

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

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

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

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

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

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

Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

There are some creases in the middle of the pages. Page 403 is incorrectly numbered page 407.

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

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

W. B. Caldwell

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1854. NO. 52.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	Dec. 21	4th Sun. n.d.	Isaiah 60; Acts 13; Luke 1; John 1
M.	22	St. Thomas	John 1; Acts 13; Luke 1; John 1
T.	23		John 1; Acts 13; Luke 1; John 1
W.	24		John 1; Acts 13; Luke 1; John 1
T.	25	Christmas Day	Isaiah 60; Luke 1; John 1; Acts 13
F.	26	St. Stephen	Acts 6; Acts 7; Acts 13; Luke 1
S.	27	St. John A. & P.	John 1; Acts 13; Luke 1; John 1

* Proper Lessons for St. Thomas—Morn. Prov. 23, 17; 24, 17; 25, 17; 26, 17; 27, 17; 28, 17; 29, 17; 30, 17; 31, 17. Even. Psalms—Morn. 118, 108, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200. The Athanasian Creed to be used.
 † To ver. 8. ‡ To ver. 15. § Ver. 10 to ver. 17. ¶ Ver. 4 to v. 9.
 * Ver. 8 and chap. 7 to ver. 21. † Ver. 30 to ver. 35.

Deity.

THE SAVIOUR'S BIRTH IN BETHLEHEM.

Hail, sacred mortal
 That spring, or winter drear,
 Or autumn's golden ear,
 Didst with thy beam adorn;
 When, of the Hebrew maid,
 The Sox of God was born,
 And in a manger laid
 —Then that prophetic star,
 Athwart the heaven divine,
 Did on the Magi shine,
 In eastern lands afar,
 And hark! on Bethlehem's plain,
 That blessed jubilee,
 That charmed each shepherd swain,
 Loud as the swelling main;
 Heaven's highest minstrelsy!

For angels bright and holy,
 Through the mid air descending,
 Did purge the night's dark womb,
 Of all her irksome gloom,
 And shadows melancholy,
 Their light and music blending,
 "Ye midnight wretches, hail!"
 That tend the manger stall,
 And ceaseless vigils keep,
 Lest ravening beasts assail,
 While all mankind do sleep,
 Fear not—to you we bring,
 From heaven's eternal king,
 The wondrous joyful story:
 For even now is born,
 (This long expected morn,)
 The Prince, of light and glory!
 And Satan's reign is ending,
 Behold the fiend descending
 From yon aerial throne!
 His power and kingdom gone;
 And lost his victory—
 To David's city haste,
 The shadows now are flying,
 The deeper gloom is chased,
 From off the mountains wild;
 Go! find the holy child,
 In humble manger lying."

So spake the voice divine,
 The ear with rapture bending,
 While heavenly choirs attending,
 Their harmony combine:
 "Glory to God most high;
 O'er earth let peace and love
 Their balmy pinions move:
 Bid human tears be dry;
 All silent is heaven's thunder,
 And God is reconciled,
 Through the blest virgin's child;
 Let men and angels wonder!"

Religious Miscellany.

ADULT BAPTISM.

A second part of the preparation is faith, corresponding with our knowledge. Belief and Baptism had been coupled in the promise of our Saviour. When the Ethiopian asked, "What doth hinder me to be baptised?" Philip answered, "If thou believest with all thy heart, thou mayest." "I believe," he answered, "that Jesus Christ is the Son of God;" and in this faith he went down into the water. When the Samaritans "believed Philip, preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God and the name of Jesus Christ, they were baptised, both men and women;" and Simon the sorcerer "himself believed also and was baptised." "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house," was the promise of Paul and Silas to the jailor before his baptism. The very administration in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, expresses and exacts belief in the Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier. Every Church

(Concluded from last week.)

accordingly requires before baptism some distinct profession of Christian belief. But what, you may ask, is the kind of belief which is required? There is a belief which overcomes the world, which proves itself by its works, which justifies, which saves; and there is a belief which merely assents to the facts of religion. The former you are afraid to profess; the latter you certainly can avow. No exact definitions and descriptions are here given us by the Scriptures. They speak a language which is to be construed by common sense and earnest feeling. To common sense and earnest feeling it is plain that it cannot aid the salvation of a bad man that he believes certain events to have occurred, which have no influence over his conduct and character. It is just as plain that when the simple proposition is uttered, "If thou believest with all thy heart thou mayest," nothing more is meant than a simple, entire, hearty acceptance of the truth which has been announced and understood. No ruse is laid for the feet of the inquirer. No mystical meaning hides itself from him at the very threshold of Christianity. The belief which is required before baptism is an honest reliance of the mind and heart upon the truth of the Gospel, upon the truth of the proclamation, "that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself."

When the Apostle Paul, in those very words, declared the Gospel, and immediately, as an ambassador of Christ, prayed his readers "to be reconciled to God," he expressed thus the third requisition. It is that which remains on our part towards perfect reconciliation, when every hindrance on the part of our Maker and his law has been removed. It is repentance; and repentance is the change of the mind and heart from following sin to renouncing sin. In such an act the whole man acts; and the action is simple, intelligible, reasonable, and our conscience bears witness, as if with ten thousand voices, that it is just, right, and necessary. Without such a resolve against sin, we perfectly feel and know that sin can never be washed away. Men cut to the heart inquired of Peter and the other apostles, "What shall we do?" and Peter said unto them, "Repent, and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins." They were not encouraged to linger till they could bring forth fruits meet for repentance. They were baptized, that, their guilt being blotted out, they might receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, and be fruitful in good works, unto life eternal. It is, in fact, impossible to be poised equally between two sides in that great contest which, in this world, and in our very hearts, is carried on between God and his enemies and ours. We are against him, or on his side; and when we lay down the weapons of our rebellion, we become at once his servants. He who is not prepared to renounce, for the remainder of his days, the service of the world, the flesh, and the devil; he who has not determined that by God's help, he will walk, to the end of his days, in the way of God's commandments; he certainly has no repentance, and must not come to the baptismal waters. But he who, after a faithful examination of his heart, feels that his choice is made, should not ask to tarry till he has further proof of the reality of his repentance. He can have no proof which will not leave it open to him to suspect himself, whenever its diligence in making his calling and election sure shall decline. He can have no proof which will secure him against the utter disappointment of all his hope at last, if he shall hereafter turn back into perdition.

Such is the preparation for adult baptism; such knowledge, such faith, such repentance. The necessary knowledge is certainly yours. If you have begun to inquire with earnestness whether you also possess the necessary faith and repentance, you must be in one of three states of mind; either persuaded—I do not say, assured—that you have them; or persuaded that you have them not; or quite in uncertainty. If you are quite in uncertainty, that uncertainty ought now to have an end. For, you have only to push the inquiry with sincerity and steadfastness a little longer, and you will reach a degree of certainty which is sufficient to govern your conduct. The balance will hang on one side or on the other, decidedly.

What, then, if you are persuaded, reasonably persuaded, that you have not from your heart accepted

Christ as your Lord, and His gospel as your hope, and are not prepared to promise, in the strength of God, renunciation of sin, and obedience to his commandments? It then remains for you to determine whether this shall longer be so; whether you will turn, and go on your way, without hope and without God, and live a little longer without the fellowship of the Church on earth, liable to hear, on any day, that summons which, finding you thus, must shut you out from the fellowship of the Church in heaven. So it need not be, for if there be truth in the Gospel you can obtain, without money and without price, that for want of which your soul is perishing. "Whoever will, let him take of the water of life freely."

If, on the contrary, you are persuaded, reasonably persuaded, that with the heart you believe and trust in the Redeemer of mankind, and that from the heart you renounce Satan and sin, your way is as plain as that of Israel on the border of the Red Sea. In the cloud and in the Sea they were baptized unto Moses. Like them "go forward." You must not hesitate to advance wherever the command of your Saviour, like the pillar of the cloud, directs your way. No false humility, no real timidity, no willingness to be tried by a lower standard than that of the Christian profession, no desire to rise above the standard by which you are judged amongst men, no habit of delaying acts of serious decision, must be permitted to prevail. It is, of course, easier to stand still; to assume no responsibilities; to encounter no public notice; to take up no cross; to be better than your profession; to do more for religion than you have undertaken, because you have undertaken nothing. It is easier, if you have no glowing love of Christ—if your conscience can suffer you to be at rest in the neglect of his laws, and if you attach no preciousness to the seals of his covenant, to be a truant of his grace, or the fellowship of his people. But with you I have supposed it to be otherwise; and if it be otherwise, you will never be satisfied till, having believed, you have been also baptized, for the service and in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Not there, however, will you pause. It would be a dreadful error, to think of baptism as a point which once reached, was to be deemed the place of safety. It is not the end, so much as the beginning, of Christian soldiery. The race, the battle, the business of serving God, purifying the heart, and working out salvation with fear and trembling, still follows. All the Epistles of the New Testament, with all their reproofs and exhortations, were written to baptized persons. Baptism is but a step, though a most solemn and sacred one, upon the road, which leads through duties, ordinances, conflicts, temptations, comforts, and defeats and triumphs, to glory, honor, and immortality.

When you clearly perceive the duty of receiving baptism, and humbly trust that you are prepared to take it upon you, let me counsel you to seek such conference with your pastor as may tend to make your approach to the sacramental fold of the Lord Jesus most unhesitating, tranquil, and joyful. In the administration and reception of baptism there should be no abruptness. Some time should be set apart for special prayer, and meditation, as the occasion draws nigh. Let some friends in whose Christian sincerity and fidelity you can have confidence attend you to the font, that you may have companions on your course who will not see you depart hereafter from the safe and narrow way, without fulfilling the office of a faithful friend. Having endeavoured to assist you thus far, nothing is left for me but to speak once more, as Atania spoke when the Lord had sent him to one who had just been brought out of darkness into light, and who was to become a glorious leader in the army of believers, and to be welcomed as a good and faithful servant to a dazzling and everlasting crown of righteousness. "And now, why tarriest thou? arise, and be baptized and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord."

MAN'S REDEMPTION.

Recollect, Christian! God thought fit to require the blood of his Son for the redemption of our souls. These souls must have been very precious in the sight of God, since he redeemed them at a price so

immense. The misery into which they were liable to be plunged, must have been extremely terrible, since God thought proper to make such great efforts to save them from it. The felicity of which they are capable, and to which the Lord intends to elevate them, must be infinitely valuable, since it cost him so much to bring them to it. For what in the universe is of equal value with the blood of the Son of God? Disappear, all ye other miracles, wrought in favor of our souls! ye astonishing prodigies, that confirmed the gospel! thou, delay of the consummation of all things! ye great and terrible signs of the second coming of the Son of God! Vanish before the miracle of the cross; for the cross shines you all into darkness and shade. This glorious light makes your glimmering vanish, and after my imagination is filled with the tremendous dignity of this sacrifice I can see nothing great beside. But, if God hath estimated our souls at such a rate, shall we set a low price on them? If he hath given so much for them do we imagine we can give too much for them? If, for their redemption, he hath sacrificed the most valuable person in heaven, do we imagine there is anything upon earth too great to give for them?—*Saurin.*

News Department.

Extracts from English Papers by the Arabs.

THE BISHOP OF MELBOURNE ON OUR CHURCH SYSTEM IN THE COLONIES.—The Bishop of Melbourne, in reply to the address from the laity of Belfast (Victoria Colony), says:—

"It is my wish to establish the parochial system at home, and to place the clergy on the footing of incumbents there,—not liable to be removed except upon sufficient cause, alleged and proved before a competent tribunal. I wish also to establish the archidiaconal system, by which the diocese is broken up into districts, each of which is placed under the supervision of one of the local clergy. The office of an archdeacon is constantly to overlook his district—advise, encourage, and, if occasion arise, admonish the clergy—suggest and promote plans for building churches and supplying ministers. It remains to speak of the maintenance of the clergy. It is not desirable that they should be rich, but independent of anxiety and free from care. This is only to be accomplished by a distinct recognition of the scriptural doctrine, that 'that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel,' and, 'let him that is taught communicate unto him that teacheth, in all good things.' I am thankful there is a strong feeling on the part of the laity that the clergy should be adequately supplied; and I trust this will continue, so that they may never sink into the condition of that class in America; and this is more particularly needed in the prospect of continual diminution, if not actual cessation, of help from the colonial treasury."

BAPTISMS (CHURCH OF ENGLAND)—The following is an abstract of a Parliamentary paper containing a return from each diocese in England and Wales of the number of persons baptized in each church or chapel of the Church of England, in the year 1841, the year of the census, and the total number:—Canterbury, 10,151; York, no return; London, 42,955; Durham, 16,707; Winchester, 22,860; Bangor, 2,373; Bath and Wells, 3,079; Carlisle, 4,171; Chester, 22,254; Chichester, 8,880; Ely, 12,124; Exeter, no return; Gloucester and Bristol, 11,007; Hereford, no return; Lichfield, 22,475; Landaff, 3,314; Lincoln, 5,274; Manchester, 28,933; Norwich, 14,970; Oxford, 13,184; Peterborough, 7,723; Ripon, 21,645; Rochester, 14,284; St. Asaph, 3,572; St. David's, no return; Salisbury, 9,487; Worcester, 16,868; Yorke and Man 1497.

MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart, M.P., as Chief Commissioner of Works, has given notice that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to erect a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, and has invited designs from artists of all countries.

THE UCHATIUS STEEL PROCESS.—The patent for the manufacture of steel direct from pig iron, by a chemical process, in which water is the efficient agent, has passed into the hands of the Ebbw Vale Iron Co., well known as the largest iron manufacturers in England, this firm having discovered that their iron fields contain unlimited quantities of materials suitable for making the finest steel by employing the new process.

An exciting incident took place at Ancona, a few days ago, in connection with Austrian martial law.—Two Italians were condemned to be shot by the mili-

tary tribunal, but whilst being marched to the place of execution, one of the men flung himself on his knees, protesting his innocence, and refusing to move from the spot. His energetic assertions produced a great impression on all around, but orders were at length given for him to be dragged forcibly to the fatal ground. At this juncture his companion requested permission to be again confessed by the father confessor in attendance; his demand was granted, when he revealed to the priest that he had sworn falsely against his companion, out of a spirit of revenge for an occurrence which had taken place some time before, in which a woman had afforded cause for dispute.—The declaration appeared sufficiently important to warrant a suspension of the execution, and an immediate investigation confirming the truth of the statement, the innocent man was liberated without further ceremony, and the criminal marched alone to execution in the presence of an expectant crowd without, who received him with reprobative hisses and yells.—Nath. a narrow escape.

UNITED STATES.

INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT.—The Rochester Union says: "We have already given some account of the examination of the eye of a murdered man at Auburn, by two physicians, with a view of testing the truth of an assertion in an English paper, that the eye of a murdered man, by being subjected to a peculiar operation, will reveal the object upon which it last rested. As the subject is one of considerable interest, we give the statement of the physicians in their own words:—

"From the circumstance of reading Dr. Forbes' system of examination in the case of murder, which appeared in several of our papers a few months ago, we have been induced to exercise a similar experiment on the eye of the unfortunate Beadle, and trust the result will induce some of our readers to make the like experiment on the brute creation. At first we suggested the saturation of the eye in a weak solution of atropine, which evidently produced an enlarged state of the pupil. On observing this, we touched the end of the optic nerve with the extract, when the eye instantly became protuberant. We now applied a powerful lens, and discovered in the pupil the rudely worn away figure of a man, with a light coat, beside whom was a round stone, standing or suspended in the air with a small handle stuck as it were in the earth. The remainder was debris, evidently lost from the destruction of the optic nerve and its separation from the mother brain. Had we performed this operation when the eye was perfect in the socket, with all its powerful connection with the brain, we should have detected the last and impression made on the mind of the unfortunate man. The thing would evidently be entire; and perhaps we should have the contour, or better still, the exact figure of the murderer. The last impression before death is always more terrible on the brain from fear than from any other cause; and figures impressed on the pupil more distinct which we attribute to the optic nerve and its free communication with the brain. We believe the brain is more intimately connected with vision than with either sense or taste, hearing or feeling, and from this very reason, that we are constantly seeing a variety of objects, giving exercise to the brain for the quantity of it."

C. P. SANDFORD, M. D.
M. BELAMY, M. D.

FROM WASHINGTON.—A movement will be made early in the session for the amendment of the Canadian reciprocity treaty on the repeal of the Act giving it effect. To this end, a case will be made on the Secretary of the Treasury as to the working of the treaty, and it is believed that it will show that the United States have lost largely as far as revenue is concerned, while the Canadians have received all the benefits. The amendment sought is to enlarge the free list between the two countries to all articles actually grown by each respectively. This will include tobacco and sugar, which are now excluded, and from the duties on which the Canadian government is mainly supported. In case the Canadian Government refuses to accept this very proper amendment, then notice is to be given so as to put an end to the treaty. Some of the most prominent members of both Houses feel a warm interest in the subject, and there is little doubt that the matter will be successfully pressed.

MAID, WIFE AND WIDOW IN TWENTY MINUTES.

Dr. James H. Bogardus, of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., died at the Girard House on Sunday, after a very short illness, under singular circumstances.

The deceased was about 43 years old, of the highest respectability, and ranked the first in his profession in

the country in which he resided. For about two years he had been engaged to Miss Isabella Hamilton, a young lady also a resident of Kingston, and on two occasions days were fixed for their nuptials, on each of which a death presented a barrier to the consummation of their wishes. On the former instance, the death of his brother's child rendered a postponement of the day of their contemplated marriage necessary, and both the Doctor and his affianced bride attended the funeral. On the second occasion fixed for their union, Miss Hamilton's sister lost a child, and again they both attended a funeral service instead of their own marriage ceremony.

On Monday of last week Dr. Bogardus came to the city and put up at the Girard House, in Chambers street, and on retiring, complained to Mr. Davis, with whom he was well acquainted that he was quite unwell. The following day, not feeling able to leave his bed Dr. Sayre and other eminent physicians were called in and consulted. After several days attendance, they came to the conclusion that there was something more than disease of the body in the case of their patient, and they intimated to him the fact, whereupon Dr. Bogardus frankly informed his medical advisers that he was deeply attached to a young lady, to whom he was to be married on Tuesday (yesterday), that their marriage had been twice frustrated by death, and he now feared that his own illness would prove a third interposition to his happiness.

Dr. Sayre perceiving the sad effect which the fear of another disappointment had upon his mind, suggested the propriety of sending a telegraph despatch to Miss Hamilton to come to New York without delay for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of Dr. Bogardus. The despatch was accordingly sent, and Miss Hamilton arrived about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, and as early as possible some of their friends, residing in Newark were sent for to attend the marriage ceremony. At 1 o'clock the same day Dr. Sayre visited his patient and found him so much better that he considered that it would be unnecessary for him to attend again. At half-past 2 o'clock the parties were united, and Dr. Bogardus expressed his thankfulness in being enabled to carry out his intentions of marriage to the lady in question. Their friends then retired for a few moments for the purpose of partaking of some refreshments. He then remarked that he felt so much better that he would get up, and at once proceeded to raise himself in bed; his bride perceiving his efforts to rise, went to assist him, only to discover that he was expiring in her arms. She instantly sprang to the bell and rang for assistance; but before their friends could reach the room he was a corpse, and yesterday afternoon his remains were taken to Kingston on board the steamer North America for interment. The deceased was a member of the Kingston Lodge of Free Masons, and was very much esteemed by his brother members, and in accordance with his previously expressed wish, he will be attended by the Order to his last resting place.

During his sojourn at the Girard House, Mr. Davis, the proprietor, and his gentlemanly assistants, treated him with the greatest kindness and attention.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The R. M. S. Africa, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool, Saturday, Nov. 29, arrived at her dock at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Africa reports, Nov. 30, 5 50 P. M., passed steamer Canada, bound to Liverpool; Dec. 1, passed a steamer, supposed the Baltic, from New York for Liverpool.

In England business is steadily increasing, and it is the general opinion that the financial crisis is passed. It is expected that the Bank will soon lower its rates to 6 per cent.

The specie in the Bank of France is increasing.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased upwards of £200,000.

The whole subscription to the Atlantic Telegraph is taken up, and offers were made for more.

The chief feature of the political news is the firm attitude assumed by Switzerland towards Prussia's demands on Neuchâtel, which are refused unconditionally. Austria, Bavaria, and Baden, support Prussia.

There is no long new respecting the issue with Russia.

It is confidently asserted that the Peace Congress will reassemble soon.

The subscription of £250,000 to the Atlantic Telegraph Company was closed to-day, having considerably exceeded the required amount. One hundred and one shares are taken in London, eighty-eight in America, eighty-six in Liverpool, and the remainder in Glasgow, Manchester, &c.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION IN OHIO.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 9.—At about 7 o'clock, last evening, a train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road ran into an express train on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road, at Alliance, Ohio, smashing two of the passenger cars of the latter train. One of the cars was thrown into the Rotunda, at the station, and another through a public room, which constitutes part of Sourbeck's Hotel, in which several persons were sitting. Both the rotunda and sitting room were torn down, killing eight persons and wounding several others.

Most of the killed and wounded were not on the cars, but sitting in the public room when the accident occurred.

The train left Pittsburg at 3 p. m. yesterday and arrived at Alliance behind time. The passengers had just got through supper, and the train had barely started and got across the track at the junction when the Cleveland train came dashing along, and before its headway could be stopped a collision occurred. Sourbeck's rotunda, into which the car went, presents the appearance of a total wreck. It is said that the engineer of the Cleveland and Pittsburg train has absconded.

The following despatch from Pittsburg, giving particulars of the accident, is from Mr. Cass, the President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road:

"None were killed on our train, and but three wounded, and these not severely. All the other killed and wounded were on the platform at the station, in the house, or near the track. The Pittsburg train struck between the two hindmost cars in such a manner as to throw the two cars off the track, injuring three persons on the next to the last car. The testimony here is that the Cleveland and Pittsburg train was running at a frightful speed, not less than thirty miles per hour, and the visible evidence wreck this morning fully confirms the statement. The Engineer of the Cleveland and Pittsburg train has not been seen since."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

STRANGE PRESENTIMENT.—Drowned from on board the schooner "Bea," of Cape Tormentine, B. Oulton, captain, on the night of the 25th ult., while on the passage from Charlottetown to Bay Verte, Wm. McKenzie, a young man belonging to P. E. Island. The night was very dark and stormy, and it appears that the deceased, while stepping forward to take soundings, slipped overboard. He was a good swimmer, and was heard to call for help three times; but, as the wind blew heavily, and the vessel was under sail, he sank before any assistance could be afforded him. It is somewhat remarkable that, for about a week previous, he labored under a strong impression that he would not live long; and, on one morning, while lying in the same bed with the captain, he asked the latter if he heard that voice, and appeared much surprised on his answering in the negative.—Mackenzie had, he said, distinctly heard the voice of his brother, who had been some time dead, calling him; and he related this circumstance at a Methodist Class Meeting which he attended the same day.—*St. John Courier.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday the 3rd inst. Mr. John C. Hamilton, of Pleasant Valley, came to his death in a most melancholy manner. It appears that whilst in the woods chopping, a large beach tree was cut through and fell against some smaller trees, the top of one of which broke off and fell on Mr. Hamilton's head, which it severed and shattered. In this condition, he was first discovered by his son who ran to give the alarm; and the unfortunate man, speechless, motionless, and presenting a sad spectacle, but still breathing, was conveyed to his residence, where he expired about 7 o'clock the same evening. The accident is supposed to have occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock. Mr. Hamilton was in his 36th year, and has left a widow and six children. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and was much esteemed.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

Our Queen's county correspondent informs us of a sad accident which occurred in the county of Lunenburg, near New Dublin. He says: "Two little boys, sons of William Ramby, were engaged in repairing a fence. One of the lads was holding a stake while the other was driving it with the poll of his axe. In one of his attempts to hit the stake he missed it and the axe descended with increased force upon the head of the brother, killing him instantly. The survivor, on seeing the effect of the blow fainted, and was found by the father, beside the corpse of the killed in that state. He soon after recovered his faculties and explained the circumstances of the sad casualty as above given."—*Bridgetown News.*

Editorial Miscellany.

THE WATER COMPANY.

THE action of the City Council with reference to the Water Company has been published in the papers. The Water Company are willing to sell out, and the Committee of the City Council appointed to confer with them strongly recommend the City to accept of their terms, and thus the matter rests for the present. We hope however, that this is not to be the end of the public agitation upon this important subject. In the meantime the Water Company exact the fifty per cent. additional water rate from all whose necessities oblige them to use their water—and the Civic body take no measures to place the City upon the same footing with respect to the supply of water as before the Water Company went into operation. The whole matter is in the hands of the Corporate body, and they have it in their power to bring it to the desired result, if they will only move in it judiciously. All now that seems to be necessary, is, that the public should give a general sanction to their proceedings, to enable them to close the bargain; and it is for the City Government to bring the matter before them in any way that their powers or their constitution directs. If it can be done by a public meeting, or by an open expression of popular opinion, there need not be much delay; but should this not be the conclusive mode, we trust that all who feel aggrieved by the proceedings of the Water Company, will deem it their duty to keep up the agitation until the next Civic election, and then make the choice of Mayor and Aldermen, depend upon a pledge to effect a transfer to the City of the Water Works, so that every citizen can be insured a full supply of water at an equitable rate.

The Bill to legalize the Synodical action of the Diocese of Toronto, which passed the Canadian Legislature, and was reserved by the Governor General for Her Majesty's sanction, has not received the Royal assent. The reason for this procedure is given in the papers which communicate the information, and will be found in the intention of Her Majesty's Government to introduce a measure into Parliament at its next Session, which shall be applicable to the synodical government of the Church in all the Colonies.

The Bishop requests the Clergy to give particular attention to questions 4 and 5, in the forms for their annual returns, and to enter distinctly the several items according to the best information obtainable.

The Provincial Legislature of this Province has been summoned to meet for despatch of business, on Thursday, the 5th of February next.

There appears to be a very unpleasant state of society in the flourishing little town of Liverpool. Robberies of late have been frequent, even upon a large scale, and minor offences are very numerous in proportion to the population. In a place where every individual must be known, and his character well proven, we should think it would be easy to convict offenders against public morals or the public peace. Why they don't do it, and that with a heavy hand, seems somewhat inexplicable. The *Liverpool Transcript* thus gives a general idea of the state of affairs:—

"It is not pleasant to send forth to the world an account of transactions certainly not creditable to our (ought-to-be) very quiet town, but justice to our patrons and the community at large compels us at times to do so. Night thieving is certainly on the increase. We have recorded two cases of store-breaking, and heavy robbery, and have lately received numerous accounts of petty stealings of all kinds and in all sections of the town. Clothes lines have been denuded of the garments which had been so carefully pinned to them; barn yards have been invaded, and motherly hens awakened from their quiet slumbers, to seek that sleep that knows no waking—unless the carouse around the repast of which they are the bright particular stars, may be called a waking—and all the other peccadillos that are usually rife when such folks are "round" are common at this time. There is a remedy for these things, and this remedy should be applied. What is it? Who knows? Or rather who don't know?"

The Rev. Mr. MAYNARD, having removed from Sackville to Windsor, requests that all Communications to him be addressed in future to Windsor.

All the banks in the city have raised the rate of interest, on sums deposited therein, from 3 to 4 per cent.

FIRE.—A large establishment consisting of mills, manufactory, &c., at Antigonish, and belonging to Mr. R. Trotter of that place, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th inst. The loss is estimated at £3,000, and there was no insurance on the property.

The inhabitants of Chatham, Miramichi, held a public meeting on the 9th inst. for the purpose of adopting measures to have the town lit with gas. Resolutions were passed in accordance with the object, and a committee named to carry them out.

CAPT. CHEARNLEY IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—The *St. John Times* of 22nd ult. reports the return of Capt. Chearnley to town after an absence of several months on a pleasure excursion to the northward of the island. Capt. C. speaks in high terms of the growth of timber for ship-building, and the agricultural capabilities of the country, over which he travelled. The rivers teem with fish, and game is abundant. Large numbers of deer were killed by the unerring aim of the Captain. He reports having seen a variety of valuable ore which could be turned to good account. The recent storm to the northward was very severe—more so than any previously on record. The gale caused great destruction to property at Twillingate;—making a clean sweep of wharves, stages, &c., and sinking several vessels with cargoes ready for market. Snow fell in great quantities.—Capt. C. returned to Halifax in the *R. M. S. Curlew*.—*Chron.*

There will be a Lovee at Government House on Thursday, the first day of January next, at One o'clock. The Gentlemen who attend will each be pleased to bring two Cards, one to be given to the person appointed to receive it, and the other to the A. D. C. in waiting.—*Ibid.*

Inquests were held on Tuesday and Wednesday the 10th and 11th inst.—at Campdown, Lunenburg Co., before Aaron Morse, Esq., Coroner—upon the view of the bodies of Alexander Bohannan and Jacob Zwicker, senr., who were drowned on Sunday the 7th inst., while crossing the ice on the "Crooked Lake" at that place. This melancholy accident has thrown a large circle of relations and friends in mourning, and should be a warning to others not to attempt crossing the ice until it is sufficiently strong.—*Com. to Chris. Mess.*

ANNAPOLIS, DEC. 9.

The gale of Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, was very disastrous.

Schr. Washington, from Clementsport for Boston, struck Cow Lodge, Brier Island—parted amidships; total loss. Captain and two of the crew saved—four saved.

Schr. Pomona, from Granville for Boston, ashore near Sandy Cove. Crew and rigging saved.

Several other vessels ashore at St. Mary's Bay. Names and extent damage unknown.

Schr. Lunnet, from St. John for Granville, lost three miles from the Gut; three bodies have been found on Bay shore.

Schr. Dongola, from Granville for Boston, 14 days out, returned with loss of deckload and boat.

Schr. George Prescott, from Granville for Boston, in Brier Island, with loss of sails.

Schr. Lynnfield, from Clementsport for Boston, has returned waterlogged.

Schr. Hebe from New York for St. John, put in here;—lost deckload and jibs.

Many other vessels belonging to this river out in same gale. Fears are entertained for their safety.—*Telegraph to Yarmouth Herald.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Per telegraph to Exchange Reading Room.

The Steamship City of Baltimore arrived at Cape May last night. She brings Liverpool dates to the 3d inst. Four days later.

Cotton market steady, with average sales.

Flour market has a declining tendency.

Wheat market firm, but prices unchanged from previous quotations.

Corn market dull.

Consols for money closed at 94 to 94 1/4.

An insurrection has broken out in Sicily.

It is rumored that dissension has taken place in the British Ministry.

The following appointments have been gazetted:—

To be High Sheriff of the County of Cape Breton, for the ensuing year—Richard Gibbons, Jr. Esq.

To be the Commissioners for Indian Affairs, for the Western District of the Province—the Rev. Edward Butler, in the place of W. Chearnley, Esq.

To be a Justice of the Peace in the County of Annapolis—Francis W. Pickman, Esq.

To be Justices of the Peace for the County of Lunenburg—James D. Selig, Lewis Knaut, Edward Morgan, George Mills, David Crandell, Peter Corkum, and Wm. Drew, Esqrs.

To be a Master in the Supreme Court, for the County of Lunenburg—James Dowling, Esq.

To be Collector of Colonial Duties and Controller of Customs at La Have—Wm. Geidert, Esq.

Holloway's Pills.—The immense sale of these invaluable Pills, in all parts of Canada, are a sufficient guarantee of their numerous virtues, as well as the talent of their inventor, indeed, many of the cures worked by their use alone, appear as if were a miracle. In cases of derangement of the liver, the stomach and bowels, bilious disorders, and irregularities of the system, their effect is miraculous, while in female complaints, and dropsy they are equally invaluable. The thousands of cures performed annually in Canada, by these invaluable Pills, render them indeed, a blessing to the afflicted, and, therefore, no family should ever be without them.

Youth's Department.

This following apologue will amuse our youthful readers; and Churchmen of ripe age may gather from it a great deal of useful instruction:—

THE BLACK-BIRDS AND THE FROGS. A MUSICAL FABLE.

In a meadow which lay near an extensive marsh, dwelt a colony of black birds, who, when evening came, were wont to meet together amongst the thick foliage of an old elm tree which stood at the verge of the morass. They were a happy colony, and after they had finished their daily toil, long and loud were the songs they sent forth from the old tree, gladdening the very air with the harmony of their voices, and rendering the solitude of the meadow joyous with sweet songs. They all sang, each one swelling his little throat, and pouring forth his rich tones as if in ecstasy, and thus for season after season they had lived and sung in perfect harmony and happiness.— One evening, however, a member of this colony, (Primy he was called by his companions, because he prided himself on his persona, appearance, and thought that of all black-birds his plumage was the blackest and most glossy,) chanced to visit a little pool of water at the edge of the swamp, for the purpose of quenching his thirst, and washing and arranging his feathers when he was addressed by a genteel-looking individual, whom he recognized after a moment's gaze as John Frog, a worthy inhabitant of the marsh, and a very good singer. Johnny Frog was a polite and self-conceited little fellow, and was so proud of his accomplishments, (he was an excellent dancer, as well as a singer,) that he never could cease talking about them.

"Good evening, Mr. Primy," said Johnny, as he advanced with a graceful hop towards the black-bird. "I have long sought an opportunity of seeing you or one of your colony. How is your family?" Primy replied to this salutation with a respectful bow, for he regarded the varied accomplishments of John Frog with the highest veneration, and having assured him that Mrs. Primy was as well as could be expected, and that three little Primys had already pipped their shells, inquired with some earnestness, why Johnny had been so anxious to see him. "Why, you see," said Johnny, "I have three friends, all good singers, as you know, as well as myself, who, being entirely out of employment, are desirous of knowing whether engagements might be made with your colony in which our talents could be called into service. To speak more plainly, we have observed that you black birds have as much as you can do to provide for your families, (thank goodness all my little polywogs can take care of themselves,) and we have thought that we might be useful to you in the capacity of singers. After your day's toil you must indeed be weary and out of breath, and as it seems necessary that you should have music, why not procure the services of such as have nothing else to attend to? My three friends and myself form a quartette, who can produce music far superior to anything you have yet heard. We have practised until we are perfect in our knowledge of each other's voices and style of singing, and are able to execute the most difficult and intricate passages of harmony without a single error. Thus, we can give you the best music without any exertion on your part, and, having nothing else to do, we can study and improve ourselves until we shall be perfect in our art. This, interrupted by your various engagements, you can never be able to attain. What do you think of my plan?"

Primy was struck with the brilliancy of the idea, and felt proud and flattered at the thought that Master Frog had elected him as his confidante in this matter, he did not think for a moment that accident alone had brought about the meeting.

"Master Frog," said he, with great dignity, "I am rejoiced that you have chosen me as your counsellor. I have, I say it without vanity, great influence with my comrades, and I am so favorably impressed with your plan that I shall lose no time in communicating it to my fellows. You may expect a favorable answer to-morrow."

The Frog, placing his hand on his heart, bowed low, and turning, plunged into the pool to inform his friends of his success.

Primy hastened to the tree. The whole colony were singing loudly; but mounting an elevated branch, Primy screamed Silence! at the top of his voice, and at length succeeded in gaining a hearing. He set forth in eloquent words the advantages of John Frog's plan; and finally won the support of the younger members of the community, who were led away by the novelty of the proposal, and clamorously demand-

ed that it should be adopted, and the Messrs. Frog immediately engaged. The older birds shook their heads at first; they loved singing for singing's sake; they saw that if the Frogs were employed it was expected that they should do all the singing, while the birds should remain silent. They consented finally, however, to the arrangement, and Primy was authorized to engage the foreigners.

The next evening Johnny Frog and his three friends were promptly at their appointed place. Primy soon made his appearance, the arrangements were satisfactorily adjusted, and Primy with the quartette returned to the tree. The Frogs were assisted to their places, and immediately commenced operations. This was the burden of their song:

"Chunk, chunk, tah, plum, plum,
Chunk, too, tah, too,
Plunk, plunk, sah, clum, clum,
Chunk, too, tah, too!"

The blackbirds listened in silence. The young ones applauded vigorously at the close of each stanza, but the old ones looked wise and contrasted

"Chunk, chunk, tah, plum, 'um,"

with the musical sound of their own familiar songs.— Every evening the Frogs were at their station, singing their songs for the blackbirds, who, as on the first occasion, listened in silence. But there was something wanting in their usual evening gatherings which even the younger members of the community discovered.— There was not that joyous animation and cheerfulness which had characterized their social hours before the introduction of the foreign quartette. All felt keenly the desire to sing, and it must be confessed that during the day, when absent on their usual avocations, many of the young, as well as of the old, indulged in their old songs, and could not help regretting that they were unable to unite their voices with their comrades old; but they dare not sing in the presence of the frog quartette. They were not familiar with the music, and not wishing to make discord, they held their peace and listened to strains they did not understand. This feeling spread throughout the colony, until at length there was not a cheerful looking blackbird to be found. Even Primy seemed down-hearted, and frequently allowed his feathers to be ruffled. From a happy assemblage their evening meetings had become dreary, silent, and mournful, and rendered even less endurable by the "Plunk, plunk, sah, clum, clum," of the frogs, who, thinking only of the dignity of their own appearance, were entirely regardless of the feelings of others. At length the old birds resolved on a change. They had seen the folly of the matter before, and they hoped that now the young birds had also become weary of the monotony of their present life. They spoke to the young ones on the subject, and were rejoiced to learn that shame only had prevented them from requesting the quartette to be removed. Master Johnny and his friends after this were no longer in the ascendant.— They were requested politely to change their tunes to the old familiar ones of the blackbirds, so that all might join in the singing. They indignantly refused, and the result was that they were dismissed by the blackbirds, and returned to their own pool and polywogs to sing and live as they saw fit, while our friends, the birds, once more united in "congregational singing," and once more were cheerful, happy, and free. They never again engaged a "quartette" to do their singing; but thenceforth, as sensible blackbirds, sang their own songs and enjoyed their own music.—*Musical Times and Gazette.*

Selections.

(From the London Guardian.)

The Life of Esther de Berdt, afterwards Esther Reed, of Pennsylvania. Privately Printed. Philadelphia: Sherman.

(Concluded from last week.)

The following is a letter from Washington to Mr. Reed. We give it entire. All that great man's writings are valuable: this seems to us peculiarly stamped with his noble serenity and cheerful unselfishness:—

—Middletown, Jan. 23d, 1777.

"Dear Sir—Your favours of the 12th and 18th inst. are both before me, and on two accounts have given me pain; first, because I much wished to see you at the head of the cavalry; and, secondly, by refusing of it my arrangements have been a good deal disconcerted. As your notions for refusing the appointment are no doubt satisfactory to yourself, and your determination fixed, it is unnecessary to enter upon a discussion of the point. I can only add, I wish it had been otherwise, especially as I flatter myself that my last would convince you, that you still held the same place in my affections that you ever did."

inclination, or a desire of rendering those aids to the service which your abilities enable you to do, should lead you to the camp, it is unnecessary for me, I hope, to add that I should be extremely happy in seeing you one of my family. Let you remain in it.

"The late coalition of parties in Pennsylvania is a most fortunate circumstance; that, and the spirited manner in which the militia of this State turned out, upon the late manoeuvre of the enemy, has, in my opinion, given a greater shock to the enemy than any event which has happened in the course of this dispute, because it was altogether unexpected, and gave the decisive stroke to their design on Philadelphia.— The hint you have given respecting the compliment due to the executive powers of Pennsylvania I thank you for, but can assure you I gave Gen. Mifflin no directions respecting the militia, that I did not conceive, nay, that I had not been told by Congress, he was created with before; for you must know that General Mifflin, at the particular instance, and by a resolve of Congress, had been detained from his duty in this camp near a month, to be in readiness to have out the militia, if occasion should require it, and only got here the day before I received such intelligence, as convinced me that the enemy were upon the point of moving; in consequence of which I requested him to return, and without defining his duty, desired he would use his utmost endeavors to carry the designed opposition into effect; conceiving that a previous plan had been laid by Congress, or the State of Pennsylvania, so far as respected the mode of drawing the militia out. The action of them afterward circumstances alone could direct. I did not pretend to give any order about it.

"It gives me pleasure to learn from your letter that the reasons assigned by me to General Arnold, for not attacking the enemy in their situation, between the Raritan and Millstone, met with the approbation of those who were acquainted with them. We have some amongst us, and I dare say Generals, who wish to make themselves popular at the expense of others, or who think the cause is not to be advanced otherwise than by fighting—the peculiar circumstances under which it is to be done, and the consequences that may follow, are objects too trivial for their attention—but as I have one great end in view, I shall, in spite of the [illegible] of the kind, still pursue the means which in my judgment lead to the accomplishment of it, not doubting but that the candid part of mankind, if they are convinced of my integrity, will make proper allowance for my inexperience and frailties. I will agree to be loaded with all the obloquy they can bestow, if I commit a wilful error.

"If General Howe has not manoeuvred much deeper than most people seem disposed to think him capable of, his army is absolutely gone off panic struck, but as I cannot persuade myself into a belief of the latter, notwithstanding it is the prevailing opinion of my officers, I cannot say that the move I am about to make towards Ansbury accords altogether with my opinion, not that I am under any other apprehension than that of being obliged to lose ground again, which would indeed be no small misfortune, as the spirits of our troops and country is greatly revived, and I presume, the enemy's not a little depressed, by their late retrograde motions.

"By some late accounts I fancy the British Grenadiers got a pretty severe peppering by Morgan's Rifle Corps; they fought, it seems, a considerable time at the distance of from twenty to forty yards, and from the concurring accounts of several of the officers, more than a hundred of them must have fallen. Had there not been some mistake in point of time for marching the brigades that were ordered upon that service, and particularly in delivering an order to Gen. Varnum, I believe the rear of Gen. Howe's troops might have been a little rougher handled than they were, for if an express who went to Gen. Maxwell the evening before had reached him in time to co-operate upon the enemy's flank, for which purpose he was sent down the day before with a respectable force, very good consequences might have resulted from it; however, it is too late to remedy these mistakes, and my paper tells me I can add no more than to assure you that—I am, dear Sir, your affectionate

—GEO. WASHINGTON."

Mrs. Reed and her father, Mr. De Berdt, the American agent, seem to have had the same opinion of Franklin. "He bids me, tell you," she says to Mr. Reed in a letter of 1776, "his opinion of Dr. Franklin—that he stood entirely neuter till he saw which way the contest would be carried, and then broke out fiercely on the side of America." Her own opinion of him, much later, appears to have been the same.—

"Pray tell us," she says to her brother, in 1775, "what part the great Dr. Franklin is taking; whether he has the openness to declare his sentiments before he sees which way affair will terminate."

We conclude our extracts from this pleasant volume with a strong, but we believe just, expression of indignation on the part of Mr. Reed as to the mischief made at that critical time between the mother country and the colonies by the despatches of the colonial governors, a mischief which has lasted with considerable force to the present day, and to our relation with our present colonies. He is writing to his brother-in-law, in 1776, after the war had broken out, but before the Declaration of Independence:—

"By this opportunity there are two letters from Mr. Kinsey to you, and a bundle of the laws and pamphlets of the last session of Assembly at Burlington. In an intercepted letter of Governor Franklin, some time ago to Lord Dartmouth, there was an account of your being chosen agent, and that your merit was procuring, by some unfair means, copies of this letter and transmitting them to this country, that he understood you had some share of his lordship's confidence, which you abused, and he therefore cautioned him against you. As perhaps he may have written the same thing to as to reach Lord Dartmouth, it may be best for you to anticipate it, as it is false and groundless. I am assured the letters you sent were only the copies of the extracts laid before the House of Commons, and from which Almon's Register was composed, and I am sure you have too much spirit and virtue to make any ill use of his lordship's favor. These rascally governors stop at no falsehood or misrepresentation, but let fly their arrows in the dark, hoping to escape detection by the privacy and confidence of their correspondence. It would have been happy for both countries if we had hung them all years ago."

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Most persons have heard of the functionary whose duty is described both officially and popularly, as that of an army chaplain. To have seen a living specimen of the class was not long since by no means so common a privilege. It is a question whether that could be called a class at all in which so few individuals were comprised. Unless you brought the matter to the test of actual military statistics, you could hardly believe how rare a sight an army chaplain had become. An Archbishop—until Lord Derby cut down the Irish Episcopate—was not a rarer phenomenon. There was a reference, it is true, in the table of contents at the beginning of the Army List, which raised the inquirer's expectations by the promising announcement of "Chaplain's Department;" and something there was in the book which corresponded to the title. At the bottom of a crowded page towards the end of the volume, stood the names of just half a dozen clergymen who represented the entire spiritual element in her Majesty's army. A "Chaplain-General" at their head suggested the idea that some notion of an establishment coextensive with its professed aims and duties yet lurked in some corner of the official mind. That it should be ever more than a notion seemed, in 1851, a very hopeless imagination.

Then came the Russian war, with its scenes of distress and desolation, which awoke in the hearts of Englishmen, and still more of Englishwomen, the feeling that soldiers were something more than figures in red coats, who made a pretty show at a review. We began to remember that they had capacities of suffering, which might well claim all that could be done to relieve them; and that the soul, as well as the body, had its part in that claim. The men themselves confessed their want of consolation and guidance. When the presence of the sisters and nurses had broken the spell of despairing apathy which held them in the bonds of their wretchedness before, their hearts were prepared for influences to which many of them had long been strangers. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was ready to contribute, with all the weight of its name and organization, towards the provision for the now acknowledged spiritual want. Public opinion enabled, if it did not oblige, the Government to take up the matter in concert with the society; and before the conclusion of the war we had a body of military chaplains—far enough, indeed, from what the urgency of the case required, but sufficient to justify a joyful comparison with the neglect of former years. They did not shrink from duties as perilous as those of the trenches or the field; they bore their share of privation with the rest. Two chaplains died, it was reckoned, for one of every other grade of officers in the Crimea; and at one period so heavy had

been the losses by sickness and death, that two only of the whole body of chaplains were able to continue their work.

That no return, in the way of honors and promotions should have been made to the survivors, ought not, perhaps, be a cause of regret to those who rightly estimate the worth of a pastor's service. But it could not escape observation that the first public recognition of the chaplains' devotion was uttered by the Sergeant-Major of the Guards, and that in Parliament Sir De Lacy Evans was the only member who cared to give a similar testimony.

Better, however, than any award to them of public honors or decorations is the resolve last taken by the authorities to enlarge permanently the department to which they belong. As the devotion of the Sisters to the sick and wounded awakened a desire for free-will service to be rendered to the sufferers in other hospitals, so have the chaplains' ministrations left behind them a ground of appeal to the nation for more consistent care of the souls of the men who fight its battles and secure its safety. The representation of Mr. Wright, the senior chaplain in the Crimea, whose share in the matter deserves to be noticed, and of the Chaplain-General, have prevailed on the War-office to reinforce the Chaplains' Department to such an extent that, instead of the innumerable half-dozen clergymen of the old Army List, we shall have twenty Chaplains to the Forces with commissions, and under them thirty-five Assistant Chaplains permanently employed. This is a real gain; and Lord Panmure has earned the acknowledgments due to any official amelioration of a proved defect.

It is an anxious question which suggests itself, as to the probable efficiency of the department thus reorganized. The conditions of military life, and the tone of military society, have sometimes had an unfavorable influence on the character of clergymen whose commissions in the army seemed inconsistent with a higher and spiritual warfare. But as soon as a chaplain sinks to the common level of mess-room morality, he must fall below it. A *fast* Chaplain is worse than a *fast* officer, in exact proportion to the greater sanctity of his calling. Our new Chaplains must remember that the barrack has opportunities not less precious for them than those which were to be found at Scutari or Balaclava. And the officers must not the less remember their own obligations to assist the Chaplain in his spiritual work. The formal parade, the religious drill, as we may call it, have not unfrequently set the soldier against the sacred offices, at which they were designed to force his attendance. Much mutual consideration is needed to avoid the conflict of apparently contending duties, and to bring the province of the military officer into harmony with the pastoral function of the priest. Upon the latter chiefly, though not wholly, depends the hope of such a harmony.—We trust that the Chaplains who have done such noble service in the East, will be equal to a more lasting, and in some respects, more difficult duty at home.—*London Guardian.*

News Department.

The United States papers received by the land mail are filled with the last message of President Pierce, and other Official documents from the heads of Departments. We make the following extracts from the message:—

"When my last Annual Message was transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controversy, one relating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign service, and the other to Central America, threatened to disturb the good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question you were informed at the time; and the other is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment.

"The object of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850, was to secure, for the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the common use of any transit way, or interoceanic communication, across the Isthmus of Panama, which might be opened within the limits of Central America. The pretension subsequently asserted by Great Britain, to dominion or control over territories in or near two of the routes, those of Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by the United States not merely incompatible with the main object of the treaty, but opposed even to its express stipulations. Occasion of controversy on this point has been removed by an additional treaty, which our Minister at London has concluded, and which will be immediately submitted to the Senate for its consideration. Should the proposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in by all the parties to be

affected by it, the objects contemplated by the original convention will have been fully attained.

"The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 5th of June, 1851, which went into effective operation in 1853, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries by securing to the United States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North America Provinces with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the signal benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit connected in no inconsiderable degree with our national prosperity and strength, it has had a favorable effect upon other interests in the provision it made for reciprocal freedom of trade between the United States and the British Provinces in America.

"The exports of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounted to more than \$22,000,000, exceeding those of the preceding year by nearly \$7,000,000; and the imports therefrom, during the same period, amounted to more than \$21,000,000—an increase of \$9,000,000 upon those of the previous year.

"The improved condition of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the above mentioned treaty.

"Provision was made, in the first article of that treaty, for a commission to designate the mouths of rivers to which the common right of fishery, on the coast of the United States and the British Provinces, was not to extend. This commission has been employed a part of two seasons, but without much progress in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted, in consequence of a serious difference of opinion between the commissioners, not only as to the precise point where the rivers terminate, but in many instances as to what constitutes a river. These difficulties, however, may be overcome by resort to the umpirage provided for by the treaty.

"The efforts perseveringly prosecuted since the commencement of my Administration, to relieve our trade to the Baltic from the exaction of sound dues by Denmark, have not yet been attended with success. Other Governments have also sought to obtain a like relief to their commerce, and Denmark was thus induced to propose an arrangement to all the European powers interested in the subject; and the manner in which her proposition was received, warranting her to believe that a satisfactory arrangement with them could soon be concluded, she made a strong appeal to this Government for temporary suspension of definite action on its part, in consideration of the embarrassment which might result to her European negotiations by an immediate adjustment of the question of the United States.

"The request has been acceded to, upon the condition that the sums collected after the 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June next, from vessels and cargoes belonging to our merchants, are to be considered as paid under protest and subject to future adjustment. There is reason to believe that an arrangement, between Denmark and the maritime powers of Europe on the subject, will be soon concluded, and that the pending negotiation with the United States may then be resumed and terminated in a satisfactory manner.

"With Spain no new difficulties have arisen, nor has much progress been made in the adjustment of pending ones.

"Negotiations entered into for the purpose of relieving our commercial intercourse with the Island of Cuba of some of its burdens, and providing for the more speedy settlement of local disputes growing out of that intercourse, have not yet been attended with any results.

"Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, this Government submitted to the consideration of all maritime nations, two principles for the security of neutral commerce: one that the neutral flag should cover enemies' goods, except articles contraband of war; and the other, that neutral property on board merchant vessels of belligerents should be exempt from condemnation, with the exception of contraband articles.

"These were not presented as new rules of international law; having been generally claimed by neutrals, though not always admitted by belligerents.—One of the parties to the war—Russia—as well as several neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other principal belligerents, Great Britain and France, having consented to observe them for the present occasion, a favorable opportunity seemed to be presented for obtaining a general recognition of them both in Europe and America.

"But Great Britain and France, in common with most of the States of Europe, while forbearing to reject, did not affirmatively set upon the overtures of the United States.

"While the question was in this position, the re-

general good conduct and moral behaviour of the Students during the past Term. If occasional violations of rule have occurred, they have been speedily met by enforcement of statute, and it is believed that a feeling of true self-respect and due submission to authority pervades the whole collegiate society.

MATRICULATION.

8. It is particularly to be noted by those who are preparing themselves for Matriculation, that the candidates will be examined (1) in the Grammars of the languages separately, (2) in Latin composition and (3) in the Latin and Greek authors read analytically. This is an important memorandum for those who desire to obtain the exhibition prize at Matriculation, creditable rank at Reponsions, or any of the higher honors of the University. Mr. Jedediah Anthony Shaw has been admitted a Student in Practical Chemistry and the Natural Sciences.

LENT TERM.

9. Lent Term will commence on Monday, January 19, and will end on Saturday, April 4th, 1857.

GEORGE McCAWLEY, President.

Old Father Time, is daily developing new facts and theories, but among his numerous progeny no fact is more incontestible than that the success attending the introduction of G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic and Family Physic to the public use, is without a parallel. It admirably meets a want long experienced by all classes of persons, and is rapidly gaining that confidence which it so richly deserves.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

CALIFORNIA HERB PILLS.

The extraordinary medical virtues of an herb found in California is well known to all who have spent any length of time in that country. The public are now put in possession of an unequalled remedy by the introduction of the above named pills, prepared from said herb. They not only answer all the purposes of a safe and powerful cathartic, but purify the blood, remove bile from the stomach, produce a healthy action of the bowels, restore lost appetite, and eradicate humors from the system.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is put up in handsome German boxes, the box, when empty, is worth 25 cents. Chronic Rheumatism is fully cured by the use of the Mountain Indian Liniment. This is so. As a pain killer, it has no superior.

G. W. Stone's Cough, Consumption, and Bronchitic Elixir, the best known remedy for coughs, colds, sore throats, &c. Whatever has been done can be done again—the afflicted need not sink in spirit, but try at once this simple remedy, which has wrought prodigies of wonder.

G. E. MORTON & CO Wholesale Agents in Halifax.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, Mr. WILLIAM IRVIN, to Miss SARAH ANN PICKREAN. On the same evening, by the same, Mr. WM. PICKERAM, to Miss ANN GARY, all of this city.

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Mr. WILLIAM DEAL, to Miss ELIZABETH FLINK, all of this city.

On the 15th inst., at the Village Church, by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Mr. WILLIAM O. TAYLOR, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Henry Veith, Esq., of this city.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. H. J. Clark, at Roseway Church, Digby Neck, Mr. Geo. D. HANCKINSON, of Weymouth, to Miss SARAH JANE TYMPANY of Roseway.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Clark, at Roseway Church, Digby Neck, Mr. DANIEL HAWKSWORTH, of the Town of Digby, to Miss SARAH S COSSABOON, of Gulliver's Cove, Digby Neck.

On the 8th inst., at Necum Church, Eastern Shore, by the Rev. W. J. Gelling, Assistant Missionary of Beaver Harbor Parish, MATTHIAS MOSER, to MARGARET SOPHIA MOSER.

DIED.

On Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, GODFREY W. SCHWARTZ, aged 53 years, son of the late Mr. Otto Wm. Schwartz.

On Tuesday morning, after an illness of two days, Capt. THOS. WALKER, of the Revenue schoer, Lady Vivian, aged 48 years. He has left a wife and 7 children to mourn their loss.

At Rest, Windsor, on Wednesday, 17th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Thos King, Esq., in the 63rd year of her age.

At Chebogue 1st inst., MARY LEE, aged 25 years, wife of Capt Jacob Keith, and eldest daughter of the late Capt Ebenezer Scott.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, 13th—Brigs Advalorem, Harding, Porto Rico 39 days; Dasher, Dolbr, Montego Bay, Ja; Onward, Lawson St. John P. E. 22 days, Brig Avocetta, Tux., Baltimore, 21 days; scurs Happy Return, P. E. Island; Dove Landry, do; Lady of the Lake, Marmoud, St. John N. B. Lydia, Burke, Newfoundland.

Monday, 15th—Brig. Peters, Sydney, 15 days
Tuesday, Dec 13.—Brig America, Meagher, Boston, 3 days.

Wednesday, Dec 17—Brig Florence, Johnston, Kingston, Ja.; Geo Washington, Lines, New York; schr Linden Palmer, do.

Thursday, Dec 18.—Brigt Boston, Parry, Boston, 21 days.

CLEARED.

Dec 13.—Gen. Washington, Longard, Newfoundland; Elizabeth, Scott, P. E. Island, Villeite, Lemau, New Jd;

Nile, Dav, do. Mary, Dabodair, Fortuna Bay, Vivid, Holmes, D W Indies.
Dec. 17.—Africa, Williams, D W Indies; Mary, Noble, Ponce, P. R.; Rainbow, Kennison, P. E. Island; Harriet Newell, Parsons, Nfld; Three Sisters, Cheater, P. E. Island
Dec. 18.—Camella, Port au Basque; Great, Mann, Ch' Town, P. E. I.; Delta, Hunter, St. Thomas and Bermuda, Challenge, McDonald, P. E. Island.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, Principal.
Prof. STIEFFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages.
TERMS—Boarders, £35 per annum; Day Scholars, £4 per annum.
Modern Languages, 15s. per Qr.—Extras.

All Payments to be made quarterly and in advance. Pupils will be received at any time, and charges made from the date of entrance. Each Boy to provide his own sheets, pillow cases, and towels, and all clothing to be distinctly marked with the owner's name. The usual Quarter's notice will be required before removal. A thorough and practical knowledge of French, German, Spanish, and Italian, may be acquired under the instruction of Prof. Stieffelhagen, of King's College, who attends daily.

The Alumni Prizes of £8 and £4 will be open for competition at the Lincenia in June 1857.

To Clergymen and Divinity Students—to assist in educating the Sons of Clergymen, or those who are designated for the Ministry, Six Scholarships have been established, each £15 per ann., tenable for 3 years. Several of these are now vacant.

The School will reopen on Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857. Windsor, Dec. 15th, 1856.

D. W. Pickett, Principal.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

SERMONS on behalf of the above Society, will be preached on Sunday Morning the 21st Dec'r, at Saint Paul's by the Rev. J. HELLMUTH, D. D. and on the Evening of the same day by the Rev. H. J. YEWENS. ALSO at Dartmouth Church on Sunday Morning the 21st inst., by the Rev. H. J. YEWENS; and in the afternoon of the same day at Saint Luke's by the Rev. J. HELLMUTH, D. D.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held (D. V.) at Temperance Hall on Monday Evening the 22nd inst., when the Chair will be taken by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, at 7 o'clock.

The Rev. J. Hellmuth, D. D., will attend in person from the Parent Society. Collections will be in aid of the Society at the Sermons and the Meeting. Halifax, N. S., Dec'r 12, 1856.

NEW BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Received per Steamer Ara

CHAMBERS'S HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR, with Maps, Plans and Engravings, a handsome Volume, the best History extant of all proceedings connected with the War, up to its termination. Chambers' Repository and Miscellaneous Pocket Miscellany.

Chambers' Entertaining Biography, History and Adventure, Select Poetry, Tales of the Road, &c.—excellent Fire-side amusement for a Winter's eve.

CHAMBERS' JUVENILE PUBLICATIONS—in great variety, neatly bound, well adapted to the Young at any Season.

Chambers' DRAWING BOOKS in great variety—an excellent Series.

The above are direct from the Establishment of Messrs. W. & R. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh, and will be found of unexceptionable merit and instructive as well as amusing.

Also.—All the Series of W. & R. Chambers' SCHOOL BOOKS, at cheap rates.

For Sale by WM. GOSSIP, 4 Granville Street

Dec. 13, 1856.

SPELLING BOOKS GRAMMARS, HISTORIES &c.

SULLIVAN'S Spelling Book, preceded; Carpenter's Mavor's, Dilworth's, &c., Union and other Spelling Books.

Latham's Hand Book of English Language; Quackenbos's Course of Rhetoric; composition, an excellent Work; Murray's, Lennie's, McCulloch's Grammars, Chambers' English Grammar, &c. Introduction to do.; Russell's Grammar, Elementary Grammar.

Histories of England, Rome and France. Large School Bibles, &c. do. do. 17 75 and 63; Church Services, and Book of Common Prayer &c., 6s., 10s., 1s. 2d and upward.

Halifax, Dec'r. 1856. WM. GOSSIP.

CHEAP PAPE HANGINGS!

JUST RECEIVED NEW YORK, a large Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, well adapted for Parlour, Rooms and Kitchens, and an excellent Article to protect the Walls and Draughts, during the inclement Season. Call and see them at No. 21 Granville Street.

WM. GOSSIP'S

Book and Stationery Store. ALWAYS ON HAND—Superior Satin Paper, new-cut styles, and Border-matches, of a variety of Patterns in Gold, Finest and

PSALM HYMN BOOKS.

I HAVE now on hand, handsomely bound in Morocco and of number of the New Edition of the PSALM & HYMN BOOK. These are well adapted for Presents. Sold at 3s.—a handsome discount when half a dozen or more are taken.

Nov. 1 WM. GOSSIP.

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

NORIE'S Epitome of Navigation; Howditch's Epitome of Navigation, Blunt's American Coast Pilot; Boyd's Anthon's Virgil; Boyd's Anthon's Horace; do. do. Cicero; do. do. Sallust; do. do. Caesar; Alex. Reid's Geography; Thomson's Arithmetic; McCulloch's Course of Reading; Hook's Theological Dictionary; Crombie's Etymology; WEALE'S Cheap SERIES of Mechanical and Scientific Publications; Webster's Dictionary.

Dec. 20. WM. GOSSIP.

BOOKS—NEW BOOKS, FOR CHRISTMAS.

ANNUALS—Richly embellished. HARRIS'S STORY BOOKS, in great variety. CHAMBERS' STORY BOOKS of moral, amusing and instructive reading. NEW PUBLICATIONS of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union:—Bread upon the Waters, Sign of the Cross, Sarah Barry's Home, Jewels of the Lord, Life of Bishop White, &c. &c.

Dec. 13 WM. GOSSIP.

ALMANACKS FOR 1857!

CUNNARELL'S AND BELCHER'S ALMANACKS for 1857 on hand, and can be supplied Wholesale and Retail at Lowest rates.

Dec. 13. WM. GOSSIP.

VESTA LIGHTS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER has exhibited in his Shop Window, No. 24 Granville Street, a beautiful assortment of VESTA LIGHTS, of all patterns, with or without Tapers, highly ornamental and very useful. They are very appropriate for presents at this Season. Vests in Cheap Boxes to supply the above when used out, constantly on hand.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

Dec. 13.

A PHYSICIAN,

ABOUT to resign practice, wishes to procure a suitable successor. The field is in many respects desirable.

No one need apply that is not prepared to purchase the Books, Medicines, Instruments, &c., on hand.

Address DR. DRUMM, Bridge-gate, Lunenburg Co

Dec. 6.

SENIOR LOUIS G. CASSERES,

Professor of Music.

No. 53—BARRINGTON STREET.

OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S.

Sept. 27.



Has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular in the cure of Sore Throats, Hoarseness, Windfalls, Pains in the Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Glands, Gull of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Pustules, Sifted Sand Cracks, Strains, Lacerations, Punctured Feet, Scratches or Graze, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chillsblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents

Sold Wholesale in Halifax, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse No. 30, Granville Street.

Orders supplied, at Proprietor's Prices, on application to G. E. MORTON & Co

July 19.

July 19.

July 19.

July 19.

July 19.

July 19.

July 19.

July 19.

July 19.

July 19.

July 19.

July 19.

July 19.

July 19.

