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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 8. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1857. NO. 15.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	April 12	Exodus 13	John 6:26-27
M.	13	1st Pet. 2:21	17
T.	14	2nd Pet. 1:10	18
W.	15	2nd Sam. 7:12	19
T.	16	1st Cor. 15:1-8	20
F.	17	1st Cor. 15:1-8	21
S.	18	1st Cor. 15:1-8	22

* Proper Psalms--Morning 2, 57, 111--Evening 113, 111, 118. The Athanasian Creed to be read. 1 English ver. 21. 6 to ver. 15.

Poetry.

EASTER DAY.

SILENCE within the tomb!
Soft: not a breath.
Silence--and all is gloom,
The hush of death.

Cold are the limbs, and still,
Clay-cold the form,
Whose everlasting will
Could curb the storm.

Fixed is the gaze that shone
On Mary's head:
Hushed the soft voice, whose tone
Could raise the dead.

But in the dead of night,
When others slept,
There came another sight,
For angels kept

Watches and vigils there,
And when the day
Scented the morning air,
With waking ray,

Then the dark prison-house
Flushed into light:
Light such as overflows
L

Then the dark prison-house
Loosed one by one:
And, stirred by angel-hands,
Swift rolled the stone.

Then that pale form that died
When day was night,
Sprang forth revived,
The Lord of light.

Rejoice, ye angel choirs:
Sing it, oh heaven!
Shout, all ye starry fires,
For man forgiven.

Shout, oh ye sons of men
Fast bound in woe!
Shout, for the broken chain,
The vanquished foe.

Shout for the glorious strife:
Burst is the prison!
Death swallowed up in life!
Jesus is risen.

Oh! Thou, the Life, the Way,
Lord of the skies;
As Thou hast risen, we pray
Teach us to rise.

--Penny Post.

Religious Miscellany.

EASTER.

THE anniversary festival appointed in remembrance of the resurrection of our blessed Saviour from the state of death to which he had subjected himself as an atonement for the sins of men. It is stated by Venerable Bede, that this name was given to this festival at the time when Christianity was first introduced among our Saxon ancestors in this island. Those people, says Bede, worshipped an imaginary deity called *Eostre*, whose feast they celebrated every year at this season; the name remained when the worship was altered. Others conceive the name to be derived from an old Saxon word importing rising; Easter day thus signifying the day of resurrection. Easter Sunday is not strictly the anniversary day of our Saviour's resurrection, but is the day appointed by the Church to be kept in remembrance of that event. After great difference of opinions, it was decided in the Council of Nice that Easter day should be kept on the Sunday following the Jewish feast of the Passover, which Passover is kept on the 14th day, or full moon, of the Jewish

month *Nisan*. At the same time, to prevent all uncertainty in future, it was made a further rule of the church, that the full moon next to the vernal or spring equinox should be taken for the full moon in the month *Nisan*, and the 21st of March be accounted the vernal equinox. Easter Sunday, therefore, is always the Sunday following the full moon which falls on or next after the 21st of March. Easter is thus observed with reference to the feast of the Passover, on account of the typical quality of that day; the annual sacrifice required by the Jewish law being regarded as a type of the greater sacrifice of Christ for our redemption, and the deliverance of the Israelites out of Egypt as a type of our deliverance from sin and death by his merits.

This was the birth-day of our Saviour in his state of glory and exaltation, as his nativity was his birth-day to his state of humiliation. It was anciently called the "great day," and the "feast of feasts;" being by eminence "the day which the Lord hath made," (Ps. cxviii. 24.) for the Fathers unanimously expound that passage of this day, and therefore with them, as with us, that psalm was always part of the office of the day. For the antiquity of the observation of this day innumerable authors might be produced; but the matter is not at all controverted. -- *L'Esperance*

This is the highest of all feasts, saith Epiphanius; this day Christ opened to us the door of life, being the first-fruits of those that rose from the dead; whose resurrection was our life; for he rose again for our justification. (Rom. iv. 25.) -- *Ep. Sparrow*

In the primitive times the Christians of all churches on this day used this morning salutation, "Christ is risen;" to which those who were saluted answered, "Christ is risen indeed;" or else, thus, "and hath appeared unto Simon;" a custom which, it is both to withhold from us long the pleasure of expressing it; and therefore, as soon as the abolition is pronounced, and we are thereby rendered fit for rejoicing, she begins her office of praise with anthems proper to the day, encouraging her members to call upon one another "to keep the feast," for that Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us, and is also risen from the dead, and become the first-fruits of them that slept." -- *Wheatly*

The first lesson in the morning is the twelfth chapter of Exodus, in which is mentioned the institution of the Passover, proper for this day, the feast of the Passover: for, as St. Augustine observes, "we do in this feast not only call to mind the history of our Saviour's resurrection, but also celebrate the mystery of ours." That as Christ this day rose again from death to life, so by Christ and the virtue of his resurrection, shall we be made alive, and rise from death to life eternal. Christ's therefore our true Passover, whereof the other was a type; the lesson then is proper for the day. So is the first lesson for the evening, (Exod. xiv., for it is concerning the Israelites' deliverance out of Egypt, a type of our deliverance from hell this day by Christ's glorious resurrection. As that day Israel saw that great work, which the Lord did upon Egypt, (ver. 31.) so this day we see the great conquest over death and hell finished by Christ's triumphant resurrection from the dead. The second lessons are plain. The Gospel gives us the full evidence of Christ's resurrection; the Epistle tells us what use we should make of it, "If Christ be risen, seek those things which are above, &c." The collect prays for grace, to make the use of it which the collect directs.

Thus holy Church is careful to teach and instruct all her children in the matter of the fest, preaching Christ's resurrection to us, both in type and prophecy out of the old Testament, and in the history of it out of the New. And sheeth not only teach us to know what God hath done for us this day, but also she is careful that we make our duty God for this his marvellous goodness, commanding and praying for grace to do our duty prescribing for us excellent forms of adoring and blessing God for his mercy this day, such methods as (Holy Ghost hath set down, in which we may be sure to pray and praise God by the spirit. -- *Ep. Sparrow*. On this day there were formerly [in the first Book of

King Edward VI.] two communions, whereof we have retained the former Epistle and Gospel. -- *Ep. Cosin*.

THE PEACE OF THE WORLD AND THE PEACE OF GOD.

There are few of our readers who will not recollect the thrill of sympathy that ran through both this country and England at the fasts developed by Lord Ashley when he introduced his Ten Hour Bill into the House of Commons. Children and old people wearily ministering twelve or sixteen hours together to the appetite of some giant machine, which requires them to be standing at one of its hundred mouths, dropping in, from moment to moment, the raw material with which it is fed, or perhaps toiling on the ledges of some great treadmill as it not only revolves,--these scenes are brought vividly forward, not only by the statesman, but by the poet until the hearts of the young and thoughtless, as well as of the grave and mature, bounded forth in response to the cry:--

"For oh," say the children, "we are weary,
And we cannot run or leap,
If we care for any meadows, it was merely
To drop down in them and sleep.
For all the day we drag our burden, tiring,
Through the dark coal underground,
Or all night we drive the wheels of iron
In the factories, round and round."

There is, we cannot but think, another Ten Hour Bill needed to restrict overwork of another and of a very different character from that which the poets and philanthropists here denounced. Capital, with its remorseless and malign energy, was the giant that in the one case crushed the energies of the young and feeble whom it enslaved. There is another giant now among us, who makes almost as many captives as the first, and treats them at least as cruelly. If the former seized upon children, and

discipline almost the same. When the young limbs should be laid down to rest, the giddy whirl begins, and in heated rooms, almost until daybreak, in clothing which, though not the same in quality as those of the factory children, is not much greater in quantity, is the exhausting routine kept up until, when daylight comes, the frame is ready to sink. If the giant of the factory looks forward to constitutions rendered unfit for the sweet practical duties of life through the exhaustion he produces, the giant who rules over the other sphere can look forward to the same. If the one can see his handiwork in the languor of mind and exhaustion of body that follow his steps, so can the other. If the one finds that those whom he employs all their youth in turning round the spindle or picking up and then dropping a thread acquire so fixed a posture that, when they grow old, they cannot get rid of it, but still go on to the end of their days in the same minute round; the experience of the other is not far different.

Old men and women, we are told, who have been kept all their lives in the factories, have their whole system so crushed and dwarfed under the monotony of the iron system that bears down on them, that they sink soulless and almost nerveless into the grave, just the same way that the eagle which has been confined for years to a wire perch, loses its power of flight, and finds its once powerful talons contract to tiny and shrivelled claws. It is so with the giant of fashion, who, when he has employed his captives for a lifetime in his minute slavery of levities and feeblenesses, leaves them without soul enough to rise upwards to heaven, or heart enough to strike sideways to the grand charities of earth. What a slavery which thus consumes the youth in cruel toil, and palsies the old age in impotence!

There is a freedom in Him who made the world free, which leads its disciples to no such living graves. Listen to one who, amid all the sorrows and troubles of life, yet knew the bracing effect of this freedom on the soul here, as well as the glorious hope it opened hereafter:--

"I HAVE FOUGHT A GOOD FIGHT, I HAVE FINISHED MY COURSE, I HAVE KEPT THE FAITH; HENCEFORTH THERE IS LAID UP FOR ME A CROWN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS."

And then listen to almost the last words of one, himself still a young man, to whom was given genius.

rank, wealth, and all the gifts which fashion in its largest sense can bestow:

"My life is in the scar and yellow leaf, The fruits and flowers of love are gone: The worm, the canker and the grief Are mine alone. The fire that in my bosom burns Is low as eolus volcanic Isle, No torch is lighted at its blaze, A funeral pile."

So Byron spoke of the peace of the world, and so Paul spoke of the peace of God.

Provincial Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Mr. Fairbanks, as chairman of the joint committee of the Council and Assembly on Public Accounts, read in his place the report of the said committee.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT.

As this report is of considerable importance, we give a full abstract of it. The committee report that they have carefully examined the said accounts, and find them correct.

Excise Duties and Distilleries.—The revenue arising last year from excise duties, including distilleries, is £94,317 12s. 3d. sterling, as against £94,538 8s. 6d. sterling in 1855, showing a decrease of £220 16s. 8d. in those branches of the revenue. The greatest increase has taken place in brandy, wines, gin, and six ad valorem duties of two and a half per cent., and six ad valorem duties of one and a half per cent., the aggregate excess on these items amounting to £3,201 10s. 6d. sterling, while the principal decrease has been on molasses, sugar, leather, and ten per cent. ad valorem duties, amounting to £3,086 13s. 5d. While the revenue has been increasing in the capital, it has been decreasing in the outports. Halifax has paid into the Treasury, during the past year, £73,459 15s. 9d. sterling, being an increase of £1,933 0s. 2d. sterling over the previous year. The outports, on the other hand, show a decrease of £2,153 16s. 5d. sterling.

Light Duties.—The light duties collected during the past year amounted to £7,249 3s. currency. Those collected up to the end of the previous year amounted to £5,767 2s., together with £584 13s. 6d. currency, which have since the last report been paid in by the collector at Canso, as belonging to that year, which, being added to the former amount, makes £6,351 15s. 6d. for 1855. It will be seen, therefore, that there is an increase of £897 7s. 6d. currency during the year 1856. There is still due on the latter year from the collector at the Strait of Canso, £232 10s. 3d. A balance of considerable amount is still due from the collector at Canso, £22,384 9s. 3d., while that of 1855 was £22,384 9s. 3d., showing a decrease of £1,845 14s. 9d.

Amounts Due from Collectors.—There was due from the collectors of impost, excise, and light duties, up to the end of 1856, £5,843 16s. 7d., of which amount £4,597 8s. 10d. have since been paid, reducing therefore, the sum due to £766 7s. 7d. The report states that it is gratifying to observe that out of a revenue of £140,000 or thereabouts, only £750 remains unpaid.

Casual and Territorial Revenue.—The following are the proceeds from the casual and territorial revenue, which have been paid into the Treasury in 1856:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes From Com. of Crown Lands (£3,910 0 0), Secretary's Office (fees) (£897 12 6), Mining Association (£8,929 14 7).

Total, £13,738 7 0. The gross proceeds of the lands sold and applied for, £5,247 0 0.

The monies returned to applicants, and charges amount to £2,501 4 5.

Add to this the balance on hand, 31st Dec. 1855 £2,745 15 7.

Of which there has been paid into the Treasury £1,218 15 0.

Leaving in the hands of the Commissioner £3,964 10 7.

In this department there appears to be a falling off from the year 1855 to the amount of £4,037 3s. 6d.

Revenue for 1855 & 1856.—The whole revenue for 1855 and 1856 may be stated as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Description, For 1855, For 1856. Includes Impost and Excise, including licenses to Distilleries (£113,173 0 7 vs £117,897 0 3).

Total, £143,952 14 9 vs £138,659 13 0.

BOARD OF WORKS EXPENDITURE.—The board of Public Works during the past year disbursed £22,656 10s. 11d., which added to £5,084 6s. 7d. due them of the previous year's account, makes in all £28,460 17s. 6d., leaving a balance of £41 5s. 10d. due to the Board up to the 31st December last.

They have received from the Treasury during the year 1856, the amount of the balance due for the previous year, and

in addition £21,195 13s. 5d., and from other sources £1,419 11s. 6d. There are still due and remaining unpaid for several services connected with this department, £4,163 4s. 6d.

The committee state that last year they strongly recommended the most rigid economy in the Board of Works, and they call the attention of the House to the fact of £313 7s. 10d. being disbursed, on the occasion of the celebration of the laying of the corner-stone of the Lunatic Asylum on the 9th June last. The committee feel themselves called upon to recommend the most rigid economy in this department of the public service.

Table for St. Peter's Canal. Columns: Work, 1855, 1856, In all. Shows expenditure of £4,149 12 8 in 1855 and £1,618 16 10 in 1856, totaling £5,768 9 9.

The commissioners drew from the Receiver General in 1855, £1,450. There was in their hands on the 31st Decr., 1855, a balance of £448 7s. 9d., and their account of expenditure and receipts during the past year shows a balance in their hands of £279 10s. 5d., which balance stands to their credit in the Bank of Nova Scotia.

RAILWAY.—(As a statement of the progress and expenditures on this work has already been published, it is unnecessary to repeat them here. We, however, give a few items which did not appear in that statement.) The whole amount expended up to the end of 1856 was £466,752 8s. 5d. Of the sum paid to the commissioners by the Receiver General, which was £455,975 5s. 2d., there was—

Table showing received from Treasury Notes (£45,000 0 0), Savings Bank (£42,000 0 0), Gen. Revenue in 1855 (£13,000 0 0), Do. do. 1856 (£6,625 0 0), Sale of Debentures in England (£250,000 0 0), in Nova Scotia (£41,625 0 0), Bank of Nova Scotia (money borrowed) (£45,262 10 20), and From other sources (£11,842 14 4).

In all as above £455,975 5 4

GRANTS TO COLORED POPULATION.—The monies granted last year for the relief of the colored population have been drawn with the exception of the sums granted for Yarmouth and Shelburne. The sums drawn amount to £100. The committee observe that there are no vouchers for the expenditure, except from Halifax.

UNDRAWN MONIES EXCLUSIVE OF ROAD GRANTS.—The amount of these monies undrawn up to the end of 1856 was £20,339 5s. 2d.

UNDRAWN ROAD MONIES.—The committee report a sum of £2,217 0s. 6d. as the amount of undrawn road monies.

NOTES DESTROYED.—The sum of £6000 in torn and defaced province notes has been handed to the committee, who have destroyed them.

NEW ISSUE OF PROVINCE NOTES.—During the past year £15,000 have been added to the issue of Province notes, making the whole of the new issue £60,000. The old issue is £50,682; there are, therefore, about in all £119,682 of Province notes.

SAVINGS BANK.—A sum of £14,000 was borrowed last year from this bank, the whole provincial liability to the bank amounting now to £106,000.

PROVINCIAL DEBT.—The whole amount of the Provincial indebtedness, the committee state, may be shown in the following statement:—

Table showing Provincial Debt: Amount of Province Notes, old issue (£59,682 0 0), new issue (£60,000 0 0), Savings Bank (£106,000 0 0), Undrawn from Roads and Bridges (£2,217 0 10), Undrawn for other services (£20,339 5 3), Due Board of Works (£41 5 10). Total £248,279 11 10.

Balance in hands of the Commissioner, General, £22,384 9 3. Due from Coll'r of duties, 5,343 16 7. Due from Casual Revenue, 9,044 13 0.

Due from Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, 1,324 5 0. Due from Dalhousie College, 5,000 0 0. Due from Inland Navigation Company, 3,500 0 0. Advances to Railways from counties, 106,635 0 0.

Advances for Road services, 1,298 3 0. Total £154,540 7 10.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT.—The following is the account of this Institution for 1856:—

Table for Savings Bank Account: 1855 Dec. 31.—To Balance £364 14 1. 1856 Dec. 31.—Received from Depositors between 1st Jan. and 31st Dec. 47,170 6 0. Interest £92,000 at 4 per cent. 3,680 0 0. Interest £14,000 paid between 5th Feb. and 31st Decr. on broken period 231 11 6. Total £51,446 11 8.

1856 Cr. Dec. 31.—By Repayment of Depositors this year, £36,937 15 5.

Table for Interest paid thereon, Paid into the Treasury between 5th Feb. and this date, 14,000 0 0. Expenses of management, 14 19 0. Total £51,245 17 0.

Balance in hands of Cashier £200 15 8. PRUSSIAN PASSENGERS.—The Committee report that the claim on the Prussian Treasury of £749 5s. 11d., reported last year for allowance to Prussian Passengers, shipwrecked on Sable Island, has been refunded.

Table for Estimated Results: From collectors of excise at Halifax (£111,000 0 0), From collectors at outposts (28,000 0 0), From collectors of light duties (6,000 0 0), From casual revenue (10,000 0 0), From Distilleries (7,000 0 0). Total £162,000 0 0.

Table for Deduct undrawn monies for roads and bridges (£2,217 0 10), Ditto for other services (20,339 5 2), Interest due 31st Decr. (9,500 14 2), Balance due Brd. of Works (41 5 10). Total £32,098 6 0.

Table for Deduct ordinary and Legislative appropriations: Salaries of Lieut Governor and public officers (£15,170 0 0), Legislative expenses (10,000 0 0), Revenue department, Hlfx. (6,000 0 0), Salaries to outpost collectors and commissioners (3,500 0 0), General Education (17,000 0 0), Interest on funded debt (4,240 0 0), Interest to be provided for railway bonds (83,000 0 0), Support of light houses (8,000 0 0), Support of Sable Island (4,000 0 0).

Table for Miscellaneous: Asylum (£2,050 0 0), Transient Paupers (250 0 0), Immigration expenses (250 0 0), Halifax Dispensary £50, Ind. (350 0 0), Post communication (8,000 0 0), Packets and ferries (1,200 0 0), Road compensat on £1000, casualties (£1000) (2,000 0 0), Drawbacks, £3,500, river fisheries £450 (3,950 0 0), Miscellaneous (8,500 0 0). Total £125,760 0 0.

The committee state, in conclusion, that they are happy to perceive that after the new tariff goes into operation, and after making due allowance for the usual grants, and adding the sum required for the payment of the interest on the railway debentures for the present year, there will be a sum available for the road and bridge service of about £13,000.

The report is signed by Honbles. John E. Fairbanks (chairman), T. D. Archibald, and H. G. Pines, committee of the Legislative Council; and by John Fason, (chairman), Thomas Killam, Cornelius White, A. C. McDonald, and W. B. Webster, Esqrs., committee of the House of Assembly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBION MINES, April 4, 1857.

To the Editor of the Church Times, Halifax:— Dear Sir,—The insertion of the accompanying Address and Reply in the columns of your highly esteemed and widely circulated print, at your convenience, would very much oblige the parties named therein.

I am, dear sir, Yours very respectfully, JAMES SCOTT.

ADDRESS.

To the Rev. JOSEPH FORBETH, Rector of Christ Church Albion Mines:—

Rev. and Dear Sir,—We, the Churchwardens and Vestry of Christ Church, Albion Mines, beg respectfully to embrace the present opportunity of expressing to you our feelings on the change you are about to make in the removal of your Christian labors from this to another field: and, although that field is not far distant from the one you at present possess, the separation...

tion from those who now address you is not the less felt or regretted.

During the period of your able ministrations in this parish, the uniform kindness and urbanity of your manners have not, we rejoice to say, failed to produce in us corresponding feelings of gratitude and reverence. We, therefore, sincerely pray that the change you are on the eve of undertaking may prove to you one of greater emolument, also of more extended dimensions for the reception of those divine labors and precepts you are so capable of imparting.

We would also particularly desire on this occasion to convey through you to Mrs. Forsyth and your amiable family, our earnest wish for their temporal and spiritual welfare, and that, in the change of locality and residence now awaiting them, they may fully realize that comfort and happiness due to their virtues and domestic worth.

JAMES SCOTT;
JONATHAN HARTLEY, } Churchwardens.
WM. GRAHAM, and others of the Vestry.
Albion Mines, April 4, 1857.

REPLY.

TO THE CHURCHWARDENS AND VESTRY OF CHRIST CHURCH, ALBION MINES:—

My dear Brethren,—It is always painful to the Minister of Christ to have those ties severed that bind him to his people. And, although in a population continually changing as this is, there is not so much room for this feeling, yet I freely confess that I cannot divest myself of it in removing from among you to minister in another portion of the Lord's vineyard. Your kindness on the present occasion serves to make this feeling still stronger.

You mention my labors, which, while I rejoice that they have given satisfaction to you, are yet to myself a subject of humiliation before God, that they have not been more abundant and more zealous; yet such as they have been, my prayer and my hope are that they will not be without some fruit in the day of the Lord.

You kindly express a hope that the change I am about to make may be one of greater emolument. This will not be the case, but, on the contrary, of much less. The principal cause of my removal not being emolument, but the prospect of a greater opportunity of being useful, and in which I have been guided by the wish of our beloved Diocesan. In thus choosing a more laborious situation, my prayer is, that God may make that change conducive to the advancement of His kingdom.

Permit me to take the present opportunity of expressing my thankfulness for the kind manner in which the Agents of the General Mining Association have in general responded to my wishes and contributed to my comfort during my residence at the Mines; and more particularly to the respected Manager of the Mines, from whom, as well as from his amiable family, I have now upon my removal received much kindness and attention.

Mrs. Forsyth and my family thank you sincerely for the kind manner in which you make mention of them, and most cordially reciprocate your good wishes for their future happiness.

And now, my dear brethren, in bidding you farewell, I commit you to the Great Shepherd and Bishop of our souls, who, I trust will soon send you a pastor after His own heart. In the meantime, permit me to exhort you to more zeal, more union, and firm attachment to that branch of Christ's holy Church of which you are members, and last, though not least, full devotedness to His holy precepts. Then it will be found, in the great day of Account, that both I who have sown among you the Word of Life, and you who have reaped the benefits of it, will rejoice together.

I remain, my dear brethren,

Your affectionate friend in Christ,
J. FORSYTH.

Albion Mines, April 4, 1857.

NOTE ON AN INTERESTING MINERAL RECENTLY FOUND IN THE GYPSUM OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The following note contains the results of a chemical examination I have just made, in the laboratory of this College, of a mineral found a short time since in the Clifton Gypsum-quarry, lately the property of Judge Haliburton, now in the possession of J. Pellar, Esq., of this town. I make known these results, and at the same time offer a few remarks upon the interest which attaches to the mineral, as I imagine they may prove acceptable to the lovers of Natural History, and the promoters of its study. It is not impossible, moreover, that the mineral may be found to have some little commercial importance for reasons which I will presently mention.

The substance which I refer to was observed by the quarry-men along with another mineral, the Glauber-salt, both of which differ so distinctly from the plaster rock in which they occur, as at once to have attracted notice; but the Glauber-salt, from its "ice-like" appearance, was the one most remarked, and as it has the property of crumbling down by exposure to air, so as to be in the experienced eye to resemble the other, the first mineral was taken by the workmen for the second altered by exposure, and they were both called, indiscriminately "salts."

My attention was drawn to the Glauber-salt by Mr. VanBerkok, a gentleman studying here, and he kindly obtained me specimens, upon which I at once saw two minerals were present. I hastened to the spot, and procured sufficient of both for my purpose, and the workmen informed me that they had found "the salts in bowls," but let it go with the plaster, and also that they had before met with the same substance.

The Glauber-salt has indeed been recognised by Dr. Harding as agreeing perfectly with the Sulphate of Soda of commerce so called, but I believe he has never met with specimens of the natural product so beautiful as those obtained on this occasion, among which I saw crystals $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Upon examining, by its physical properties and chemical analysis, the other mineral, I found it to correspond closely in character and composition with one found in Peru, and, till the present time, only in that locality, and I feel warranted in pronouncing them essentially identical. The substance is called "Tiza" by the Peruvians, and I was familiar with its appearance from having seen it in the laboratory of Dr. Anderson in Glasgow, to whom it was sent for examination.—This acute chemist proved it to be a mineral of remarkable composition and singular interest, from the geological formation in which it occurs. It was originally examined by Dr. Hayes, of Boston, who overlooked an important ingredient, and subsequently by an European chemist, Ulex, who gave it the name of Nitro-Boro-Calcite, to indicate that it consisted of Borax and Borate of Lime, or a combination of Water, Soda, Lime, and Boracic Acid. My analysis led me to the same conclusion with regard to the Clifton mineral.

I refrain from giving numerical details, which I reserve for communication to the scientific journals of England and the United States, but may mention that I found all the constituents in the quantities characteristic of the above mineral, and of these Boracic Acid formed upwards of 40 parts in the hundred.

The points to which I confine myself as having an especial interest here, are these: first, the rarity of the mineral; it having hitherto been found only in Peru; and there in no large quantity; secondly, the novelty of the geological position in this Province; so far as is known the "Tiza" is met with only in the Nitrate of Soda beds in Peru; while with us it occurs in the solid body of a rock some 30 feet below the surface; thirdly, the nature of the substance, the Boracic Acid it contains having as yet been found abundantly only in Volcanic regions, a character belonging, it is believed, to the nitrate of soda beds of Peru: this fact suggests some speculations as to the origin of the gypsum here, into which the fear of being too prolix forbids me entering. There is, however, a fourth point to which I would allude, it is the practical value of such a mineral as I have described. Borax might very readily be obtained from it,—a salt employed to a considerable extent in some arts, and which would probably be more used but for its somewhat high price, the commercial supplies being mainly drawn from Tibet, where the source is by no means very plentiful.

If, now, the mineral, Nitro-Boro-Calcite, should prove abundant in the gypsum, and it is clear from the statements of the quarry-men that it has been met with before and thrown away as useless, it would be far more profitable than plaster, and I think the owners of plaster would do well to direct the attention of their workmen to its occurrence. It is easily recognised by its silky texture, in which it differs strikingly from the changed Glauber-salt and from common plaster. I have placed specimens in the mineralogical collections of King's College, for reference.

In conclusion, I would just advert to the obvious propriety of having, in Educational establishments, the means of recognising the various productions of Nature, which may form, as in this case, upon their being met with, very pertinent illustrations to students, and afford valuable additions to our somewhat imperfect knowledge of the natural history of the Province.

HENRY HOW.

King's Col. Windsor, March, 31st, 1857.

PROTEST OF THE DUTCH ROMISH BISHOPS AGAINST THE DOGMA OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Evangelical Christendom for the last month contains the translation of documents issued by the Archbishop of Utrecht and the Bishops of Haarlem and Davenport, embodying their solemn protest against the new dogma of the Romish Church. These prelates are the successors of the old Jansenists, whose spirit and learning they seem to inherit. They have sent a letter accompanied by the pamphlet entitled, *Herderlijk Onder-richt van den Aartsbisschop, van Utrecht, &c., over de Onbevleete Ontvangenisder H. Maagd Maria*, to the Pope himself. The Bishops boldly assert the right of testing doctrine by the Word of God. After a well reasoned and minute analysis and refutation of the grounds on which the abominable and impious dogma is said to rest, the mode of promulgation in solemn pomp at Rome is thus touched upon in the "Instructions":—

"The doctrine of the Immaculate Conception being thus entirely new, there need be no wonder that the mode of announcing it was also entirely new. Never formally were such utterances heard from a Pope's lips; formerly it was the congregated fathers, who, after previous deliberations, &c., judged and determined. But it was on this occasion no Church council, although, for the eye of the world, such a colouring was attempted to be given it. The Bishops were merely mute attestations to what was done solely by Pius IX., and with too good reason may the words of the prophet be applied to them; 'Blind watchmen! they are all ignorant, they are all dumb dogs; they cannot bark.'"
—Isa. lv. 11.

Oh! how did these teachers in Israel belie their character! and how was their character trampled on by the first in rank amongst them. An open contumely and spot of shame is thus thrown on the Episcopal character and office, those functionaries having nullified their very position and work as judges of the faith. When the successor of St. Peter gave utterance to the lie that the Immaculate Conception had been revealed by God, was there no Paul to withstand and gainsay him to the face? On the contrary, they winked in the lowest cajolery when one of the French Bishops looked his holiness in the face and said, "Holy father, thou hast not only decided the Immaculate Conception; thou hast decided thine own infallibility."

Under the fifth head of the "Pastoral Instruction," reference is made to Gregory the Great, Innocent III. and Innocent V., Clement VI., &c., to show that for fourteen centuries a doctrine was held in entire contradiction to that promulgated by Pius IX., and it is then said:—

"We leave it to every unprejudiced person to decide whether we have good grounds for the strictures we have made, and whether we have proved or not that the Apostolic Letter issued by Pius IX., on the 8th Dec., 1854, is simply a tissue (*zamenueffsel*) of untruths, wherein the name of Scripture and sacred tradition are shamefully misapplied, to exalt into a matter of faith a mere matter of feeling or subjective impression, not even based on the lowest grade of probability."

In conclusion we solemnly declare before the whole world that the maxim, *Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus*, reaches neither in teaching nor in acceptance to this dogma of the Immaculate Conception; and we say to all Catholics, "Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set." (Proverbs xxii. 29.) "But though we or an angel from God's heaven preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received let him be accursed." (Gal. i. 8.) "Remember how thou hast received and heard, and hold fast."

The letter to the Pope enclosing the "Pastoral Instruction," brands the dogma as "The new and false doctrine," of which, prior to the eleventh century, no trace was to be found either in the Eastern or Western Church. The Bishops justify their publication of the pamphlet "in the language of the country" in order that their people may "be better acquainted with what they should think of this new (also styled "fabulous doctrine," and conclude:—

"On account of a violation of the pledge of faith, and on account of the injustice committed towards Episcopacy, at the time the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin Mary, mother of our Saviour, was established, as though this were a Divine revelation, we retain the right of making an appeal when time and opportunity present, to a future General Council. May the Father of Light open the eyes of our heart, and work in us that which is well pleasing in his sight."

Selections.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE POWER OF WOMEN.

WHATEVER may be the other lessons of the Crimean campaign, we think that there is one which it has taught with abundant effect, and that is the superiority of women to men for that species of administration which involves the relief of physical misery and the discipline of those passions by which the hospital, as well as the prison and the workhouse, is desolated. In a late work on the Eastern Hospitals, a series of facts are brought together in this connection, which are of so much interest that we cannot refrain from making from them copious extracts.

First, as to the superiority of the volunteer over the paid nurse; in other words, the superiority of woman as an administrator to woman as a machine. Hear the very striking testimony of a lady, who herself high-born and wealthy, left her home and devoted herself, in all the single unobtrusiveness of womanly dignity, to the work of ministering to the sick at Scutari:—

"I believe that we were of use, not in the way that many people have a vague idea of at first, *i. e.*, that we were to be constantly going about with a pocket full of lint and plaster and a case of surgical instruments, perpetually dressing wounds, (and I confess I had a faint vision of the kind myself before I went to Smyrna,) but with seeing the doctor's orders carried out with discretion, in the spirit as well as the letter, that nothing was done out of time, overdone, or neglected, in the keeping systematic regularity, and above all, in exercising a marvellous moral influence over the soldiers. That nurses, people from their own class, should be sent out to attend them, seemed natural enough, but that ladies (real ladies, as they used to say) should really come to see if they were taken good care of, filled them with surprise; and (for we are all more or less influenced by these things) the more the external indications of our position were kept up, the more influence we had with them; not that they were by any means slow to detect the counterfeit from the reality, under any disguise; on the contrary, they were remarkably acute, and anything like a noisy or boisterous manner lost ground with them at once; but treating them quietly and kindly never failed to produce the most unhesitating and cheerful obedience."

Another thus writes:—

"Two days after my arrival, Miss Nightingale went for me to go with her round the hospital. We went round the whole of the second story, into many of them, and into one of the upper corridors. It seemed an endless walk, and it was one not easily forgotten. As we slowly passed along, the silence was profound. Very seldom did a moan or a cry from those multitudes of deeply suffering ones fall on our ears. A dim light burnt here and there.—Miss Nightingale carried her lantern, which she would set down before she bent over any of the patients. I much admired Miss Nightingale's manner to the men; it was so tender and kind. All the corridors were thickly lined with beds, laid on low trestles, raised a few inches from the ground. In the wards, a divan ran round the room, and on this were laid the straw beds, and the sufferers on them. The hospital was crowded to its fullest extent. The building, which has since been reckoned to hold with comfort seventeen hundred men, then held between three and four thousand. Miss Nightingale assigned me my work. It was half A. corridor, the whole of B., half C., the whole of I., (on the third story,) and all the wards leading out of these respective corridors. In each corridor—there were fifteen of these—except in No. 1, where there were only six. This work I was to share with another lady and one nurse. The number of patients under our charge was, as far as I could reckon, about fifteen hundred.—*Eastern Hospitals*, vol. I., p. 69.

Now let us see what is the work in which these women were engaged:—

"The routine of the hospital was often interrupted by the arrival of the sick, who came in numbers varying from fifty to one hundred. We seldom had more than a few hours' notice, and often not that.—Sometimes it was not till the steamer was alongside the quay that we knew they were coming. This arose from all the sick in the camp being sent to Scutari first, and the steamer coming back from thence to Koulali. When they arrived, there was a general commotion. The principal medical officers, the commandant, and most of the medical staff went down to the quay to receive them and see them carefully carried up. Orderlies ran hither and thither, wardmasters and nurses were in a bustle, getting beds prepared. The kitchen-staff were hard at work to get coppers full of hot water and fires lighted in readiness for the doctor's orders. Ladies and sisters

looking after the clean linen. A different scene it was when the poor sufferers came in and no beds were ready, and no clean linen and no nurses to attend and watch by them. A blessed change it was. Very touching incidents often occurred among the sick just come in. They were so astonished to find so many comforts ready, and so many hands to minister to them. The quantity of clean linen was a great wonderment. They said they had more in a week here than in the camp for months together.—It took a long time before the linen stores were arranged in a satisfactory manner; but we at length succeeded, and had now the pleasure of knowing that there was no want in sickness which was not supplied to the British soldier."

It was not long before the results of this new influence were visible. Abuses which had resisted the whole male administrative force of Great Britain began gradually to melt. What the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Palmerston failed to move with the whole ponderous machinery of the war office, yielded to the delicate touch of Miss Nightingale. We have just seen what the effect of this new influence was. Let us take a glimpse, for a moment, of the scene that existed before it arrived. We quote from the same writer:

"It seems impossible to describe the Scutari hospital at this time. As we passed the corridors, we asked ourselves if it was not a terrible dream. When we woke in the morning, our hearts sank down at the thought of the we must witness that day. At night we lay down wearied beyond expression, but not so much from physical fatigue, though that was great, as from sickness of heart from living amidst that mass of hopeless suffering. On all sides prevailed the utmost confusion. Whose fault it was, I cannot tell. Clear heads have tried to discover in vain. Probably the blame should have been shared by all the departments of the hospital."

"But," may cry one of the fastidious objectors of our own day, who forgetting the fact that it is the very delicacy of this influence that secures its power, confounds that delicacy with weakness, "are not women liable to be destroyed in such a conflict of coarse and frenzied elements? Are not the delicate feelings of women as sure to be lacerated, and her dignity crushed in such a tumult of passion and pain as would be the frame of a child who is tossed among the wheels of a saw-mill?"

Let us hear what one of Miss Nightingale's staff says to this:

"The next day, in going my rounds, the poor man called me to his bedside, and burst into tears, asking me if I could tell him where Miss — lived, as he wanted to ask her to come and speak to him. When she did so, he again burst into tears, and humbly apologized for his unintentional rudeness, saying, "It's not the extras I care for, ma'am, but having been thought to speak rudely to one of your kind ladies." She quite reassured him when she replied that the sergeant had been entirely mistaken, and that she had never for a moment thought such a thing. "Whether in the strain of overwork, or the steady fulfilment of arduous duty," adds the lady, "there was one bright ray over shed on it—one thing that made labor light and sweet—and this was the respect, the gratitude, and the affection of the men. No words can tell it rightly; for it was unbounded, and, so long as we stayed among them, it never changed."

These facts develop, we think, two truths: 1st. That, in the administration of the great recuperative elements of government, so far at least as concerns the distribution of charity and the relief of suffering, women possess capabilities which make their presence, not as agents, but as auxiliaries, essential to the due working of the social machine. 2d. That, for the humanizing, not only of homes in their narrow sense, but of those great public homes which are constituted by hospitals, asylums, and prisons, the presence of women is indispensable.

Of these truths it is not necessary to take proof from abroad. Much more potently than Miss Nightingale,—with as great refinement, but with an increase of homely efficiency which may be illustrated in the sturdy New Englandism of the name of the one as contrasted with the more graceful but less practical coloring that floats over that of the other,—has Dorothy Dix gone from city to city throughout the American land, calling forth, forth by the energy of her intellect and the sagacity of her character, no less than by the fascination of her will, asylums in which, in a majority of the States of the Union, the sick in mind, and now the feeble in body, find a home.—*Episcopal Recorder*.

At a series of lectures on Italy, delivered in Edinburgh recently by Miss Maria White, Professor Gregory presented and read a letter from Joseph Mazzini, the Italian patriot, dated London, March 2, 1857, in which the following sentences occur:—

"I want two things: moral help especially, for a not very distant future; and some material help, if possible, for the present. The latter is the complement and the proof of the moral feeling. Sympathy is not a very strong encouragement to a nation who, like ours, has been too often bitterly deceived and abandoned by friends who urged her applaudingly on the career; but when tested by some real sacrifice, it produces a real increase of energy within those to whom it is addressed; and I know that the courage and the perseverance of my Italian working men would be redoubled the day in which I could be enabled to tell them, 'You have thousands of friends in Great Britain, and there is the proof.' The opinion that Italy must exist—that one bond of brotherhood must unite all her sons—that a single national flag must float for them all from Rome, the city of the Capitol and the Vatican—is now, thanks to the long series of our martyrs, universal in my country. The opinion that there is no hope for the foundation of a nationality in diplomacy, in foreign governments, or in the Piedmontese monarchy (which latter may possibly follow, but cannot initiate the struggle)—that we must strike the first blow—that it is only by a mighty insurrectionary rising that we can reach the aim—is every day

gaining ground in Italy, and linking together, in a collective work, the majority of our patriots. It is clear that these two opinions will in a short while lead to an open, bold, national movement. . . . I now claim help from you, in the name of our long sufferings and of our constant struggle—in the name of the services rendered by Italy to the cause of European civilization—in the name of the oppressed nations to which our own liberty would be the stepping-stone—in the name of the most sacred of liberties the liberty of conscience, which can only be proclaimed for the whole of Europe by the overthrow of the Papacy at Rome—in the name of our own principle, which must be represented as well in your international life as it is in your internal development—in the name, allow me to say, of the sin you committed when in 1849 you allowed your Government to approve and sanction the re-establishment, by foreign troops, of Papal tyranny in Rome, thus crushing our liberty in the bud. The international policy pursued by your Government has long been false to the natural tendencies of the British nation. That policy will last as long as secrecy in international transactions is permitted; it will die only when new nations arising shall proclaim, as we certainly shall, publicity—that is a continuous intercourse between the rulers and the people—to be the law of freedom.

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

SIR JOHN BOWRING ON THE STATE OF CHINA.

We make the following extracts from a letter of Sir John Bowring, which has been published in the *Journal of the Statistical Society*:—

POPULATION OF CHINA.

There has been no official census taken since the time of Kia King, forty-three years ago. Much doubt has been thrown upon the accuracy of these returns which gave 362,447,183 as the total number of the inhabitants of China. I think our greater knowledge of the country increases the evidence in favor of the approximate correctness of the official document, and that we may with tolerable safety estimate the present population of the Chinese empire as between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 of human beings. The penal laws of China make provision for a general system of registration; and corporal punishment, generally amounting to 100 blows of the bamboo, are to be inflicted on those who neglect to make the proper returns. The machinery is confided to the elders of the district, and the census are required to be annually taken; but I have no reason to believe that the law is obeyed, or the neglect of it punished.

CHINESE REVERENCE OF AGE.

I have no means of obtaining any satisfactory tables to show the proportion which different ages bear to one another in China, or the average mortality at different periods of human life; yet to every decade of life the Chinese apply some special designation:—The age of ten is called 'the Opening Degree'; 20, 'Youth Expired'; 30, 'Strength and Marriage'; 40, 'Officially Apt'; 50, 'Error-knowing'; 60, 'Cyclo-closing'; 70, 'Rare Bird of Age'; 80, 'Rusty-visaged'; 90, 'Delayed'; 100, 'Age's extremity.' Among the Chinese the amount of reverence grows with the number of years. I made, some years ago, the acquaintance of a Buddhist priest living in the convent of Tien Tung, near Ningpo, who was more than a century old, and whom people in rank were in the habit of visiting, in order to show their respect and to obtain his autograph. He had the civility to give me a

fair specimen of his handwriting. There are not only many establishments for the reception of the aged, but the penal code provides severe punishments for those who refuse to relieve the poor in their declining years. Age may also be pleaded in extenuation of crime and in mitigation of punishment. Imperial decrees sometimes order presents to be given to all indigent old people in the empire. I am not aware of any detailed statistics giving the number of such recipients since a return published in the time of Kanghi (1567) Kienlung (1735) directed that all those claimants whose age extended sixty should receive five bushels of rice and a piece of linen; those above eighty, ten bushels of rice and two pieces of linen; those above ninety, thirty bushels of rice and two pieces of common silk; and those above one hundred, fifty bushels of rice and two pieces, one of fine and one of common silk. He ordered all the elders to be enumerated who were at the head of five generations, of whom there were 122, and, "in gratitude to heaven," summoned 8000 of the oldest men of the empire to receive Imperial presents, which consisted principally of embroidered purses, and badges bearing the character *shou*, meaning "longevity."

THE RIVER POPULATION.

The enormous river population of China, who live only in boats, who are born and educated, who marry, rear their families, and die—who, in a word, begin and end their existence on the water, and never leave or dream of any shelter other than the roof, and who seldom tread except on the deck or boards of their sampans—how to what an extent the land is crowded, and how inadequate it is to maintain the cumberers of the soil. In the city of Canton alone, it is estimated that 300,000 persons dwell upon the surface of the river; the boats, sometimes twenty or thirty deep, cover some miles, and have their wants supplied by ambulatory rascals, who vend their way through every accessible passage. Of this vast population, some dwell in decorated river boats used for every purpose of license and festivity, for theatres, for concerts, for feasts, for gambling, for lyceum, for solitary and social recreations; some craft are employed in conveying goods and passengers, and are in a state of constant activity; others are moored, and their owners are engaged as servants or labourers on shore. Indeed their pursuits are probably nearly as various as those of the land population. The immense variety of boats which are found in Chinese waters has never been adequately described. Some are of enormous size, and are used as magazines for salt or rice—others have all domestic accommodations, and are employed for the transfer of whole families, with all their domestic attendants and accommodations, from one place to another—some called *centipedes*, from their being supposed to have 100 rowers, convey with extraordinary rapidity the more valuable cargoes from the inner warehouses to the foreign shipping in the ports—all these, from the huge and cumbersome junks, which remind one of Noah's ark, and which represent the rude and coarse construction of the remotest ages, to the fragile pleasure boats upon which a solitary leper hangs upon the outskirts of society—boats of every form, and applied to every purpose—exhibit an incalculable amount of population, which may be called amphibious, if not aquatic.

GREAT MORTALITY AND DISREGARD OF HUMAN LIFE.

There is probably no part of the world in which the harvests of mortality are more sweeping and destructive than in China, producing voids which require no ordinary appliances to fill up. Multitudes perish absolutely from want of the means of existence—inundations destroy towns and villages and all their inhabitants; it would not be easy to calculate the loss of life by the typhoons or hurricanes which visit the coasts of China, in which boats and junks are sometimes sacrificed by hundreds and by thousands. The late civil wars in China must have led to the loss of millions of lives. The sacrifices of human beings by executions alone are frightful. At the moment at which I write, it is believed that from 400 to 500 victims fall daily by the hands of the headsmen in the province of Kwang-tung alone. Reverence for life there is none, as life exists in superfluous abundance. A dead body is an object of so little concern that it is sometimes not thought worth while to remove it from the spot where it putrifies on the surface of the earth. Often have I seen a corpse under the table of gamblers—often have I trod over a putrid body at the threshold of a door. In many parts of China there are towers of brick or stone where toothless—principally female—children are thrown by their parents into a hole made at the side of the wall. There are various opinions as

to the extent of infanticide in China, but that it is a common practice in many provinces admits of no doubt. I have seen ponds which are the habitual receptacles of female infants, whose bodies lie floating about on their surface. It is by no means unusual to carry persons in a state of exhaustion a little distance from the cities, to give them a pat of rice, and to leave them to perish of starvation when the little store is exhausted.

POLITENESS IN MARRIED LIFE.

"Will you?" asked a pleasant voice.
And the husband answered, "Yes, my dear; with pleasure."

It was quietly but heartily said, the tone, the manner, the look, were perfectly natural but very affectionate. We thought, how pleasant that courteous reply! how gratifying must it be to the wife! Many husbands of ten years' experience are ready enough with the courtesies of politeness to the young ladies of their acquaintance, while they speak with abruptness to the wife, and do many rude little things, without considering them worth an apology. The stranger whom they may have even but yesterday, is listened to with deference, and although the subject may not be of the pleasantest nature with a ready smile; while the wife, if she relate a domestic grievance, is snubbed, or listened to with ill-concealed impatience. Oh! how wrong this is—all wrong.

Does she urge some request—"oh, don't bother me!" cries her gracious lord and master. Does she ask for necessary funds for Susy's shoes and Tommy's hat—"seems to me you're always wanting money!" is the handsome retort. Is any little extra demanded by his masculine appetite—it is ordered, not requested. "Look here, I want you to do so and so; just see that it's done;" and off marches Mr. Boor, with a bow and a smile of gentlemanly polish, and friendly sweetness for every casual acquaintance he may chance to recognize.

When we meet such thoughtlessness and coarseness, our thoughts revert to the kind voice and gentle manner of the friend who said, "yes, my dear, with pleasure." "I beg your pardon," comes as readily to his lips, when by any little awkwardness he has disconcerted her, as it would in the presence of the most fashionable stickler for etiquette. This is because he is a thorough gentleman, who thinks his wife in all things entitled to precedence. He loves her best—why should he hesitate to show it, not in sickly, maudlin attentions, but in preferring her pleasure, and honouring her in public as well as private. He knows her worth—why should he hesitate to attest it? "And her husband he praised her," said Holy Writ; not by fulsome adulation, not by pushing her charms into notice, but by speaking as opportunity occurs, in a manly way, of her virtues. Though words may seem little things and slight attentions almost valueless, yet depend upon it they keep the flame bright, especially if they are natural. The children grow up in a better moral atmosphere, and learn to respect their parents, as they see them respecting each other. Many a boy takes advantage of a mother he loves, because he sees often the rudeness of his father. Insensibly he gathers to his bosom the same habits, and the thoughts and feelings they engender, and in his turn becomes the petty tyrant. Only his mother, why should he thank her! father never does. Thus the home becomes the seat of disorder and unhappiness, only for strangers are kind words expressed, and hypocrites go out from their hearthstone fully prepared to render justice, benevolence, and politeness to every and any one but those who have the justest claims.

Ah! give us the kind glance—the happy honest look—the smiling wife and courteous children of the friend who said so pleasantly, "Yes, my dear; with pleasure."

THE LOSSES IN THE CRIMEAN ARMY.—The general total of all the regiments or corps which originally landed in the East was 55,530; the total of non-commissioned officers and men who were added to these during the progress of the war was 27,371;—thus the total of British troops from first to last amounted to no less than 82,901. Of these, 18,927 were killed or died. Not less than 11,374 men were invalided or became non-effective up to September 1855. Put, then, those two numbers together—the 18,927 who actually died, and the 11,374 who were disabled—and we have the total loss of the British army—30,301—for a period of eighteen months, only 12 of which were passed in presence of the enemy. In round numbers, out of 80,000 men we lost 30,000 during the war.

If you forget God when you are young, God may forget you when you are old.

CATACOMBS OF MOUNT OLIVES.—A correspondent of the *New York Observer* who recently visited this interesting locality, gives a description which we copy. The discovery of tombs and catacombs in Syria and the Holy Land bids fair to throw additional light upon that country, similar to that already shed upon Egyptian and Assyrian history by discoveries made in those countries.

"On a fine bright day during the season of the year which in Jerusalem is the most favorable for exploring (viz., the winter or rainy season) I was invited, early in 1846, by a friend well acquainted with the environs, to visit the catacombs in the Mount of Olives. So few travellers mention them that my curiosity was excited, and accompanied by a party of young people, I started in search of these almost unknown caverns. We each were provided with twisted English papers, and our friend who acted as guide with a small ball of twine. The dignified beauty of the scenery, the abundance of associations which it supplied, and the glorious anticipation of its coming destiny, seemed to inspire some of us with emotions of deep and mysterious pleasure, while the freshness of the atmosphere, and the rich display of wild flowers imparted elasticity and gladness to the junior members of the party, who, some mounted and some on foot, hurried forward with a joyous laugh as they rivalled each other in the pursuit or possession of some new plant. When we had ascended the mount about half-way, our guide requested us to help him in his search for a hole in the ground, as such was the entrance to the mysterious caverns. While thus employed, he amused himself in exciting our alarm by saying that some time previously three Jews had entered the catacombs, and having been watched by a Mussulman their egress had been rendered impossible by his placing a large stone to occlude the daylight, so that only after many days was their horrible position discovered, when they were found dead not far from the entrance.

"This narrative, being true, produced a sudden change of feeling in the party. The younger ones turned pale, and declined the undertaking, preferring to remain with the armed native servant, who, as a guard, was to wait outside with the animals. Thus when the aperture was found, only our guide and two others ventured in. The aperture is a natural opening formed by the decay and falling in of a part of the roof, and is just large enough to easily admit one adventurer at a time, while the crumble wall formed a rude kind of staircase by which, clinging with hands and feet, we descended into the darkness below.

"Feeling ourselves on firm ground, we lit our tapers, and looked around; we were in a circular chamber, out of which there appeared at first no means of egress except by the roof again; but at our sight adapted itself to the obscurity, we observed that all around the floor of this chamber were low-arched passages, so low and so narrow as only just to admit us singly, as one after the other we crept through the one selected on hands and knees, holding our tapers as well as we could. Happily the passage was only a few feet long; and soon emerging thence, we stood upright in a long narrow winding corridor, the low ceiling of which we could mark with smoke of our tapers. Old dates and strange characters were there in great variety, but the only smoke-written autograph which I can now recall to mind was that of "John Clarke, 1794."

"On either wall of this corridor, on the floor, were low arched recesses, quite near together, which once had contained the dead, long since returned to dust. From this corridor branched others; we selected one, and from it again branched others, all apparently alike appropriated to the long forgotten dead. Thus on we went till our tapers failed, then remembering the sad stories told of the catacombs at Rome, we did not proceed; but silent and thoughtful, through the wilderness of sepulchres we retraced our steps to the round chamber.

"Here for a few moments we paused to think on the mysteries of this remarkable mountain. We had only explored one path, and that not to a great distance—where did the others lead?—all perhaps to similar scenes, and through groves of sleeping dust, awaiting that day when He shall appear again in like manner as He ascended from the said Mount Olivet, (Acts i 11, 12,) who shall cleave the mount asunder and reveal to its awakened inmates the dawn of the resurrection. Imagination attempts to picture these corridors suddenly filled to overflowing with mortals who have put on immortality. The mountain breaks with its burden, (Zech. xiv. 4,) groans and bursts asunder, while myriads rise to meet their Lord! But then by what age or people have these caverns been filled? The answer may produce a sad reverse to the solemn picture. Alas, that question cannot be satisfactorily answered, for most travellers have assigned them originally to the worship of Ashtaroth, in the days of Solomon, while they were probably afterwards used by repentant Israel, and converted into a burying place for their dead. Whatever may be their history, they furnish much profitable reflection, and much illustration of Scripture; and to my own mind, as I have hinted, they furnished a literal interpretation to the passage quoted above, standing as it does in connection with the events of the latter days."

God has written on the flowers that sweeten the air—on the breeze that rocks the flowers upon the stem—upon the rain drop that refreshes the sprig of moss that lifts its head in the desert—upon its deep chambers—upon every penitential sleep that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, no less than upon the mighty sun that warms and cheers millions of creatures which live in its light—upon all his works he has written: "None liveth for himself."

HUSBAND.—Theology of this world may not be generally known. The head of a family is called husband from a word that means, or ought to be, the band which unites the heart to the heart—on the bond of

union among the family. It is to be regretted that all husbands are not *house bands* in reality as well as in name.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

TO THE LEGISLATORS AND LAWYERS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

GENTLEMEN,

Will some one of you be good enough to inform me by what Imperial Law or Provincial Statute the Legislature of this Province was constituted a Court for the settlement of Disputed Titles. I have searched in vain to find it. The reason I make the enquiry is, because there is a certain Block of Land in this Town, on which the English Church has been standing for 104 years, which Land has passed from the Crown by Two Grants, each under the Great Seal of the Province; the First, in 1785 to 7 Trustees, their heirs and assigns, none of whom ever acted, and the last of whom died in 1814, without heir or assignment. The Second, in 1820, to the Rector and Churchwardens of St. John's Church, and to their respective successors in the said offices, who have all along acted, and who have held and still hold the said Land enclosed for 24 years, no adverse Trustees remonstrating. The first of these Grants is affirmed by two of the Lunenburg members and their legal adviser to be alone in force; and by a Bill now before the Country they are asking the Legislature to declare the old Grant valid; and thereby to vitiate the Church's Grant, good or bad, and its long possession, right or wrong. The Church Trustees and their Legal Advisers, on the other hand, hold the Grant to the Church, and its possession, as alone valid under our Laws. Some say, 20 years possession itself is nine points of the Law. I am no Lawyer, &c. I do not know. But, Gentlemen, as I am of the opinion that all things relating to *this* world as well the next should be done "decently and in order," your indicating, through the columns of the "Church Times" or the "Morning Journal," the Law or Statute authorizing the Legislature to take the side of one party in the case of a disputed Title, rather than impartially leaving both parties alike to the operation of the Courts of Law created by the Legislature itself, with Barrister licensed to discuss, and Judges solemnly appointed and paid to examine and decide, exactly such cases as this, will much oblige others, as well as the Trustees of

THE OLD CHURCH SQUARE.

Lunenburg, April, 1857.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1857.

EASTER.

We hope to be able to lay before our readers in our next paper, a particular account of the services of the Church of England in this city, during the Holy Week, which had not concluded when our paper went to press.

We do not know that we can better improve the occasion, than by making some extracts from an excellent work "Nelson's Fasts and Festivals of the Church" relative to the celebration of Easter Eve and Easter Sunday, in the primitive time, accompanying it with some reflections of the same author. In doing so we shall omit the Catechetical style, and present his observations in a connected form.

EASTER EVE.

The fast which the Church this day celebrates, is "The great vigil of our Saviour's resurrection, when He lay in the grave and descended into the state of the dead; when there was a real separation of His soul from His body, whereby He was properly and truly dead, which state of His lowest humiliation the primitive church always observed with rigorous fasting, even in that age when Saturday was otherwise kept as a festival, and, in respect to the Jewish converts, honoured with all the solemnities of religion, over all the Eastern Church, as well as in some parts of the Western."

"As the day was a strict fast, so the vigil continued at least till midnight, the congregation not being dismissed till that time; it being the tradition of the Church, that our Saviour rose a little after midnight. But in the East the vigil lasted till the cock-crowing, the time being spent, say the apostolical constitutions, in reading the law and the prophets, in expounding the holy Scriptures, and in baptizing the Catechumens."

EASTER SUNDAY.

The festival which the Church this day celebrates is

"The great festival of the anniversary commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection, which for its antiquity and excellency challenges the precedence of all other festivals." It is "as ancient as the very times of the Apostles, as is clear to those that are conversant in the affairs of the primitive Church. In those purer times the only dispute being not about about the thing, but the particular time when the festival was to be kept." "The Asiatic Churches kept their Easter upon the same day the Jews observed their Passover, viz. the fourteenth day of their first month, chiefly answering our March; and this they did upon what day of the week soever it fell. And from hence they were styled Quarto-Decimans; keeping Easter upon the fourteenth day after the appearance of the moon. The other Churches, especially those of the West that kept Easter upon the Lord's day following the Jewish Passover. These latter pleaded Apostolical tradition, the Asiatics, the practice of the Apostles themselves." This controversy was determined—"In the great Oecumenical Council of Nice, assembled by the Emperor Constantine; wherein it was ordained that Easter should be kept upon one and the same day throughout the world, not according to the custom of the Jews, but upon the Lord's Day; which decree was ratified and published by the imperial letters to all the Churches."

Christians are obliged to believe concerning the resurrection of Jesus Christ—"That the eternal Son of God, who was crucified and died for our sins, did not long continue in the state of death; but on the third day by His infinite power did revive and raise himself, by re-uniting the same soul to the same body which was buried, and so rose the same man."

The proof and testimony of the Resurrection are found in the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles, and the event is confirmed by the testimony of sufficient and credible witnesses, by men and women, disciples and followers of the Saviour, by the Soldiers who watched at the sepulchre, and by the evidence of the angels who rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulchre.

It was necessary that Christ should rise from the dead—"To show the debt He died for was discharged, and that His satisfaction was accepted. 'If Christ be not raised, ye are yet in your sins.' And moreover, to prove himself to be the Messiah, and to evidence the truth and divinity of His doctrine, He had appealed to it as a sign of His being a true prophet; and therefore, by the way of trial, which God prescribed the Jews, viz. the accomplishment of predictions, He had appeared to be a false prophet had He failed in it. So that "if Christ be not raised, your faith is vain." God having raised our Saviour from the dead, after He was condemned and put to death for calling himself the Son of God, is a demonstration that He really was the Son of God; and if He was the Son of God, the doctrine He taught was true and from God."

From the commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection, we may learn—"To establish ourselves in the belief of His holy religion, which receives the utmost confirmation by His resurrection. To quicken our repentance, since we are now assured that He hath made full satisfaction for our sins, and that by believing in Him we may obtain remission of them and the justification of our persons. To rise from the death of sin to the life of righteousness, that, being qualified with the graces of God's Holy Spirit, we may be meet to be accounted 'children of the resurrection.' To live under a lively sense of that happiness He hath completely purchased for us by rising from the dead. To set our affections upon things above; to breathe after that state of unspeakable and endless joy, that perfect freedom from sin and misery."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The closing Lecture for the Season was delivered by the Revd. Professor Tomkins, in Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 31st. March. The subject of the Lecture was—BISHOP BUTLER—and the character of the illustrious Prelate was treated in an able and interesting manner by the learned Professor. He first gave a general sketch of the life and times of the Bishop, the circumstances of his education as the son of a Presbyterian linen draper, his conscientious decision in becoming a member of the Church of England, and the progress of his subsequent promotion, interspersed with anecdotes of some of the most distinguished men of the age. He then proceeded to give an instructive analysis of the principal Writings of the Bishop, which he divided into three parts. 1. The Durham Charge. 2. Sermons at the Rolls. 3. Analogy of Religion. Under each of these three heads, the Professor delivered a clear and concise exposition of the Bishop's views and principles, which he ably

vindicated against all objections. He dwelt particularly on the Durham Charge, from which he quoted copious extracts, relating chiefly to the importance of external religion, and which, taken in connexion with the circumstance that the Bishop had erected a Cross in his private Chapel at Bristol, gave occasion to the suspicion of his inclination to Romanism.—From this suspicion the Lecturer satisfactorily defended the Bishop, and referring to other portions of the charge, entered into an explanation of the true principles of church architecture, in opposition to the popular opinion, that "a church consists of four walls, with a roof." He strongly maintained the propriety of erecting noble and costly edifices for the public worship of Almighty God, and dwelt emphatically on the duty of keeping them in constant repair, and of opening them for frequent services, whenever a congregation can be assembled, and fully showed the utter fallacy of the opinion that spiritual religion can be promoted by the neglect of all outward forms and ceremonies. He then proceeded to give a brief, but luminous view of the system of Ethical Philosophy held by Bp. Butler, with especial reference to his sermons on Human Nature. Passing on to the subject of the "Analogy" he expounded the general nature of the argument, and the particular aspects of Natural and Revealed Religion, as illustrated in that wonderful book, but as it would be impossible to convey any adequate idea of its contents to the minds of those who had never read it, he strongly recommended the study of this and the other original works of that great Divine, to the attention of his audience. He concluded with an excellent practical address to the young men of Halifax, exhorting them to improve the opportunities afforded to them by the Association—to cultivate their intellectual powers by a diligent course of study, to resist the temptations of the world, and to live with a constant view to a future life of eternity beyond the grave.

A Royal Gazette extra announces the appointment by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the advice of the Executive Council, of the Hon. James McNab, to be one of the Commissioners and Chairman of the Railway Board, in the place of the Hon. Joseph Howe resigned; and of Mr. Alpin Grant to be Queen's Printer in the place of William Annand, Esq., resigned.

We would recommend the attention of our scientific men to the notice of a mineral discovered by Professor How, of Kings College, Windsor, in the gypsum quarries of that vicinity.

ST. GEORGE'S CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the St. George's Charitable Society of Halifax, was held at the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening last—Henry Pryor, Esq., (the President) in the Chair—Edward Binney, Esq., (Vice-President) in the Vice Chair. Reports from the various Committees showed that the affairs of the Society were in a prosperous condition. Candidates proposed at the previous Quarterly meeting, were duly elected; and a number of others proposed for subsequent admission to Membership. There will be a procession to St. Paul's on St. George's Day, (23d inst.) where a sermon will be preached suitable to the occasion. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements for the further celebration of the day.

The following Gentlemen were chosen office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

President—First Ballot—Edward Binney, Esq., who, however declined to serve in any office during the present year. Second Ballot—Henry Pryor, Esq. Vice-President—Henry C. D. Twining, Esq. Asst. Vice-Presidents—Joseph B. Bennett and Wm. Gossip, Esqrs. Treasurer—Robert Woodill, Esq. Asst. do.—E. J. Lordly, Esq. Secretary—Jno. R. Willis, Esq. Asst. do.—W. A. S. Blewitt, Esq. Chaplains—The Ven. The Archdeacon, Rev. W. Bullock, Rev. R. H. Bullock. Physicians—Dr. Almon; Dr. B. Gilpin. Marshal—Mr. Shean.

Committee of Management.—The Marshal, J. Crosskill, sen., Edgar Dodson, W. Ackhurst, R. Davis, W. Pallister.

Committee of Clarity.—Joseph Darby, J. T. Edwards, Lemuel Morion, Wm. Coombs, Geo. T. Waterfield. Standard Bearer—J. B. Smithers, G. Payne—St. George's Banner—Wm. Humphrey, A. Adams, Queen's Arms—R. T. Roome, Royal Standard—Wm. Murray, St. George's Color—Wm. Johns, Welch Arms—G. Crosskill, National Ensign—R. Allison, St. George's Ensign—G. Bossom, British Ensign—Geo. Nichols, Union Jack—Messenger, Henry Vaughan.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Mr. Hudson—no enclosure came to the Archdeacon, and we do not know exactly what you require, or we should send the Mug's.—Have no other Registers on hand than before stated, and have no present intention of printing more. Rev. Mr. Brine—will send your order first opportunity. Rev. Mr. Gelling—attended to. Rev. Mr. Elliott—attended to. Rev. Mr. Forsythe—Hook's Dicty sent to Truro. Rev. Mr. Pickett—with order, which has been presented. Mr. Fowler—your enclosures have been received and attended to.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Thursday Evening, April 9, 1857.

We have taken advantage of the mail closing on Thursday evening to send our paper to the country—to-morrow being Good Friday, when no work will be performed in our office.

The Steamship *Niagara*, in 12 days from Liverpool, has just arrived. The news, so far as we have seen, is nowise important.

We beg to acknowledge a receipt of a package of Dr. Metcalfe's Tussilage, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, &c. We have sent the package with our best Complts. to a party who is sorely afflicted, and expect to hear of marvels being performed by it; the very name seems to give one confidence and the taste is first rate.—*Pro. Wesleyan.*
Dr. Metcalfe's Tussilage, for Cough. The numerous ingredients composing this candy have been recommended by physicians of eminence, among the most celebrated in the United States. The pleasantness of this medicine gives it an advantage over others, while it is unnecessary to use any persuasion to induce children to take it.
Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

"THIS LAST SHALL BE FIRST."—An inspired saying, fulfilled in G. W. Stone's Cough, Consumption, and Bronchitis Elixir, the best known remedy for coughs, colds, sore throats, &c. Whatever has been done can be done again—so the afflicted need not sink in spirit, but try at once this simple remedy, which has wrought prodigies of wonder.
Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

WHITE TEETH.—One drop of the BALM OF ORANGE FLOWERS applied with a common brush on the teeth daily for one month, will render the most neglected and worse conditioned teeth white and sound. Every Dressing room should be supplied with a bottle of the BALM.
Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

Look out for Colds, Coughs and Catarrh, when the change of weather, now expected, arrives. With the readiest of remedies (Durno's Catarrh Snuff,) in your pocket, you are safe.
Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you know that Dr. Smith's "Electric Oil" is the most soothing remedy ever used for all painful complaints, like Broken Breast, Croup, Teething in children, &c.; it quiets instantly. It is very much used in Philadelphia and New York, and nothing has ever equalled it. Try it for Rheumatism, and you won't wonder at its popularity.
Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are administered with uniform success in inflammatory rheumatism. Warm fomentations should first be applied to the surface, in order to open the pores, and then the ointment rubbed in as briskly as possible. The aperient action of the Pills has the happiest effect in abating the fever, and it may be confidently averred that any species of external inflammation will yield to a persevering use of these two great remedies. The cases of erysipelas, salt rheum, sore leg, contusion, tumor, cancer, fistula, piles, and external injury resulting from accident, that have been cured by Holloway's Ointment, may be numbered by tens of thousands.

DEATHS.

At the residence of his Mother, on the 9th inst., in the 36th year of his age, CHARLES SCOTT JEFFERY, late Captain in H. M. Gta Reg't, and son of the late Hon. Thomas N. Jeffery. His remains will be removed for interment at Sackville Churchyard, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.
On Friday evening last, Mr. WILLIAM ROAST, aged 36 years, son of the late Gaspar Roast, Esq.
On Saturday morning, 4th inst., LKVI H., infant son of Lewis and Ellen Wilson, aged 13 months.
On Sunday evening, 5th inst., GEORGE N. WELLS, aged 41 years, leaving a widow and nine helpless children to deplore his loss.
On Thursday evening last, after a short but severe illness, in the 24th year of his age, HENRY, 4th son of Mr. James Phalen, of Canso.
On Saturday last, 4th inst., Mrs. SARAH NOWLAN, in the 51st year of her age, a native of the County of Wexford, Ireland, leaving a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn the loss of a kind friend.
At the residence of his brother, Thos. C. Allan, Esq., in Newcastle, on Thursday, 26th inst., Mr. WINCKWORTH ALLAN, in his 57th year.
At Hebron, on the 27th ult., Mr. EMANUEL FERRARA, an old and respectable inhabitant, supposed to be between 95 and 100 years of age. The deceased was a native of Portugal, and was brought to this Province by the late Capt. Theophilus Crosby.
At Tracadie on the 21st Jan., MARY ELIZA TURPLE, wife of Michael Potty, in the 34th year of her age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, April 4.—R. M. S. Ospray, Corbin, Newfld; Parque Gem, Hannan, Philadelphia, 8 days; brig Ann McKean, Collins, New York; schrs. Bonita, Nowall, do. 6 days; Helen McGregor, McAlpine, Ragged Isles, 24 hours; J. L. Stevens, Studies, Philadelphia; Zulla, Simpson, St. John, N. B., 2 days.
Sunday, April 5.—Sibir Circassian, Powell, St. Johns, Nfld, 3 days—47 passengers for Halifax; schr Margaret, Green, Philadelphia, 6 days.
Monday, April 6.—Schr Lima, Boston, 43 hours.
Tuesday, April 7.—Brig Golden Rule, Sampson, Matanzas, 28 days; schr Mary Bulcom, Balcon, New York, 6 days; Martha, Bird, Newfoundland, 6 days.
Wednesday, April 8.—Brigs Eclipse, Mitchell, Bahia, 31 days; Elizabeth Mary, Porter, Baltimore, 10 days; Petite Riviere, Falt, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

April 4.—Velocity, Atwood, H. W. Indies; Catherine, Robbins, Boston; Compages, Hay St George.
April 6.—Halifax, Laybold, Boston; Progress, Lyons, B. W. Indies.

**PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW STOCK.**

JUST Received, a new Stock of the above from Five Pence per Roll to 3 Shillings, Bordering to match Green Paper for Window Blinds.
Order stating quality, description and price, carefully attended to.
Country Dealers had better forward their Orders in time that they may be ready for the Spring demand.
WM. GOSSIP,
March 14, 24 Granville Street.

NEW GOODS,

Per Steamer Europa.

LACE JACKETS, Muslin Sleeves, Collars and Belts, Whisker and Magpie Blonds, Black SIL LACES, Bugle Trimmings, Tissue and Grenline SHAWLS, Twilled Paisley do, Flounced and Double Skirt ROBES, SILK Umbrellas, Military, Oxford, Piccadilly and University SHIRT COLLARS, Moire Antique and Black Moire Noir Silk ROBES, Black Gros de Naples, &c. &c. A few choice Evening Flowers and Wreaths.

—Also—

5-4 PRINTS, 7-4 Cobourgs, colored and black, Printed DeLaines and Figured Lustres, GLOVES, PLANNELS, Ready Made CLOTHING.
And a large Variety of GOODS suitable to Wholesale Dealers.

DUFFUS & CO.

April 4. 1m No. 3, Granville Street

PER STEAMER "EUROPA."

FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS

AT LONDON HOUSE,

March 30, 1857.

TWENTY-ONE PACKAGES,

AS FOLLOWS:

3 CASES New Dress MATERIALS,
2 do. Paisley Filled and Cashmere Len SHAWLS,
2 do. BONNETS,
1 do. Drab Straw HATS,
1 do. Bonnet Shapes,
1 do. RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
1 do. Sewed Muslins, Flouncings, Sleeves, Collars, Habit Shirts, Gaiters, &c.
2 bales 5-1 FANCY PRINTS,
1 do. WHITE SHIRTINGS,
1 do. BROAD CLOTHS,
1 case Linings,
4 do. Men's and Youth's CLOTHING,
1 do. Gents' Shirts, Collars, &c.
We will show the above THIS DAY, at

148 and 149, Granville Street,

April 4. E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

**WILLIAM LANGLEY,
CHEMIST and DRUGGIST,**

FROM LONDON.

Hollis Street, a few doors South of Province Building.

HALIFAX, N. S.

IMPORTER OF

GENUINE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, LEECHES, ETC.

AGENT for English and American, PATENT MEDICINES.

SEA and FAMILY MEDICINE Chests furnished with the finest Drugs and Chemicals.

March 21.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-partnership, will in future transact business under the name of

MACILREITH & CABOT.

Halifax, 31st March, 1857. M. MACILREITH, J. E. CABOT.

Macilreith & Cabot return thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections, and individually, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same for the present firm. They purpose keeping a stock of GOODS that in quality and variety will not be surpassed in this City, and intend to have all orders promptly and faithfully executed under their personal supervision. A large stock suitable for the present and approaching seasons has been selected for them in England, with great attention to style and quality, and may be expected in a few days. Their business will, for the present be carried on at

No. 25 Granville Street,

until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

April 4.

EDUCATION.

MISS COOKESLEY begs to inform her friends and the Public in Halifax and its vicinity, that on the 1st of May, 1857, she intends to open an Establishment for a limited number of Young Ladies, at No. 13 Birmingham Street. The course of studies will comprise all the branches essential to a polite and liberal Education. Most respectable references can be given. Prospectuses containing every particular may be had at her present residence, 140 Argyle Street, or at Mr. W. Gossier's, Granville Street.

Any Communication by Post will be promptly and carefully attended to.

April 4.

2w.

SYDNEY MINES BAZAAR.

THOSE kind friends, who have promised work or materials for the Sydney Mines BAZAAR, will please send their contributions to the Rev. Mr. Mulholland, 170 Hollis Street, by the first of MAY next; Mr. M. having kindly undertaken to see them carefully packed and forwarded.
I. ARNOLD.
April 8, 1857. 3i

SEEDS.

Ex Steamers *Niagara* and *Europa* from Liverpool, and brig. *Boston*, from the U. States, THE Subscribers having completed their Stock of Kitchen Garden, Field and Flower SEEDS, now offer for Sale their usual well selected variety, which they are confident are sound and good. Among them are true German Flower Seeds, imported in the original sealed packets; American Clover and Nova Scotia Timothy Seeds.
April 11. 4w AVERY, BROWN & CO.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

BY DEBLOIS & MERKEL,

On TUESDAY, the 21st day of April instant, on the Premises, at 12 o'clock:

THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE, on Spring Garden Road, belonging to Lord William Kennedy, now in the occupation of Mr. Bessonet.

The House contains a spacious Hall and Four large Rooms on a first flat, with a Kitchen in the rear, Pantry &c., and a frost proof cellar under the whole building. There are four good bedrooms in the upper part of the House, best let a small room which could be used for a sitting room or extra pantry. Attached to the premises are a Coach House and Stable, and other conveniences with a large Garden in the rear.

Also—Immediately after the above Sale—

Nine most Eligible BUILDING LOTS!

ON THE PREMISES.

Nine Valuable BUILDING LOTS, in Spring Gardens, viz. TWO, measuring 40 feet front by 100 feet in depth, fronting on Birmingham Street. FIVE, 40 feet front by 75 feet in depth, on the street called the Extension of Blowers Street, opposite the residence of Messrs. Young and W. N. Silver; and TWO, 40 feet by 100, fronting on Dresden Row, opposite Brier Cottage, and the residence of W. Hare, Esq.

The attention of parties intending to build is particularly called to the above Lots. For beauty and convenience of situation they are unsurpassed by any in the City, being within five minutes' walk of nearly all the Churches, Markets, Public offices, and last, though not least, the Horticultural Gardens.

For terms and other particulars relating to the above Property, apply at the office of the Subscriber, in Hollis Street.

April 4. HENRY PRYOR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SECOND DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Proposals for Assurance lodged at the Head Office or at any of the Agencies, on or before 21st May, will be entitled to participate to the extent of Three Years' Bonus at the Division of Profits in 1857.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital—£1,000,000 Stg.

Established 1810.

GOVERNOR:

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

HEAD OFFICE:

Edinburgh—5, George Street; London—81 Lombard St.

Board of Directors in Halifax, N. S.

OFFICE—50 BEDFORD ROW.

The Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker.

The Hon. William A. Black, Banker.

Lewis Bliss, Esq.

Chas. Twining, Esq. Barrister.

John Bayler Bland, Esq.

The Hon. Alex. Keith, Merchant.

Medical Advisers.

D. McNeil Parker, M. D., Lewis Johnston, M. D.

General Agent and Secretary.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

ADVANTAGES AFFORDED BY THE COMPANY.

Moderate Rates of Premium and Liberal Conditions with reference to Residence in the British Colonies, in India, and other places abroad.

Premiums received in any part of the world where agencies have been established.

Immediate Reduction of Premiums on change of Residence from a less healthy to a more favourable climate, according to fixed classes, no Medical Certificate being required.

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