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#### CALENDAR WHIR LESSONS.

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#### D(try. THE SAVIOUR'S BIRTH IN BETHLEHEM.

Hatt, siered morat That spring, or winter drear,
Or autumn's golden ear,
Didst with thy learn adorn;
When, of the Hebrew amid,
The Sox of Gop was born, And in a manger laid —Then that prophetic star, Athwart the he even divine, Did on the Magi shine, In castern lands afar. And hark on Bathlehem'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 midair descending. Through the motair descending. Did purge the night's dark womb, Of all her irkscane gloom, And shadows metancholy. Their light and russic blending. "Yo midnight we then, haif!"

That tend in the skeep, And conscless 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 tiend descending From you nerial throne! His power and kingdom gone; To David's city haste,
The sladows now are flying,
The leeper gloom is chased,
Fron off the mountains wi'd, Go! find the holy child, In humble manger lying."

So snake the voice divine The car 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 more: 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 Miscellang.

#### ADULT DAPTISM.

A second part of the preparation is faith, corresponding with our knowledge. Belief and Baptism 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 auswered, "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 baptized, both men and women; and Simon the sorcerer "himself believed also and was baptized." Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shult, be saved, and thy house,' was the promise of Paul and Silas to the jailor be-fore his baptism. The very administration in the usme of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, expresses and exacts belief in the Creator, Redcomer, and Sanctifier. Kvery Church

. (Concluded from last week.)

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 morely 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 hero given us by the Scriptures. They speak a language which is to be construed by common sense and earnest feeling. To common sense and cornest 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 plair 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 knare is laid for the feet of the inquirer. No invstical meining hides itself from him at the very threshold of Christianity. The bolief 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 him-

When the Apostle Paul, in those very words, declared the Gospel, and immediately, as an numbassador 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 hadrance 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 reneuncing sin. In such an act the whole new letter 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 nover 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 penitence. He can have no proof which will not leave it open to him to suspect himself, whenever its dilligence 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

ke shall hereafter turn back into perdition. Such is the preparation for adult haptism; 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.

Christ as your Lord, and His pospel 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 carth, liable to hear, on any day, that summons which, finding you thus, must shut you out from the fellowship of the Courch in heaven. So it need not be, for if there 'e trath in the Gospel you can obtain, without money and welcout price, that for want of which your soul is perishing. "Whosever will, let him 'ake 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 Redemer 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 Rel Sen In De 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 false humility, no real timinity, 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 laby 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 de more for religion than you have undertaken, because you have undertaken nothing. It is easier, if you have no gloving 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 self in truments 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 soldsership. The race, the buttle, the business of serving God, purifying the heart, and working out salvation with fear and trembling, . ill follows. 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 secred one, upon the road, which leads through duties, ordinances, conflicts, temptations, comforts, and defects and triumphs, to glory, honor,

and immortality. When you clearly perceive the duty of receiving haptism, and humbly trust that you are propared 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 unbesitating, tranquit, 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 deport 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 Arania, 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 erown of righteousness. " And now, why tarriest thou ? arise, and be baptized and wash away thy sine, calling on the name of the والمراجع المراجع المرا

MAN'S REDEMPTION.

Recollect, Christian! God thought fit to require the blood of his Son for the redemption of our souls. What, then, if you are persuaded, resonably persuaded, that you have not from your state excepted sight of God, since he redeemed them at a price so These souls must have been very precious in the

immenso. The misory 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 infinitively 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 soule! yo astonishing prodigies, that confirmed the gospel I thou, delay of the consumation of all things I yo 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 boside. 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 in in them? -Saurin.

#### News Bepartment.

#### Extracts from English Papers by the Arabia.

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

" It is my wish to establish the parochial system as 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 eccasion 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 righ, 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 Guspel,' 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 rink into the condition of that class in America; and this is more particularly need ul in the prespect of continual diminution, if not actual cessation, of help f om the colonial treasury."

BAPTISMS (CHURCH OF ENGLAND) -The following is an abstract of a Parliamentary paper containing a return from each diocese in Bugland and Water 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:-Can' terbury, 10,151; York, no return; London, 42,955; Durham, 16,707; Winchester, 22,860; Bangor, 2,373; Buth and Wells, 3.079; Carlislo, 4,171; Chester, 22\_ 254; Chichester, 8,889; Ely, 12,124. Exeter, no return; Gloucester and Bristol, 11,007; Hereford, no return; Lichfield, 22,475; Llandaff, 3,314; Lincoln 5 274; Manchester, 28,933, Norwich, 14,970; Oxford, 13,184; Peterborough, 7723; Rinon, 21.045; Rochester, 14,284! S. Acaph, 5,572; St. David's, no return Salisbury, 9,487; Worcester, 16,868; Salor and Man

MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF WFILINGTON .- SIT Benjamin Hall, Bart, MP., as Chief Commissioner of Works, has given notice that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to crect a monoment in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of the late Dake 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 progress, in which water is the efficient agent, has passed into the hands of the Ebbw Yale Iron Co., well known as the largest i on manufacturers in England, this firm having discovered that their iron fiells contain unlimited quantities of materials suitable for making the finest steels by employing he new process.

An excising incident took place at Ancons, 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 amererations 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 yelle .-Rather a narrow escape.

UNITED STATES.

Interesting Scientific Experiment. - Tho 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 sug gested the saturation of the eye in a weak solution of atrophine, which evidently produced an enlarged state of the pupil. On observing this, we touched the ond 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 ruder 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 aid and impression made on the mind of the unfortunate man. The thing would evidently be entire; and perhaps we should have the contours or better still, the exact figure of the to . derer. 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 i lea.

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 Sicretary 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 tetween 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 Canad an 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 three is little doubt that the matter will be successfully pressed.

MAID, WIFE AND WIDOW IN TWENTY MINUTES.

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

The degested 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 hiss 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 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. Bygardus came to the city and put up at the Grard 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 pl ysleians 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. Styre 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 withou tdelay 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 I 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. Bozardus 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 Kengston on board the steamer North America for interment. The deceased was a member of the Kingston Lodge of Free Misons, and was very much esteemed by his brother members, and in accordance with his previously expressed with, he will be attended by the Order to his last resting place.

During he sojourn at the Girard House, Mr. Davis, the proprietor, and his gentlemanly assistants, treated him with the greatest kindness and attention .- N. J.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 .- The R. M. S. Africa, Capt. Shannon, from Leverpool, 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 Liver-

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

The specis 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 ettitude assumed by Swi zerland towards Prussia's demands on Neu'chatel, which are refused unconditionally. Austria, Bavaria, and Baden, support Prussia.

There is nothing new respecting the issue with Rus. sia.

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

The subscription of £350,000 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 OUIO.

Perrenund, 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 Read, 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 rosm, which constitutes part of Sourbeek's Hotel, in which soveral persons were sitting. But the retunds and sitting room were torn down, killing eight persons and wounding soveral others.

Mest of the killed and wounded were not on the ears, but sitting in the public room when the accident

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 rotunds, into which the car went, presents the appearance of a total wreck. It is said that the engineer of the Claveland 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

"None were killed on our train, and but three wounded, and there 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 betwee the two bindmost ears 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 liour, 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 DRUNSWICK.

STRANGE PRESENTIMENT .- Drowned from on board the schooner " Bee," 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, elipped overboard, He was a good swimmer, and was heard to call for help three times; but, as the wind blow heavily, and the vessel was under sail, he sauk 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 ask. ed 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 troke 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 sail spectacle, but still breathing, was conveyed to his residence, where he expired about 7 o'clock the same evening. The auxident is supposed to have occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock. Mr. Hamilton was in his 36th year, and has lest 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 pull 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 oxplained the circumstances of the sad camalty as above given."-Bridgetown News.

Aditorial Mintellang.

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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 egitation 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 feeting 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 I 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 Hor 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

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 dont do it, and that with a heavy band, seems somowhat 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 this ving is certainly on the increase. We have recorded two cases of store-breaking, and heavy robbery, and have lately received numerous accounts of petry 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 he is 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 parti-cular stars, may be called a waking—and all the other peccadilles that are usually rife when such folks are is round? are common at this time. There is a remody for these things, and this remedy should be applied. What is it? Who knows? . Or rather who don't

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

Firm.—A large establishment consisting of mills, manufactory, &c., at Antigonisho, and belonging to "r. R. Trotter of thut 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, Miranichi, held a public meeting on the 9th inst, for the purpose of adopting measures to have the town oft with gas. Resolutions were passed in accordance, with the object, and a committee named to carry L-m out.

CAPT. CHEARNLEY IN NEWFOUNDLAND. - The St. John Times of 22nd utr. reports the recurn of Capt. Cheatuley to town after an absence of soveral months on a pleasure expersion to the northward of the island. Capt. C. speaks in high terms of the growth of timber for ship-building, and the agriculture. ral capabilities of the country, over which he travelled. The rivers teem with fish, and game is abundant. Large numbers of deer were levelled by the unerring and 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 re-The gale caused great destruction to property at Twillingate; -making a clean sweep of wharves, singes, &c., and sinking several vessuls 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 Loveo at Government House on Thursday, the First day of January next, at Ono 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 Camperdown, Lunenburg Co., before Aaron Morse, E-q., Coroner—upon 'L' view of the bodies of Alexander Bohaunan 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 disas-

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

Sebr. 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. Sehr. Linnet, from St. John for Granville, lost three

miles from the Gut; three bodies bave been found on Bay shore.

Sehr. Dongola, from Granville for Boston, 14 days ont, returned with loss of deckload and boat.
Schr. George Prescott, from Granville for Boston,

in Beier Island, with loss of sails. Schr. Lynnsield, from Clementsport for Boston, has

returned waterlogged.
Sohr. 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 Heraid.

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 I-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 gazet-

To be High Sheriff of the County of Cape Breton, for the ensuing year-Richard Gibbone, Jr. E.q. To be the Commissioners for Indian Affairs, for the

Western Dutrict of the Province—the Rev. Edward Butler, in the place of W. Chearnley, E-q. To be a Justice of the Peace in the County of An-

nanolis-Francis W. Pickman, E-q: To be Justices of the Peace for the County of Lunenburg-James D. Selig, Lewis Knaut, Edward Morgan, George Mills, David Crandel, Peter Cork-

um, and Wm. Drew, Esqre.
To be a Master in the Supreme Court, for the County of Lunenburg-James Dowling, Esqr.
To be Collector of Colonial Duties and Controller

of Customs at La Havo-Wm. Geiders, E.q.

Holloway's Pills.—The immense sale of these invaluable Holloway's Pills.—The immense sale of these invaluable Pills, in all parts of Canada, area 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 is were a miracle. In cases of derangement of the liver, the atomach and bowels, billous disorders, and irregularities of the system, their effect is miraculous, while in female complaints and droppy they are equally invaluable. The thousands of cures performed annually in Canada, by these invaluable Pills, render themindeed, a blessing to the afficted, and, therefore, no family should ever be without them.

#### Louthn' Bepartment.

THE following apologue will amuse our youthfut readors; and Churchmen of rips age may gather from it a great deal of useful instruction :--

THE BLACK-BIRDS AND THE PROGS.

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 to liage of an old alm 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 songe they sent forthe 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, ach one swelling his little throat, and pouring forth his rich tones as if In cestasy, and thus for seasor after season they bad lived and sung in perfect hismony 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 marab, and a very good singer. Johnny Frog was a polite and self-conceited little fellow, and was so proud of his accomplishmente, (bo was an excellent dancer, as well as a singer.) that he never could cease talking about them.

" Good evening, Mr. Primy," raid 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 Fron with the Lighest veneration, and having assured him that Mrs. Primy was as well as could be expected, and that three little Primy's had already pipped their shells, irquired 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 taients could be called into service. 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 de, 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 at ain. 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 Blaster From had relected him as his confutante in this matter, he did not think for a moment that accident alone had brought about the meeting.

Master Freg," said he, with great rejoiced that you have chosen me as your counsellor. I have, I say it without vanity, great influence with my contrades, 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-merrow."

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

P. imy hastened to the tree. The whole colony were singing loudly; but mounting an elevated branch, disconcerted. As your notions for refusing the ap-Pr my screamed Silence! at the top of his voice, and I pointment are no should satisfactory to yourself, and at length succeeded in gaining, a hearing. He set forth in elequent 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

od that it should be adopted, and the Mesers. 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 authorizod to ongage 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 borden of their song :

" Cou. 4. chunk, tah, plum, plum, Chunk, 200, tab, rec, Plunk, plunk, 2th, clum, clum, Chunk, too, tab, teo !"

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

"Chunk, chunk, tali, plum, 'am,"

with the musical sound of their own familiar songs .--Every evening the Fregs 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 gotherings which even the younger members of the community discovered .-There was not that joyous anunation 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 usuel 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. Evon 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, sab, 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 lite. 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 bis 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 wore dismissed by the blackbirds, and returned to their own pool and pollywogs 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 nover 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.

#### Scicctions.

(From the London Guardian.) The Life of Eather de Berdt, afterwards Esther Reed, of Pennsylvania. Privately Printed. Philadelphia: 1

(Cancluded from last week.)

The following is a letter from Washington to Mr. Reed. We give it enfire. All that great man's writings are valuable: this seems to us peculiarly stamped with his noble screnity and cheerful unselfishness :-"Mildlebrock, Jan. 23d, 1777.

" Dear Sir-Your favours of the 12th and 18 h inst. are both before me, and on two accounts have given me jain; firet, because I much wished to see you at the head of the cavalry; and, secondly, by refusing of it my atrangements have been a good deal your determination fixed, it is unnecessary to enter upon a discussion of the point. I can only add, I with it had been otherwise, especially as I flatter invectithat my last would convince you, that you still held the norely of the proposal, and clamprously demand- I the same place in my affections that you ever did, 11

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

"The late coalicion 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 managure 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 altegether un-xpected, and gave the decisive stroke to their design on Philadelphia .-The hint you have given respecting the compliment due to the executive powers of Pennsylvaria I thank you for, but can assure you I gave Gen. Mifflin no directive reer cetting the musta, that I did not conceive, nay, that I had not been told by Congress, he was ested ath before ; for you must know that General M fittin, 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 militis, 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 ho would use his utmost endeavors to carry the designed opposition into effect; conceiving that a previous plan and 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 resions assigned by me to General Arnold, for not attacking the enemy in their situation, between the Raritan and Millstone, met with the approhation of those who were acquainted with thom. We have mer 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 attentionbut as I have one great end in view, I shall, mangre all the [illegible] of the kind, it lily pursue the means which in my judgment have so 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 frailies. I will agree to be loaded with all the obloquy they can bestow, if I commit a wilful error.

"If General Howe has not manageved 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, notwith-tanding it is the prevailing opinion of my officers, I cannot say that the move I am about to make towards Amboy accords altogether with my orinion, not that I am under eny other apprehension than that of being obliged to loss ground again, which would indeed to no small mistortune, as the spirits of our troops and country is greatly revived, and I presume, the enemy's not a little depressed, by their late retrogado motiona.

" By some late accounts I fancy the British Grenadiers got a prefty severs 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 mutake 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 tougher 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 sont 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, dearsir, your affectionate

" GEO. WASHINGTON."

Mrs. Reed and her father, Mr. De Berdt, the Americin agent, seem to have had the same opinion of Franklin. " He bids me tell you," the says to Mr. Reed in a letter of 1776, "bis crimon 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 Skim, much later, appears to have been the same.---

" Pray tell us," she sars to her brother, in 1773, " what part the great Dr. Franklin is taking; whether he has the openiers 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 mischiel which has lasted with considerable force to the present day, and to our relation with our present colonles. 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. Kimey to you, and a bundle of the laws and pamphlets of the last session of Assembly at Burlington. In an interespited letter of Governor Franklin, some time ago to Lord Dartmouth, there was an account of your being chosen agent, and that your ment was procusing, 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 be may have written the same thing so 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 cent were only the copies of the extracte 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 til 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 detention 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 slace 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 mintary statistics, you could hardly beheve how rare a sight an army chaplain had become. An Archbishop-until Lord Derby cut down the Itish Episcopate-was not a rarer phenomenon. Thore 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 dozon elergymen who represented the entire spiritual element in ber 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 larked 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 presty 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 bidy, 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 propared 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. Pubhe opinion enabled, if it d.d 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 miliony chaplains-far enough, indeed, from what the urgancy of the case required, but sufficient to justily a joyful comparison with the neglect of farmer 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 offisers in the Crimea; and at one period so heavy had I rangement be concurred in by all the parties to be

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 Serjeant Major of the Guards, and that in Parliament Sir. De Lacy Evans was the only member who cared to give s similar testimony.

isetter, however, than any award to them of public conors 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 hospi. tals, so have the chaplains' mini-trations left behind them a ground of appeal to the nation for more consistent cars 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 reinfires the Chaplains' Department to such an extent that, instead of the muerable half-dezen clergymen of the old Army List, we shall have twenty Chaplains to the Forces with commissions, and under them thirtyfive Assistant Chaptains permanently employed. This is a real gain; and Lord Pannure has earned the acknowledgments due to any official ametioration of a proved detect.

It is an anxious question which suggests itself, as to the probable efficiency of the department thus reor. ganized. 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 spuitual wartare. But as soon as a chaplain sunks 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 sanctily of his calling. Our new Chaplains must remember that the barrack has opportunities not less precious for them then 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 Lis spiritual work. The formal parade, the religious drill, as we may call it, have not unfrequently set the soldier against the sacred officer, 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 barmony .-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 newtrality and the common use of any transit way, or interoceanie communication, neross the Isthmus o' Panama, which might be opened within the limits of Central America. The prefension 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 Uni ed States not merely incompatible with the main object of the treaty, but opposed even to its express stinulations. 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 sapplemental araffected 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, 1854, which went into effective operation in 1965, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries by securing to the United States the right of fishery T on the coast of the British North America Provinces with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects. Beside 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 favourable effect upon other interests in the provision it made for reelerocal freedom of trade between the United States and the British Provinces in America.

"The experts of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounte? 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 mere than \$21,000,000 - an increase of \$0,000,000 apen those of the previous year.

"The improved condition of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the ulone men-

"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 oninion between the commissioners, and 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 report to

the umpirage provided for by the treaty.

"The efforts persoveringly 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 obwas 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 consider. ation 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 satis

" 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 accorded to these propositions; and the two other principal bellige-rents, 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

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

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

presentatives of Russin, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sanlinia and Turkey assembled at Paris, took into consideration the subject of maritime rights, and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this Government had submitted, nearly two years before, to the consideration of maritime powers, and adding thereto the following propositions: "Privateering is, and remains abolished," and "Blockades, in order to be binding, "must be effective—that is to say, maintained by a "force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" and to the declaration thus composed of four points, two of which had already been proposed by the United States, this Covernment has been invited to accord by all the Powers represented at Paris, except Great Britain and Turkey.

"To the last of the two additional propositionsthat in relation to blockades—there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this Government has always contended, claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defined has been injurious to our commerce. As to the remaining article of the declaration of the conference of Paris, "That privateering is, and remains abolished," I certainly cannot ascribe to the Powers represented in the conference of Paris any but liberal and philanthropic views in the attempt to change the unquestionable rule of maritime law in regard to

privateering.
"Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that private property upon the ocean, although it might belong to the citizens of a belligerent State, should be so exempted from capture; and had that proposition been so framed as to give full effect to the principle, it would have received my ready assent on behalf of the United States. But the measure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true that if adopted, private property upon the ocean would be withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but left exposed meanwhile, to another mode, which could be used with increased effectiveness. The aggressive capacity of great naval powers would be thereby augmented, while the de-

tensive ability of others would be reduced.

"Though the surrender of the means of prosecuting hostilities by employing privateers, as proposed by the conference of Paris, is mutual in terms, yet, in practical effect, it would be the relinquishment of a right of little value to one class of States, but of assential importance to another and far larger class. It ought not to have been anticipated that a measure so inadequate to the accomplishment of the proposed object, and so unequal in its operation, would receive the assent of all maritime powers. Private property would be still left to the depredations of the public

armed cruisers.

"I have expressed a readiness on the part of this Government to accede to all the principles contained in the declaration of the conference at Paris, provided that relating to the abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to effect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended, the immunity of private property on the ocean from hostile capture.

private property on the ocean from hostile capture.

"To effect this object, it is proposed to add to
the declaration that "privateering is and remains
abolished," the following amendment: "And that
the private property of subjects and citizens of a
belligerent on the high seas, shall be exempt from
seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband" This amendment has been presented not only to the Powers
which have asked our assent to the declaration to which have asked our assent to the declaration to abelish privateering, but to all other maritime States. Thus far it has not been rejected by any, and is favorably entertained by all which have made any communication in reply.

" Several of the governments, regarding with favor the proposition of the United States, have delayed definitive action upon it, only for the purpose of con-I have the satisfaction of stating, however, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will co operate in endeavoring to obtain the assent of the other powers, and that assurances of a similar purport have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the Erench.

"The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherish the hope that a principle so humane in its character, so just and equal in its operation, so essential to the prosperity of commercial nations, and so consonant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the world, will command the approbation of all maritime Powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of international law."

# The Church Times.

#### HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1856.

BEFORE another issue of our Paper, we shall have passed that anniversary which the Christian Church commemorates as the day of the birth of the Saviour. The time is full of interesting associations, connected with the event itself, or which have grown out of it during a period of nearly nineteen centuries. Its approach in modern days gladdens the heart—it is a season of festivity to all who are not bowed by care or suffering, and oven the wearied mind under its influence regains for the moment its pristing elasticity and vigor. Separated members of families look to it as a time of reunion-friend rejoices with friendand the human heart warmed into sympathy with its kind, by a contrast of comforts and deprivations, strives to alleviate the commen let, and to make it bearable, at least for a day. And certainly a moment's reflection upon the stupendous event of the Incarnation-of the love of God to fallen man, who gave His only begetten Son to be a propitiation for the sins of the world-of the blessings which have been procured to to the human race under the Gospel disponsation, with all its enlightening and civilizing in-fluences—of the sure and certain hope of immortal life which it conveys, - ought to lead us to the conclusion, that if He so leved the world, we ought to leve one another. Let it then be our endeavour at this Christian celebration, to cultivate the graces and amenities which properly belong to the Christian character-to use and not abuse the blessings which a gracious God has bestowed upon us-to temper our rejoicing with moderation-our mirth with discretion-our superior comfort with thankfulness of

The Christian religion is not a service of asceticism or gloom. But its festivals were not instituted as a means of gress indulgence, or unbridled excess, after the manner of the heathen observances which they have superseded. They are on the contrary to be kept with a due remembrance of the events which they commemorate—with a sober estimate of tho blessings they convoy-with a rejoicing of scul rather than a glorifying of the body. Christmas is a time that calls upon us more especially to manifest our gratitude to the Supreme Being for all His goodness to the children of men. Let us keep in remembrance all such instances of His favour to the world, of protection and care for ourselves as individuals, and we shall be all the more likely to estimate aright our christian privileges, and to make a good use of them. And let those whom God has prospered during the part year remember, that their souls are not a whit more precious in His sight than those of their breth-ren in adversity—and that unto them is committed the trust of riches for the relief of the destitute and afflicted—and that the talents will be required at their hands. The poor we have always with us, and it is this class which is sure to feel the inclemency of winter. How little do the least able of us do to relieve their distress; and how much more happiness might the rich diffuse, if they were to bestow a little more of that which they cannot take with them when they leave this world, in deeds of charity and benevolence. We trust that this Christmas season will more than beretofore dispose them to alleviate the misery of their fellow creatures, inasmuch as it seems to be more prevalent among us. The practice of benevolence gladdens the heart—and the glad heart from such a cause will make "A Merry Christmas" of the true sort, and such we heartily wish to all our readers.

#### KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, Christmas, 1856.

#### UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

- 1. The B. A. Examination has resulted in granting the Certificate examen subiisso to Mr. P. Wiswell Smith.
- 2. The Responsions have been passed by the following Students:

MITCHELL, Sterns, Ruggles, UNIACKE Cowie, Morex,

3. The Royd. T. J. M. W. Blackman, B. A. of this University, having perfermed the required exercises to the satisfaction of the appointed examiner in Civil Law, and having obtained a special license from the Governors, was duly admitted in Convocation D. C L. by accumulation.

4. The Hebrew Ecumination has beca-postpon-

Subjects for the Christmas Examination following will be announced as heretofere.

`			
<u>.</u>	La Lingue.	Critical Grindon, W. H. Hill, Buggles, Cunack, Chiefe, Crinice, Stern, Free, North, Free, H. Huggles, H. Hugsles,	Mitchell, [Van Buskirk, E. M. Grey.
COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS MURITIMAS TERM-1858	In Noving		Van Buskirk, Frauer, H. Rugyles.
NS.—Munel	In The Sugar.	Juckell, Nurchell, Nurchell, No. 11. Illill, W. 11. Illill, II. Ru-geles, Van Bushirk, II. 31. Gray.	
XAMINATIO	T. Al	Facility, Ginay, Almon, J. J. Illil, Gindon, Skum, Tars, Tars, Regice.	
COLLEGE I	Is Distingues,	Biles, Grindon, J. J. Hill, Nicchell, Cowie, Sterns, W. H. Hill, Worn, Ruggles, Frater, Van Buskirk, H. N. Gray,	
~	Is Litmis	Bliss, J. J. Hill, Grindon, Sterns, Mitchell, Uniacke, Uniacke, Nuccin, Cowie, Tayrs, Green, Fraser, Grey.	····
i		mittor oass	

THEOLOGY.

1. The instruction has extended to the analytical realing of the few first and the latter chapters of Genesis in Hebrew. The Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and the Pasteral Epistles have been critically read in Greek, and references have been made to the Septuagint in all the quotations. The Old Testament history has been studied with care. Pearson and Burnet have been continued, and attention has been drawn to the Liturgy in its history, its substance, and the proper mode of reading it, as well as to the composition and delivery of sermons both doctrinal and practical.

CLASSICS.

2. The usual Greek and Latin classical authors assigned to each year have been read, with attention to grammatical precision, and constant reference to critical and philological sources of information. Essays and other exercises have been written during the term.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHIL SOPHY.

3. In the exact sciences, the best text books in use in the University of Cumbridge continue to be employed. In addition to the solution of problems in the lecture room, the practical use of instruments in the field has engaged much attention.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

4. In the Natural Sciences the Professor has proceeded in his comprehensive course to consider Anatomy and Physiology, and has referred to the text of Lambert in illustration of his lectures. In Organic Chemistry ho has continued his references to Droper, The subjects of these lectures have embraced a great variety of useful and interesting matter. the details of which would exceed the limits of this summary. The Governors have continued to enrich this department by valuable additions of books, instruments, and apparatus.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

5. The text books lately imported and introduced into this department have been proved to be excellently adapted to their object, and have led to satisfactory results. The elements of the languages, their grammatical forms, and conversational and proverbial idioms have been minutely studied, and some of the best authors, including portions of Schiller's poetry and prose for the Seniors, and of Grimm's works for the Juniors, have been translated and critically analyzed.

#### PROFICIENCY.

6. The Professors are of opinion, on a review of the whole work of the term, that the proficiency of the Students has been in general very commendable. The same diligence and attention concentrated on fower subjects would no doubt have led to greater individual progress in each. This point has already been considered, and will be especially attended to in arranging the next Horarium.

DISCIPLINE.

7. The President's opinion has been corroborated ed until the last week in Lent Teim, when the by that of all the Professors in their reports of the

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 aubmission 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 Responsions, 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, Janua ry 19, and will end ou Saturday, April 4th, 1857. GEORGE McCAWLEY,

President.

Old Father Time, is daily developing new facts and theories, but among his numerous progens no face is more incontestible than that the success attending the Introduction of G. W. Stone's L'quid 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. - [Lowell Courier.]

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#### Marrico.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. J. C. Cochron, Mr. William Invin. to Miss Sarah Ann Pickream.
On the same evening, by the same, Mr. Wh. Pickream, to Miss Ann Cart, all of this city.
On Toursday evening last by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Mr. William Deal. to Miss Elizabeth Fline, all of this city.
On the 15th fist, at the Village Church, by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Mr. William O. Taylor, to Sabah, cidest daghter of Henry Veith, Esq., of this city.
On the 25th ult., by the Rev. H. J. Clire, at Roseway Church, Dilde, Neck, Mr. Gro. D. Hankinson of Weymouth, to Miss Sarah Jank Tympany of Rossway.
On the 4th first, by the Rev. H. J. Clire, at Roseway Church, Dilde, Neck, Mr. Daniel Hawreworth, of the Town of Dicty, to Miss Sarah S Cossaboom, of Gulliver's Cove. D gby Neck.
On the 9th inst., at Necum Cheugh, Eastern Shore, by the Rev. W. L. Gelling, assistant Missionary of Beaver Harbor Parish. Matthias Biosen, to Margaret Sophia Moser.

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

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

At Retreat, Windsor, on Wednesday, 17th inst., Prizza ustil, wife of Thom is King, Esq. in the 63rd year of her

nge.
At Chebocue 1st inst., MARY LEE, aged 25 years, wife of Capt Jacob Rell., and eldest danghter of the late Capt Ebenezer Scott.

#### Chipping Alst.

ARRIVED.

Saturdae, 13th —Briges Advalorem, Harding, Porto R.co. 39 days; Dasher, Dolby, Montego Bay, Ja; Osward, Lawson St. John P.R. 22 days, Brig Avosetta, Taze. Bultimore, 21 days; schre Happa Return, P. E. Island; Dove Landry, do; Lody of the Lake, Marmaud, St. John N. B. Lydia, Burke, Newfoundland.

Monday, 15th—Irls. Peters, Sydner, 15-days
Tuckday, Dec. 13.—Brig America, Meagher, Boston, 3 days.

davs. We inceday, Dec. 17 - Brig Florence, Johnston, Kingston, Ja.; Geo Washington, Lines, New York; sehr Linden

Thursday, Dec. 18.-Brigt Boston, Purdy, Boston, 21 CLEARED.

Dec 13-Gen. Washington, Longard, Newfoundland; Diz ibeth, Scott, P E Island, Villette, Leman, Newfid;

. .

Nile, Day, do., Mary, Dabordale, Fortone Bay; Vivid. Holmes, B W Indies.

Dec. 17.—Africa, Williams, B W Indies; Mary, Doble. Ponce, P B; Rainbow, Kennison, P E Island; Harriet Newall, Parsons, Md4, Three Sisters, Chevaler, P E Island, Dec. 18—Camelia, Port su liasque; Geat, Mann, Ch'Town, P E 1; Delta, Hunter, St. Thomas and Bermuda, Challenge, McDonald, P E Island.

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The Alumni Prizes of £8 and £4 will be open or

The Alumni Prizes of £8 and £4 will be open for competition at the Incania in June 1837.

[Content of the Encaria in June 1837.

[Content of Chrygmen and Diventy Stalents—to assir in culturing the Son- of Chrygmen, or those who are defined, each £15 per ann., tendle for 3 years. Sevel of these are now vacant.

[Content of the School will reopen on Thursday, Jun. 15, 837.

Windsor, Dec. 15th, 1856.

115thJy.law 3mlaf.

#### COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCTY

SERMONS on behalf of the above Society, ill be preached on Sanday Morning the 21st Decrees, at Spreaches on Sanday Morning the 21st Decrys., at Sunt Paul's by the Rev. J. Helamuru, D. Diud on the Evening of the same day by the Roy. H. L. Awens.

ALSO at Intermouth Church on Sanday Mornishe 21st inst., by the Rev. H. L. Yrwers; and in the Anson of the same day at Saint Luke's by the Rev. J. Henery,

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be I (D V) at Temperature Hill on Monday Evening the 22nd c.r. inst., when the Chair will be taken by the 1Rt. Rithe Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, at 73 o'clock.

The Rev. J. Helimuth, D. D., will attend adequation from the Parent Society. Collections will be in in aid of the Society at the Sermons and the Meeting.

Halifax, N. S., Dec'r 12, 1856.

#### NEW BOOKS FOR CHRI/MAS. Received per Steamer Ara

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Dec. 13.

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

WM. GOSSIP

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#### Boetch.

#### VANITAS VANITUM.

Tun stream that hurries by you fixed shore Returns no more; The wind that dries at morn you dewy lawn Breather and is gone; Those fallen leaves that strew you garden bed For aye aim dead; On shore, or sea, or hill, or valc, or pisin.

Naught shall remain;

Vainly for sun-line bed, said joys gone by,

We have a so the On, ever on, with the Alban-tel breath
Time lister to death;
Even with each word we speak a moment flies—
Is born and doe;
Of all for which poor mortals vainly mourn Naught shall return.

Life hath its home in leaven, but farth beneath

Is fraught with death;

Not all the chains that clank in Eastern clime Can fetter time;
For all the phials in the dector's store Nouth comes no more; No drugson age's wrinkled check renew Life's carly hue; Not all the tour by pions mourners should have the dead. If thus forces he lesser natures empire wide

Nothing whide—

If wind, and wave, include, and sun, and flower

Have all their hour—

He walks on ice whose dallying spine chings

To sarthly things.

And he sime is wise, a hose well-taught love

Is fixed above;

Truth's him and bright, 'ast oft to morial car

Chilling and drear;

Harsh at the raven's cought the sounds that tell

On pleasure's knell;

Pray, reader, that the missirel's strain

Not all be vain'. Not all be vain.

And when thou bend'st to God the suppliant knee,

# To Colleges, Teachers, Students, &c.

Remember me.

#### JUST RECEIVED,

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THE Right Honoural Sourceary at War having notified the Lift Governor that Three from Her Mijesty's Servicial, secently discharged who, it retained in the Province of which will be the second of the Source of the

November 22, 1856.

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With a Receipt for cooking row by an East Indian

THIS Powder is carefully pla with ingredients L of the cholcest quality, if with ingredients brought from India by an office to a formula who was long a resident there. In the liritish Army pronounced excellent: and whom made with it are coipt is strictly followed, cannot companying Reare partial to this kind of condimplesse those who Prepared and Sult by WM. Lay, Chemist, &c from London.

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