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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. X. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1887. NO. 6.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

| Day | Date | MOORING. | EVENING. |
|-----|--------|----------|----------|
| S. | Feb. 8 | Lev. 11 | Lev. 11 |
| M. | 10 | Lev. 11 | Lev. 11 |
| T. | 11 | Lev. 11 | Lev. 11 |
| W. | 12 | Lev. 11 | Lev. 11 |
| T. | 13 | Lev. 11 | Lev. 11 |
| F. | 14 | Lev. 11 | Lev. 11 |

Poetry.

ONENESS OF THE CHURCH.

Oh, would that all the church were one, before the eyes of men,
As here, on earth, it once was, and above must be again;
Oh, what a sight for heaven to see, for angels to behold
And oh, what heavenly truths it then would visibly unfold!

"I would show the church with Christ as one, that Christ
was one with God,—
That Jesus was the sent One, to redeem that church with
blood;
One faith, one hope, one Lord confessed, 'twould witness
unto men,
That one, o' our Christ, our Master was, and we were
brethren.

Not then the mark at which the world, could point in
signed amazement—
While wondering which could be the light of all the dif-
ferent ways;
But forming one united band—one happy family—
'Twould show our blessed Lord alone, the life, the truth,
the way!

Oh, then the joy of each would be the heartfelt joy of all—
The grief of one would cause the tear from every one to
fall;
One common object, end, and aim, each bosom then
would move,
And make a wondering world exclaim, "See how these
Christians love."

For this our Jesus died, that he might gather all in one,
And oh, sweet thought, his will shall yet in earth or hea-
ven be done;
If saints his blessed voice on earth, shall still refuse to
hear,
In glory 'twill be otherwise—there's no division there!

But oh, our eyes would fain e'en now that blessed oneness
see,
Nor wait until the happy time, when we with Christ shall
be;
In contrast to the world, we'd joy to see the church now
one,
That so the will of Christ might here, as in the heavens
be done.

O blessed Jesus, Son of God, behold thy church below,
And bid the healing streams to her in living freshness
flow!
Together bind thy scattered church, and make her truly
one,
Thy purchased bride, espoused to thee—to thee, dear
Lord, alone!

—Episcopal Recorder.

Religious Miscellany.

SUPERNATURALISM, MILLERISM, AND SPIRITUALISM, NOT PROTESTANTISM.

Two cases have recently occurred, one in Germa-
ny and one in New Haven, which, from their striking
similarity, as well as from the peculiar religious-
psychological phenomena by which they have been
attended, should receive the thoughtful attention of
all in any wise concerned in the care of souls. In
both instances, the scene was the bosom of a religious
society, whose leaders pretended to have received
special internal revelations from God. In each case,
the "prophets," as those who claimed such revela-
tions, called themselves, asserted the right to sus-
pend human laws and even divine precepts in obe-
dience to the mandates which they maintained were
revealed in the chambers of their own souls. It is
difficult to deny that they were in one sense sincere.
However much the delirium in which these visions
were heard were originally of their own creation, it
had become, as *delirium tremens* is to the man who
at first made himself voluntarily drunk, so wrought
into their system as to be convulsive, if not irreal-
izable. In the New Haven case, the particulars of
which are fresh in our readers' memory, though the
investigation was not conducted by men of the high-
est skill or most mature experience, this opinion was
sanctioned by the verdict of a jury. In the German
case, the most experienced psychological physicians

united in the position that the delusion, whatever
might have been its origin, had finally become in-
voluntary. In the latter case, the parties had joined
a sect called the "Apostolic Baptist Community," which is a sort of composition between the
German Anabaptists and the Irvingites. Their
ministry is divided into apostles, prophets, evangel-
ists, shepherds, and deacons; all distinguished by a
special costume. They pretend to special and mi-
raculous communications of the Divine will, which,
however they may have been originally feigned,
have in many cases assumed the indisputable type
of cataleptic ecstasies. In these the patients speak
with what are called unknown tongues, and proph-
esy. It so happened that at one of their meetings
two of the ministers received, as they declared, a
direct supernatural command to kill one of their as-
sociates, and then to bring him to life again. The
first injunction they executed, but failed in the
second. The question of their responsibility being
submitted to medical examination, Dr. Franz, a
very distinguished psychologist, came to the conclu-
sion that their moral sense had become so utterly
corroded as to make perpetual confinement in a mad-
house the only discipline to which they could pro-
perly be subjected.

Now, to what are these phenomena to be traced?
To Protestantism, as one class of thinkers is but too
ready to say. We apprehend not, for Protestantism
is emphatically a religion with a *written and positive*,
as distinguished from an *emotional and flexible*,
creed. Is it not rather in the departure from Pro-
testantism that we may find the origin of these
melancholy excesses? Let us trace them, for in-
stance, to their source, by those stepping-stones
which so often enable us to follow the progress of an
error from its inception to its close. Take, for
instance, such a case as that of the Rev. David Aus-
ten, whose sad history is so touchingly told by Dr.
Sprague in his late important work. Mr. Austen
began as an orthodox Presbyterian clergyman, and
was marked, not only by his purity of life and his
talents, but by his great efficiency as a pastor and
influence as a preacher. Gradually, however, the
objective side of revelation began to sink in his esti-
mation, and the subjective to become exaggerated.
He had visions which overrode the written word.—
The Lord has been pleased, he said, to deposit in
his breast the secret of His coming. This and other
revelations, Mr. Austen soon began to proclaim with
serene confidence and with startling effect. He
fixed an actual day, in which he said the event was
to take place. Crowds attended, and an excitement
followed, which, if it did not cost others their reason,
at least cost him his. The fact that the sun set
calmly on the predicted day, did not shake his con-
fidence. "The hour on the dial-plate," he said,
"may have been mistaken;" but it was none the
less true that the sun of the Divine Omniscience
poured its infallible light on the disc of his soul,
opening to it those mysteries which the sublime ima-
gery of the Apocalypse conceals. The Jews were
to form an important element in the approaching
catastrophe. They were to collect, he was assured,
at New Haven, preparatory to their migration to the
Holy Land. He proceeded there to buy wharves as
a depot for their embarkation. Being a man of
considerable property, he obtained credit and bought
four times as much land as he could pay for. Then
came a crash, which ended with his arrest and im-
prisonment. When he at last emerged, it was only
as a broken hearted, as well as a deranged man,
whose melancholy office it was to hover, during the
remainder of his sad and long life, as a ghost over
the grave of his dead usefulness.

Now, is it saying too much for us to attribute
these and similar cases of supposed supernatural
inspiration to that introversion of the spiritual and
intellectual powers which makes personal emotions
and experiences the subject first of tender nursing
and then of saturnal idolatry? "Come, let us look
at this sensibility of mine!" cries the enthusiast, as
he lifts it up in the air and ponders over it admiringly.
The consequence is, that his perception of
his emotions, as all introverted perceptions are,
becomes exaggerated and confused. We all have
familiar illustrations of this in the way in which
when we turn the perceptive powers inward on a
lost memory—e. g., the spelling of a lost word—the

more we think about it, the further off we get. The
very fact of introversion seems to paralyze our
powers. Suppose, for instance, the public speaker,
while in the full flow of earnest thought, finds his
consciousness suddenly turned in upon himself. The
moment he thinks of *himself*, he loses his balance.
This is very forcibly expressed by the Rev. T. C.
Townsend, late of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in his
very curious work on Mesmerism.

Any admixture of the introspective conscious-
ness, detracts from the perfection of one's acquired
and habitual notions, as much as it spoils the free-
dom and bold expansion of our thoughts. Of this
we may soon convince ourselves. Though generally
insensible of the act of breathing, we may, by atten-
tion, become aware of the process. What follows?
An immediate sense of uneasiness and interruption
of that regular motion which seemed to go on well of
itself. Again, that working of the eye, whereby the
organ is healthily preserved, becomes a torment, if
we think about it. Again, too, every musician must
have felt that when he has learned to play a piece
of music by heart, if he thinks about the direction
of his fingers he plays false. Let him trust to the
simple memorial consciousness of his physical being,
and he does not err.

It is here that the supernaturalist differs from the
orthodox Protestant. The latter subjects the inter-
nal emotion to Scripture; the former subjects Scrip-
ture to the internal emotion. The heart is, at best,
a dangerous prison-house, whose inmates the former
visits to worship, the latter to scourge. The super-
naturalist's religion becomes finally almost one of
introversion. Whatever devotional consciousness he
may have had, he exaggerates so much this morbid
self inspection, that it becomes a fanaticism, of which
as a kind of psychical hiccup, he cannot be cured,
until he loses his self-consciousness. It is not then
in Protestantism, which is the religion of a written
code, that we are to find the origin of such excesses.

There is a practical result in all this which can
hardly be too earnestly urged upon clergymen and
all who have the charge of souls. Let the energies
of the soul be pointed outward, not inward. Except
for the necessary purpose of self examination, let the
work of introspection be rigorously discountenanced.
Let there be no encouragement given to the study
of personal sensations and emotions, nor let the in-
quirer be sent to look into his heart to ponder over
them, if he has them, and to inspect their faces as
the dial-plates on which is written the Divine will.
For even faith itself, like breathing, the moment it
becomes the subject of morbid introspection, becomes
unsteady. But let the Christian be exhorted to
press right upward and right onward in prayer to
his God, and in unselfish labor for his fellow-men.
—Episcopal Recorder.

THE DIVINE KNOWLEDGE.

Knowledge in the Deity is all direct, and is not
mediate like finite knowledge. Knowledge in the
Deity, we say, is all immediate, and therefore per-
fect. The Deity knows all things, not by any finite
media, but by immediate perception. He needs not
the light of the eye, nor the hearing of the ear, nor
hands to handle, nor any elemental or organic
media. All things are naked and open unto Him.
And therefore David said, "O Lord, Thou hast
searched and known me, Thou knowest my down-
sitting and mine uprising, Thou understandest my
thoughts afar off. There is not a word in my tongue,
but lo, O Lord, Thou knowest it altogether. If I
say, Surely the darkness shall cover me, even the
night shall be light about me. Yea, the darkness
hideth not from Thee; but the night shineth as the
day; the darkness and the light are both alike to
Thee." Ps. cxxxix.

God Almighty gave existence to all finite things,
and He gives efficiency to all the faculties of finite
beings; and therefore cannot need their help; all
finite existence must needs have existed eternally
and potentially in Him; and all finite faculties con-
tain a clear adumbration of His own infinite perfec-
tions. "Yet they say, The Lord shall not see,
neither shall the God of Jacob regard it. Under-
stand, ye brutish among the people; and ye fools,
when will ye be wise? He that planted the ear,
shall he not hear; he that formed the eye, shall he
not see? He that teacheth man knowledge, shall

not he know?" Ps. xciv. 7. It is God who gives sight to the eye, and hearing to the ear, and senso to the touch, and taste to the palate, and it is the inspiration of the Almighty that giveth understanding to mankind. God is the infinite fountain of all finite intelligence. He is that infinite being to whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid.

The divine Omniscience and the divine Omnipotence suggest two different ideas to our minds; but still they are ideas which are coexistent and inseparable. The Omniscience of God cannot be separated from His Omnipotence, nor His Omnipotence from His Omniscience. God is that infinite spirit and that universal mind which pervades all finite existence, and therefore all things must be known to Him. The Omnipotence of the Deity pervades all finite existence, both material and immaterial, and is in every joint and bone of our body, in every muscle and tendon, and every nerve, and every fibre of our flesh, and gives action to our hands and agility to our feet. The Deity lives and moves in every faculty of our minds, and more especially in all our native intuitions and feelings, and in every action of human thought. And therefore the infinite mind of God must be universally transfused and universally existent, and of consequence nothing can be hid from Him. And therefore has David said and sung in his inimitable Psalm, "Whither shall I go from thy spirit? and whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, (the grave,) behold thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me." Ps. cxxxix. My own existence is only local, but the divine existence is universal. The Deity has no need to leave His throne in the heavens, to come and investigate all my thoughts and all my ways. From His divine habitation in the heavens does He behold all the children of men; and all finite existence is under the light of His all-seeing eye, and is under the guidance of His almighty hand.—*N. Y. Churchman.*

Correspondence.

The Editors of the Church Times do not consider themselves responsible for the opinions of their correspondents.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Why are there so many obstacles to the increase of the number of English Bishops?

Mr. Editor,

This is a question which has often puzzled me. Why is the number of English Bishops smaller than the number of Roman Bishops? Why for instance, that in Nova Scotia, or in the diocese of Nova Scotia, there is only one Protestant Bishop, while there are three Romish? This fact struck me most forcibly a few days ago as I was glancing over one of our Almanacs. There you have the real palpable fact published to the world, that there is a Roman Archbishop at Halifax, and that this foreign authority has its suffragans at Arichat and at Charlotte Town, while the Church of England has only one Bishop over the whole of this vast area? It is impossible to see this and not to enquire the cause. There must be a cause; and one cannot but suspect something wrong at the bottom. There is as much work to be done by the English as there is for the three Roman prelates. There is as much ground to go over. The members of the Church are scattered over the whole extent of country as well as those of the Church of Rome. and our Clergy are, it would appear, quite as numerous, if not more so. Yet our one Bishop must do the work of three! Is it, then, that English prelates have less work, less business, less travelling, less correspondence, less important concerns to attend to, than those sent here from Rome? Can it be that the Bishops who acknowledge Christ alone to be truly Head of the Universal Church, have less to do or must be more crippled in their work, than those who acknowledge the Pope? Or is this what may be considered the fruit of our connection with England? Is it because we do indeed give to our Queen the same authority over us that she has over all other bodies and causes, both ecclesiastical and civil, that we must be thus limited and restrained? Every body knows that to enlarge the number of Bishops is to enlarge and increase the efficiency of the Church. We have seen it within the last twenty years most abundantly proved. Wherever a new Bishop has been appointed the clergy have been doubled and trebled in a short time. This policy is well known at Rome. Why, then, I would ask, does not the Queen of England permit the Church of England to have as many Bishops as she

wants? Why does not the Archbishop of Canterbury see to this? Why not petition, remonstrate, agitate? Why should we not have three or four Bishops in this Province, too, as well as the Romans? Where is the fault? Who is to blame? What are the difficulties in the way? or what means should be adopted to arrive at that end?

I shall endeavour to answer these questions in my next. J. S.

Jan. 28. 1857.

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by the Steamer Araba.

ENGLAND.

Lord Palmure, in presiding at the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Bible Society on Friday last, made the following remarks on the subject of a new version of the English Bible:—

"We have the Church of Rome attacking Protestantism fairly and openly in front; but I am sorry to say that we have in the ranks of Protestantism itself many whose hearts are Popish, but who cover these hearts with a mantle of spurious Protestantism. Amid all these dangers and all these attacks, I know of nothing so likely to be successful in resisting them as the dissemination of the Word of God in our good old Saxon tongue, as we have had it for the last 300 years; and this brings me to make an observation, which perhaps is not out of place on the present occasion. We have heard a talk in the country, and we have seen absolutely put into practice in the United States of America, a scheme for what is called a new version of the Bible. Now, feeling very strongly on that subject, I take this opportunity of publicly stating my opinion that any such scheme is fraught with the utmost danger to the Protestant liberties of this country—nay, it is fraught with the utmost danger to the Protestant religion itself. If I look to America, I am happy to find that the scheme there has been, I might almost say, utterly abortive. It is quite true, and every man must admit, that there are perhaps some slight things—some mistranslations, slight in themselves, and not affecting any great principle, which might be corrected in a new translation of the Holy Scriptures, but they are so slight in comparison with the danger of letting in those who would make alterations, partly from the criticism of erudition, partly for the purpose of getting in dogmas of their own, that I think it would be the most dangerous and most disastrous thing that could occur to this country, if we were to permit those words to be tampered with, which have been household words in many a pious family for upwards of three hundred years, and I hope will be the household words of all the families in the world before three hundred years more elapse. If we were to allow these holy words to be tampered with, we should be in the greatest danger of shaking our Protestant institutions to the foundation. We have some old landmarks, and the Bible is the greatest of these, and, rather than risk the removal of these great landmarks of our Protestant institutions, I would submit to these little imperfections which may exist in our present version, leaving it as part of the calling of our ministers to study the Holy Scriptures in the original tongues, to fit them to explain to those who sit under them wherein those little differences exist. I am quite certain of this, that if we had not an authorized and confirmed version of the Holy Scriptures, we should never have arrived at this day with Protestantism so thoroughly and staunchly established as it is in this country at present. Therefore I do hope that if any agitation is made in this country for the purpose of disturbing the present authorized version of the Bible, the Christian community will rise up as one man in its defence, and will maintain it intact, seeing it is so dangerous to touch it."

* The churchwardens of St. Olave's, Exeter, have made a representation to the Archdeacon, that the Rev. C. Redwell Roper, the rector, has erected on the altar of his church, by way of Christmas decoration, a cross, seven feet high, which he refuses to remove. The Archdeacon has made the following reply:—

"Otterton, Budleigh Salterton, Jan. 6.

"Sirs—I have been ill in bed since my return to Otterton, but I sent your memorial to the Bishop, and have received his lordship's reply, which is to this effect:—That he is always sorry when any of the clergy involve themselves in disputes with their people about these miserable ornaments. That he once proceeded against Mr. Parker Smith, of Torquay, for putting a cross on the communion table; and though he afterwards found reason to doubt whether he was right in his decision, yet he found that it is confirmed by Sir J. Dodson in the St. Barnabas case; but as that decision is itself appealed from, it is difficult to say

what is the real state of the law. Be this as it may his lordship thinks Mr. Roper was guilty of great discretion (unless the decided majority of his parishioners were in favor of the decoration) in exciting the discussion in his parish. If the parishioners think fit they may institute proceedings against him, either immediately, or as would seem more prudent, after the ultimate court of appeal shall have decided in the case to which he had referred. As he perceived that both of the churchwardens have signed the memorial, his lordship concludes that the minister has not, as the minister of St. Barnabas had, the concurrence of one of the churchwardens. This, in his lordship's opinion, makes Mr. Roper's case worse; for his lordship believes that the minister, without the churchwardens, or at least one of them, has not in strictness a right over the ornaments of the church; but that this is a point on which his lordship does not commit himself absolutely. His lordship then adds in his letter to me this sentence—'Upon the whole, I leave you perfectly at liberty to communicate what I have here written, both to the memorialists and to Mr. Roper.'

"I will not conclude without stating my opinion that the law is opposed to these peculiarities.—I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

"JOHN MOORE STEVENS.

"The Churchwardens of St. Olave's, Exeter."

HONOR TO LORD PALMERSTON.—Amid the vacillation of one Power, the alienation of another, and the ill concealed hostility of a great part of Europe which called itself neutral, Lord Palmerston determined to stand up boldly for the rights which Russia was bent on violating. As is usually the case, courage won the day. Any course less resolute than an armed resistance would probably have been unavailing. But with an Austrian army and an English fleet watching the contested territory, it was felt by all parties that the question was a serious one, and the submission of the Czar has been the result. The Premier should, we think, have the credit which is his due in this memorable affair. The obscure localities which were the subject of dispute are now endowed with an interest for Englishmen, and in future years people will talk of them as recalling the crowning victory which the most powerful and popular statesman of his time gained over the insidious foe against whom he had struggled with constancy during his long career.—*Times.*

At last we have some account of the fate of the recent insurrectionists in Sicily. Baron Bentivogno, the leader, was shot on the 20th of December, near Palermo:—

He died with courage, after having made his will. He leaves his property to his mother and his brothers. Before the execution he sipped a cup of coffee, and requested that his eyes might not be bandaged. This was refused. He declared that he was the only leader of the insurrection, and he hoped the Government would show clemency to his companions.

Provincial Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

February 5, 1857.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., His Excellency Major General Sir John Gaspard LeMarchant, Knight, Knight Commander of the Orders of Saint Ferdinand, and of Charles the Third of Spain, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c. came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, and, being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's command, to let the House of Assembly know "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House," who, being come with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with a Speech to both Houses, as follows:—

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

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

I meet you again in Parliament with feelings of undiminished pleasure, and I trust that your deliberations will result in measures promotive of the best interests of this thriving and loyal Province.

Animated by true British feeling, and warmly interested in the conduct and progress of the late War, though happily exempted from its disasters and burthens, the people of this Country, in common with their fellow subjects in every part of the Empire, have reason to be deeply grateful for its successful termination, and I am sure will unite with us in a fervent prayer that the benign and sustaining influences of peace may long continue to advance and extend the prosperity and happiness of the Nation at large.

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

The Accounts for the past, and the Estimates for the current year, will be forthwith submitted to you.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

Our exemption from pestilence of every kind during the past year, through the protection of a merciful Providence, demands our deepest gratitude.

The labours of the husbandman within our borders in the past season have been richly rewarded; and the ready sales and remunerating prices of all kinds of farm stock and produce, I am happy to find, have contributed largely to his well being and comfort.

I confidently feel that the recent importations of improved Stock will result in general advantage to the farming classes, and hope that you will be disposed to encourage, by liberal grants, an object of such vital importance to the agriculture of the Province.

I regret to learn that the Fisheries, more especially in the autumn, have disappointed the hopes of the hardy and enterprising body who derive their subsistence from that great branch of Provincial industry.

I am happy to acquaint you that the Revenue has somewhat exceeded that of last year, and gives continued proof of the increasing prosperity and active industry of the people.

The extension of the Provincial Railway has been vigorously prosecuted. The stream of eastern traffic has been tapped at the Grand Lake, and it is confidently hoped that ere the close of this year the line will be open to Windsor and Stewiacke.

The Accounts of the expenditure and liabilities incurred in these large operations will be laid before you at an early day, and will satisfy you I trust of the integrity and prudence with which the Works have been conducted.

The Reports and Accounts of the Lunatic Asylum, which will also be laid before you, will show that the building of that Institution has favourably advanced during the past season.

It was thought advisable that a further Survey should be had of the St. Peter's Canal by an experienced Engineer. The Report of the gentleman who was employed will be presented at an early day, and I invite your attention to a subject of such prominent interest to the whole eastern section of the Province.

Two Acts have been recently passed by the Imperial Parliament for assimilating the Laws affecting Trade and Commerce in the United Kingdom, and Bills founded upon these, but adapted to our local Legislation, will be submitted for your approval.

Two measures have also been prepared, and will be immediately submitted to you, the one having for its object the more efficient protection of the Crown Lands, and the other, a more easy and economical process of Escheat.

The subject of the Mines and Minerals I regret to say is still unsettled, the Home Government having been hitherto unable to come to a determination on this complicated and important question.—The correspondence will shew that it has engaged the anxious solicitude of my Government, and I entertain the hope that the great interests involved will be considered and disposed of in a manner acceptable to the people.

Since the close of the last Session private enterprise has completed a Telegraphic union of the North American Provinces by a Submarine Cable, connecting Newfoundland with Cape Breton.

A still larger experiment is about to be made for carrying Telegraphic Communication across the Atlantic. The Company by whom it was projected have entered into arrangements for conveying their messages across our territory, and the inhabitants of this Province, as well as of the other parts of the American Continent, have a deep interest in their success. An intimation however has been conveyed to me that another Company, of adequate resources, proposes to lay down a line from Ireland direct to Nova Scotia. Both parties will apply to you for legislative privileges, and I recommend their respective claims to your attentive consideration.

Be assured, gentlemen, that in this, as in every other matter affecting the welfare and progress of the people whom you represent, you may rely on my cordial cooperation.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

The hon. Provincial Secretary by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid on the table of the House, the returns from the Township of Windsor—County of Sydney, Cape Breton, and Colchester, announcing the election of Messrs. Howe, Henry, Caldwell, and A. G. Archibald by their respective constituencies.

The above named gentlemen then advanced to the Clerks' table and took the usual oath of allegiance.

The hon. J. W. Johnston then rose and said. It is usual at the opening of a Session of the Legislature of this Province for a member of the Government for the time being to lay on the table of the House a Bill *pro forma*, there may be occasions on which this ceremony may be dispensed with—whether the present is one, I leave to the hon. members to determine. But, sir, independently of those mere matters of form, it is unquestionably of deep and paramount importance that the people of this Province should know whether the Constitutional advisers of the Representative of her Majesty enjoy the confidence of this House and the people of this country; and therefore, Sir, I believe it to be more respectful to his Excellency and more coincident with the rules of Parliamentary practice that if that confidence has been forfeited, his Excellency and this people should know it before the answer to the Address has been proposed. It is not my purpose now to enter into any detailed statement of the object of this resolution; but it can hardly meet with the contradiction of any that the Government of this country had lost the confidence of the country at the close of the last session. I am aware that there was no recorded vote to that effect; but it is enough that it was a well-known, if not acknowledged fact, that the confidence of this House and the people was withdrawn from the Government last Session. I therefore beg to move the following Resolution:

Resolved, That it is essential to the satisfactory result of the deliberations of this House on the important measures submitted by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in his Speech, for its consideration on other subjects of public interest, that her Majesty's Executive Council should enjoy the confidence of this House, and therefore this House feels it to be respectful to his Excellency and due to the people we represent, to declare before these subjects are brought under debate, in answer to his Excellency's Speech that the present Executive Councilors of his Excellency do not possess the confidence of the representatives of the people—and that it is the humble duty of this House respectfully to inform his Excellency that the confidence of this House so essential to the public welfare, and the harmonious co-operation of this House with the administration of public affairs, is not enjoyed by his Excellency's present constitutional advisers.

Hon. Attorney General.—In replying to the Speech, delivered by the hon. and learned member for Annapolis—who has just resumed his seat, I may at the outset observe that the course he has pursued is somewhat inconsistent with Parliamentary usage—but that is more a question of detail than of principle. Sir, I wish this House and Country to understand that the present Constitutional Advisers of His Excellency do not desire, and would not consent, if they could to hold the position they occupy for one instant, if they did not enjoy the confidence of this House. It is the constitution of this Country, derived from, and sanctioned by British usage, from the Revolution of 1688, down to the present hour—that the Ministry for the time being, must enjoy the confidence of a majority of this House—that principle I endorse, and am prepared to support,—but I do not believe that the hon. and learned member for Annapolis was correct when he stated that at the close of the last session the Administration had lost the confidence of this House.

I do not know whether the hon. gentleman wishes to present this House as a spectacle to the country—detaining its business as in former days with a fourteen days' debate; I am not quite aware whether the Opposition intend to open the Box of Pandora or not; but I am quite sure, from the ideas expressed to day that the floodgates of oratory will be opened, and that, at least, from the Opposition side, we shall listen to the eloquence and wit which characterise it. The Speech from the Throne contains nothing unusual. It has been drawn without any intention to give offence or provoke discussion—and if any attempt be made to delay the business of the country without cause, I can only say—Let the responsibility rest with them.

Mr. Marshall contended that the resolution was perfectly in order, in the prosecution of public business; and he agreed entirely that this preliminary question should be settled, as the Hon. Attorney General had said, before the usual business of the country could be properly transacted.

Hon. Attorney General wished not to be misunderstood. He did not value office; but he should much regret if the intercourse between the head of the Government and the House should be suspended, and the petitions of the people, and other transactions of the House interrupted.

Hon. J. W. Johnston agreed to the suggestion of the Attorney General, that his resolution should be moved in amendment to the answer to the Address.

Hon. Attorney General was glad that the Hon. Member opposite had assented to do so.

Mr. McLellan said—I rise, Mr. Speaker, to move the Answer to the Address of His Excellency. In my view, Sir, there never was a period in the history of the country when an answer to a speech was moved and the whole province presented a scene of

greater prosperity than at present. I have the Hon. Member for Annapolis I conceive premature. It is an old saying that those young ladies who exhibit most anxiety to get married; generally remain the longest period without husbands. But Sir, I do not intend to detain the House with any lengthened remarks, and therefore, without further profero beg leave to move the following address: (This was a re-echo of the Speech, and will be published in due course.)

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General the House adjourned until to-morrow at three o'clock.

Editorial Miscellany.

We do not know whether the following description will be deemed to be a novelty, but if it is it must have been an attractive one.—We are not prepared to say whether or not the Wesleyans derive their special service on the last night of the year from the early days of the Church; but we may mention here, that there was evening service in the Bishop's Chapel also, on the last night of 1856; and we can most cordially agree with the *Hereford Times*, that being a season when the mercies of the past should be acknowledged, and future grace entreated, it is a much better practice than drinking or dancing:

"One of those midnight services which, though common enough in the early days of the Church, would hardly have been heard of a few years ago, except among some of the Dissenting communities, was held at Monkland on New Year's Eve. The church bells began to chime at half-past 10 p. m., and by 11 p. m. a numerous congregation had assembled in the little church—some persons even walking from Cholstrey and Leominster for the purpose. The service was begun by chanting the 90th Psalm, so well known as the burial Psalm; and so full of words that must have gone home to the hearts of those who met to pray, as it were, at the funeral of the old year, that God would "so teach them to number their days that they might apply their hearts unto wisdom." The Vicar then preached an affecting sermon; speaking of the mercies and sins of the past year, alluding to some deaths that had taken place, and concluding with an earnest appeal to all present to pray for themselves and others that they might find pardon for what was past, and grace to live to Christ for the future. The Litany was then said, and at the end of it there was a pause for about ten minutes for private prayer, after which the congregation rose from their knees and sang a hymn. The candles were lighted on the altar, and the Communion Service for the Feast of the Circumcision was said. The Vicar again preached a short sermon, from Revelation xxii. 5; and the sacrament was administered, the whole congregation remaining in the church till the end. It was, altogether, a strange way of seeing the old year out and the new year in to Church-people in these parts, but a better one, we must confess, than that of drinking or dancing.—*Hereford Times*."

The following passages from a Sermon preached by the Bishop of London to the Young Men's Christian Association, which met at an early communion celebrated at a quarter to seven, in St. Alban's Church, Woodstreet, will be read with interest.

"If there are any here who are not members of the Church of England, I rejoice that they should show their friendly feeling by being present to hear the Word preached by her ministers, and to join in her Scriptural prayers, and in hearing those portions of the Word of God which our Prayer-book sets before us at this time. As to any such approaching the most sacred rite of Communion in our Church, that is a matter which they must weigh well with themselves. We invite those to approach who are baptized, confirmed, or ready to be confirmed. I can well understand those who are members of some other national Church rejoicing to communicate with the Church of England while they sojourn amongst us, without forsaking the Church of their own country and home. I can understand, also, that many of our own countrymen who, from their early training, have been kept apart from our Church, may, as years advance, feel a growing desire to unite with her as the great safeguard of Scriptural Christianity in the land, though they cannot resolve entirely to separate themselves from some other body with which they have many tender associations of kindred and of spiritual privilege enjoyed in times past. Still I am bound to say that that seems to me an unsound state in which a man of mature age and independent position hangs doubtful between one communion and another, not feeling himself really united with the church, and ready to cast in his lot with it, though he loves much its services, and feels that they do his heart good. There is always some danger of hanging loose between two systems, and thus failing of the help which either, according to its means, endeavours to afford for the building up of the soul. But enough of these matters. We are met together to-day to worship in the Church of England, and we, her ministers, invite you, in her name to the holy feast of love, as believing you to be anxious, through her teaching, and her time-honoured Scriptural forms, to seek closer union with the Lord she serves, her zeal in spreading whose Gospel is her highest claim on your allegiance. We meet in our national Church to-day to devote ourselves for the new year to do what we can, as citizens of this great nation, that we may advance the cause of Christ; and goodness amongst our fellow-citizens; and we seek grace through the Lord's ordinance that our hearts may be right while we attempt to guide others."

Selections.

HEROISM OF BRITISH BOATMEN.—British boatmen have been long renowned for their daring, devotion, and skill. Many instances of the exhibition of the noble qualities of the British boatmen are on record; but seldom, if ever, have they shone so conspicuously as they did the other day in the rescue of the crew of the Northern Belle, off Kinggate, near Broadstairs. Our readers know how, on Monday, the American ship Northern Belle anchored off Kinggate in heavy weather; how the life-boat Mary White was dragged by the Broadstairs boatmen to Kinggate beach; how, while crowds were looking on, a Margate lugger, the Victory, anxious to help the crew, went down with all hands on board; and how Tuesday's dawn disclosed the Northern Belle lying on the rocks, with twenty three helpless men lashed to the rigging of the only mast left standing. At this sight the Broadstairs boatmen deliberately but promptly launched the Mary White into the raging sea, gained the helpless ship, and brought back seven of the crew. Then another life-boat, the Culmer White, "wheeled from Broadstairs, to be ready, in the event of the first life-boat being lost,"—what heroic forethought,—went also on the errand of mercy and brought back fourteen men. On the wrecked ship there were now but two,—her captain and her pilot. The captain had declared that he would rather die than abandon his ship, the pilot determined to stand by this brave old man. But they were not permitted to commit what would really have been self destruction. The Culmer White was again manned and launched; once more it drove over the tempestuous sea; and it returned with the freight for which eleven brave men had ventured their lives—the pilot and the captain. And as a permanent trophy of this noble strife, the Mary White brought off the American ensign of the Northern Belle, and when all was over carried it back flying at her bows to Broadstairs. The names of the saviours of the shipwrecked men have been made conspicuously public, and few have deserved that honour more. There is no *Gazette* for unofficial heroes, except the press; and, alas! but little or no reward for saving life, though there may be much for saving property. Among those names we mark that of one man who pulled an oar in each trip, and thus passed from the beach to the ship and back three times. That man is George Emptage—all honor to his steadfast heart and enduring sinews. We find the names of four men who made the trip twice—they are John Cowell, William Wales, Jethrow Miller, and Robert Parker—honour also to them. But hardly less to those who risked their lives once, for their once may stand for as much heroism, comparatively, as that of the twice and thrice of their comrades. We are glad to see that the public heart has been moved by this tale of the sea; and that not Englishmen only, but our American kinsfolk now in the mother country, have come forward to testify their admiration and gratitude, not merely in word, but by raising a fund for the Broadstairs men. Mr. Croskey, the United States Consul at Southampton, for instance, has forwarded £20 for distribution among them; and considerable sums have passed to Broadstairs through the office of the *Times*.—*Globe*.

An extraordinary investigation has just closed at Chelsea, in which a little girl named Maria Bailey is stated to have been starved to death at a boarding-school, kept by a Mrs. Meeres. Mrs. Hannah Bailey, the mother of the poor child, whose father is a general merchant in Crutchedfriars, told the story to the coroner:—

Her husband became a bankrupt, and the child was placed under the care of Mrs. Meeres in August last at Walbam-green. She made an arrangement with Mrs. Meeres to take the deceased to maintain and educate her. She was to give her eighteen guineas per year; and with the extra for washing, music, &c., it would amount to twenty-five guineas per annum. The deceased, when she went to Walbam-green, was perfectly healthy, and had proper change of clothing. From the time she went, witness did not see her till Wednesday last. The day preceding she received a message that her child was dying, and, in consequence of the information she received, she proceeded to 26 Fernborough-terrace, Battersea, when she found the child lying on an old sofa, speechless, dressed in an old dirty nightgown, and a red curtain only over her. The poor child was conscious and knew witness. Mrs. Meeres, her two daughters, and two grown-up sons, were in the room at the time. Witness took the child out of bed, and found her very thin. She received a

letter on the previous Monday stating that the quar-ter was up, and asking for the schooling. It was also stated in the letter that the child was suffering from an intermittent fever, but that no danger was apprehended. Witness called in Mr. Richardson, a surgeon, who saw her, and he said that he had seen her two days before. She hired a nurse to sit up with her for the night. She sent several nightgowns to the house, but when she asked for a clean one to put on her child, and examined her clothes, she could find none. The beds were all in a filthy state, and so was the deceased, and her head was covered with vermin. There were other children there, all very dirty, and one seemed to be dying. There was a full grown girl there, also very dirty, and she begged her to protect her. The deceased was in such an attenuated condition that she believed she had been kept without sufficient food.

A police constable who had been called in by Mrs. Bailey confirmed this description, and added that Mrs. Meeres' sons and daughters were all well fed, though very dirty; the other children half starved. One of the children, a little girl of thirteen, was called before the coroner, and gave strongly confirmatory evidence. The keeper of the coffee house, in a room above which the school was held, said—

The children were miserably clad and wretched. They appeared hungry, and she (witness), gave them food when she could afford it. She begged and prayed of the children's friends to take them away, when they came to inquire after them. She saw bread, rice and potatoes only brought into the house. She had seen the children huddled together, and ravenously eating potatoes with the peel on. The children were kept unwashed and uncombed. When they went out they wore each other's clothes.

The following is the circular by which parents were lured to send their children to this den:—

"Mrs. Meeres receives twelve young ladies to be educated with her own daughters: it is her anxious care that these tender plants intrusted to her care may be early led (by the grace of God) to feel the deep importance of vital religion, and that the course of instruction pursued may tend to strengthen the mind, and to form the character and manners of the future elegant and accomplished gentlewoman. Mrs. Meeres has been partly educated on the Continent. French is constantly spoken by her young friends, and Professors attend to give instruction in the Latin, Greek, French, German, and Italian languages. The harp, pianoforte, singing, drawing, and flower painting, are cultivated as delightful sources of pleasure and amusement, and the hours of recreation are varied by many little and instructive pursuits. Reference to parents of pupils, and many Christian friends. Mrs. M. begs to refer to the letter from the Dowager Lady Waterpark, of Doveridge Hall, Derbyshire."

On the case being resumed last week, a boy named George Tindall, who had been in the school, said the children principally slept in a cupboard while they were at Chelsea:—

They had rice and treacle for dinner, sometimes bread and treacle for breakfast and tea, and at other times only dry bread. The living at Battersea was worse than ever, and they had not half enough to eat. He had only dry bread for breakfast, and water to drink. There was a piece of meat about the size of a cup put into a saucepan for the food of all the children's dinners. They had meat only twice whilst at Battersea. He slept in his clothes because it was so cold. He had a clean shirt sometimes once a fortnight. He had heard deceased complain of the food she had given her for dinner, and when she did so dry bread was given instead. The deceased was beaten the day after she was taken ill, because she complained. The rooms were not washed or kept clean, and they were not allowed to go out. Mrs. Meeres did not allow them salt, pepper, or knives or forks to eat with. He had seen vermin and filth on the floor. There were six or seven dogs and three cats kept in the room. The potatoes were boiled in their skins, and also in their dirt, and after they were cooked the liquor was given to the children, and they were told it was broth. (Sensation.) It was served up in plates. There were but three plates, and when three scholars had taken the food given them, three others would be served. They had no lights or firing. Mrs. Meeres would not allow him to write home to his friends. He had, however, written the following in pencil, which was found in the witness's pocket:—

"My dear Papa—I hope you are quite well, but I am very sorry that you forgot about me on my birthday, and I hope you will remember it another. I write these lines to tell you how I am treated. I am

treated very badly. We only have rice, half raw, and three potatoes, but no meat, for dinner; an for tea and breakfast only bread and treacle—sometimes only dry bread. We are all starved, and if you do not come and fetch me on Christmas I shall be crying all the time. Remember me on Christmas. Excuse me in writing in pencil. I am your affectionate son,

G. F. TINDALL.

The surgeon who had attended the child having stated that he had not the least hesitation in saying that the deceased's death had been caused from insufficient and improper food, and want of cleanliness, and the coroner having directed the jury that Mrs. Meeres, by taking charge of the deceased at so much per year, had assumed the responsibilities of a parent, a verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned against Mrs. Meeres.

The Bishop of Melbourne, in a reply to the address from the laity 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 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 '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 needful in the prospect of continual diminution, if not actual cessation, of help from the colonial treasury."

The *Prince of Wales Insurance Company* having filed a bill in the Rolls Court, for the purpose of being relieved from a policy for £12,000 on the life of Walter Palmer, brother of William Palmer, the Rugby poisoner, application was made to the Court last week, to appoint a person to represent the estate of Walter Palmer, deceased. Mr. George Palmer, a brother, who is a solicitor, had, it was stated, been applied to, but declined to have anything to do with it. The widow of Walter Palmer was suggested, and the Court appointed her, on condition that she should be guaranteed against the consequences of an act which she repudiates. Payment of the policy will be resisted on the ground of fraud.

A NEWSPAPER.—It was Bishop Horne's own opinion that there was no better moralist than the newspaper. He says:—"The follies, vices, and consequent miseries of multitudes, displayed in a newspaper are so many beacons continually urging to turn others from the rock on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerful dissuasive from suspicion, jealousy and anger, than the story of one friend murdered by another in a duel? What caution more likely to be effective against gambling and profligacy, than the mournful relation of an execution, or the fate of a despairing suicide? What finer lecture on the necessity of economy than the auction of estates, houses and furniture? Only take a newspaper, and consider it well, pay for it, and it will instruct thee."

ANGLO-AFRICAN PATOIS, OR THE NEGRO ENGLISH OF WESTERN AFRICA.—In the "Leisure Hour" there are some notices on this subject, of which we select a few. Anything thick is denominated "fat"; thus they say "a fat tree," or "the branch is fat;" a strong wind is "a wind too much saucy." If a man resides anywhere, it is expressed by "sits down." Our word "is," they translate by "lives." They would say, "Massa sit down here Brooklyn, him lib at New York, back come evening." "Do duck lib in de pot, him boil." "Kader lib in de churchyard, him lib under ground." "Past dat one," means more than that one. "Him ole past me." "Dis horse handsome past mark." "You eye catch 'em," expresses you see them. "I dono do 'em," I have finished them. "Massa send you plenty good how do's"—brings your friend's compliments to you. Such expressions exemplify a fact well worthy of attention in studying modifications of

language, such as occur when people replace the words of their indigenous language by those of another tongue. The result is an intermixture, in which the idioms of the older are overlaid by the outward or vocal elements of the adopted one. Old idioms remain in the mind, though new words fill the mouth.—*Colonization Herald.*

The Admiralty have issued a circular to the fleet, having for its object the reduction of extravagancies in officers' messes—long a crying evil of the service. The superior officers, constituting the ward-room mess, are simply desired to "adopt such measures as will enable their messes to be maintained with credit and comfort, and free from extravagance, and thus set a becoming example to the junior officers;" but in regard to gun-room messes, stringent regulations are prescribed:—

"My lords direct that the subscriptions to the gun room messes shall never exceed the sum of eight pounds for entrance, and that the monthly subscriptions, including all extras, shall not be more than thirty shillings. Their lordships further desire that no wine, except port and sherry, or wine of the same class and price, and no spirits, except the ship's allowance, be used in the gun-room messes, and no wine, spirits, or beer are to be received on board of any of her Majesty's ships without the written approval of the officer in command."

A very singular circumstance has resulted from the destruction of Christ Church, Montreal. Mr. Warren, for 18 years the organist, became so depressed by the destruction of his favorite instrument, that he died suddenly soon afterward. He had been previously apparently in good health.

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by the Steamer Arabia.

SIR ROBERT PEEL ON RUSSIA.

At the inauguration of the museum and library in Adley Park, near Birmingham, on Monday night, Sir Robert Peel delivered a lecture on "Moscow," which, says the *Times'* reporter, "if not instructive," was at least "highly amusing." He said:—

You are aware that last summer I went, in company with many others, to that distant country called Russia. I had the proud satisfaction of being carried thither on board one of those magnificent vessels which plough the ocean like queens, and gloriously assert the independence and greatness of our country. (Cheers.) I proceeded up the Baltic, where, in the year preceding, such mighty mighty fleets were assembled. I passed along the shores of Finland, and arrived within gun-shot of that great fortress which Sir Charles Napier did not take. (Loud cheers, laughter, and hisses.) Some gentlemen express dissent from what I state; but I believe it is strictly and literally true. (Laughter.) I saw that mighty fortress rising before us. I reflected naturally upon the past, and upon the great distinction that might have resulted from any successful operations against it. We then advanced up the Neva, that great and mighty river which flows by St. Petersburg. We arrived at St. Petersburg sufficiently tired by the journey, and expecting to be overcome by the heat. Although it was in the middle of summer, it was bitterly cold; the weather was very changeable like everything else in Russia, and I had the greatest difficulty to keep myself warm. St. Petersburg is built on piles, and is always very subject to the east wind. (Laughter.) When the east wind blows, St. Petersburg has a chance of being blown away with, as the public expected Sir Charles Napier would do away with it—(laughter)—at all events, it then stands a good chance of being sunk in the water. It is not a very magnificent city, and does not strike one by its fine streets and buildings after all. It has nothing else but granite floors, with outsides all paint and stucco. Its edifices are a great deception, as are most things else we have heard of in Russia. (Laughter.) The Admiralty is a remarkable building situated next to the Winter Palace, which palace is the residence of the Czars. It is in this palace that the Emperor Nicholas lived in the simplest manner, great as was his mind; and it was in a poorly furnished room on the north-east room that he breathed his last. The square before this palace is one of the largest in the world, and the monolith in the centre is one of the largest in the world, consisting of a single stone, on the top of which is placed a monument of the Emperor Alexander, who died in 1825. In the Winter Palace are deposited the Crown jewels. I have travelled a good deal, and seen many fine sights, but I never saw anything like the splendid jewels belonging to the Sovereign and people of that Court and coun-

try. They are something beyond belief. Another palace is called the Hermitage. It is, however, no thing like a hermitage, for it is in the middle of the town, and holds a most famous collection of pictures, originally from this country, and known as the Walpole collection. It is a misfortune that no private individual could be found to secure such a collection for our country; and it is quite out of the question to expect governments to be liberal on such a matter. (Hear, and laughter.) I went to view the pictures one Sunday afternoon. The man in charge of the collection pointed my attention to a quantity of works of art, and said, "Here is the Keritch collection." I said, "I thought they were all taken by our people." (Laughter.) To which he replied, "Oh no, they were removed by order of the Emperor two years ago." That shows the premeditation of the man. These pictures had been removed, at great cost and difficulty, from Keritch to St. Petersburg two years before; and this proceeding leaves little doubt on my mind that there was a great design against the liberties of Europe. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The next palace is called the Marble Palace. In everything there is deception, and in this instance there is almost another deception. It is called the Marble Palace because it is built of granite. (Laughter.) The Marble palace is the residence of that "frank and open hearted sailor" Constantine. How I laughed when I read that description of Constantine's character. You may remember what has been said about the distinguished Admiral Constantine. With all respect to his Highness, I must say that I never saw a man who gave me less of the impression of a "frank and open hearted sailor." (Cheers and laughter.) It is all soft sawder you know. (Laughter.) Having finished the palaces, I will turn to a more serious subject, the churches. The Izik Church is the chief church of Russia, and £200,000 were spent in preparing for it a foundation of piles, before a single stage was raised. It was commenced nineteen years ago, and is not yet finished. In the interior are eight magnificent malachite columns, given by a rich Russian proprietor, Demidoff, and valued at one million roubles. There was not much to keep us in Petersburg, for we were so horribly fleeced by our innkeeper. (Laughter.) I have lived a great deal in that way, but I never in my life came across a man with such enormous ideas of the principles of "doing." (Loud laughter.) I am a man who is satisfied with little, but our dinner every night cost us £60 sterling. (Roars of laughter.) It was perfectly monstrous. If I had not been in Russia I should have lived with the police, but I gave up that notion after witnessing the manner in which Russian constables knock people about. [Laughter.] The police use a sort of great antique fork, which they stick into their unfortunate victims, and then leave them on the ground, instead of taking them to a lock-up, or something of that kind. [Laughter.] We were glad to get away to Moscow, that being the great goal of our anticipations. When we got to the station to start off, our luggage was so enormous that the station could not hold it. We took a most extraordinary quantity of clothes, and all sorts of fancy dresses; and as there were twenty of us with twenty servants, and more than twenty other attendants, you may imagine what a tremendous amount of moveables are carried about. At last we started, leaving what we could not take behind. They are in the habit of stopping every quarter of an hour, and remaining a quarter of an hour when they do stop. [Laughter.] When we arrived in Moscow, we were wearied but not hungry, having had plenty to eat, for the quarter of an hour stoppages were apparently made for the express purpose of eating. [Laughter.] During the whole time I was in Russia I never saw such a brick as the Governor was. [Roars of laughter.] While quietly walking over an immense bridge at Nishni, smoking a cigar, I was seized by a Cossack, who nearly wrung my neck off, and who, holding his great weapon over my head, took me prisoner along the streets. [Laughter.] I could not speak a word to the fierce soldier, and was in something like the same position as the Englishman in France of whom Hood or Matthews sang:—

Never go to France, unless you know the lingo,
Or else you will, like me, repent of it, by jingo—
Staring like a fool, silent as a mummy,
There I stood, looking 'nation like a dummy.

(Bursts of merriment.) We had nothing to sleep on, but had plenty to drink. I never saw a man with such a capacity for drinking as this brick of a governor—and no matter how much champagne he drank, I did not notice that he ever appeared affected by it. He gave us a *fete* on the Volga. What delighted us most was going into the fair. We

saw there Kalmuoks and lovely Circassians, the latter being particularly engaging; and I was nearly engaged twice by some of them. I saw, among the crowded and varied people, men from Manchester and Birmingham, a Staffordshire yeoman, and a Scotch lassie; and, as I gazed upon them, I felt proud of my country. (Cheers.) The Emperor Alexander is a fine-looking man, his appearance and the expression of his physiognomy being mild—in fact, nothing desperate-looking about him. The homage he receives from his subjects is God-like, and such as could scarcely be conceived in a free country. At the unearthly hour of 6 o'clock in the morning I had to dress in uniform, to commence a series of presentations, which lasted every mortal hour of the whole week. The fatigues we underwent in this duty was enormous; indeed, so great was it that our uniforms hung about us, and we all lost that reputable rotundity which so peculiarly characterises Englishmen.

We were presented at the coronation by Count Morny, the French Ambassador, a spick and span man of considerable *aplomb*, and who, by the way, is one of the greatest speculators in the world. He speculates in everything, and bought a lot of pictures to sell again and make a profit of. Next to Count Morny stood the representative of a country which deserves the sympathies of all civilized people, Sardinia—General Daborunda. Then came the ambassador of the smallest kingdom in Europe—Belgium—the Prince de Ligne, the very picture of swelling insignificance; so swelling, indeed, that he could not, for the life of him, look down from the contemplation of his own importance. Then there was that fine specimen of a man, Prince Esterhazy, the representative of Austria. Then the representative of Naples, of whom, in charity, I will say nothing. Then the Turkish representative, a clever Turk. Of course he was not admitted into the church. At the same time, you could not look at him without feeling that he was the representative of an effete and worn-out nation. It was impossible for Turkey to long resist the aggression of Russia without assistance. Then came the Papal representative, and, finally, that of this country. Lord Granville, than whom no one could more thoroughly represent a true Englishman. He was the representative of the most powerful nation in the world, yet plainly dressed. When I saw him standing amid the decorated group around him I was reminded of the lines of Burns—

A king can make a belted knight,
A duke, a lord, and a' the
But an honest man's above his might—
A man's a man, for a' that.

(Loud cheers.) Then, casting the eye across the cathedral, you saw the distinguished generals of the Russian army—Tottlebon, Gortschakoff, and others—and, just beside the Emperor, Count Orloff. I believe he was in the palace when Paul was assassinated, and has been the favorite of three great emperors. He possesses quality of heart and hospitality for which I am much indebted. As the Empress entered she fell flat on the floor, I supposed by accident. It was, however, to kiss some sacred stone or other; and then she came in with her hair dishvelled, looking like Norma in the opera. The ceremony then took place, and the Emperor and Empress were duly crowned. At this moment when the Emperor placed his crown on his head the imperial ermine fell to his feet, while that of the Empress fell from her head, and was broken into pieces.—These accidents in Rome would have been deemed ill omens. In the evening their Majesties went out to see the illuminations, which lasted three days, and were most magnificent, so much so as to make one wonder where the Russians got their supply of candles. Then there was a review of 140,000 men, where I figured in the full uniform of a captain of the Burton Yeomanry, who would be well pleased to see their commander in the imperial *cortège*. The next grand spectacle was an enormous dinner.—There is an account of an enormous feast somewhere in the Bible, which I looked for and couldn't find, but which must have been very like the one I beheld at Moscow. Unfortunately the officer who had the management of the feast thought the people would not behave themselves without a rehearsal, the result of which was that it was all demolished prematurely. Of course, he was tried by a drum head court martial, and, if he did not lose his head, was, at all events, disgraced. He went on to say, looking back to history, and contemplating the present position of the Russians, they could not but feel that they were a brave people, who, under a better government and more liberal institutions, might become a mighty and flourishing nation. "What I wish to impress upon you is," said Sir Robert, "that you should not throw away your money to improve the internal condition of any country, which will turn the benefits you confer to their own advantage.

I know not whether I have afforded some little entertainment, but if I have, I am well pleased, and shall be glad to devote my little abilities at any time to your service. I would close my observations with this sentiment, which cannot fail to be that of every one who hears me—great as Russia is, when I contemplate the power of my own country, I would ten thousand times sooner repose in the lap of Britannia, the humblest citizen in the land, than own the allegiance or bow the knee to the power that aways the sceptre in Russia.”

The hon. Baronet resumed his seat amid vehement cheering.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB'Y 7, 1857.

NEW BRUNSWICK D. C. S.

We find by the *St. John Church Witness*, that a very satisfactory General Meeting has been held of the Diocesan Church Society of New Brunswick. The Lord Bishop was present and superintended the proceedings. The Society is flourishing, and doing much service to the Church, building up the waste places of the Sister Province in our most holy faith, cultivating a feeling of brotherhood among her members, and imparting spiritual life and consolation to every quarter where her ministrations are available through its agency. How much better is all this—how much more indicative of the Christian life and of Christian conduct, than the efforts that are too often made to sow the seeds of division, and to range the one half of her members against the other half, in that spirit of opposition, which is a violation of the right of private judgment, binds freedom of opinion within her pale, and is as uncharitable and forbidding as it is contrary to the genius of Christianity.

The Province of New Brunswick, in all its interests, has always set itself up as a rival of Nova Scotia. The feeling is not participated in by this Province. We are always happy to hear of the prosperity of our neighbours, and glad to be able out of the abundance of our agricultural wealth to supply the physical necessities of our brethren across the Bay, and to do them good in a variety of ways. In some ephemeral productions of the soil we allow that New Brunswick far surpasses any thing that Nova Scotia can claim of natural wealth; but it gives us no manner of uneasiness, and we can rejoice at her prosperity without the least tinge of envy at its causes. There is one kind of rivalry, however, in which we are not disposed to allow her to excel, altho' we perceive that with a laudable desire to keep pace with our progress she has started as a competitor in the race. Her Diocesan Church Society income, does not yet by comparison equal that of Nova Scotia. We think that considering all things they ought to be well pleased with the large amount of their general fund—but they are not, while it comes short of that raised for the whole of the objects of the Nova Scotia Diocesan Church Society. It is just here where their shoes pinch. We trust they never will be able to come up to our mark in this respect. We owe it to ourselves, with the acknowledged advantages we possess, that in this effort they shall be always in the back ground. Let us put the Churchmen of New Brunswick upon their mettle. They think of doubling their subscriptions for the next year, and that thus they will achieve their victory. Let us double ours also. Let it be known in all our Parishes, that New Brunswick acknowledges that in the weight of our contributions for the support of the destitute portions of our country—we excel them,—but that they are going to try if they cannot for the future surpass our efforts. Now, no one in Nova Scotia thinks he gives too much towards the Church—hitherto he has given nothing or next to nothing—all that he now gives is but a drop in the bucket compared to what might be usefully employed to fertilize and irrigate the garden of the Lord; and this is as true of the Sister Diocese as of our own. We cannot afford to lose one laurel in this contest—it is a generous rivalry, doubtless, and if the New Brunswickers carry away the palm, we shall feel no sorrow at our defeat, and shall be filled with admiration of their prowess,—but, in such a contest, we shall hope in the meantime that defeat is impossible. The proceedings of their Diocesan Church Society is a provocative to good works. We are told that St. John subscribes more towards their D. C. S., than Halifax towards theirs—shall this remain a fact upon their records?—That we have five or six hundred *York shilling* subscribers, when they have only fifty—we are sure that these could double their subscriptions—and that all below that sum with us, can come up to the *York shilling*. Let

them beat us, if they can, but let it not be done without an effort on our part to prevent it—and for the rest—*pulman qui meruit ferat*.

We feel assured that the Churchmen of Nova Scotia will imbibe the spirit of our remarks, after reading the following extracts from the speech of the Rev. Dr. Gray:—

“He would now turn to the Report itself, and in doing so, he congratulated the meeting, that the Report was in every respect calculated to cheer and encourage the members of the Society. It was stated that since the formation of the Society, no less than £14,000 had been expended by it for missionary purposes in this Province. When it was considered that this was but a young Society, formed under peculiar circumstances, and having had many difficulties to contend with, they might well congratulate themselves on this statement. It was stated also that the income of the Society for the present year was £1270; which was about £60 or £70 more than in any preceding year. There was another circumstance in the Report worthy of remark, which was that the Society felt itself authorized, for the first time, to give a pledge for the payment of the entire salary of a new missionary; a pledge which they hoped they would be able to follow up on a larger scale in future years. The reports from the various local committees and missionaries were also highly encouraging; and in every instance, without an exception, gave an account of an increased good feeling and zeal among the members, and a greater determination to sustain and support the Society. There was also encouragement for the future. The Report told us also what we are expected to do in the future. A crisis had arrived, when the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had begun to withdraw its assistance from us, and they were about to do so much more extensively; and consequently the support of the Missionaries must in a short time wholly devolve on ourselves. It was therefore evident that this Society must rise to the emergency, and make far greater efforts in futuro than it had ever made.—And why not? Why should it not take upon itself, in every instance to sustain its missionaries and to provide for all its wants? He (Dr. G.) was more than convinced, that this Society could rise to the emergency and meet all its requirements and necessities. The Report of the Church Society in Nova Scotia showed, that in 1855 the income of that Society was upwards of £2100, or about £800 more than that of this Province. Now this did not prove that there was more zeal in Nova Scotia than in New Brunswick. He did not see, by that Report, that the amounts given to the Society by residents in Halifax were greater than, or even as great as those in Saint John; but in the country parts of Nova Scotia the subscribers were more numerous and more wealthy than in New Brunswick; the population was larger and more able to give than with us. Then again, there was a much larger number of *York shilling* subscribers than in this Province; where we have fifty of this class, they have five or six hundred. But why should we not, after all, in New Brunswick do as much as they do in Nova Scotia in this respect? Why should not every Clergyman and every Layman here present, go home and use his influence, to ensure that the contributions next year shall be just double those of this year? If all would do so, if every other Clergyman now here would use his best exertions in his mission or parish in this respect, he (Dr. G.) would use his best efforts in Trinity Parish and St. John, to secure this desirable result. They had hitherto been mainly supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. That Society had extended a great boon and blessing to these Colonies; but they had also set a great and noble example to us. Why did those men, living in comfort and luxury in England and on whom we had no particular claims, look across the Atlantic and take into consideration the spiritual wants of their fellow subjects in British North America? Why, because they felt that privilege and responsibility were correlative terms; and that the very fact, that their own ancestors had provided privileges and spiritual blessings for them, made it imperative on them to do the same for us, and to follow the example of those who had gone before them. And we ought, also, therefore to follow their example in the same way; we must now rise to the emergency, and take care that our successors shall enjoy the same privileges, the same blessings and advantages that we ourselves have so long enjoyed. In concluding the Report, our worthy secretary says, that, fifty or sixty years ago, our forefathers found this province a desolate wilderness, a place of poverty and privation; but that since then, Divine Providence has poured down great wealth and prosperity upon its inhabitants; and he asks, why has this been so? He (Dr. G.) would answer the question. If our ancestors found but a barren wilderness and poverty and privation, and their successors have since prospered and been blessed with abundance, the answer to that question was, that it is in order that with the results of that prosperity they might make the wilderness to rejoice and be glad, and the solitary places to blossom as the rose; and there was only one means of doing this, which was by extending through the length and breadth of the wilderness the glorious Gospel of the blessed God.”

The concluding part of the proceedings at the Annual Meeting, which we have copied, pays a grateful tribute to the memory of the late S. Scovil, Esq. Our readers may recollect the obituary of this lamented gentleman, published in the *Church Times* a few months since. He is said to have

originated the idea of the D. U. S. and to have carried it out. In life he was its constant friend, in death its generous benefactor. Such instances are unfortunately too rare in our generation. May the Almighty stir up the hearts of the faithful among us to an imitation of his deeds of benevolence, like them they will yield a sweet perfume, when the splendid marble monument shall have crumbled to dust—and their remembrance will never perish—“the memory of the just is blessed.”

“Mr. S. R. Thomson, moved the fourth Resolution.

Whereas, the late Samuel Scovil, Esq., of Cambridge, in the county of Queen's in this Province, did by his last will and testament devise certain property situate on the North Market Wharf, in the City of Saint John, in such manner that after the death of his wife, the yearly rents and profits thereof should be applied to this Society, until the mission in Cambridge should be vacated by the present incumbent, when £100 per annum should be applied for the support of that Mission and £5 per annum towards keeping the Church there, in proper repair; Therefore Resolved, That this Society thankfully accepts the trust thus reposed in it, and at the same time deeply laments the loss of one of its most constant and liberal benefactors.

“He observed that it was a Resolution which he was satisfied would meet with the cordial approbation of His Lordship and of every member of the Society now present. He could not fancy that there would be one single dissentient voice. He believed it was now nearly a quarter of a century since this Society was first founded; that among its founders the late Mr. Scovil, of Cambridge in Queen's County, was one; and that he had ever been one of its firmest friends and supporters to the very end of his life. He (Mr. T.) believed, that Mr. Scovil took an active interest in the formation of the Society; and that this Society was the first of its kind ever established in the British Colonies. It was a matter of encouragement and a matter of pride, that the example we had thus set in this Province had been followed in almost every Colony in the vast empire of Great Britain; an empire over which, as had often been observed, the sun never sets. It was a stimulus for us all to act freely and firmly in the discharge of duty: because no one knows how much his conscientious discharge of duty may act on and influence others to follow his example. If we in New Brunswick, from our feeble efforts could raise up such a Society as this, which is calculated to become the main support of our Church, and thus set such example to other Colonies, how can we expect that our individual efforts will fail of meeting their due reward, or that their example will ever be lost or prove fruitless. He (Mr. T.) did not now recall to mind all the many instances of the late Mr. Scovil's gifts to this Society during his lifetime, which were finally crowned by the whole bequest in his will. He would not enter into a discussion of the comparative merits of giving and bequeathing; but he certainly had a great respect for the man who does not forget when the time of death arrives, to leave a portion of his worldly substance for the spiritual benefit of those who survive him; and at this crisis, when a large portion of our funds was about to be withdrawn from us, he felt that this noble gift from the late Mr. Scovil was indeed a gift from the Almighty, specially designed to assist us in meeting the present emergency. He believed that the Almighty never places his Church in a position that it cannot be supported and maintained. While in former years we were supported by the parent Society, and latterly by means of our own Society, we had been in some degree trying to support ourselves, the time had now come when we must support ourselves. He believed that the Almighty would not withdraw His aid, but that as our necessities arose means would be provided to meet them. He believed that our Church would never be suffered to fall or to decay. Situated as we now are, it was important that this Society should have the support of every member of the Church. No matter what minor differences of opinion there might be among us, when they met together on the broad platform of the Church, there was one bond of union which would unite them all together. One means of stimulating the energies of others was, by pointing to the subscriptions of wealthy members of the Society, to their gifts and bequests, such as those of the late reverend Chief Justice and the late Mr. Scovil, and urging others as far as in them lies to follow their example. He (Mr. T.) thought that when a man had given so liberally during his life-time as Mr. Scovil had; and when the last moment arrived in view, when the portals of the grave were opening to receive him, when all earthly things were passing away and eternity was opening before his eyes; when at that solemn period we found him placing his hand to a will, and bequeathing a large amount of property to this Society for the spiritual benefit of his survivors and successors, it showed a confidence in the Society and its objects and operations, for which the members of the Society were well entitled to record their thanks and admiration. He would now therefore move the Resolution, and he trusted that it would pass unanimously.

Mr. F. A. Wiggins seconded the motion, and hoped that the noble example of the late Mr. Scovil during his life and at his death, might be followed by all the friends and supporters of the Society to the utmost of their ability.

“The Lord Bishop said he would simply remark, that the late Mr. Scovil had contributed most liberally during his life, not only to this Society, but to all other Church objects; but when he bequeathed this property to the Society, he did it in a manner which showed how mindful he was of his own personal responsibilities to the last moment of his life. He made this special bequest, setting apart a fund for the perpetual endowment of the mission in his own parish. This was the principle which was the foundation of the whole parochial system of the mother country. The church in that parish had been built mostly at his own expense, and now he had left a perpetual provision for its minister. He (the bishop) now called on the meeting to assent to this (not by acclamation, as it

would be almost an insult to the memory of the testator and to themselves, to make any question upon it.
The Resolution was thereupon immediately passed unanimously by acclamation."

The Lord Bishop intends to hold an Ordination in Halifax on the second Sunday in Lent. Candidates for Holy Orders, intending to present themselves for examination on this occasion, are requested to communicate their intention to the Venerable Archdeacon WILLIS immediately.

D. C. S.

| Received— | | | |
|-----------|---|----|-------|
| Jan'y 1. | Premium from Clerk, (W. & O.) | £2 | 0 0 |
| | Do. do. | 2 | 9 0 |
| | Now Dublin, £3 6 8, less £1 6s. 8d. for Rector's premium, (W. & O.) | 2 | 0 0 |
| 3. | Premium from Clerk do. do. | 2 | 4 8 |
| 7 | Do. do. do. do. | 3 | 1 6 |
| | Nowport £3 4, less £1 4 for Rector's premium, (W. & O.) | 2 | 0 0 |
| | Premium £2 8 5 Do. £3 12 1 | 6 | 0 6 |
| | Rev. J. Ambrose (from Colporteur) Do. Books sold by Colporteur | 0 | 8 9 |
| 8. | Rev. C. Shore, do. do. | 0 | 10 10 |
| 10. | Prem. £1 18 1, Do. £4 16 10 W. & O. | 6 | 14 11 |
| 13. | Do. (in part) £2 6 10, Do. £5 17 9 | 8 | 4 7 |
| 14. | Do. £4 0 10, Do. £2 11 4, do. | 6 | 12 2 |
| | Do. do. do. do. | 2 | 3 7 |
| 16. | Do. £3 5 5, Do. £3 9 7, do. | 6 | 15 0 |
| 17. | Rev. T. Ruddle (from Colporteur) | 0 | 15 5 |
| 24. | Premium do. | 4 | 8 5 |

EDWIN GILMAN, Jr.

FAIR FLOWERS ARE FADING in the garden of life around us, and drooping, our daughters fall by the roadside in the early dawn of existence; the Consumption takes them, one by one, and neglected symptoms warn us in vain. When the slight tickling in the throat, the dry hacking cough, diminishes, go and buy Mrs. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound; it cures all such symptoms and averts the dreaded disease which claims its victims through their own neglect.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.
"Men, brethren, kindreds, people, tongues and nations, count up your mercies and your misgivings." This can always be done with benefit after using Duro's Snuif.

Persons who have heard so much of the merits of the Mountain Indian Lintment, and who have never had the resolution to use it in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and their kindred pains, are very respectfully solicited to give it one fair trial on the first attack of these complaints, and our word for it, such persons will feel ashamed of their former scepticism.

Agents in Halifax—G. E. MORTON & CO.
Bitter things, though seldom relished by those who seek only the sweets of existence, are nevertheless fraught with results the most wholesome. Thus it is that Abbott's Bitters, by removing all derangements of the digestive functions; costiveness, flatulency, and loss of appetite, impart renewed energy to the human frame, and demonstrate the fact that the best way to enjoy life's sweets is by contrast and the use of bitters—the Bitters of old Dr. Abbott.

Agents in Halifax—G. E. MORTON & CO.
WHAT Parent is there who has not found the greatest difficulty in forcing nauseous medicines for worms down a suffering child's throat? Happily such a disagreeable task is now needless, as

BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE is at once a certain and easily taken remedy. The most tender infant will swallow it, and in all cases it is safe and easy in its operation.

Agents in Halifax—G. E. MORTON & CO.
Hollway's Ointment and Pills the best remedies for the cure of Female Complaints.—The extraordinary effect that these Pills have upon all complaints peculiarly incidental to females, would appear incredible, if it were not confirmed daily by the wonderful cures they effect in Canada. It is an unquestionable fact, that there is not any remedy to equal them throughout the World, for exterminating suffering from the softer sex, than these admirable Pills, particularly for young girls entering into womanhood, therefore all are requested to give them a trial, which will insure their recommendation.

Married,

At St. George's Church, on 27th ult., by the Rev. R. F. Unkacke, Capt. G. L. BOYLE, of Liverpool, N. S., to MARY ANNE, eldest daughter of the late Michael King, of this city.

At Bridgetown, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. T. M. Campbell, A. M., the Rev. HENRY HARRIS HAMILTON, A. B., of King's College, Windsor, Missionary officiating at Truro, to ROSINA WOLFF, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Calneck, of the former place.

On the 29th ult., at St. John's Church, Wolfville, by the Rev. Mr. STORRS, HARRIS OTIS McLATCHER, Esq., M. D., to JULIA, daughter of the late Charles Brown, Esq., of Lower Horton.

At Jeddore, in St. James' Church, by Rev. R. Jamison, on the 1st Feb., Mr. JACOB FALKNER, to MARIA, second daughter of Mr. David Mitchell, all of Jeddore.

At Noddy Quoddy, Eastern Shore, on the 22nd inst., by Rev. Jas. Breckin, LEONARD HARTLING, to ELIZABETH KAGAN.

Also, on the 23rd., by the same, ALEXANDER CONNORS, to ANN LAWLER, both of Sheet Harbor.

Died,

On Monday evening, Mrs. TIRZAH CROW, aged 73 years. On Sunday, 1st inst., ALBERT CROSCOMBE, son of Mr. John Starr, aged 5 months.

At the 12 Mile House, Backville, on Thursday morning, 2th inst. after a severe illness, endured with much patience and resignation to the will of God, Mr. WM TURNBULL, of New Glasgow, Railway Contractor, aged 47 years.
At Newport, 26th ult. in the 22nd year of his age, EDWARD, eldest son of the late Felix Cochran, Esq.
At Newport, Jan. 20, THOMAS MORAN, aged 70 years, a native of London, leaving a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss. His end was peace.—London papers please copy.
At Digby, on Tuesday morning, 27th inst., CHAS. HARRIS GRAY, aged 9 years, youngest son of the Rev. Archibald Gray, Rector of that Parish.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.
Monday, Feb. 2.—Schr. Villager, Port au Basque, 3 days.
Tuesday, Feb. 3.—Irish Arab, Crowell, Cienfuegos, 23 days; Express, Prith, Kingston Jan. 28 days; Humming Bird, Hopkins, Trinidad, 23 days; schr Liverpool Packet, Fortune Bay, 4 days.
Wednesday, Feb. 4.—Bright Mary, Thomas, Cienfuegos, 22 days; schr Brilliant, Seaboyer, Kingston, Jan. 23 days; Royal, Dunlop, Liverpool.
Thursday, Feb. 5.—Schr Bluenoso, Locke, Fortune Bay, Nowfld.

CLEARED.
Jan. 31.—Golconda, Ternot, Mobile, Oronoque, Gautier, St. Pierre, America, Small, Liverpool, G. B.
Feb. 4.—Fawn, Pugh, Jamaica.

DISASTERS.
GRAND MANAN, Jan 21.—On Monday morning last, the 19th, a ship of about 1,000 tons, called the Lord Ashburton, Captain Crerar, came on shore at northern head of this island in a violent snow storm from the North East, and in less than half an hour became a most complete wreck—the hull broken into a thousand pieces, and the sails torn into shreds strewn along the rocks. She had a crew of twenty-nine men, eight of whom were found alive, but, with the exception of one, were dreadfully frozen. The next day sixteen bodies were picked from amongst the pieces of wreck fearfully mangled. None of the officers were saved. She was said to be in ballast.

PRICES CURRENT.

SATURDAY, FEB'Y. 7.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Apples | None. |
| Beef, Fresh, per cwt. | 35s. a 45s. |
| Butter, fresh, per lb. | 1s. 1d a 1s. 2d. |
| Cheese, | 6½d. a 7½d. |
| Chickens, per pair | 2s. a 2½ 6d. |
| Calf Skins, per lb. | 6d. |
| Ducks, per pair | 3s. |
| Eggs, per dozen | 1s. 6d a 1s. 8d. |
| Geese, each | 2s. 6d a 2s. 9d. |
| Homespun, wool, per yd. | 2s. 6d. |
| Do. cotton & wool, | 1s. 9d. |
| Lamb, per lb. | 4d. a 4½d. |
| Oatmeal, per cwt. | 17s. |
| Potatoes, per bushel | 5s. |
| Pork, per lb. | 5½d. |
| Turkeys, " | 9d. |
| Yam, " | 2s. 6d. |
| Am. Spfl. Flour, per bbl. | 40s. a 41s. 6d. |
| Can. Spfl. " " | 38s. 9d a 41s. 3d. |
| State " " | 37s. 6d a 40s. |
| Rye Flour, " " | 22s. 6d a 25s. |
| Corment, " " | 21s. 6d a 22s. 6d. |
| Indian Corn, per bushel | 4s. 6d. |
| Sugar, bright P. R. per cwt. | 57s. 6d. |
| Molasses, per gal. | 2s. 5d. a 2s. 6d. |
| " clayed " | 2s. 3d. |
| Lumber—½ Inch Pine, | £4 2s. 6d. |
| " 1 Inch Pine, | 3 10s. |
| " Shipping Pine, | 50s. a 52s. 6d. |
| " Spruce, | 40s. a 45s. |
| " Hemlock, | 35s. a 37s. 6d. a 40s. |
| Wood, per cord | 21s. 6d. |
| Coal, Sydney, per chd. | 40s. |

NOTICE.

A CHARITY SERMON will be preached in St. George's Church on Sunday morning next, by Rev. Thomas Cross, Curate of the Parish, after which a collection will be taken in aid of the District Visiting Society for the relief of the Poor.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY OFFICE.

Halifax, 2nd Feb'y, 1857.

NOTICE.

NO Horses, Carriages, or other freight received within ten minutes before starting of the Trains.
Passengers not providing themselves with tickets before entering the Cars will be required to pay 7½d. extra.

JOSEPH HOWE, Chairman.

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!

JUST RECEIVED from NEW YORK, a large Assortment of Cheap PAPER HANGINGS, well adapted for Parlours, Bed Rooms and Kitchens, and an excellent Article to keep out the Cold and Draughts, during the inclement Winter Season. Call and see them at No. 21 Granville Street, at

WM. GOSSIP'S

Book and Stationery Store
ALWAYS ON HAND—Superior Satin Paper, newest styles, and Bordering to match, of a variety of Patterns in Gold, Floss, and Plain.

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

Nov. 1 WM. GOSSIP.

ALMANACKS FOR 1857!

CUNNABELL'S AND BELCHER'S ALMANACKS for 1857 on hand, and can be supplied Wholesale and Retail at Lowest rates
Dec. 18.

WM. GOSSIP.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

Rev. D. W. PICKETT, Principal.
Prof. STIEFFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages.

TERMS—Boarders, £35 per annum; Day Scholars, £3 per annum.

Modern Languages, 15s. per Qr.—No 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 Encenia 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.
13th Jy. law 3mlaf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has Received and offers for Sale, WEALE'S SERIES OF SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS.

ON HAND. ARTS AND SCIENCE. RUDIMENTARY.

- Perspective, for use of Beginners, with 81 Engravings on copper and wood.
- Art of Playing the Piano Forte;
- Architecture for use of Beginners, with illustrations;
- On the History, Construction and Illumination of Light Houses—with illustrations;
- Treatise on Geology, with illustrations;
- on Galvanism;
- on Clock and Watch Making, with a Chapter on Church Clocks, with illustrations;
- on Music do.
- on Ships' Anchors do.
- on Ship Building and Naval Architecture in general, do.
- on Magnetism, do.
- on Mast Making & Rigging of Ships, do.
- on Art of Painting on Glass;
- on Gas Works and the practice of manufacturing and distributing Coal Gas;
- on Recent and Fossil Shells, Part I. II. and Supplement, with numerous engravings;
- Elementary Treatise on Descriptive Geometry, with a Theory of Shadows and Perspective;
- Plain and Spherical Trigonometry;
- Rudimentary Algebra for self instruction;
- Examples of the Integral Calculus;
- Treatise on do.
- Elements of the Differential Calculus;
- Examples and Solutions of the Differential Calculus;
- Equational Arithmetic, applied to questions of Interest, Annuities, Life Assurance and General Commerce, with various tables;

CLASSICAL—Ancient and Modern.

- Dictionary of the Hebrew and English and Hebrew and Hebrew Languages, embracing all the Biblical and Rabbinical Words, together with a compendious Hebrew Grammar—three parts.
- Lexicon of the Greek and English Languages. Parts 1 and 2;
- Lexicon of the English and French Languages
- Grammar of the Greek Language, as at present taught in the Universities and Schools of the highest standing
- Latin English Dictionaries
- Grammar of the German Language
- German Reader
- Dictionary of the English, French, and German Languages.
- French English Dictionaries
- Grammar of the French Language
- Dizionario Italiano, Inglese, Francese
- Do Inglese, Francese, Italiano
- Grammar of the Italian Language
- Grammar of the Spanish Language
- Dictionary of the Spanish and English and English and Spanish Languages
- New and Comprehensive English Dictionary
- Grammar of the English Tongue
- Outlines of History of England
- Do of History of Greece
- Do of History of Rome

The above Books are not surpassed in their several Departments, by any works in the whole range of Literature, and are adapted to interest the Scholar, and to instruct and perfect the Man of Science and the Artisan in all the branches of their several Professions or callings. They are designed for general use, and are much cheaper for the valuable information they contain than any other published Treatises on Arts and Science, and Education.

WM GOSSIP,

Sold by No. 21 Granville Street.

A GREAT BARGAIN!

500 RICHLY WORKED MUSLIN SETTS, (collar and sleeves to match.)
2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. the Set!

Usual price, 7s. 6d. to 10s., just opened at LONDON HOUSE!

The above constitutes the greatest Bargain ever offered to the public, having been purchased under peculiar circumstances at a great sacrifice.

The subscribers solicit an early call from their patrons, as the low price must cause an immediate sale.
Dec. 5. E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO

SENR LOUIS G. CASSERES;

Professor of Music,
No. 53—BARRINGTON STREET,
OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S.

Sept. 27.

Poetry.

THE LITTLE WANDERER.

Come, view the little wanderer,
Whose lot it is to roam—
And now, thine own dear children
Within their happy home;
All warmly clothed and sheltered,
On choicest dainties fed,
While this poor little rover
Must daily beg for bread.

Call near thy dove-like darlings,
Thy little cherubs call:
Is this child, then, a beggar?
Or art thy children all?
To may call him vagrant, rebel,
Impostor, o'er and o'er,
You're treating harshly Jesus,
To drive him from your door.

Go, bend in costly temples;
Go, glad thanksgivings pour;
Thank God for all your blessings,
Your basket and your store.
Oh, He will never answer,
From out His holy Heaven,
Till first you show some mercy
For all His mercies given.

Call back the little wanderer,
And wipe away his tears,
Speak words of loving kindness,
And soothe his troubled fears.
Tell him of God and Heaven,
Of a happy world above;
Tell him that Jesus pities,
And gives to him His love.

That He is now preparing
Fair, blessed homes on high;
That, if he'll love and serve Him,
That, when he comes to die,
The angels bright will bear him
Up to His place of rest,
Where weary lambs entolded,
May sleep on Jesu's breast.

Fill up his little basket,
And many a blessing more:
Then, if ye must, go lead him
All gently to the door;
But oft, oh, oft bethink thee,
That, lonely on the world,
A little lamb is straying
Away from Jesu's fold.

Go quickly, call the shepherd,
Nor ever rest thee now,
Till he the cross of Jesus
Hath traced upon his brow.
Now fall before thy Father—
He, He shall hear thy prayer;
Thou hast shown the wanderer mercy—
God's mercy thou shalt share.

—S. Y. Churchman.

REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES,

LONDON HOUSE!

LADIES' Alpine Kid, best quality, in every size and color. 1s. 6d. per pair; three pairs for 4s. 3d.
Real Paris, 2s. 6d. per pair, with registered fastening.

The Alpine Gauntlet, 3s. 6d. per pair,
The Swedish (Winter) 5s.
The Empress Eugenie Gauntlet, lined, in all the new autumn and winter colors.

E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

Dec. 5.

RICH DELHI CASHMERE!
RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

250 DRESSES of this beautiful material, unequalled for durability, in rich and elegant patterns, opened at

LONDON HOUSE.

12s. 6d. per dress of 12 yards.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

With a Receipt for cooking a Curry—by an East Indian.

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Carries made with it are pronounced excellent and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.

Prepared and Sold by W.M. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c., from London. Halifax, N.S. Dec. 16.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BOBAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the GUMS,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Feb. 1855.

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 Caps Boxes to supply the above when used out, constantly on hand.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, &c. &c.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

BY the recent Fall Arrivals from GREAT BRITAIN, and by Arrivals from the United States, the Subscriber has received a General Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail at the lowest rates.

STATIONERY.

Blue Laid, Blue Wove and Cream Laid Foolscap, Pot, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Colored Papers, Tinted Papers, Sealing Wax, Waters, Ink, Stamps and Pencils, Account Books, Copy Books, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Sullivan's Geography; do. Grammar; do. Spelling super-added; Stewart's Geography, Moody's Latin Grammar, Westminster Greek and Latin Grammar, Stoddart's Greek and Latin Grammar and Delectus, Addey and Scott's Greek Lexicon, and all Books in general use in the various Colleges and Schools in the country.

W. & R. Chambers' Series of School Books, including Bookkeeping and ruled Books for do. Also their Series of Drawing Books, consisting of General Drawing Books Nos. 1 to 18, which will be sold separately; Architectural Series, Isometrical Series, Mechanical Series, all highly recommended.

W. & R. Chambers' Entertaining Miscellaneous Reading in Books of various kinds, adapted for young and old, comprising the Selections, including Select British Poetry, Tales of Road and Hall, Entertaining Biography, History and Adventure, &c. &c.

Also, W. & R. Chambers' Miscellany, Repository, Pocket Miscellany, Library for Young People, &c. &c.

An assortment of Elegant CHURCH SERVICES, all sizes, all bindings, and all Prices; BIBLES, Books of COMMON PRAYER, &c. &c.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S OIL COLORS in Collapsible Tubes—Moist WATER COLORS, in Collapsible Tubes—Loose Cakes Water Colors—Hing and Sable Brushes, for Oil Colors—Sables, large and small, from 10d. to 13s DRAWING PENCILS per Set of 6—Brockedon's Patent Pure Cumberland Lead, selected by Harding—Cold Crayons—Porte Crayons, Chalks &c. &c.

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ALSO.—All kinds of School Books used in the Province, Stationery, &c., PAPER HANGINGS, Wholesale and Retail in great variety.

WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

Oct. 11 1855.

IMMIGRANTS EXPECTED.
NOTICE.

THE Right Honourable the Secretary at War having notified the Lieutenant-Governor that Three Hundred and eighty able bodied men, recently discharged from Her Majesty's Service, chiefly Swiss and German, who, if retained in the Province would make valuable Settlers, will arrive shortly at Halifax.

Public Notice thereof is hereby given, by direction of His Excellency, that persons in want of Agricultural Settlers, Mechanics, or Laborers, may make early application for them at this Office.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
November 22, 1855.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER

—SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug store, Hollis Street. July 12

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtained at the Book and Stationery Store of WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

- Ollendorf's French Grammar, Yaluo.
- Do. do. do. Jewett.
- Key for each of the above.
- Noel & Chappal's French Grammar.
- Lavizac's French Grammar.
- Wannstrocht's French Grammar.
- Pinney's First Book in French.
- Do Fiva's Elementary French Reader.
- Do Fiva's Classic French Reader.
- Collot's Dramatic French Reader.
- Rowan's Modern French Reader.
- Adventures de Telemaque.
- Historie de Charles XII.
- Recueil Chrest.
- Bonmar's Perrin's Fables.
- Petit Recepteur.
- Chambaud's Fables.
- Spiel's & Bureau's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.
- Do. School Dictionary.
- Book of Common Prayer, in French.
- French Testaments. Dec. 13.

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

NORIE'S Epitome of Navigation; Bowditch'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; Bouk's Theological Dictionary; Crombie's Etymology; WEALE'S Cheap SERIES of Mechanical and Scientific Publications; Webster's Dictionary. Dec. 20.

WM. GOSSIP.

SACRED MUSIC.

ON hand, from recent Arrivals, a Supply of the "AMERICAN VOCALIST and ZEUNER'S ANCIENT LYRE." Also, "Boston Academy."

WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

Dec. 7, 1855

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

IT has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; and consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

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

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 84 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 5s. each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Jan. 25, 1855.

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

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Jan. 1, 1855.

TO COLLEGES, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

BLOOMFIELD'S Greek Testament, 2 vols.; Lidell & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon, Greenfield's Greek Testament, Goodwin's Course of Mathematics, Trollope's Homer's Iliad, Xenophon's Anabasis, Anthon's Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Horace, Sallust, Caesar, Latin and English Dictionary, French, German, and Italian GRAMMARS; Dictionaries and Reading Books.

Butler's Analogy, Whateley's Logic, Do. Rhetoric, Quackenbos' Course of Composition and Rhetoric, Maxwell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book.

WILLIAM GOSSIP,
No. 24 Granville street

Nov. 22, 1855.

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

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