice President—Edward Binney, Esq. 1st Ass't. V. P.—H. C. D. Twining, Esq. 2nd Ass't. V. P.—W. Rennels, Esq. Treasurer—Joseph B. Bennett, Esq. Ass't. Treasurer—W. Willis, Esq. Secretary—W. Gessip, Esq. Ass't. Secretary—Joseph W. Marriott, Esq. Chaplains—The Ven. the Archdeacon; the Rev. W. Bullock. Ass't. Chaplain—Rev. R. H. Bullock. Physicians—Dr. B. Gilpin; Dr. Allen. Committee of Management—The Marshal, James Crosskill, S. Sanders, R. Woodill, Chas. Silver, E. Goudge, R. Davis. Marshals—Mr. John Sheau. Committee of Charity—Capt. Darby, J. Brown, J. T. Edwards, Wm. Coombs, Wm. Ackhurst.

St. George's Banner—J. B. Smithers, G. Payne. Queen's Arms—Wm. Humphroy, A. Adams. Royal Standard—J. W. Yoomans. St. George's Colour—J. B. Oxley. Welch Arms—W. Johns. National Ensign—Geo. Crosskill. St. George's Ensign—R. Allison. British Ensign—G. Bossan. Union Jack—G. Nichols. Messenger—John Williams.

The American Steamship *Union*, 17 days from Havre and Southampton, short of coal, put into this harbor on Saturday last. After being supplied, she sailed again on Sunday morning for New York.

The Militia Artillery Company turned out to salute the Lieut. Governor at the ceremony of closing the Legislative Session, on Wednesday afternoon.—They made a very creditable appearance in their new uniform, and went through their duty admirably.—After the prorogation, they were inspected by His Excellency, who expressed himself highly pleased with their appearance and discipline.

Placards have been posted up throughout this city calling for volunteers for H. M. Service, of able bodied men from 19 to 40 years of age, to form Regiments for the British Army. Application to be made at the office of the Hon. Provincial Secretary.—*Chron.*

THE PROVINCIAL STUD HORSES.—All these splendid animals have left this city for the several counties for which they were drawn, during the past week. They are in excellent condition, and have commanded the admiration of every judge of horsemesh since their arrival in the Province. Seldom, if ever, have parties served the public with a greater amount of success than the gentlemen who selected these noble animals. The "Messenger," colt, only two years old, weighed in Martin's scales one thousand one hundred and four pounds, (1104 lbs.)—*Chron.*

LEGISLATIVE.

In the House of Assembly, on Saturday the 31st ult. a very important Resolution was moved by Mr. N. Wilkins, affecting the Judiciary. It ought to command the serious attention of the country...

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the Judges of the Supreme Court are equal in authority and exercise the same functions, and the title of Chief Justice is nothing more than a nominal and honorary distinction...

And whereas there is no reason why five public servants each performing the same duties, one of them should receive a much larger salary than the others...

Resolved, therefore, that when a vacancy shall occur on the Bench by the death or retirement of the venerable Brenton Halliburton, the title and distinction of Chief Justice shall cease...

We are disposed to give full weight to the propositions contained in the Amendment to the above, but we find nothing in it to prove, that if the present system is calculated to work a moral evil...

AMENDMENT.

Whereas the existing distinction between the relative offices and dignities of Chief Justice and Assistant Justices of the Supreme Court has been recognized in this Province since the earliest period...

Resolved, therefore, that the Resolution just negatived, introduced without notice at the close of the Session when many members have returned to their homes...

On Wednesday last His Excellency the Lieut. Governor came down to the Council Chamber, and with the usual formalities closed the Session with the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The business of the Session having been finally and satisfactorily closed, it affords me great pleasure to relieve you from further legislative attendance.

On the measures which have been matured this Session, there are two of prominent importance, and which will render it memorable in the history of the Province.

The Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which your enlightened sense of the public weal led you to affirm by very large majorities, having been sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament...

animating and powerful stimulus to the industry of our people.

The abolition of the Chancery Courts, and the blending, by a simple and comprehensive plan, of the principles of Equity with those of the Common Law, have effected an object long and ardently desired...

The introduction of the new principle of evidence and practice in the Supreme Court, will be hailed, also, as an improvement in our Provincial Jurisprudence.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The liberality with which you have provided for all the branches of the public service, and the munificent sum set apart for the roads and bridges, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In the ensuing Summer, I anticipate no difficulty in borrowing, on the credit of the Province, a sufficient sum to carry on the important public works in which we are embarked...

To yourselves, returning to your homes, at the termination of this present Parliament, it must be highly gratifying to mark the unexampled prosperity, and the rapid advance, of this fine Province...

Capt. Cleary, formerly of H. M. 8th Regt., has been appointed Lieut.-Colonel of Militia, and Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Sir Gaspard LeMarchant.

Holloway's Pills, the most celebrated Remedy in the World for the cure of diseases of the Liver and stomach—Edmund Alga, of Niagara, was for the period of nineteen years a complete misery to himself...

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev J. S. Smith, directions will be attended to; from Rev. R. J. Uniacke, we have not got the book required—shall order it from England...

Married.

On Saturday, the 21 ult., by the Rev. R. Stewart, Mr. JAMES MCGILL, to MARY McMASTER, both of Wilmot. On Wednesday evening, 21st ult., by the Rev. J. T. Moody, Mr. JOHN H. BRAINS, to Mrs. MARY E., wife of the late Mr. Clements Porter, of Yarmouth.

Deed.

On Saturday, 31st March, CLARENCE EDHUND, son of J. H. Anderson, Esq., aged one year and four months. Suddenly on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., SERAPHINA, wife of J. N. Shannon, Esq.

On Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock, EMMA GEORGIANA, youngest daughter of Honble. A. Keith, aged one year and 5 months.

On the 3rd inst., suddenly, Miss CATHERINE WAT, aged 53 years, a native of Devonport, Devonshire, England.

At L. Havre, March 27th, ELIZA FRANCIS CLARK, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Weeks, of New Dublin.

At East Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 19th, ANN, wife of Mr. George Nicholl, in the 41th year of her age, daughter of the late Joseph Wilson, of this city.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, March 31st.—Brigt. Halifax, Green, Mayaguez, 20 days: schr. Alice Rogers, St. Thomas & Bermuda, 17 days: Am. Steamer Union, Havre & Southampton, 17 days: Ship Mimosa, Kempt, Shanzai, 20 days.

Monday, April 2nd.—Brigt. Dasher, Cleverly, Clenfuogon, 30 days: schr. Dancing Feather, Nfld., 8 days: Government schr. Daring, Daly, 2 days from Sable Island, wrecked materials to the Board of Works, reports has brought up Capt. Calcutan and crew of the brig Nisibus, of and for St. John's, Nfld., from New York with a cargo of flour, pork, corn meal, tobacco etc. wrecked on Sable Island Jan. 19, during a S. E. gale—the greater part of the cargo saved in a damaged state...

Tuesday, April 3rd.—Schr. Medway, Belto, Philadelphia, 6 days.

Thursday, April 5th.—Brigt. Victoria, Morgan, Porto Rico, 32 days: schr. Splendid, Thorburn, New York, 8 days: schr. Forester, Syner, Liverpool, Dav, Liverpool: James McNab, Turner, Porto Rico, 21 days: Herald, Yarmouth, 20 hours.

Friday, April 6th.—Brigt. Mercy, Flint, Clenfuogon, 33 days: schr. S. Campbell, Boston.

CLEARED.

Saturday, March 31st.—Brigt. Florida, Arcezon, Kingston, Ja.: brigt. Billow, Cadswhelm, Cuba: brigt. Martha Miller, Porto Rico: brigt. Lady Seymour, B. W. Indies: schr. Atalanta, Nickerson, Mayaguez: schr. G. N. Big-

ow. Whitter, Bermuda: schr. Eugenee, Detroit. Oderio schr. Promotor, Nickerson Boston: schr. Mary Dawson New York: brigt. Belle, Campbell, Baltimore

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, APRIL 2.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Apples, Bacon, Beef, Lamb, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, Canada Flour, Am., Rye, and Corn Meal.

LU MBER.

Table listing lumber prices for Hemlock, Spruce, and Pine per M.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal per cord and chaldron.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

A VARIETY of genuine GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS, imported from CARTER of LONDON, in the original Sealed packets. Also—Flower, Vegetable and Field SEEDS of Carter's growth...

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

CANADA HOUSE.

FAMILY SHIP AND ARMY STORE. No 33 & 34, Upper Water Street.

60 Barrels Prime (new) Nova Scotia BEEF.

Table listing various food items and their prices, including Pork, Oatmeal, Butter, Ham, Codfish, Cheese, and Peas.

N. B. A general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES and SHIP STORES. Also—Wines, Liquors, Cordons, Ale, Porter, and Cider (not forbidden Juice) except when tempered with old Martell.

Wanted.—An experienced Man for the Liquor Store. March 31, 1855. 3m.

KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Interest due to the Governors of King's College, by Subscribers to the above Fund, will be remitted, provided the Principal shall be paid up on or before the 31st DAY OF MARCH next.

Hallifax, Feb. 16, 1855. By order of the Board. JAS. C. COCHRAN, Secretary.

P. S. The time of payment, on the above terms has been further (and finally) extended to the 31st May next. J. C. C. April 2nd, 1855.

D. C. S.

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of D. C. S., March 15th, the Secretary was directed to give Notice, that the Subscription Lists for 1854 will be put into the Printer's hands on the 16th of April next. The Local Committees who have not yet forwarded their Lists, are requested to do so before that time. March 17. EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

D. C. S.

THE Sub. Com. of D. C. S., to whom was intrusted the subject of provision for Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, having determined to proceed immediately to make collections in Halifax for that object, the Clergymen in the Country are requested to make their collections and forward their returns before the first of May next.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y D. C. S.

Subscription papers were distributed about the time last year—more will be sent if needed. March 10.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

THE Subscriber has received from England, his usual Assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, which are as confidently recommended. WILLIAM LANGLEY, Hollis Street, Halifax March 31. 2m.

NOTICE.

MARCOCK HOUSE, near Wind-or, to be Sold—Or Let unfurnished, on a lease of 5 or 7 years with Lease attached, sufficient for a Gentleman's residence. For further information apply to COLONEL BUTLER, March 17. 4m.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

THE following Juvenile Books, have been just re-ceived, and are for sale at the Subscriber's Book Store.

- THE LITTLE EPISCOPALIAN; or, the Child Taught by the Prayer Book. by M. A. C. with two fine Engravings. 21 pp. 18 mo. Library. 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.
CORNELIA; or, the Deaf Mute. by the Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., now Bishop of Iowa. With a Portrait of the subject of the narrative. 72 pp. 18 mo. Muslin 1s. 8d. Library, 1s. 3d.
ARTHUR GRANVILLE, or, the Gifts of God. By Anna Maria Glennie. With Engravings. 72 pp. 18 mo. Muslin, 1s. 6d. Library 10d. Paper Covers, 6d.
TIMES AS IT FLIES; The Day, The Night, The Week, The Month, The Year. 60 pp. 32 mo. Muslin, 7d.
TALES OF INSTRUCTION AND WARNING; Fatal Wishes, The Lost Ring, The Dumb Child. 69 pp. 32 mo. Muslin, 7d.
LOVE'S LESSON; 27 pp. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt Edges, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers.
OUR LITTLE COMFORT 203 pp. 18 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. do Gilt, 4s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.
BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER 223 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. do Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers 1s. 6d.
IN THE WORLD BUT NOT OF THE WORLD; 216 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.
HERBERT AHERTON, OR SOWING BESIDE THE WATERS; 204 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 2s. 6d. do Gilt, 3s. 6d.
BOXES OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES. Containing 6, 7 and 8 Vols. handsomely bound Books, 12s. 6d. each Library PACKAGES OF BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
HORAS SACRES—Prayers and Meditations for Private use. From the Writings of the Divines of Church of England, with an Introduction by the Rev. John Chandler, M. A., 24 mo. 250 pp. flexible cover, 2s. 6d. extra binding, 4s.
Daily Morning and Evening Prayers, for FAMILY AND PRIVATE WORSHIP, by a Layman of the Church of the Holy Trinity Brooklyn, L. I. 2s. 3d.
Devotions for the Family and Closet, from the Manual of a Country Clergyman, 2s. 6d.
Panoramic View of the Holy Land. Exhibiting the Topography of the country at a glance, 2s. 6d. each.
Nicholl's Help to Reading the Bible, with the Panoramic View, Muslin Gilt, 7s. 6d.
School Libraries of 100 Vols, £2 17s. 6d.
WILLIAM GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.
March 3, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Keep constantly on hand, and offer for sale at lowest market rates, at their Stores, Head of Commercial Wharf.

- CORDAGE—Best Goreck and English from 2 yarn Spun yarn, to 8 1/2 inch Shrodding, Hawkers, 8 1/2 inch and upwards, Bolt Rope, Point Rope, Manila, Hambroline, Houseline, Marline, &c.
SAIL } Best Goreck Canvas No. 1 to 7
} Navy ditto 1 to 7
CLOTH } American Cotton Duck No 2 to 10
ANCHORS—1 Cwt. and upwards,
CHAIN CABLES—1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inch.
Ditto Topall Sheets all sizes,
OAKUM—Best English and Halifax.
CASTINGS—Patent Windlasses, Do. Winches, Hawse Pipes, Waring Chocks, Sheaves.
TWINES—Cod lines, Nets, Fishing Twines, Sall Twines—Hemp and Cotton.
And everything else that is necessary for the full and complete outfit of ships.

—ALSO—

SHIP STORES:

- PORK—Am. and Nova Scotia Mess and Prime. BEEF ditto: BREAD—Navy and Pilot; FLOUR, Molasses, Sugar, Paints, Oil, Raw Tar, Coal Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, Fluid, Varnishes, Small Stores, &c., &c.
BARSS & HARRIS,
Feb. 17, 1855. 3m.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL.

THIS INSTITUTION will re-open on MONDAY, JANUARY 15th.
BOARDERS—£35 per Annum } Payable Quarterly
DAY SCHOLARS £8 } in Advance.
A Class will be formed for Instruction in Vocal Music, under the direction of a competent Teacher. Terms made known on application to the Principal.
Two Annual Exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for Competition at the Encenia, A.D. 1855.
Dec. 29th, 1854.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE 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 odor.
Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London.
Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1855.

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

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 certificates published respecting them.
These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. The Pills 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. 26, 1854.

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 6th October, 1854.

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

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY! AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 26th 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, 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 No. 10. Irregular Serofula, or King's Evil
Asthma do. do. Evil
Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats
Blotches on the Face Stone and Gravel
Skin Gout Secondary Symp-
Bowel Complaints Head-ache toms
Colic Indigestion Tic Douloureux
Constipation of the Intestines Tumours
Bowel Jaundice Ulcers
Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds
Dropsy Piles Weakness from whatever cause.
Dysentery Rheumatism &c. &c.
Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.
Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 1/6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.
Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport. Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Childman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilnot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; B. Guest, 12-month; T. B. Patillo, Liverpool. I. F. More, Cajedonia, Miss Carder, Pleasant River. Robt. West, Bridgewater, Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. C. 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. JOHN SAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia. Feb. 24, 1855.

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. 6d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan 21

MATHER B. DESBRISAY, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW. CONVEYANCER &c. HALIFAX.

OFFICE—Hollis Street, opposite Messrs. A. McLeod & Cos. Store. Residence at Dr. Desbrisay's, Dartmouth. 3m. Feb. 3, 1855.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ— THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and healthy Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite, and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. July 1, 1854.

“PARLEX VOUS FRANCAIS?”

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber. Spiers and Harsane's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. Imperial Octavo, 1400 pp. well and strongly bound. (This Work has been newly tempered from the French Dictionaries of the Academy, Laveaux, Folet, Bachelier, Landale, &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 fullness 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.
Barrene's French and English Dictionary 12mo. do. do. Abridged School Edition
Leviac's French Grammar, Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak French. 1/2 Value. do. do. do. By Jewett.
Key to Ollendorff's Method &c. &c. French De Fivas' Elementary French Reader, Rowan's Modern French Reader, Wanoostrocht's Recueil; Cholet's, French Testaments, LeBran's Telemaque, De Fivas' Classical French Reader, Colloz's Dramatique French Reader Histoire de Charles XII, par Voltaire Perrin's French Fables, with Keys. By Bolman. W. M. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street. Dec 12.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

W. M. GOSSIP, No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET, HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality.—

Oil Colors.

- Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors in Colorable Tubes, as follows:—
Madder Lake Ivory Black,
Cobalt, Indian Yellow,
Chinese Vermillion, Naples Yellow,
Methyl, Indigo,
Hitumen, Vandyke Brown,
Flake White, double Chrome Yellow,
tubes, Scarlet Lake,
Burnt Sienna, Crimson Lake,
Raw Sienna, Purple Lake,
Burnt Umber, Roman Ochre,
Raw Umber, Indian Red,
Prussian Blue, Venetian Red,
Yellow Ochre. &c. &c. &c.
Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials. Prepared Mill Boards and Canvases. Academy Boards, 24 x 18 1/2 ins.; prepared Mill Boards, for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes; Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any length.

Brushes.

- Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes; Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small; Camel Hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and round do. do. Flat for Lettering, all sizes.
Crayons, &c.
Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 48 shades.
Lo Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes Conto Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
Black Glazed Crayons,
Italian Chalk, hard black,
White Crayons, square,
White Chalk, round, for Black Board,
Porto Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans; Tracing Linc Cambria, for Field plans; Carbon Copying Paper; Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowley's do. do. Mapping Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. Jan 13 1855. EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER, With a Receipt for cooking a Curry—by an East Indian. THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. Prepared and Sold by W. M. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 16.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL of the above Works sold at the Book Store of the Publisher of this paper, generally much cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere, being for the most part Importations from the Depository of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, and are on Sale at their lowest rates—a privilege not possessed by any other Establishment in the City. On hand—an Assortment of the above in velvet, and superior and common bindings. W. M. GOSSIP.

Published every Saturday by W. M. 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.