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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1856. NO. 520

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
S. Dec. 30	18th at Christ.	Isaiah 57	Acts 7	Isaiah 57	John 3
M. 31	the grave.	Isaiah 65	Acts 23	Isaiah 65	Judo 5
T. Jan. 1	Circumcision.	Gen. 17	Rom. 2	Deut. 10	Col. 2
W. 2	...	Gen. 22	Mat. 1	Gen. 22	Rom. 4
Th. 3	...	Gen. 22	Mat. 2	Gen. 22	Rom. 5
F. 4	...	Gen. 22	Mat. 3	Gen. 22	Rom. 6
S. 5	...	Gen. 22	Mat. 4	Gen. 22	Rom. 7

Begin ver. 12.

Poetry.

LEAVES AND MEN.

Drop, drop into the grave, old leaf,
Drop, drop into the grave,
Thy acorns grown, thy acorns sown—
Drop, drop into the grave.
December's tempests rave, old leaf,
Above thy forest grave, old leaf;
Drop, drop into the grave!

The birds in spring will sweetly sing
That death alone is sad;
The grass will grow, and primrose show
That death alone is sad.
Lament above thy grave, old leaf,
For what has life to do with grief?
'Tis death alone that's sad.

What then? We two have both lived through
The sunshine and the rain;
And bless'd be He, to me and thee,
Who sends his sun and rain:
We've had our sun and rain, old leaf,
And God will send again, old leaf,
The sunshine and the rain.

Race after race of leaves and men
Bloom, wither, and are gone;
As winds and water rise and fall,
So life and death roll on;
And long as ocean heaves, old leaf,
And bud and fades the leaves, old leaf,
Will life and death roll on.

How like I am to thee, old leaf,
We'll drop together down;
How like art thou to me, old leaf,
We'll drop together down.
I'm grey and thou art brown, old leaf,
We'll drop together down, old leaf,
We'll drop together down.

Drop, drop into the grave, old leaf,
Drop, drop into the grave:
Thy acorns grown, thy acorns sown—
Drop, drop, into the grave.
December's tempests rave, old leaf,
Above thy forest grave, old leaf,
Drop, drop into the grave!

E. Elliot.

Religious Miscellany.

THE PROVISIONAL BISHOP OF NEW YORK ON THE ANGLICAN MOVEMENT.

The Annual Address of the Provisional Bishop of New York, Bishop Potter, is published in *The Churchman* of that City. The Bishop thus alludes to a recent perversion, and to the tendency of the movement which of late years has taken place in the Anglican Church.—

The Rev. Homer Wheaton, he says, having signified to me his renunciation of the Ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was, on the twentieth of May last, deposed by me from the Sacred Ministry, according to the provisions of Canon V. of the General Convention of 1850, and his deposition duly recorded in the presence of two presbyters of the Church. However much there may be in such a defection to awaken melancholy reflection in regard to the individual, there is nothing that need greatly surprise us, or in the slightest degree disturb the quiet confidence with which we have been accustomed to contemplate the character and prospects of our branch of the Church. No great movement ever yet took place in the Church, however legitimate and salutary in itself, which did not tend to excess in the direction toward which it exerted its force. That excess is usually exhibited in the violence with which certain classes and individuals, participating in the movement, are thrown over beyond the just limits which that movement had prescribed to itself. Partial and impulsive minds, becoming absorbed and excited in the contemplation of one set of ideas,

incapable of comprehending the opposite poles of truth within their view at the same time, restless and unstable in their constitution and habits, press ever in one direction, and the ties which bound them to their old position are sundered; they are drawn within the sphere of new attractions, and rush on to revolve around a new and strange centre. The body to which they originally belonged may have been a great gainer by the action and movement that have taken place within it; but they have been found unequal to the trying crisis, and have been hurled forth by the violence of partial forces into miserable extremes of error, to their own great and grievous loss.

The great and glorious Reformation of the Church presented a signal instance of what is here remarked. It was a legitimate and salutary movement. It delivered a large portion of Christendom from the monstrous abuses, corruptions and tyrannies which had been inflicted upon the Church during the Middle Ages under the auspices of Papal Rome. The moral forces within the emancipated body being once set free, there was a wonderful development of spiritual life and energy; the way was opened for the advancement of the race in intelligence and virtue; truth stood forth in her native simplicity and purity; freedom of thought and personal security began to be regarded as not incompatible with social order; and institutions, alike liberal and beneficial, sprang up to shed new blessings, social and religious, over long misguided and abused nations.

But salutary and necessary as was the Reformation in itself, it created certain tendencies toward change, innovation, free thinking, insubordination, which, running into excess in certain quarters, hurried away ill-regulated minds into rationalism and infidelity, and threatened the overthrow of more than one civil government. There was loss to here and there an individual, but a great gain to the aggregate of the Reformed Body.

All this may serve to explain the philosophy of what has been taking place during the last twenty years in the Anglican Church and in the Church in this country. It must, I think, be confessed by every enlightened observer, that the movement which has occurred in the Anglican Church within twenty years, is the most energetic and the most important of any that has been witnessed in that branch of the Church since the period of the Reformation. Outward pressure and other causes constrained her to appeal to higher evidence and authority than the accident of a State establishment. She dug down to her foundations. She pointed to Scripture and to the records of the first Christian ages, to prove that her origin was from God, and her power divine. Not that this had not been done very often before,—nevertheless, the truth has been too much obscured. But now the appeal to first principles had all the life and vigor of a general movement. The Church set herself to resuscitate and reclaim those old Catholic elements, which had been ever a real and essential part of her system, but which, for a long period had been too much in abeyance, and too much overlooked. The character of the Church, as a spiritual body, the very body of Christ, was more truly and impressively set forth. Her doctrines, her ministry, her sacraments, her devotions, her ideal of the divine life on earth, without undergoing any absolute change, took more nearly the lofty tone and colour of the Primitive Age—the age of martyrs and confessors. The whole body of Patristic theology—its learning and its devotion—was popularized in the Church. The ethos of the ancient Church was revived and renewed in the modern. The old Catholic symbolism grew again into favor; and the purest branch of the Church of God, on earth, refused any longer to ignore or eschew the most affecting sign of the Christian Faith, merely because it had been abused and dishonoured by one of the most corrupt.

Coincident with this revival of Catholic truth and the primitive ethos, was a wonderful revival of spiritual life and energy. Noble churches went up by hundreds in quarters where before not five had been added in a century. Colonial bishoprics established and endowed all round the globe, and served by Catholic-minded men of the true Apostolic spirit—new life infused into the whole parochial system at home—a spirit of earnest devotion taking possession of the great schools and universities, in which the

first youth of the land are trained—unwonted devices and efforts to reach and reclaim the children of vice and misery—more abundant prayers and alms—these are some of the abundant tokens,—not that all that has been written is true; but that the Church, as a whole, has arisen and shaken herself from the dust,—set herself to a new and more glorious warfare against the powers of darkness.

Now there is no use in denying, that as the movement at the Reformation, whenever it became excessive, tended toward rationalism and irreligion, and threw many partial and impetuous minds in that direction, so now the movement which has taken place in the Anglican body, whenever it becomes excessive, tends towards Romanism; and however excellent and important in itself, is not unlikely to throw many eager and unstable souls over into the Papal fold. What then? If the movement be a legitimate and salutary one, it should be watched, restrained, regulated, and not reversed, not misrepresented nor dreaded. Individuals may be lost; but the body will be more healthy and vigorous. The convulsive efforts of the Anglican Church to recover her own true life and power, have thrown off from her body some whom she had been wont to cherish and honour, but who were too unstable, too easily misled by partial views, too easily hurried away by temporary excitements, to stand firm under such a crisis. Yet who, for one moment, would weigh her losses against her gains? Who that comprehends what the Anglican Church is now, and what she was thirty years ago, would be willing to carry her back to that state of comparative formalism and superficiality, for the sake of having restored to her ten times the talent and learning which she has lost? What intelligent theologian can doubt, that the Church with her present expansion and moral energy, and her true appreciation of her own principles, is more than ever before stable in her position, and the great bulwark of the truth of God against the errors and corruptions of Romanism? And the fact that the recent movement in the Church tends, like other movements, to excess, and that the excess is in the direction of Romanism, no more proves that the movement itself is essentially Romish, than the fact that the Reformation tended to excess; the excess in that case, being in the direction of rationalism and infidelity, proved that the Reformation was essentially infidel.

The appearance of growth of Romanism in this country, created by the immigration of large numbers of her people to our shores, is, of course, entirely fallacious. The immigration has been attended by great losses to the Roman Church—large numbers of her clergy and people, in England and Ireland, have conformed to the Church of England, while, on the Continent, we have the pitiable spectacle of the soldiers of a foreign power employed in restoring to his throne and upholding on his throne the sovereign of the Papal States! At war as Romanism is with Scripture and with the Primitive Church, to which she makes a faltering and inconsistent appeal; pledged as she is to the most monstrous corruptions—her sacraments mutilated—her worship idolatrous—she must ultimately succumb under the power of truth. Individuals, here and there, may occasionally be thrown into her arms by the temporary influence we have been adverting to; but, however we may lament their fate, we may yet rejoice in the glorious renovation and expansion of our own Reformed Holy Catholic Church, and contemplate with confidence and thankfulness the career which Divine Providence is evidently opening for her. And while, on the one hand, we hold ourselves ever on the watch against those tendencies to excess, whether towards Romanism or towards rationalism, which have been pointed out, let us, on the other, avoid all undue resentment and all exaggeration in dealing with the pretensions of that Church, which seems to have set herself to outface all truth and all history. "In quietness and in confidence shall be our strength." Not so much by controversy and recrimination shall we make head against error, as by a faithful use of the truth and grace entrusted to us for the comfort and salvation of a perishing world.

God disciplines by affliction for our profit and His glory.—Mac m.

Missionary Intelligence.

FROM THE S. P. C. REPORT, 1855.

LUNDU.—The Rev. W. H. Gomez is stationed on the Lundu, west of Sarawak, among the Sebuyow and Balow tribes. The population has lately increased in consequence of great numbers of the Malays and Lara Dyaks leaving Samba to take shelter under the government of Rajah Brooke. Mr. Gomez earnestly asks for a second Missionary to share his labours, which are to some extent thwarted by Mahometan influence. He has sent copies of a Malay Catechism and a Dyak Spelling-Book, printed for the use of his flourishing school. A letter from him was printed in the *Gospel Missionary*, vol. v. p. 121. In a letter dated December 3d, 1854, he gave the following account of the Dyak ceremony of reconciliation, which he had been invited to witness:—

"The Semaro and Kanyi Dyaks of the Sambilas territory were for a long time at enmity with the Sebuyow and Balow Dyaks of Lundu. Twenty years ago two Sebuyows were killed by the former, and to avenge their death, the present Orang Kaya Temangong, with the assistance of Serit Sahib—the great pirate, who at that time resided at Sadong—went up and attacked them. These tribes have since been avowed enemies, but as under the Rajah's government head-taking is strictly forbidden, they were both anxious for a reconciliation, which will enable them to visit each other for the purposes of trade. To effect this object, the chiefs of the Semaro and Kanyi Dyaks, with the Orang Kaya of the Lara Dyaks, who acted as mediator, came down to perform the usual ceremony at Lundu. As the Semaro Dyaks were the aggressors, the pledges of fidelity on their part were to be greater than those of the Sebuyows. The latter have given a cup, a tampayan, (i. e. native jar) and a pig; the former are to give cups, a tampayan, a chanang (native bell), white cloth, fowls, pigs, &c. &c. On the present occasion the Lara ceremony of reconciliation was adopted instead of that of the Sebuyows. According to the practice of the Sebuyows a pig is killed, and the chiefs of the two tribes drink a portion of the blood, to make their mutual promises of fidelity more binding. If either party get sick over it, it is looked upon as an infallible sign of his proving faithless. Our present Orang Kaya was, at the request of the Rajah, twice in this manner reconciled to the Serbas Dyaks, but on both occasions the weak stomachs of the Serbas chiefs could not stand the ordeal: their present hostile and treacherous character has unfortunately the effect of confirming the absurd notions of the Sebuyows in this respect. The slightest breach of the solemn contract thus formed is considered "*permatu hantu*," i. e. a heinous offence, which will surely bring upon the tribe the curse of Heaven.

"After every preparation for a grand feast was made the Orang Kaya Temangong addressed the assembled chiefs to this effect:—Our Malay rulers have always encouraged feuds among us, but the alid Orang Patch is different. The Rajah of Sarawak is merciful and kind to all the Dyaks, and so long as we are good subjects we may calculate upon his protection. But his anger is equally severe against all disturbers of the public peace; head-taking is looked upon as murder, and will be punished as such. To merit his kindness we must henceforth live in peace and friendship. If your hearts are at all unclean (sic), and you do not earnestly desire a reconciliation, let us not proceed further, for to enter into a contract when we have no mind to keep it, is highly improper." This address, the substance of which I have given above, lasted for about half an hour; and after the several chiefs, in the presence of all, acknowledged that in seeking a reconciliation they were actuated by the sincerest motives, one of the Manangs went round, moving about two fowls over the heads of the whole company, wishing all enmity to cease and good feeling between the tribes henceforward to exist. The chiefs then spat upon the fowls, as indicative of a cessation of hatred and animosity. Gold-water (*ayer mas*), i. e. water in which a gold ring was put, was next rubbed over the forehead, breast, feet, and hands of the principal persons of both tribes, followed by a species of anointing, viz., putting a little oil on the head of each individual. All this portion of the ceremony, in which not only the chiefs but the old men of the several tribes took a part, was performed with much the same kind of address as before, by which mutual promises of friendship were renewed, with this difference, that it was offered in the form of a prayer to their gods. The fowls and a pig were next killed, the blood of which, mixed with rice, was thrown up seven times into the air.

[I may remark here, that seven is a sacred number

with the Dyaks, and they cannot give any reason for their using it beyond the fact of their following the custom of their ancestors. The Dyak headfeast lasts seven days; seven strokes are made in driving the Antu from a sick man; a Manang must be engaged seven nights before a cure can be performed, &c. &c.]

"The pig slaughtered became the property of the Semaro and Kanyi Dyaks, of which, to prove their sincerity, each individual of the tribe is to partake a little. The whole was consequently salted and taken up with them, their hours being three days' journey from Lundu. The Lund Dyak dance, with feasting, concluded the whole ceremony.

"Fifty families of the Lara Dyaks have left Samba and are now living in the Sarawak territory, not far from Lundu. These, with others who are expected shortly to join them, will considerably increase the Dyak population here.

"I am sorry to say that the expedition against the refractory Sakarrans has returned victorious, after the absence of nearly a month. The Lundu Dyaks had not a single man dead or wounded, and yet they are sorry and downcast because they got no heads! I endeavoured to explain to them how far preferable it was to have victory without less than a few heads, but all in vain. In the expedition of 1849 they got a great many heads, but the Orang Kaya lost two of his sons. All my efforts to show that our present success is a matter of greater rejoicing have been fruitless. The Orang Kaya's son, a young lad, asked me, 'Don't white men take heads?' I said, 'No, of course not.' 'What then is the use of fighting?' he replied with a laugh, as if he thought us fools for allowing dead men to keep their own heads. Christian education alone, under God's blessing, can uproot these time-grown prejudices."

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, December 8.

DESIGNS OF RUSSIA IN REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.

The value of a fleet in diplomacy, as well as in war, is too great to have been overlooked by a Power so cunning as Russia; and clumsily though she has managed the matter, after all there can be no question that, while she was paying her out nothing, and, no doubt, sincere addresses to Constantinople, she had an eye—ridiculous as such an ambition may seem—upon England. She, who had risen from a desert, peopled with nomad and barbarous tribes, to be a nation sufficiently disciplined twice to overthrow the greatest soldier of his age—first, in Charles the twelfth, and, secondly, in Napoleon—might hope even to conquer England. For what other ultimate object was the Baltic Fleet created by the late Emperor? From the Neva to the Sound he had not a single foe to dread. If he had chosen to add the Northern Provinces of Norway to Finland, Sweden had no power to prevent him; and such a navy could only be meant to resist the interference of England. It is a circumstance very remarkable, that, amongst other obligations laid upon the officers of that fleet, was one that they should learn English. Not only our language, but even our dockyards have been turned to an account, and ships built after their plans. It is well known, moreover, that no description of foreigners was the Imperial welcome so readily or warmly extended as to travellers from this country; nor can it be denied that the Emperor never lost sight of the fact that to England alone it was owing that his navy was "cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in" by the shores of the Baltic. A circumstance strongly demonstrative of this fact occurred some years ago, when it was rumored that the Russian fleet was preparing for a much more distant cruise than it had hitherto attempted. Some foreign Ministers remonstrated, and stated that it would be necessary to give their Governments some explanation of such a circumstance, a declaration of the object of the expedition. Of these expostulations no notice was taken, and preparations at Cronstadt went on as actively as ever. At this time a warm discussion on Russian affairs happened in the English Parliament, whereupon Lord Durham, who was then our representative at the Court of St. Petersburg, interfered, and the intended expedition was abandoned. Lord Durham was just the man for the situation. Such men come seldom. A seaboard on the Atlantic would give her a purchase for working out her designs, which could only ultimately succeed either by overcoming England, or by becoming her rival on the sea. In either event, the prestige of this country must pass away. We are what we are by virtue of our naval power. Without merchant crews, or a hardy race of

fishermen, Russia has no means of renewing her navy in the event of her daring to put forth that arm. Norway would give her both; and from that hour the decline of Great Britain would commence. As long, then, as Russia holds Finland, there is no guarantee that she will not acquire Norway, and divide the empire of the sea with Great Britain, or strip her of it all together. These things cannot be too much dwelt upon. The power of Russia, even before the war, vast as her dominions were, was incomplete. It was unwieldy, while it was immense. The towns knew nothing of one another; the country knew nothing of the town. The country was thinly populated, the levies for the army leaving, even in time of peace, hardly men enough to till the ground, and gather in the harvest. At a single English sea-port of any magnitude might be seen in a single day more vessels than Russia could boast altogether. And without a seaboard in the Atlantic she would never alter this—never become commercial—thoroughly—populous. In the way to this stood England, and how to remove the obstacle was a far more important consideration than even Constantinople.

The *Newcastle Journal* states that a change of great importance is about to take place in the diocese of Durham with regard to its vast revenues, and the power of granting leases of land, royalties, and minerals. It is understood that Bishop Milby has made, or is about to make, an arrangement of the whole revenues of the see to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in consideration of an annual stipend, the amount of which has not yet transpired. Dr. Milby has been, upon the whole, a fortunate Bishop of Durham, for throughout his career his receipts have largely exceeded the income—£8000 a year—proposed to be allotted to him; even during the last year, after paying over £11,000 to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £2,000 to the Maltby fund, the Bishop's receipts have, it is believed, been enormously large.

The *Post* Marcellis correspondent telegraphs the arrival of the *Egyptian* with news from Constantinople to Nov. 26th; according to which our position at Kertch is threatened. Admiral Lyons, says the despatch, continues to cruise near the shore of the Crimea to survey the point of Kertch, against which the Russians seem to be preparing an attack during the winter. They are fortifying Arabat, and are concentrating in its environs 30,000 men, whilst 15,000 more are sent towards Genesli, in order to re-establish communication between the mass of the army of Prince Gortschakoff and the interior of Russia by the road over the Spit of Arabat. The guns of the boats and steamers of the allies, and of the floating batteries, can reach the Russian convoys along the whole route, and across the whole breadth of the Spit, unless maritime operations are suspended by the freezing of the Sea of Azoff. Accounts from Kertch state that the Russian cavalry, which had been in the neighbourhood of that place, have retired into the interior. Five gunboats are still cruising in the sea of Azoff. Three hundred sail of merchantmen are lying wind-bound in the Sulina mouth of the Danube.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—I mentioned in my despatch last evening that the President would recommend in his forthcoming message the purchase of the Hudson Bay Company's possessions on the northwest coast of America. This is an important recommendation, and will without doubt receive as the message recommends, the early attention of both Houses of Congress. It is an acquisition of vital importance; and ever since the treaty which was concluded between this government and Great Britain in 1846, while Mr. Buchanan was Secretary of State, it has been part and parcel of the policy of this government to become possessed of the interests of the Hudson Bay Company.

The first article of that treaty, defining the boundary line between the United States and British possessions west of the Rocky Mountains, is as follows:—

From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of North latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca Straits to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and Straits south of the forty-ninth parallel of North latitude remain free and open to both parties.

Article two is as follows:—From the point at which the forti-ninth parallel of North Latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States. It being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intending to prevent the government of the United States, from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers not inconsistent with the said treaty.

Article three is as follows:—In the future appropriation of the territory south of the forty-ninth parallel, North Latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of the land or other property lawfully acquired within the said Territory, shall be respected.

This may be considered of great importance, as the President's message will dilate at some length upon the propriety of the immediate purchase of all the Hudson's Bay Company's possessions on the northwest coast of America. This policy was recommended, I have no doubt, by our Minister at London, he having had his eye on it ever since he made the above treaty.—*Corresp. N. Y. Herald.*

The arrival of a Minister from the recently established government of Nicaragua, Colonel French, with powers, as stated, to adjust all pending questions between Nicaragua and the United States, and between both and Great Britain, is reported in the New York papers. At the same time we have information that Mr. Molina, the Minister from Costa Rica to the United States, has notified the government that the State of Costa Rica is about to make war, with an army of several thousand troops, upon the government of Gen. Walker, with the intention of expelling from the country the foreign intruders, and that Guatemala, Honduras and San Salvador will unite with them in the purpose.—*Washington Globe, Dec. 11.*

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA.—Some curiosity has been excited in official and private circles respecting the probable course of our government toward the new government of Nicaragua. The prevalent and probable opinion is that the administration will not, in the present state of things, recognize Mr. Parker H. French, the new Nicaragua Envoy to this country, in place of Mr. Marejola. It is understood that instructions on the subject had gone out to Mr. Wheeler, our Minister to Nicaragua, not to recognize General Walker's Government; but they did not arrive in time. His premature action, therefore, will not be approved. It has been the policy of this country to recognise an existing government, but not in such hot haste as to preclude all preliminary inquiries as to the actual condition of a revolutionary government, and its ability to maintain itself.

PROCLAMATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.
CAUTION TO NICARAGUA FILIBUSTERS.

Whereas information has been received by me that sundry persons, citizens of the United States and others, residents therein, are preparing, within the jurisdiction of the same, to enlist, or enter themselves, or to hire or retain others to participate in military operations within the State of Nicaragua—

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do warn all persons against connecting themselves with any such enterprise or undertaking, as being contrary to their duty as good citizens and to the laws of their country, and threatening to the peace of the United States.

I do further admonish all persons who may depart from the United States, either singly or in numbers, organized or unorganized, for any such purpose, that they will thereby cease to be entitled to the protection of this government.

I exert all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any such disreputable and criminal undertaking as aforesaid, charging all officers, civil and military, having lawful power in the premises, to exercise the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and enforcing the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President: W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Capt. Button, of the bark Clara Winsor, arrived yesterday from Port au Prince, informs us that the fever was still raging, particularly among the shipping. On board the C. W., at one time, all hands were sick, and a seaman named John Shields, a native of Ireland died. Every vessel in Port lost more or less.—The schooner Susan had lost two, schooners Leon and Exceed two each, and the captain of the schooner Samuel Rankin had died. All the English and French vessels had lost two or three men each. The Emperor Faustin I. intended marching on the 9th inst., with his entire army, against the Dominicans. He would first attack Les Cayapas, and contemplated entering the city of St. Domingo on New Year's Day.—*New York Herald.*

CANADA.

ENTIRE FREE TRADE WITH CANADA.—The Hon. Hamilton Merritt of Canada has come out in favor of extending the Reciprocity Treaty to manufactures, and abolishing the Custom Houses on both sides the line. This would be an important step, one which would probably lead to the States supplying the Canadians with every description of manufactured goods.

SELF-ACTING RAILWAY COLLISION PREVENTER.—Mr. McLaughlin has submitted to our inspection a working model of his "Self-Acting Railway Collision Preventer." The object of the ingenious contrivance is to record the position and progress of a railway train for the information of persons or trains proceeding in the same or opposite direction with a view simply to prevent a collision. The apparatus is so arranged that one can tell at a glance, whether a train is coming up, or coming down, whether it has passed, and how many miles it is distant. In case of accident, assistance may be summoned by means of this invention, according to pre-arranged signals,—an object which it has sometimes required hours to effect, while the passengers not only have been detained and subjected to various inconveniences, but exposed to exhaustion and starvation under most unpleasant circumstances. The apparatus of the model is simple, consisting of a galvanic battery and magnets, with a line of wire, as in Morse's Electric Telegraph.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The firming population of Canada must be accumulating wealth. Four years ago market prices were remunerative, and now they are doubled. The *Braintree Mercury* gives the market prices in that town for 1851 and 1855. In the former of these years Wheat was from 52 to 53 cents per bushel; it is now from 1,57½ to 1,90 per bushel, whilst the prices of other Grains, and of Butter, Eggs, Pork and Hay, have more than doubled.—*Montreal Witness.*

P. E. ISLAND.

The storm on Friday has, as we anticipated, been attended with disastrous effects. The Ferry Wharf at the other side of Hillsborough, has been entirely destroyed. Several of the blocks are swept away, and the materials of which they were composed scattered along the shores. The *Sgt. Bagge*, from Halifax, lying alongside, taking in a cargo of Oats, was driven by the fury of the gale upon the wharf, and sunk,—fortunately very little of the cargo was on board. On the opposite coast, we understand, the storm raged with greater violence than here; several vessels are reported to have been lost; so much is certain, but of the names we are left in doubt. One vessel which had gone to pieces between Country Harbor and Mengomish, is supposed to have been the *Bay Stella*, belonging to James Pope, Esq.; at least the contents of the cargo—Pork, Oats, &c., which have been washed on shore along the coast, give every probability to the supposition. We much fear that a long list of casualties will have to be made out, when time has been afforded for more correct information. The bark *Ann Riddin* is said to be among the lost, but on what foundation the rumour is based, we have not been able to learn; it is said to be but too probable. Everything is as yet but matter of conjecture, as the telegraph line of posts in Nova Scotia have been prostrated, and communication cut off.—*Halifax Gaz. Dec. 12.*

THE CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.—On the 12th day of January next the Cunard line of steamships between New York and Liverpool will resume their trips. On that day the *Peria*, the new steamship of that line, will sail from Liverpool, and will probably arrive on or about the 23rd at Jersey City. The *Asia* and *Africa* will follow, and the trips will be regularly kept up.

REAL ESTATE.—The old building and lot of land immediately adjoining north of the Bank of British North America, has been purchased by Messrs Thomas Boggs & Co., Hardware merchants, from the estate of the late Mrs Knowler, for the sum of £1925. A considerable advance was subsequently offered the agent.

CONCEPT IDENTÉ.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

PSALM OF THE CLOSING YEAR.

"Thou crownest the year with thy goodness."

PSALM LXXIV

Altho' the sky is overcast
And all the distant scene is drear,
Still Hope is pregnant with the Past,
And goodness crowns the closing year

Tho' battle rages with dread array,
One conquering host unbroken stand;
Through hostile ranks they spread dismay
And glory crowns our fathers' land.

While sounds of sorrow and alarm
Tell where disease and death are rife,
Thou Lord hast kept us true from harm
And crown'd with health our lengthen'd life

The fields of earth their treasures bring,
The seas enrich the fisher's hand,
The hills and valleys laugh and sing,
And with abundance crown the land.

What shall we render to Thee, Lord,
Wherewith into Thy presence come:
Favor'd by Thy defence abroad,
And with thy plenty crown'd at home

Crown, crown with peace the coming year,
And send us wisdom from above,
And speed the day for all to appear,
Clothed with light and crown'd with love
Halifax, December, 1855. W. B.

Collegiate.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

WINDBOR.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATION.

The President and Professors of King's College have held a public examination of this School. They selected passages at the time, and aided the Revd. D. W. Pickett, B. A., Head Master, in investigating the pupils in the various branches of the Studies, including Greek and Latin, Euclid, Trigonometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Reading, Writing and Spelling. They were well pleased in general with the answers they received, and concurred with Mr. Pickett in the following order of merit.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. J. Fraser, | 16. C. B. Myers, |
| 2. A. R. Payne, | 17. N. Bond, |
| 3. W. Bars, | 18. S. Bingay, |
| 4. J. Shand, | 19. C. Bayfield, |
| 5. C. Uniacke, | 20. H. Bayfield, |
| 6. E. De Wolfe, | 21. M. Bowman, |
| 7. G. Tooker, | 22. F. Bowman, |
| 8. J. Jones, | 23. C. Freeman, |
| 9. R. Walkingshaw, | 24. M. B. Vail, |
| 10. A. Walkingshaw, | 25. S. Bond, |
| 11. F. Freeman, | 26. J. Sponagle, |
| 12. E. S. Pentreath, | 27. W. O'Brien, |
| 13. R. Forsayeth, | 28. V. Nicholson, |
| 14. J. Van Baskirk, | 29. F. P. Beece, |
| 15. A. Knulbach, | 30. L. P. Toque |

The Head Master having particularized J. Shand, G. W. Tooker, A. J. Knulbach, E. S. Pentreath, and W. O'Brien, as distinguished throughout the term for assiduous attention to study and for correct deportment, their names have been accordingly registered for honorable mention. The specimens of Writing exhibited were exceedingly correct and beautiful, and the Mathematical and Arithmetical papers were highly creditable.

Professor Stiefelbagen has arranged his pupils in Modern Languages in the following order, confirmed by an excellent examination.

FRENCH—1ST. CLASS.

1. A. R. Payne,
2. J. Fraser,
3. N. Bond,
4. R. Forsayeth,
5. C. Uniacke,
6. F. Freeman.

FRENCH—2D. CLASS.

1. G. Tooker,
2. E. Pentreath,
3. J. Jones,
4. C. Myers,
5. C. Bayfield,
6. W. Bars,
7. N. Freeman,
8. M. Bowman,
9. H. Bayfield.

FRENCH—3RD. CLASS.

1. J. Shand,
2. A. Knulbach,
3. V. Nicholson,
4. M. B. Vail,
5. S. Bingay,
6. H. Bond.

SPANISH.

1. A. R. Payne,
2. J. Shand,
3. W. Bars,
4. G. Tooker,
5. F. Freeman.

GERMAN.

1. R. Forsayeth,
2. C. Uniacke.

Selections.

DEFAMATION AND BACKBITING.

That of which I have spoken may be called moral lying, as contradistinguished from that kind of lying which I shall now proceed to mention, whereof if we are guilty, we subject ourselves not only to the penalties of religion in the next world, but also to the penalties of man in this world. The first of this kind of lying is slander. The motive which suggests it is, sometimes hatred, sometimes vanity. If it be hatred, it then falls under my division of an active lie,—a lie which is to affect others; if it be vanity, it falls under my division of a reflexible lie,—a lie whose fruits are to rebound upon ourselves. Both of them, however, in some cases, may be found operating together, and they are classed together by the general precept of the ninth commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." If this false witness be borne by words only, it comes under the name of "defamation," or, in Scripture, "backbiting;" if by writing, it is called in the English law, "libel." Defamation and libels are punished in our courts of law by legal process—sometimes in the temporal courts, sometimes in the spiritual or Church courts. If money is sought, or other compensation in worldly things, the defamation is tried by the temporal courts; but if it be taken as a religious sin, then it is emphatically said to be tried "*pro salute animæ*"—for the "salvation of the soul;"—and he that is found guilty of the sin, is subjected to penance or excommunication, in order to bring him to repentance and a better mind. Putting aside, however, the law, as an inferior consideration to the Christian, and looking rather to things spiritual, let me set before you the common things which are done among us, which, rightly understood, are violations of the ninth commandment. The calling of names; the invention of stories; even reporting things which are true, if injurious to the reputation—and much more if untrue; aggravations of what is wrong; diminution of what is right; imputing what is good and praiseworthy to bad motives, in order to detract; insinuations, hints, or innuendoes, by which those with whom we converse may be led to suspect evil, though we are careful not to specify it; drawing forth into the light things which charity would rather hide; arguing from one or two suspicious circumstances, that the whole character is bad, and so proclaiming it; or where the general character is bad, and accidentally some good arises, in order that the bad may prevail, omitting to speak of it. These faults are developed in such vile customs as the following:—

- I. Writing anonymous letters.
- II. Writing letters of abuse to newspapers, and concealing your name.
- III. Writing pamphlets of abuse in which the author's name is hidden.
- IV. Making speeches before the public, as at the hustings or other public places, wherein party spirit is sure to prevail.
- V. Gossiping in public parties, and talking over your neighbours' affairs, by the rich in their drawing-rooms, by the poor in the kitchen or the hall.

All these are the ways of slander. They do injury on every side—to our neighbours, to ourselves, to society at large, to religion, to God. Sometimes they arise out of a merely talkative and interfering spirit; and though we do not intend to wound another, yet we really do so, by the mere want of a due government of the tongue, and the habit of being "busybodies." And "vanity," as I said before, is not without its place in this sin, though perhaps utterly unperceived by ourselves. "There is perpetually," says Bishop Butler, "and often it is not attended to, a rivalry amongst people, of one kind or another, in respect to wit, beauty, learning, fortune, and that one thing will incessantly influence them to speak to the disadvantage of others, even when there is no formal malice or ill design." The root of the matter is, that we must govern the tongue; for, as St. James says, "It is a fire, a world of iniquity, it defileth the whole body, setteth on fire the course of nature, and is itself set on fire of hell." (St. James iii. 6.) Suffer me to give you the following ruler, so that you keep your tongue and your ears, as well as your mind, free from this sin:—

- I. Never talk of your neighbours' affairs, or canvass their characters.
 - II. Never write an anonymous letter, or read one when sent to you.
 - III. Shun a tale-bearer.
- St. Paul well describes the mischief of a tale-bearer. "And withal they learn to be idle, wandering about from house to house, and not only idle, but tattlers also, and busybodies, speaking things which they ought not,"

And "backbiting" is set down by the same Apostle among those most deadly sins, either because it produces them or flows out of them. He mentions it in his description of the wretched state of the heathen world—"Being filled with all unrighteousness full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity." "*Whisperers, backbiters.*" Remember this denouncement, and wind it up by considering the sixteenth Psalm.—"Lord, who shall abide in Thy tabernacle? who shall dwell in Thy holy hills? He that walketh uprightly and worketh righteously, and speaketh the truth in his heart; he that backbiteth not with his tongue."

Of course it follows, that if lying by slander and defamation be punishable by the law, much more so must be perjury. In perjury we come close upon the confines of God Himself. Perjury is the most outrageous kind of lie, because it is deliberate and audacious. Other kinds may be accidental, may be momentary, may be temptations, which spring up we know not how; but perjury adds to all, this great fact, that we deliberately call God to come down from heaven and witness our lie. Paley says, "Perjury is a sin of greater deliberation. The juror has the thought of God and religion upon his mind at the same time. He offends therefore with a high hand; in the face, that is, and in defiance of the sanctions of religion. His offence implies a disbelief or contempt of God's knowledge, power, and justice, which cannot be said of a lie, where there is nothing to carry the mind to any reflection upon the Deity, or the divine attributes, at all. Perjury violates a superior confidence; mankind must trust to one another, and they have nothing to trust to than one another's oath; hence legal adjudications, which govern and affect every right and interest on this side the grave, of necessity proceed and depend upon oaths. Perjury, therefore, in its general consequence, strikes at the security of reputation, property, and even life itself. A lie cannot do the same mischief, because the same credit is not given to it." But however this distinction be made between false oaths and common lying, let us remember that it is a definition depending only upon the law. It is a legal, not a moral distinction; for if even the most trifling deviation from truth be a moral sin and acknowledged to be wrong, the greater deviations will follow on the same principle—not regarding the fact of one being punishable and the other not—but regarding Him in whose eyes the soul which is guilty of either is an abomination.—*Bennet's Letters.*

AURORA BOREALIS.—At the late meeting in Glasgow of the British Association for the advancement of science, Admiral Sir John Ross read the following paper:—"The communication I had the honor of making to the 'British Association for the Advancement of Science' at Belfast, on the interesting subject of the Aurora Borealis, being verbal, and therefore not entitled to a notice in the Association's valuable transactions of that period; but having subsequently repeated the experiments I then verbally mentioned, I can now confidently lay the account of them before the public, trusting that, when taken into consideration, they will be found corroborative of the theory which I published in the year 1819, and which led to a controversy that shall be hereafter mentioned. It having occurred to me that if my theory was true, namely, 'That the phenomena of the Aurora Borealis were occasioned by the action of the sun, when below the pole, on the surrounding masses of colored ice, by its rays being reflected from the points of incidence to clouds above the pole, which were before invisible,' the phenomena might be artificially produced: to accomplish this I placed a powerful lamp, to represent the sun, having a lens, at the focal distance of which I placed a rectified terrestrial globe, on which bruised glass of the various colours we had seen in Bassin's Bay was placed, to represent the coloured icebergs we had seen in that locality, while the space between Greenland and Spitzbergen was too blank to represent the sea. To represent the clouds above the pole which were to receive the refracted rays, I applied a hot iron to a sponge, and by giving the globe a regular diurnal motion, I produced the phenomena called 'The Merry Dancers,' and every other appearance, exactly as seen in the natural sky, while it disappeared as the globe turned, as being the part representing the sea to the points of incidence. In corroboration of my theory, I have to remark that, during my last voyage to the Arctic Regions, (1850-1) we never among the numerous icebergs, saw that any were coloured, but all were a yellowish white; and, during the following winter, the Aurora was exactly the same colour; and, when that part of the globe was covered with bruised glass of that colour, the phenomena produced in my experiment was the same, as

was also the Aurora Australis, in the Antarctic regions, where no coloured icebergs were ever seen. The controversy to which I have alluded was between the celebrated Professor Schumacher, of Altona, who supported my theory, and the no less distinguished Monsieur Arago, who having opposed it, sent Monsieur Gimard Martens, and another to Hammerfest, on purpose to observe the Aurora and decide the question. I saw them at Stockholm on their return, when they told me their observations tended to confirm my theory; but their report being unfavourable to the expectations of Monsieur Arago, it was never published; neither was the correspondence between the two professors, owing to the lamented death of Professor Schumacher. I regret that it is out of my power to exhibit the experiments I have described, owing to the peculiar manner in which the room must be darkened, even if I had the necessary apparatus with me; but it is an experiment so simple that it can easily be accomplished by any person interested in the beautiful phenomena of the Aurora Borealis."

The veteran discoverer was warmly applauded.

HUMBOLDT.—On the 14th of September, Alexander von Humboldt celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday. His activity is said to seem as if inspired by youthful vigour; and he still continues to labour at his literary and scientific avocations, "with incredible force and endurance." So good in his health and in such excellent spirits does he seem, that hopes are entertained that he will still be for years to come the living leader of science, and still give valuable contributions to the treasures of knowledge. The extreme age of Humboldt, and his excellent health, afford a striking confirmation of the theory that nothing is so conducive to longevity as moderate activity in congenial pursuits. Let those whose callings are not of a nature to wear the soul, or who have no occasion to be particularly vexed or worried unless they choose to take example from Humboldt, and seek in a serene temper, and in constant, but not difficult and wearying activity, that health and happiness which cannot be derived from any other source.—*New York Abend Zeitung.*

UNGODLY MARRIAGES.

"Be not unequally yoked."

This was the particular sin for which God drowned the old world.

Some of Lot's daughters married in Sodom, and perished in the overthrow.

Both Ishmael and Esau married irreligiously, and were both rejected and turned persecutors.

The first blasphemer that was stoned by God's command is marked as an offspring of one of these marriages—his mother had espoused an Egyptian.

The first captivity of the Jews after their settlement in the Holy Land, is ascribed to this cause. The whole passage is very instructive. It is said that the remains of the nations were to prove Israel to know whether they would hearken unto the commandments of the Lord which he commanded their fathers by the hand of Moses. And the children of Israel dwelt among the Canaanites, and Hittites, and Amorites, and Perizzites, and Hivites, and Jebusites; and they took their daughters to be their wives, and gave their daughters to their sons, and served their Gods. And the children of Israel did evil in the sight of the Lord and forgot the Lord their God, and served Baalim and the groves; therefore, the anger of the Lord was hot against Israel, and he sold them into the hand of Chusan-rishathaim, king of Mesopotamia; and the children of Israel served Chusan-rishathaim eight years.

David married the daughter of Talmi, king of Geshur, by whom he had Absalom—the disgrace and curse of his family.

The fate of Solomon is a warning to all ages.

His son Rehoboam, that lost the ten tribes, sprang from one of these forbidden marriages—his mother was an Ammonitess.

The marriage of Ahab is thus awfully noticed; "And it came to pass, as if it had been a light thing for him to walk in the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, that he took to wife Jezebel the daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Zidonians, and went and served Baal and worshipped him. But there was none like unto Ahab, who did sell himself to work wickedness in the sight of the Lord whom Jezebel his wife stirred up."

What was it that Ezra so grievously lamented, and so sharply reprov'd? It was, that the holy seed had mingled themselves with the people of the land.

And what says the zealous reformer Nehemiah? Their children speak half in the speech of Ashdod, and could not speak in the Jews' language, but according to the speech of each people.—And I cursed them and smote certain of them, and plucked off their hair,

and made them swear by God, saying, 'Ye shall not give their sons, or take their daughters unto your sons, or for yourselves. Did not Solomon king of Israel sin by these things? yet among many nations was no king like him who was beloved of his God, and God made him king over Israel, nevertheless, even him did cutlandish women cause to sin. Shall we then hearken unto you to do all this great evil, to transgress against our God in marrying strange wives?'

There is a strange movement taking place among the Dissenting bodies which surround us. Methodists, Presbyterians, and Unitarians, are all erecting buildings of stone, with towers, spires, stained glass, crosses—even chancels, and all the peculiarities of Gothic architecture, so that we can no longer distinguish churches from meeting houses or chapels by external appearance. In this city one of the most prominent Presbyterian congregations has recently erected a meeting house of brown stone, costing nearly 100,000 dollars, which contains a large Caen stone font, and the interior decorations of which, in brilliancy and gaudiness of colouring far exceed any church in this country or in England. And amid all this there is a very general desire for liturgies. In Rochester the Presbyterians actually have a liturgy of their own compilation, and a building which they call "St. Peter's Church." What will be the result of all this we can as yet form little ideas.—*N. York Correspondent, Guardian.*

FASHIONABLE CHURCH IN NEW YORK.—You enter the church porch. The portly sexton, with his thumbs in the arm holes of his vest, meets you at the door. He glances at you; your hat and coat are new, so he graciously escorts you to an eligible seat in the broad aisle. Close behind you follows a poor, meek, plainly clad seamstress, deprived from her treadmill round to think, one day in seven, of the Immortal? The sexton is struck with sudden blindness? She stands embarrassed one moment; then as the truth dawns upon her, retraces her steps, and with a crimson blush, recrosses the threshold, which she has profaned with plebeian feet. Hark to the organ. It is a strain from Normandy, slightly Sabbath-ized. Now the worshippers one after another glide in—silks rattle—plumes wave—satin glistens—diamonds glitter, and scores of forty dollar handkerchiefs shake out their perfumed odors. What an absurdity to preach the Gospel of the lowly Nazarene to such a set. The clergyman knows better than to do so. He values his fat salary and handsome personage too highly. So with a velvet tread he walks all round the ten commandments—places the downiest pillow under the dying profligate's head—and ushers him with seraphic hymning into an upper-ten Heaven.—*Fanny Fern.*

The *Evangelical Kirchenbote* of the Palatinate contains an account of the proceedings of the Consistory of Speyer towards one Michael Muller, a working shoemaker. In 1846 Muller emigrated to America, and there married a young Jewess. The marriage took place as a civil contract, according to the laws, but no religious ceremony was performed. Last August Muller returned with his wife and two children which she had borne to him. The consistory of Speyer insisted that he should have his children baptised, and, refusing to recognize the marriage, they further demanded that he should put away his wife, or that she should be baptised and married to him anew. Muller consulted his wife, who objected to be baptised. He thereupon intimated to the Consistory his resolution to "cleave to his wife," and for that has been excommunicated.

THE BEST RECREATION.—The celebrated Haydn was in company with some distinguished persons. The conversation turned upon the best means of restoring their mental energies when exhausted with long and difficult studies. One said he had recourse, in such cases, to a bottle of wine; another, that he went in company. Haydn, being asked what he would do, said he retired to his closet and engaged in prayer—that nothing exerted on his mind a more happy and efficacious influence than prayer.

This year it has been noticed that a large quantity of Scotch herrings have found their way to Russia, either via Dantzic or Königsberg, and in at least one instance, it is said, a cargo was invoiced direct from the Scottish coast to Warsaw, where the importer made a very handsome profit. One great inducement to the Russian population to purchase the herring is the quantity of salt the barrels are found to contain undissolved, owing to the blockade salt in Russia being very dear and very scarce. The whole quantity of herrings sent to Russia, directly or indirectly, from Scotland, is estimated at 75,000 barrels.

The *Great Eastern* is the name of the monster ship building by Mr. Scott Russell, at Millwall. She is to be 10,000 tons burden, and will be propelled by a combination of paddles and screw. The propeller shaft has just been finished, and is the heaviest piece of forged iron in the world; it is nearly thirty-five tons weight, 47 feet long, and 24 inches in diameter. The jollyboats, eight in number, will be small screw steamers, and will be raised and lowered by water power, and a small engine of several horse power will be used to steer the vessel. She is expected to be launched in about twelve months.

When some of the courtiers endeavoured to excite Philip the Great to punish a prelate who had used him ill—"I know," said he, "that I can avenged myself; but it is a fine thing to have vengeance in one's power, and not to use it."

Integrity is the first moral virtue, benevolence the second, and prudence the third; without the first, the two latter cannot exist, and without the two former, would be often usurers.

Correction does much, but encouragement does more. Encouragement after censure, is as the sun after a shower.

During the past week excavations have been made in the gigantic tumulus at Voryau Beacon, in Cornwall, in expectation that "the golden boat and silver oars" which tradition relates to have been buried there with King Gerennius would be discovered. Although not successful in this respect, the explorers found under the central cavity of stones a "Kist vaon" or chest of unhewn rocks, about four feet six inches in length, two feet in breadth, and two feet six inches in depth, which, they suppose, contained the ashes of the ancient Cornish King.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, December 8.

ST. PAUL AND ST. BARNABAS, PIMLICO.

Judgment of the Consistory Court.

BEAL VS. LIDDELL AND PARKS.—WESTERTON VS. LIDDELL AND HORNE.—On Wednesday the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D. C. L., delivered the judgment of the Consistory Court in these suits, which arose out of proceedings at the Churches of St. Paul, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, Pimlico, the hearing of which occupied several days in July last. The court was excessively crowded.—Dr. Lushington said: The learned Dean of the Arches had stated that there was not an instance in which it was shown that stone tables were used under legal authority, though there were some few churches where they might be found. The grounds on which that judgment was given were, that a legal communion table should not be of stone. Applying that decision to the circumstance of St. Paul's, as the table in that church was not of stone, but of wood, highly carved, and, therefore, as to material, was in accordance with law (it certainly could not be moved with facility, but that was a point which he would not press), he could not, by the judgment which he had cited, pronounce it contrary to law. He disapproved of the shape of the table, but he did not think that a matter so prominent as to call for legal interposition. In conformity with the judgment in question, he must pronounce the altar in St. Barnabas's Church not to be authorised by law, the whole material being of stone. He would now approach the consideration of the law touching the ornaments of the church. With respect to the crosses, he apprehended that, beyond all doubt, they must be deemed ornaments. With regard to church furniture, ornaments, decorations, or fittings of the interior of a parish church, the primary authority being the rubric, it was clear that whatever was there prescribed ought to be done. If the candlesticks were to be considered ornaments, they were to be viewed differently to what they would be if merely used to afford the necessary light. This would be the case also if they were used for light without necessity. He apprehended that the candlesticks which had been described in the proceedings, if so lighted without necessity, must fall under the legal denomination of ornaments, and not necessities and therefore the law in the rubric must be considered applicable to them. The learned judge then adverted to a constitution of Archbishop Reynolds, an injunction in the reign of King Edward VI., which was as follows:—"All ecclesiastical persons shall suffer from henceforth no torches or candles, tapers, or images of wax to be set

before any image or picture, but only two lights upon the high altar before the sacrament, which for the signification that a priest is the very true light of the world, they shall suffer to remain still." The injunction was accepted and acted upon by Archbishop Cramer. It was equally clear, however, that the use of candles was not expressly authorised by the 2nd article of Edward VI., nor by the first book of Common Prayer. He did not say that the visitation articles issued by Royal authority shortly after the 1st Book of Common Prayer could have the effect of repealing the statute just before passed, but it was evident that immediately after the statute of Edward the public lights of the Lord's board were deemed by the highest authorities not to be sanctioned by that statute of the Book of Common Prayer. The learned judge then cited the ordinance of Archbishop Reynolds, and reverted to the injunction of 1547, which he considered to be utterly incompatible with the doctrines and ritual of the Church of England, as the use of them, in conjunction with other Popish observances, was utterly inconsistent with the doctrines and formulae of the Established Church. He held that all lighted candles on the Communion table were contrary to law, except when used for the purpose of giving necessary light. As to the candlesticks and candles unlighted on and near the communion table, he did not, on his own opinion, feel at liberty to act; and, after mature deliberation, he did not think it was his duty to enter into minute inquiries upon the subject. In speaking of the multiplication of cloths on the communion table, he considered it a servile imitation of the Church of Rome, and a direct violation of all principles and all rules established for the regulation of the ceremonies and ornaments of the Church of England. The accompaniments were to be considered, and he was of opinion the practice in question was not justified by the statute, the rubric, or the canon. He did not approve of the brazen gates at St. Barnabas; but he was not satisfied that these articles were contrary to law. The canon left him no discretion respecting the setting up the Ten Commandments, and he could not sanction the change to the nave without violating the construction which had long been fixed by usage on that canon. The learned judge then concluded in the following words:—First, as to St. Paul's, that a faculty do issue to the incumbent and both the churchwardens to remove the credence table and the cross on or near the communion table, to take away all cloths at present used in the Church for covering the communion table during Divine service, and to substitute one only covering for such purpose, of silk or other decent stuff. That this decree do not issue for one fortnight from this present time; and that, in case neither the incumbent nor Mr. Horne declare in writing to the registrar their consent to take such faculty within the time limited, the faculty do issue to Mr. Westerton alone; that if either the incumbent only, or Mr. Horne only, do so declare his consent, then that the faculty be issued to Mr. Westerton in conjunction with the party so declaring his consent. With respect to St. Barnabas, that a monition do issue to the churchwardens to remove the present structure of stone used as a communion table, and to substitute therefore a moveable table of wood; to remove the credence table; to remove the cross on the chancel screen, and that on or near the present structure used as a communion table. To take away all the cloths at present used in the church for covering the structure used as a communion table during Divine service, and to substitute one only covering for such purpose, of silk or other decent stuff; and, further, to remove any cover used at the time of the ministration of the Sacrament, worked or embroidered with lace, or otherwise ornamented, and to substitute a fair white linen cloth without lace or embroidery, to cover the communion table at the time of the ministration of the Sacrament, and to cause the ten commandments to be set up at the east end of the church in compliance with the terms of the canon. In the case of "Falkner v. Litchfield," Sir H. Jenner Fust reversed the decree of the Court below, granting the faculty which had been prayed, but he did not admonish the churchwardens to remove the communion table or the credence table. For many reasons I shall give no costs in either case. With respect to St. Paul's, because many years have been allowed to elapse before resort was had to a judicial tribunal, and because neither the present incumbent nor the churchwarden was to blame for what was done before their time. Because, also, this long sufferance, and the opinion of a large part of the congregation, fully justified their appearance in this suit. The same reasons apply to St. Barnabas, and though less forcibly, still sufficiently to justify my following the same course.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1855.

THE OLD YEAR.

THE year has gone by like a tale that is told—and 'eventful indeed' has been its history. The seasons have followed each other in their natural progress, according to His word who has promised that seed time and harvest shall not fail. The harmony of the universe has been undisturbed. Yet events that are happening among the children of men lead to the belief that the hour that no man knows of may not be far distant, when the heavens shall depart as a scroll, and the time of the second advent of the Son of Man with power and great glory, shall be fulfilled.

While nation has been warring against nation, and our Fatherland has been making vast sacrifices, both of men and money, and united with neighbouring nations, has waged successful war with the despotism and against the ambition of Russia, it becomes us as a dependency exempt from the burden, and in a great degree from the responsibility of the struggle, to be most thankful for our happy condition. Here but few mourn the loss of friends fallen in battle, when compared with the affliction that has visited the homes of Britain with mourning and lamentation; altho' with a melancholy satisfaction we may point to the fallen heroes of our own little Province, to show that there are among her dead who have done service to their country in the deadly breach, while there still live to do her honor in the armies of England, many more who will emulate their brave example, and who will count their lives as nought when called upon in the cause of truth and justice to oppose her enemies.

If the evils of war have been far from us, the blessings of peace have been abundant. Trade and commerce have flourished. The labour of the husbandman has been blessed with increase. Famine has been far from our dwellings. Public improvement is progressive. If we are not making rapid strides, there is a perceptible advance in Provincial prosperity.

Nor amongst our other blessings ought we as Churchmen to forget that much has been done during the past year to give stability and cadence to our ecclesiastical polity. The Diocesan Church Society, whose Report has been recently published, shows that an increasing energy is manifested by the laity. The Diocesan Assembly or Synod, which will more effectively engage the cooperation of the laity in the Church's work, is so far useful, that its next meeting will be one of much interest, and of much good to the whole Church. A few cavillers within, and a few senseless bigots without her pale, may decri improvement, or misrepresent her intentions—but the tree will be known by its fruit—and the hidden things of darkness will not prosper. There is a work before her, that her children should not be slack to encourage—there are many destitute of the gospel within this Province, that would eagerly hail her ministrations, could they be made to reach them—there is spiritual instruction to be imparted to her aged and neglected members in desolate places, and education to the young—in all of which all her energies will find a vocation—and there is above all, a Providence that has so attempted our Society, as to have given to one part of it, the pecuniary ability that can most effectually compensate the wants of the destitute. May He who has given largely of this world's wealth, give also the mind that deviseth liberal things.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

OUR readers will recollect that a short time since the British government was said to have directed a powerful naval reinforcement to the West Indies, as a reply to the action of the United States government upon the Foreign enlistment scheme. The alleged reason was so inadequate that it caused the utmost astonishment, and Lord Palmerston gained credit for more than his usual eagerness to thrust himself into an awkward scrape. We thought at the time that the true cause of this naval demonstration might be resolved into the indirect meddling of the U. S. Government in the concerns of Central America, and subsequent events are rather corroborative of the supposition than otherwise. Having added Mexico out of Texas, quite easily, there could be no scruples of conscience with the less important states of Central America, the only difficulty being that in the latter England had some slight interest, and therefore a greater degree of caution was necessary. The game went on however as well under the circumstances as could reasonably be expected. An American Consul (Borland) used the

authority of his nation to screen a murderer, and out of this affair grew the valiant Hollins' bombardment and destruction of defences at Greytown, and his immortal bravado of the commander of H. M. Schooner *Bermuda*. Great Britain opened her eyes, but gave no further immediate indication of being wide awake. Next, a gallant Colonel (Colonel Kinney) of the U. S. militia or regular army, it don't matter which, becomes an agent in a purchase of thirty-six millions of acres of Mosquito territory, a tract of land which Great Britain has an interest in protecting—and then we begin to find some symptoms of the latter's uneasiness at the experiment, and we dare say a gentle hint from Mr. Crampton at Washington, that Uncle Sam was not doing the genteel thing by a friendly country, stopped the project in its fullest sense—i. e. it was bereft of the countenance of an open departure from an American port, and the open sanction of the American government, and some steps were taken against the emigration projectors to save appearances. Still the game continued to be played under disadvantages. The bandit Col. Walker, who had been worsted in a buccaneering expedition to Lower California, in some invisible way acquires sufficient means to try his unscrupulous hand on Central America. His lands with fifty six men, and finds a democratic party, evidently a nominal one, in Nicaragua, which he makes the best use of to serve his purposes, but depends a great deal more, upon the reinforcements of desperate characters which his means, however furnished, allow him to engage in his enterprise; and by their aid, and the surprise of the occasion, for there appears to have been very little fighting, he makes the conquest of Nicaragua, or what amounts to pretty much the same thing, occupies its capital, and establishes a Walker government, in which Rivas a democrat acts President, and Walker significantly takes office as Commander-in-chief, shooting off out his way, a very popular minister at war, who had been simple enough to place himself, seemingly with the best intentions in behalf of his country, in his power. Now it so happened that about the time of this consummation, the Baltic fleet was returning to Spithead, and as Central America is a very important country, and Great Britain is bound by treaty to its protection, and British interests are largely engaged therein, and Britain herself has preferential claims—altho' John Bull has never pretended to make a national or warlike occupation or conquest,—and the Baltic fleet was fully manned and equipped and equal to any emergency, and British sailors love employment, Lord Palmerston very naturally took the opportunity of showing that John Bull was wide awake and ready for the occasion. The demonstration appears to have answered its purpose, for neither the United States government, nor the Press, nor the people, can imagine why it should have been made! Mr. Crampton is still at Washington, and it is impossible to discover that there was ever any intention of dismissing him! The Foreign Enlistment hubbub has been *evanesced*! We have to go all the way to Nicaragua to discover that it made any impression at all. There we find that Col. Wheeler, the American minister, at a grand reception, had recognised *in behalf of his government* the independence of the state, with General Walker as commander-in-chief, and Col. Kinney the emigrationist, a great man—also that a minister had been despatched to Washington. We now learn by the latest advices from Washington, that the surrounding states of the confederation are making common cause against the revolutionists, and that the American government has issued a proclamation cautioning its subjects against engaging in any filibustering schemes in Central America—and that Col. Parker H. French, the accredited minister from Col. Walker's government has arrived, and that his credentials do not appear to be of the most approved quality. What the Baltic fleet demonstration may have had to do with all this we do not pretend to say—but we confess it does not appear to be quite so much a puzzle to us as to what President Pierce is driving at, as it is to the *New York Herald*, from which we quote as follows, on the subject.

"PRESIDENT PIERCE'S PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE NICARAGUA FILIBUSTERS.—Considering the lateness of the season for the proclamation of the President of the United States against the Nicaragua filibusters, many of our innocent readers will perhaps be puzzled to understand what Mr. Pierce is driving at. For six months past, Gen. Walker has been permitted, without molestation, to collect his troops in California, and ship them off to Nicaragua, in that great enterprise of the liberation and Americanization of that benighted country, and of the equally benighted regions that surround it. Why did not the President issue this proclamation of his six, four, three or two months ago? Why does he issue it now, when it is like locking the door, after the horse has been stolen? *Cui bono?* What's the use of a proclamation after Gen. Walker has conquered Nicaragua, and se-

cured North American troops etc. to conquer all Central America? We suspect that Mr. Pierce does this to throw dust into the eyes of John Bull and the slippery Northern democrats of Congress. To the former he desires to show how scrupulously our neutrality obligations are respected, in contrast with Crampton's enlistment outrage; to the latter he desires to show that he is really opposed to the filibustering subjugation and absorption of Central America and Mexico for the benefit of the South. Furthermore we imagine that this proclamation is intended as a gentle hint to Col. Parker H. French, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Gen. Walker's government to ours, that he can't con. in. Certainly for all other purposes this dainty proclamation is behind time. It comes out after the filibusters have gone in."

The Bishop requests the Clergy, in filling up their annual returns, to be particular in stating how many times the Holy Communion has been celebrated during the year in each of their Churches, where there is more than one within the Parish or Mission, and also to be as accurate as possible in the amounts contributed towards Church objects under their proper heads.

The *Colonial Church Chronicle*, London, for November, noticing the arguments alleged against the management of the affairs of the Church by Diocesan Synods, rebjoins the Wilmot protest with the following remark:—"So, according to the good people of Wilmot, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and we suppose the Bishop of Melbourne also, are Trajectarians. This is news in England."

D. C. S.

4th Rule of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund: "Every Clergyman of the Church of England in the Diocese, wishing to avail himself of the benefits of this fund, shall, within six months from the 10th Octr. 1855, or within one year from taking orders, or from his admission into the Diocese, apply to the Sect'y for a Certificate of pension, and shall pay the annual sum or premium therefor, as hereafter mentioned."

The above limited time expires on the 10th of April, 1856.

5th Rule. "Any applicant after such period of time, shall only be permitted to receive such Certificate at the option of the Sub. Com., and upon such terms as they shall direct."

The premiums for 1856 on Certificates already issued, are due on the 1st Jan'y, 1856. The last day on which such premiums can be received is Saturday, 9th Feb'y, 1856.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

D. C. S.

Subscriptions to W. & O. Fund at Manchester.

Myers, Lathrop	£0 10 0	Leary, Mrs.	0 2 6
Carr, John A.	0 5 0	Leary, David	0 5 2½
Carr, Robert	0 10 0	Henderson, W.	0 2 6
Porpor, Fredk.	0 10 0	Harte, John	0 5 0
McKay, John	0 5 0	Sacle, John	0 5 0
Carr, James	0 5 0	Gilly, Wm.	0 5 2½
Carr, J. W.	0 10 0	McPherson, Mrs. J.	0 1 3
Porpor, Danl.	0 5 0	Wilcox, R.	0 1 3
Porpor, Mrs. D.	0 1 3	Wilcox, Rich'd Jr.	0 1 3
Cummins, Lucy	0 1 3	Wilcox, Wm.	0 1 3
Lopsett, Jared	0 1 0	Cummins, John	0 1 3
Lopsett, Ann	0 1 3	Marshall, J. Esq.	1 0 0
Carr, Mrs. P.	0 2 6	Marshall, Mrs.	0 10 0
Leeto, Paul	0 7 6	Hall, Hugh	0 2 6
Seranton, Thos.	6 5 0	Lute, John	0 3 1½
Seranton, Mrs. T.	0 1 3	Simpson, Mrs. W.	0 2 6
Seranton, Mrs. D.	0 2 6	Carr, Peter	0 0 7½
Seranton, H. A.	0 1 3	Carter, Geo.	0 0 7½
Seranton, Sophia	0 1 3		
McPherson, John	0 3 9		£8 0 9½

The people of St. Margaret's Bay are making a contribution, as a Thank Offering to God, for success in the fishery, towards a Parsonage for St. Peter's Chapel in that parish. A few have already subscribed £50, which is nearly all paid at once. St. Margaret's Bay, Dec. 20, 1855.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.—The Day appointed for General Thanksgiving was pretty generally observed by the closing of shops and places of business. There was Divine service at St. Paul's morning and evening. At St. Luke's morning and afternoon. At St. George's in the morning. Also at Dartmouth in the morning. The day was very cold, but a great number of persons went up the road in the rail cart, and spent the time in frolic and amusement.

We are requested to mention, that owing to mistake, the name of His Excellency Sir Gaspard Lo Marchant was omitted from the List of Subscribers to the Diocesan Church Society, in the last Annual Report.

William Cunard Esq. has been appointed Austrian Consul at this Port.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by Proclamation in the Royal Gazette, has summoned the General Assembly to meet for the Despatch of business on Thursday the 31st January 1856.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—There was Divine Service morning and afternoon at St. Paul's and St. Luke's on Christmas Day. At St. George's in the morning. These Churches according to old English custom, and Scriptural sanction, were dressed with evergreen. St. Luke's especially showed much taste in the arrangement. At Dartmouth also, Divine Service was celebrated, and the Rector and Curate were assisted in the Christmas decoration by the zeal of many of the people. The Lord Bishop preached in St. Paul's in the morning, and administered the Holy Communion.

FIRE.—Physicah, 20th Dec. 1855.—On Thursday the 20th inst., at 3 1/2 o'clock, p. m., a fire took place in Mr. R. P. Bent's store, situated in Water Street; the inside of the upper story of which was partly consumed, a portion of the goods totally burnt up, the remainder destroyed by smoke and water. Cause of the fire unknown.

ERRATA in our last number C. T.—page 403, second column, for ay, read a point; third column 4th line from top, for luxative read sinatus; and in line 19th, for separate read separable.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE ALWAYS RESORTED TO WHEN EVERY OTHER REMEDY FAILS. New York, September 15, 1855.

This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubled with worms some six months. I had tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them done any good; and it was not until I tried Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge that she found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a large quantity of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well; indeed she is completely restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your houses. I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It is so not unfrequently happens that children are treated for croup, when the choking and coughing is caused altogether by the irritation of worms. Therefore, we say again, keep it always in the house; it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life; and at any rate it will save physicians' bills. MRS. LANE, No 333 Eighth St. P.S. The above valuable preparation, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless. Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

A NOVELTY IN MEDICINE.—Mr. Gerry the well known Operative Chemist and Apothecary, has succeeded in making his Pectoral Tablets the most certain and agreeable remedy for consumption and Lung Diseases, ever known. Instead of wasting their energies in the stomach, the active principles of the Tablets go direct to the diseased organs, and in all curable cases, never fail. A more efficacious and elegant remedy we do not know. Price one shilling sterling at the Medical Warehouse of G. E. MORTON & CO.

A GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE!! It is of the utmost importance that Households, especially such as are at a distance from Medical Advertisers, should keep by them a medicine that will control and cure the various ailments common to domestic life. Such a Remedy is GERRY'S CASIOMILE PILLS, which are a certain cure for all disorders of the Stomach and Liver, and those disturbances of the bowels that are produced by improper food, or changes of weather or climate. In the diseases of Children they are very efficacious and perfectly safe. A bottle of these Pills may save many a Physician's fee, for taken in time they prevent dangerous and fatal complaints. In bottles, 1s. sterling each. Sold wholesale, in Halifax, at the Medical Warehouse of G. E. MORTON & CO.

A certain remedy for sick headache and Bile.—The most prevalent disorders to which the human frame is subject are perhaps, sick headache and bile, suffered by both sexes and all ages, and which are the ground work, nay, the very foundation of some of the worst of disorders. Amongst the many remedies brought before the public, there is nothing that can equal Holloway's Pills for the cure of these distressing complaints, their efforts are prompt and certain, and as they strike at the very root of the disease, they leave the sufferer in the enjoyment of health, after every other means have failed.—These pills will also cure all liver and stomach complaints.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. W. G. T. Jarvis, with rem. £6.—credited as directed—and now subscriber with payment in advance; Rev. Mr. Gathercole—rem. duly received £1.—the papers go regularly from our office, and the postage is always prepaid; Rev. H. Stamer—will be attended to; Rev. Mr. Alexander; Rev. H. L. Yewens—the telegraphic message was forwarded as directed immediately on receipt—other directions have been attended to; Rev. J. Ambrose, with new-sub. have written and sent parcel of Bibles.

Married.

At St. Paul's Church on Wednesday the 26th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, assisted by the Venble. Archdeacon Willis, ROBERT P. HOWARD, Esq. M. D. of Montreal, C. E. to MARY FRANCIS, second daughter of the late Judge Chipman. In St. Peter's Church, St. Margaret's Bay, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. J. Stannage, Mr. JAMES TROOP, to MARY, second daughter of Mr. John Moore. Also, on the 20th ult., at the same place, Mr. GEORGE MUNGO, to MARGARET, daughter of Mr. James Redman. At Liscomb, by Rev. J. Alexander, on Thursday, 13th inst. Mr. JOSEPH CARTER, of Bristol, United States, Mariner, to Miss SARAH JANE CROOKS, of Crooks' Island, of Liscomb.

At Trinity Church, Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec 13th, by the Rev. J. B. Freer, Rev. F. F. W. Evans, Chaplain of H. M. S. Boscowen, 70, to CATHERINE STOWK, fourth daughter of W. B. Perot, Esq., of Hamilton.

At Dartmouth, on Tuesday, 18th inst., by Rev. Jas. Stewart, Mr. GEO. CONROD, to Miss CATHERINE GAETZ.

At Preston, on 20th inst by the same, Mr. JAMES NEAL, to AMELIA, third daughter of Mr. Sampson Carter.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Henry Stamer, Mr. WM DENNING, to Miss MARY McKENZIE, both of Puzwash.

On the 25th Dec. by the Revd. Henry Stamer, Gro. BERGMAN, Esq., to Mrs. MARTHA HITCHENS, both of Puzwash.

At the Church of St. John, Cornwallis, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Storrs, Mr GEORGE BORDERS, to Miss LY-CR ANN, daughter of M. Ephraim Terry.

At Dartmouth, by Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, on Monday 27th, Mr. JOSEPH FROST, to Miss ELIZABETH J. GIBBS.

Also, at the same place, by the same, on the 28th inst. Mr. FREDERICK MARRIOTT, to Miss MARY ELLEN DAULD.

DECEASED.

On Tuesday last, at 3 1/2 o'clock, Mr. JAMES KELLY.

On Sunday the 10th inst. at Liscomb, Mrs. MARY McKENZIE, aged 71 years.

At Indian Harbour Lot., on the 20th ult. EDWARD, infant son of George and Mary Holmes, aged 2 years.

At Sherbrooke, St. Mary's East, on the 13th inst., of fever, ANNE, fourth daughter of Alexr. and Margaret Sinclair, in the 17th year of her age.

At sea, on the 10th of Nov., on board the brig Rob Roy, Capt. Geo. Conroun, aged 17 years, a native of Salsbury, England.

At his residence in Meagher's Grant, on the 15th of Dec, JOHN O'NEILL, At the advanced age of 101 years. Mr. O'Neill came from Georgia at the peace of 1783, and was one of the earliest settlers in the valley of Musquodoboit.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED

Saturday, Dec. 22.—Schns. Active, and Rising Sun, P. E. Island.

Sunday, Dec. 23.—Brigs. Louisa, Lifesaver, Porco, P. R.; Maria, Thomas, St. John, P. E. I.

Tuesday, December 25.—R. M. Steamship Curlew, Hunter, from Bermuda; Ed. Ed. Allen, Merchant, Boston; Brig Martha, Weston, New York; Schn. Mazepira, O'Dell, Burlin, Nfld. Schn. Favorite, Boston, P. E. Island.

Wednesday, December 26.—P.M. Schn. Isabella, Hadley, Guysborough; Schn. Topse, Ready, Canada.

Friday, Dec. 27.—Brig Grand Turk, Leadie, London; schns. Electric, Sydney; Leah, O'Brien, P. E. Island.

CLEARED.

Dec. 22.—Steamer Osprey, Sampson, Bermuda; brig America, O'Brien, Boston; brig Maule, Johnson, F. W. Indies.

December 24.—Vulcan, Card, Matanzas; Speculator, Bond, Newfoundland; Avocaata, Turro, St. Johns Nfld. Champlon, White, Ch' Town, P. E. Island, Ocean Bride, Campbell, Liverpool.

Dec. 27.—Schns. Ariel, P. E. Island; Joseph, Arlwood do; Gold Hunter, Kenner, Boston.

MEMORANDA.

The brig Speed with a cargo of Molasses, Sugar, &c., from Halifax for Hull, England, sprang a leak when 3 days at sea, and, on making Sydney, was stranded on the Northern Head of Bridgeport, 17th—vessel has been got afloat—cargo damaged.

The Curlew experienced three severe gales on her passage to Bermuda, in which her machinery was so damaged as to prevent her proceeding to St. Thomas. She was detained at Bermuda for repairs.

The Curlew's mails were forwarded by a sailing vessel from Bermuda to St. Thomas.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Socks, Veal, Yarn, Canada Flour, Am., Rye, Corn Meal, Wood, Coal.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wood, Coal.

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER conceiving that it would be beneficial to his brother Printers to be able to purchase in Halifax such materials as they may occasionally in want of, will always keep on hand—

- Brass Rule of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet. Leads, 8vo. and 12mo. per lb. Space Rules. Quotations, Bodkins. Points. Lay Brushes. Newspaper and Book Printing Ink. —All of which will be sold at a small advance to cover freight &c. for CASH only. WM. GOSSIP, May 19.

RAISINS!

A FEW Half Boxes, &c. of those Prime FF Raisins —Purchased at Creighton & Grant's Sale, put up for the English Market, for sale by WM. GOSSIP, Dec. 22. 31 Granville Street.

NOTICE.

At a Meeting of Persons desirous of promoting the Trade and Commerce of Nova Scotia, held on the 17th instant. It was resolved to establish a Bank in the Capital of the Province, to be entitled

THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

With a subscribed capital of £250,000 in Shares of Twenty Five Pounds, Share holders Liability limited to the amount of their Subscription, and that on obtaining a Charter of an Act of Incorporation, from the Provincial Legislature and on the Subscription list being complete, a call be made on the vote of the Share holders, of Twenty per cent on the subscribed Capital, thirty days notice of such call to be given in two or more of the City Papers; and that when the said Twenty per cent, amounting to £50,000, be collected or paid in, the Banking Company to commence business, under the management of a Board of Directors, to be chosen by the Stockholders; and, if deemed requisite a further call of twenty per cent, on a vote of the Directors, may be made, payable at a period not earlier than the 1st January, 1857. No subsequent instalment to be called for but on a vote of the shareholders, at a special meeting to be held for that purpose.

Notice is hereby given that a Stock Book is now open, which will remain so, till the 1st February next, when all individuals can subscribe for the number of shares they may desire to have. Parties not residing in Halifax can subscribe through their respective Agents.

The Book open for subscription lies at the Office of JOHN HUNTON, Esq., Secretary to the Nova Scotia Building Society Bedford Row, to which access can be had any day prior to 1st February, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) between the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M.

- WILLIAM STAIRS, Chairman. JOHN GIBSON, JOHN DUFFUS, EDW. KENNY, J. W. RITCHIE, BENJAMIN WIER, JAMES A. MOREN. Committee.

Halifax, Dec. 29th. 1855 till 1st Feb.

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

DURING the continuance of the war, the undersigned will supply the following

LONDON NEWSPAPERS

at the prices named: NEWS OF THE WORLD, 4s. 6d. per quarter. PICTURE TIMES, 4s. 6d. " " ILLUSTRATED NEWS, 4s. 6d. " " WEEKLY TIMES, 4s. 6d. " " ILLUSTRATED TIMES, 4s. 6d. " " REVIEWS, OR LOYDS' 4s. 6d. " "

The Comic Times, or Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper supplied at 2s. 6d. per year.

The Ladies' Newspaper, Punch, and other British Periodicals, at publishers' prices.

Mailed free to any part of the British Provinces, on receipt of a quarter's payment in advance.

New subscriptions may commence on JANUARY 1, 1856. Please address,

G. E. MORTON & CO

Halifax, Dec. 1855.

1855. CHRISTMAS. 1855.

Per Ship Alliance and R. M. Steamship Asia.

WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 GRANVILLE STREET, has received per above Arrivals.

A LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Suitable for the Season for Presents, &c.

A large and handsome assortment of CHURCH SERVICES, all Bindings and all Prices

Rantlee's Latest Shilling Volumes. GAELIC Bibles and Psalm Books. Instruction Books for Accordion, Concertino, Guitar, Flute, Violin, Piano, &c. &c.

With a host of other articles in CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, Inkstands, Boxes Paints, Panoramas.

PRINTS and MAPS of the SEAT OF WAR.

A new and handsome selection, and going off fast. All kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL MATERIALS, ALMANACKS for 1856, &c. &c.

Look for No. 24 Granville Street, and Dec. 22. WM. GOSSIP.

WINTER ARRIVAL—CHRISTMAS SUPPLY.

THE SHIP ALLIANCE, just arrived from Liverpool, has brought the Subscriber a large and varied assortment of Stationery—in Envelopes, Post, Foolscap, and Post Papers, Music Paper, Children's TOY Books, amusing and instructive; Red and Black Sealing Wax, Bottle do, Newest Prints, Inkstands, Violin Strings, &c. &c. which he will sell wholesale and retail, at lowest rates. Valentines by wholesale—a selling article in the country—at all prices WM. GOSSIP.

Dec. 15, 1855.

Also, daily expected from the United States, a Christmas Supply of Annuals and Books, adapted for Presents.



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

As much inconvenience is felt when the Mails for Boston, &c., are made up on the arrival of the Steamer at night, owing to their limited stay at Halifax, and the anxiety of the Mail officer to procure the Mail at once:

Notice is hereby given, that for the future (commencing with Tuesday next the 18th inst.) and until further notice, the mails for the United States, and Canada, via Boston, per Cunard Steamers, will be closed at this Office at 9 p. m. on the Tuesday of the week in which the Packet from England issues at this Port. Should the Steamer, however, not arrive by six o'clock the following morning, supplementary mails will be made up for the above named places.

Also, commencing with THURSDAY, the 20th inst., the Mails for the United Kingdom, Bermuda, and the West Indies, and Newfoundland, will be finally closed at this Office at 9 p. m. of the THURSDAY of the week in which the Royal Mail Steamer is expected to arrive from Boston.

Should the Steamer from Liverpool arrive previous to Tuesday night, the Mails, as at present, will close immediately on her arrival.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. General. General Post Office, Halifax 15th Decr. 1855. 2p.

E. K. BROWN,

HAS RECEIVED PER ALMA, THEMIS, SHOOTING STAR, KAGLE, AND WARBURTON:

BAR, Belt, Hoop, and Sheet IRON, Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL. Cast Iron Pots, Ovens and Covers, STOVES, Single and Double; Carron do. Gunpowder, Shot, Muskets and Fusces, Hells, Anvils, Vices, Files and Reaps, Nails, Spikes, Glass and Putty, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Bright Copal and Turpentine Varnish, London WHITE LEAD: Black, Red, Yellow, Blue and Green PAINT, Lines and Twines, Fish Hooks, Wool, Cotton and Castle Cords, Tin, Sheet Lead and Zinc, Mill, X Cut, Circular, Pit and Hand Saws, 15 Casks assorted Hardware, 4 do Hollowware; 6 Casks Chains, 4 do Hand Irons; 3 Casks Shovels, 1 Case Slates, 2 barrels Riddles, 1 Cases Brushes; Casks Railway Grease, 2 ton Cutch; Crates Coal Scoops, Axes, Hatchets, &c., &c.

Oct. 27. No. 1 Ordnance Square.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

W N SILVER & SONS.

IMPORTATIONS FOR THE SEASON, &c. now open and upon inspection, and will be found equal to any in the City. No pains or cost have been spared to make every department worthy the patronage of their customers. Their BLANKETS and FLANNELS are of a superior make. Their Velvet, Brussels, 3 ply and Scotch CARPETINGS are of the newest styles of make and pattern. Their ready made CLOTHING is neatly and substantially made. Their Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS are the cheapest in the City. Their Cotton Warp and Family TEA of the very best quality. Their SHAWLS and Winter DRESSES are in great variety. Their Washington Shoulder Brace, for Gents, the healthiest and easiest Brace ever invented.

Oct. 13. 8w

D. C. S.

WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' FUND.

THE Society is now ready to receive applications from Clergymen wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the Fund, under the Rules and Regulations published in this number of the Church Times.

Oct. 27. 1855 6w Secretary. EDWIN GILPIN, Jr.

NEW GIFT BOOKS.

A FURTHER SUPPLY of the Horse Saera, Little Episcopalian, Our Little Comfort, The Baron's Little Daughter, In the World but not of the World, Herbert Atherton, Arthur Granville, &c.

W. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

P. S. HAMILTON,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor. HAS Removed his Office to the Merchants Exchange Building, entrance No. Prince Street, where in addition to his strictly professional business he is prepared to act as a

LAND AGENT.

For this purpose he has become associated with a gentleman residing in Liverpool, England, intimately acquainted with the movements and wants of the emigrating classes of Great Britain and Ireland, and maintaining correspondence with various parts of these countries and of the Continent of Europe. Local Agencies will be established throughout the Province Parties desirous of buying, or selling, real estate, either in town or country, in any part of Nova Scotia, will find that this Agency affords opportunities never known in this country before of doing so to advantage.

Halifax, Oct. 20. 1855. 3m

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ— THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. g July 2.

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

WM. LANGLEY respectfully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general Supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality and moderate in price.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Nov. 4.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH. Is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street Jan. 21

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER conceiving that it would be beneficial to his brother Printers to be able to purchase in Halifax such materials as they may do occasionally in want of, will always keep on hand—

- Brass Rule of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet, Leads, 8vo. and 12mo. per lb.
- Space Rules,
- Quotations,
- Bookbinds,
- Points,
- Ley Brushes,
- Newspaper and Book Printing Ink,

—All of which will be sold at a small advance to cover freight &c., for CASH only. May 19. WM. GOSSIP. Orders for new Presses or Type, and all material connected with the Printing Business, supplied from one of the best Type Foundries in Boston—and every information afforded to Parties entering upon the printing business, to enable them to do so with economy.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo. volume, 1490 pages. Spiers' & Saronne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12mo. new and large type. Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French—by Jewish Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Valer Keys to each of above Methods. Colloy's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. De Piva's Elementary French Reader. De Piva's Classic French Reader. French Testaments. De Porquet's Treasor. Consolis A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page. Hamel's French Exercises. Les Messagers du Roi. Fenelon's Telemaque. Voltairo's Histoire de Charles XII. Wannstrocht's Recueil Choisi. Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar. Decr. 15. 1855.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

THE MISSES WELLS, SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WOLFVILLE,

Will Open on the 1st. December.

TERMS PER ANNUM. ENGLISH in all its branches, £5 0 0 primary, 4 0 0 Music, 7 0 0 Drawing, 4 0 0 French, 2 10 0 Leather-work—twelve lessons, 1 0 0 Board, 25 0 0 Plain and ornamental Needlework without extra charge. Each Pupil must furnish her own Bed-linen and Towels. Three months notice required previous to the removal of a Pupil. Nov. 17. 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received from England per "Themis" and "Warburton,"

THE principal part of his FALL SUPPLY of GOODS, consisting of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other toilet requisites, &c. &c., to all of which the attention of Customers is respectfully invited, as the articles are good and prices moderate.

Oct. 13. W. LANGLEY, Hollis Street, Halifax.

PROFESSIONAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—70 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages.

Capital £250,000.

Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders.

HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. Esq. | ANDREW M. UNIACKE, Esq. WILLIAM CUNARD, " | JAMES A. MOREN, " Medical Referee—EDW. JENNINGS, M. D. Secretary—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

Head Office in Halifax—No 60 Hollis Street.

SOME of the leading advantages offered by this Company are:—

1. Assurances can be effected immediately, without the delay of first referring to England.
2. Peculiar advantages are secured to Policy Holders whilst living, which are not to be met with in any former existing Company. These will be found fully detailed in the Prospectuses.
3. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance, Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.
4. Policies are indisputable, and no expense whatever is incurred, by the assured, in effecting them, beyond the fixed rates of premium.
5. No charge is made to the assured for Policies, Policy Stamps, or Medical Certificates, as these are all paid by the Company.
6. There is no extra premium or permission required for going to, or residing in Australasia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the British North American Colonies, or the Northern States of America.
7. Annuities granted on most advantageous terms, and on every contingency of life or lives.

Detailed Prospectuses given gratis, and every information afforded on application to the local directors, the agent, or any of the following sub-agents:—

- Pictou—G. A. MACKENZIE, Esq.
- Sydney—E. P. ARCHBOLD, "
- Annapolis—E. C. COWLING, "
- Shelburne—H. W. SMITH, "

The following are examples of the rates of premium for assuring £100 for life:

Age 20	£1 10 0	Age 40	£3 13 6
" 30	£1 19 6	" 50	£3 18 4

H. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c. No. 80 Hollis Street, Halifax, Head Agent for Nova-Scotia.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent: and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London, Halifax, N. S. Dec. 19.

WM. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED. Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your invaluable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas: large purple blotches came all over my body: in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills: after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better:—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir.—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg: in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully: and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known. I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant, (Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir.—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There was several holes in it, one as large as a hand: all the devices and strappings I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well: by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected. I am, Sir, yours truly, (Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment to most of the following cases:—

- Ague Female Irregularities, or King's Evil
- Asthma
- Bilious Complaints
- Blotches on the Face
- Skin Gout
- Bowel Complaints
- Head-ache
- Colic
- Indigestion
- Constipation of the Intestines
- Tumours
- Bowels
- Jaundice
- Ulcers
- Consumption
- Liver Complaints
- Veneral Affections
- Debility
- Lumbago
- Worms of all kinds
- Dropsy
- Piles
- Weakness from whatever cause
- Dysentery
- Rheumatism
- Retention of Urine
- Erysipelas
- Scrofula, or King's Evil
- Evil
- Sore Throats
- Stone and Gravel
- Secondary Symptoms
- Tic Douloureux
- Worms of all kinds
- Weakness from whatever cause

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 214 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 1ld., 2s. 9d., 4s. 10d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax General Agent for Nova Scotia Feb. 24. 1855.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartareous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the GUMS,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Feb. 1855

JUST RECEIVED.

Per R. M. Steamship from England. A LOT of the latest and most fashionable MUSIC—Consisting of Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, &c. &c. Sept. 3. WM. GOSSIP

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

TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum payable in advance.