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Ship Times

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. X. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1887. NO. 7.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	Lesson	MORNING	EVENING
S.	Feb. 16	Lev. 16	Gen. 1	Col. 11
S.	17	Lev. 17	Gen. 2	Col. 12
S.	18	Lev. 18	Gen. 3	Col. 13
S.	19	Lev. 19	Gen. 4	Col. 14
S.	20	Lev. 20	Gen. 5	Col. 15
S.	21	Lev. 21	Gen. 6	Col. 16
S.	22	Lev. 22	Gen. 7	Col. 17
S.	23	Lev. 23	Gen. 8	Col. 18
S.	24	Lev. 24	Gen. 9	Col. 19
S.	25	Lev. 25	Gen. 10	Col. 20
S.	26	Lev. 26	Gen. 11	Col. 21
S.	27	Lev. 27	Gen. 12	Col. 22
S.	28	Lev. 28	Gen. 13	Col. 23
S.	29	Lev. 29	Gen. 14	Col. 24
S.	30	Lev. 30	Gen. 15	Col. 25

Poetry.

JESUS MY DEAREST FRIEND.

BY J. BRUNCK, 1653.

LET who will in thee rejoice,
Oh, thou fair and wondrous earth!
Ever anguish'd sorrow's voice,
Pierces through thy seeming mirth.
Let thy vain delights be given
Unto them who love not heaven;
My desire is fixed on thee,
Jesus, dearest far to me!

Weary souls with toil out-worn,
Drooping 'neath the long hot light,
Wish that soon the coming morn
Might be quenched again in night,
That their souls might find a close
In a soft and deep repose;
I but wish to rest in thee,
Jesus, dearest far to me!

Others dare the treacherous wave,
Hidden rock and shifting wind—
Storm and danger let them brave,
Earthly good or wealth to find;
Faith shall wing my upward flight
Far above yon starry height,
'Till I find myself with thee,
Jesus, dearest friend to me!

Many a time ere now I said,
Many a time again shall say,
Would to God that I were dead,
Would that in my grave I lay!
Rest were mine, and sweet my lot,
Where the body hindereth not,
And the soul can ever be,
Jesus, dearest Lord, with thee!

Come, O Death! thou twin of sleep,
Lead me hence, I pray thee come,
Leave me rudder, through the deep,
Guide my vessel safely home;
Thy approach who will may fly,
'Twere a joy to me to die,
For death opens the gate to thee,
Jesus, dearest friend to me!

Would that I to-day might leave,
This my earthly prison here,
And my crown of joy receive,
Waiting me in yon bright sphere!
In that home of joy, where dwell
Hosts of angels, would I tell
How the Godhead shines in thee,
Jesus, dearest Lord to me!

But not yet the gates of gold,
I may see, nor enter in,
Nor the heavenly fields behold;
But must sit, and mourning spin
Life's dark thread on earth below;
Let my thoughts then hourly go
Whither I myself would be,
Jesus, dearest Lord, with thee.

—Lyra Germanica.

Religious Miscellany.

TIME AND ETERNITY.

EVERYTHING on earth receives the mark of Time. Nothing can escape it. No monument can be reared, no edifice, no structure, upon which Time will not lay his potent arm and impress upon it his indelible stamp; and the efforts made by man to counteract the progress is only a variation of the same power that Time asserts over everything under the sun. Thus it is that the proudest and the most indestructible of human works are no proof against it. What it does not actually corrode or dissolve, it covers or conceals, as if to bury out of view, and is ever adding layer upon layer to hide or deface the works of man. No structure can be reared, no instrument, no machinery, no work of art or industry, completed, without some of the same efforts or labour to preserve that was necessary to produce it. The massive pyramid, the colossal sphinx, the towering obelisk, and the spacious

temples and palaces for gods and for kings, have everywhere been more or less covered with the rude materials of Time, ever at work to hide, obscure, or bury that which has not had the same care for its preservation as for its erection. There is not a single production of man but what suffers by neglect. The very materials that seem to bid defiance to decay still have their hostile elements, that are slowly, perhaps, but still effectually at work. Gold itself will lose its lustre under the searching probator of Time, and the diamond will lose its brilliancy if allowed to be forgotten, when the accumulations of matter and the incrustations of time may again be gathered around it. The monuments of Egyptian skill and ancient power once doubtless seemed calculated to outlive the overflowing of the Nile, and to rise with the same lofty pride that their elevation and vastness seemed to promise; but the hand of Time has been crumbling as well as coating them over and over again, ever since their erection. By the one process, they have often been clad in the dust and the mould of ages; by the other, they lie mingled in the rubbish and ruins that form their grave. Indeed, there is nothing that escapes the incrustations of Time. The proud monument, whether brass or bronze, iron or stone, from the moment it takes its station on the solid earth, the work of decay and dissolution begins. The winds and the waters of heaven may indeed sweep away the rough coating of earthly dust from the column, the statue, or the monumental edifice, and thus perform a service to save the labour of man from the neglect of appearance. But these same elements that serve to protect in one view are preparing dissolution in another. The things of Time can never remain unchanged. Some mutation, some modification, some corruption, some dissolving element, is everywhere at work. Time is dissolving what does not hide, and it is burying and taking from our view what it does not dissolve. It is gathering its spoils where it does not reduce them, and when it dissolves it only stores them up for the general destruction.

Oh, what a monitor is Time! What mighty voice is that which issues from the survey of universal change! No day like its departed brothers, no year like any that are past, no century that can form a parallel with its predecessors. All new, all untried, all dark, as we advance, and yet all known, and all light! Nothing new under the sun, and yet all new, with every step we advance into the future! What mystery is this in the midst of which we live and move? Mysterious our origin, mysterious our duration, mysterious and incessant changes, our interminable transition from day to day, nay from one moment to the next. We scarce begin when we begin the end,—we scarcely rise before we begin to sink; we scarcely begin to live, ere we begin to die. Death is everywhere written on the works of man. We need not go to the solemn cemetery, where we visit the silent city of the dead,—we need not go to the sculptured tomb or fix our eyes upon the monumental urn, the stately column, or the marble slab that records the names or the virtues of departed worth,—ah! we have the monuments of death everywhere around us. No step we take but what is a memento of the irrevocable past. Time has everywhere left the indelible impress of his deep and terrible track, and everywhere has erected a solemn monitor that points the traveller to the days that are gone, and holds out the doubtful programme of the future as he points the warning finger to the skies. Oh, what a monitor is Time! What a monitor of the past, what a prophet of the future! Onward he goes, and sweeps the universe in steps more rapid than the velocity of light, and leaves naught behind that has not felt the pressure of his step, the scathing blast or soothing fan of his wings, the power of his arm, or the potency of his sceptre. Time himself is in league with death, and the one is only there to perform the commands of the other.

And here, all glory to God, for light in our darkness,—there is no state of existence, and only one, where Time has no power and Time has no place. There its mutations and vicissitudes cannot come.—There, in that region of unchanging peace, the varied drama of these sublunary scenes give way to ever-growing blessedness, where, amid the infinitude of glories, the salvation is one. God Himself is the

glory that illumines that world, and, as the Lord of Time, so He is the Creator, and when He once admits us to His presence there, earth, with its appendages, passes away, and "Time shall be no more."
—N. Y. Churchman.

DIVINE CONSOLATION.

It is amazing what vigour of character divine consolation imparts to the human soul. In those happy moments we can say with David, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name. Bless the Lord, and forget not all his benefits; who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies; who satisfieth thy mouth with good things; so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."—Ps. ciii. In such a frame of mind, all religious duties are practicable, and all religious blessings are within our reach; our appetites and passions are like the surface of the peaceful lake, when not a ripple is seen upon its face, and the whole body of the water is as clear as the vaulted sky. (Like Sampson under his Nazarite inspirations, our arm becomes omnipotent, and every enemy of our souls is chased away, and flies before us as the dust before the wind: and like the blessed Apostle Paul we can say, "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us. For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." Rom. viii. 35.

The most edifying parts of the sacred volume are the devotional compositions of inspired and holy men: and in which we see the agency of God and man united, and producing virtue and happiness in this world, in preparing them for greater happiness in that which is to come. We have a fine example in the following words:—"O God, thou art my God; early will I seek thee: my soul thirsteth for thee, my flesh longeth for thee in a dry and thirsty land where no water is; to see thy power and thy glory, so as I have seen thee in the sanctuary. Because thy loving kindness is better than life, my lips shall praise thee. Thus will I bless thee while I live: I will lift up my hands in thy name. My soul shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatness; and my mouth shall praise thee with joyful lips; when I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the night watches. Because thou hast been my help, therefore in the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice. My soul followeth hard after thee; thy right hand upholdeth me." Ps. lxiii.

Never is a human being so truly honorable as when he is holding communion with God;—never are the human faculties so happily employed as in seeking the favor of the Deity; never is the human character so highly elevated as when we are aspiring to the blessing of eternal life; and never is human agency so mighty as when it is sustained by the consolations of the Holy Ghost:—and never is a man so like the Son of God, as when he takes supreme delight in God, and God vouchsafes to come and dwell within his heart by the power of the Holy Ghost. This, and this only, is religion! This, and this only, can bring us into fellowship with God, and make us meet for that inheritance which is incorruptible, and undefiled, and which fadeth not away. This, and this only, elevates man above a brute; and this duly accredits him as being an undoubted heir of everlasting life.—*Private Ponderings. Ibid.*

LOVE TO CHRIST.—Not only the flowers unfold their petals to receive the light; the heart of a man also has a power of expansion. It is love which opens it, and expands it, so that the rays of the spiritual Christian, in the work of self-examination, need not direct his attention to many points; all is included in the daily question: How is it with my love to Christ? That love to him is of great importance, we must conclude, since he in truth, requires of us an affection for his own person such as no one

else over claimed. Oh, thou must be more than father or mother, than brother and sister, else how couldst thou, the lowliest among the children of men, lay claim to such superabundant love? Since I have believed in thy word, all my desire has been to love thee. I will not cease to love thee, until thou art dearer to me than father, mother, and brother! If they deny thee, if they revile thee,—what is so dreadful as to see one's father or mother reviled at our side!—but more than when they reproach father and mother, shall thy reproaches, thy wrongs go to my heart.—*Tholuck.*

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

This day Mr. Johnston moved his resolution by way of amendment to the address in answer to his Excellency's speech. He did not design, he said, to offer any lengthened observations, but the confidence reposed by the people in that House, and the confidence accorded by the House to the Executive were of so grave import that it should be clearly known on what this confidence was based. He assumed, what he said could be no matter of doubt to honorable members, that the present administration did not possess the confidence of the House. He referred to the last session of the Assembly, commencing with taunts and terminating with the admission that no measure of importance had been passed. The blame was conveniently attributed to the new members; but novices should have been guided by the ancient sages of the Executive. Was there nothing to do—nothing required to be done? Why then take at least ten weeks to do nothing in? The hon. gentleman then arraigned the Government for having exerted their influence to prevent the Bill of last session prohibiting the importation of liquors from becoming law, after it had already received the support of some of their political friends.

"Was it not due to their friends and supporters that when they came to this city to fulfil their functions, they should be informed of the views and opinions entertained by the Executive upon a question of such vital importance as that to which I have referred. Sir, in the action of the Executive there is an exhibition of a moral Sampson, sightless and shorn of his strength—supported only by braggadocio. Was not the measure to which I have referred purely administrative? Was it not the duty of an Executive to have grappled with the question in a bold and fearless manner? Did the hon. and learned Attorney General, in view of the course he pursued during the last session, do justice to his friends, to the cause, to the Legislature, or to the country? Was it not his duty to have ascertained the views of his friends before he enunciated his opinions and took the course which placed them in, to say the least of it, a most awkward position."

"Again, sir, it was enunciated by a supporter of the hon. and learned Attorney General, at the last session, as a portion of their political faith, that the public affairs of the Province should be divided among the political supporters of the government; in fine, that to the victors belonged the spoils. That doctrine was assented to by him—it was met and controverted by those who had no confidence in the executive. He did not believe that the public offices were to be entirely the reward of political partzanship—and that men should be displaced because they chose to exercise the privileges of freemen. That doctrine did not meet with the unqualified sanction even of those who accorded the government their unwavering support; and, sir, in my judgment, it is a doctrine that should not be propounded, sanctioned or sustained by any government charged with the administration of public affairs in this province."

The honorable gentleman then referred to the introduction of the Educational Bill last session, which was promised in January, did not make its appearance till a month afterwards, and after passing through various stages, was finally strangled by the hands of the Attorney General himself. This was an important question, and I cannot doubt it was so regarded by the government. The measure was here for weeks. We hear nothing of it in the present speech, as if it was of nothing worth to the people of Nova Scotia. It may be a difficult subject to deal with, but it was presented to this House by the Attorney General, and should have been carried through, or the Government should have resigned. The hon. gentleman next denounced the conduct of the Government in the appointment of School Commissioners in the County of Annapolis, and closed with the remark: It is sufficient to say, that while the government of last session promised us everything which they have not done, their present exposition of policy is a "beggarly account of empty boxes." They have nothing to offer in the shape of measures which it is the duty of a government to offer; and, sir, considering that a do-nothing government has been so often denounced by the Attorney General himself, I move this resolution.

The Hon. Attorney General replied. He said, he did not for one moment shrink from meeting and an-

swering the charges preferred. He was prepared, as one member of the Executive, to test the confidence of the House in the present administration; he believed that it commanded and was entitled to that confidence and the support of the Liberal party, to the exercise of whose independent suffrages it owed its existence.—"The hon. and learned member says, that at the close of the last session, in the speech from the throne, it was admitted that no question of importance had been perfected. He was obliged to give us credit, if not for policy at least for candor. To have put in the mouth of his Excellency aught but that expressed in the speech would have been a stain upon the Executive and a degradation to the Lieutenant Governor.

"The hon. and learned member has animadverted in strong terms upon the course pursued by the Executive with relation to the Maine Liquor Law; true it is, that I pledged myself if the measure should meet with the concurrence of a majority of the Assembly that it should be faithfully and honestly carried out.—Once having become the law of the land, assented to by Parliament, it was the duty of the Executive to put it in execution. But, sir, there is a wide distinction between the law solemnly assented to by the Legislature, and a measure submitted to Parliament for decision. Had the Bill here become a law, it would have been the duty of the Executive to put it in execution to have carried it out. While it was before the Legislature, believing, as they did, that its principle was dangerous and pernicious, they gave it their strenuous opposition. Mark the result as tested by the experience of other countries. What have we seen in New Brunswick? The country convulsed—the Government shattered to bring about an unattainable end, to carry an impracticable measure. Similar results have followed the attempt to introduce it in the State of New York, and one of their most able and eloquent citizens has condemned the principle. I allude to Horace Greely, editor of the *N. Y. Tribune*.—What would have been the result in Nova Scotia?—To embarrass the Revenue—to affect the public credit. Were the Government not justified in using what influence they possessed, not to destroy, but to postpone the passage of the Bill? And, sir, if this attempt shall succeed and the hon. member for Annapolis form a Government, if we may judge from the abated tone of his address to-day, no whisper of the Prohibitory Law will be heard."

The Hon. Attorney General then proceeded to dilate upon the impossibility of forming a Government which should be unanimously in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law. He said that the hon. member from Annapolis had done him great injustice when he referred to the enunciation of the principles relating to the removal of officials under Government. He had asserted that each case must be decided upon by its own merits; and the hon. gentleman had failed to show one instance in which the power of the Government had been exercised unjustly.

The question of Education was a most difficult one to touch. The Bill of last session was not propounded as a party measure. The question had never been one of party in the province; but the bill was destroyed by the determined efforts of the opposition.

The Hon. Attorney General professed entire ignorance of any injustices having been done in the formation of the School board at Annapolis, if such had occurred he would cheerfully remedy it at once.

"The hon. gentleman's statement has been to me an entire surprise; and the mighty grounds of his whole charges sink into insignificance. I am prepared to show that the Government have discharged its duty with honesty, integrity and justice; and I defy the opposition now combining to show otherwise. Sir, I challenge any gentleman, either in the House or out of it, to charge the Government with a single job of any kind,—in our Post Office, Board of Works, or any other department—nay, I charge them to show where, in the whole public business of the country, anything has been done without the strictest integrity—or in the most trustworthy manner."

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

The debate on Mr. Johnston's Resolution was resumed.

Dr. Tupper endorsed the remarks of Mr. Johnston. He was prepared to agree with the sentiment, that perfect unanimity cannot be expected at all times in any government. But every measure proposed by the Government last session was defeated. Every office of emolument had been conferred as the reward of quieting opposition. A Judgeship had been given to the late Provincial Secretary, because he embarrassed the Government; he and the Hon. Solicitor Gen. held views antagonistic to the Government. The Hon. Mr. McKinnon did not disguise his opposition,—he was rewarded by a seat in the Executive Council. Mr. McHaffey defeated the action of the Government and he got his reward. Mr. McDonald, from Pictou, the Editor of the *Eastern Chronicle*, assails the Government for the appointment of Mr. McKinnon, and the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Pictou was conferred upon him. He concluded, then, that the Government had adopted the principle of *silencing the opposition by the reward of offices of honor and emolument.*

He went fully into the action of the Government upon the Educational measure, much after the same style of argument advanced by the leader of the opposition. The Government has not proposed a measure this session. He compared the speech from the throne to the speech put up by a puzzled minister into the mouth of an embarrassed Governor. Having taken the responsibility of the Educational measure, and

not having a majority to carry it out, the Government should have been frank enough to have requested his Excellency to re-organise the administration to carry out a measure which they believed to be of vital importance to the interest and welfare of this country. He charged the Hon. Attorney General with defeating the Municipal Incorporation Bill by the most strenuous opposition. It was a farce to send it to the country with the optional clause appended to it. The Government had been characterised by a desire to grasp place and power to put it into the hands of a few. He animadverted at some length upon the sentiments enunciated by the Hon. Mr. Howe and the Queen's Printer, in the columns of the *Chronicle*, and read several extracts charging the Government with having ignored and abdicated its functions. The country is now excited upon a religious question. It was not his disposition to drag it into the debate. He was of opinion that it is a question that ought to be settled between individuals. He had no hesitation in stating, in the most explicit terms, his decision upon the question of civil and religious liberty; he would ever fight under the banner of equal justice to the varied denominations that compose the population of Nova Scotia.

The Solicitor General following, defending his own course and that of his friends in the Prohibitory Liquor Measure, the Education Bill of last Session, and the policy of the Government on the subject of removal from office. He challenged the Opposition to name the great questions and measures they would propose, if they had the power, and concluded a very effective speech by drawing a flattering, but by no means overcharged, picture of the prosperity of the Country under the existing Administration—its steadily increasing revenue, and the thriving condition of the people.

Mr. Marshall followed in support of the resolution. He said the Conservatives were not seeking new alliances: such might be seeking them. He charged the Government with bartering away the fishery rights of the hardy fishermen of this country and depriving them of the means by which they obtained their daily bread. He contrasted the distress in some of the fishing districts with the bright picture of success drawn by the Solicitor General. It was a strange thing that the Conservatives should be called upon to unite in carrying out the educational measure. Why didn't they, like men, invite some few of the Conservatives into the Cabinet, if this measure could not be carried out without them? He would ask—why did you dismiss Mr. Miller, and deny to him the right of justifying himself? and as he was not afraid to approach any question this side of the grave, he would enquire—why put Mr. William Condon out of office? and why was he dismissed without any reason given? He had another new charge against the Government, that was—hypocrisy! If, Mr. Condon, who was eating the bread of the Government committed an act nine or ten months ago which rendered his dismissal necessary, why didn't you turn him out like men? And how comes it you turn him out the second day after a vote of want of confidence is moved? What would you say of me if I had two men in my employ, one a Roman Catholic and the other a Protestant, and both did the same act, and I should kick the Catholic out of doors, and elevate the Protestant from the kitchen to the parlor? Why he believed the Government would commune with Bez'zebub if they thought it would avail them. If he had been in Halifax and in the Government at that time, Mr. Condon should have walked—but, if he did, somebody else should have walked also! Who withheld the despatches on the fishery question? In their attempts to please everybody they have pleased nobody, and are likely to lose the Government in the bargain. Responsible government in Nova Scotia has been rendered a costly, expensive, and rotten concern.

MONDAY, Feb. 9.

The debate commenced on Monday, by Mr. Howe. He opened with a reference to the present position of the Government—the threatened defection of a section of their own supporters, of a particular religious denomination, (the Roman Catholics)—the division of the House into two parties, neither of them strong enough to carry on the Government, and a repetition of the spectacle exhibited by Falkland's Administration with a majority of 1 or 2 and but a single public measure during the four years they were office. If triumphant, the Conservatives could not carry on the Government—neither could the present Administration, unless reinforced—a reconstruction or an appeal to the country, in either case, therefore, appeared inevitable. Mr. H. examined the grounds upon which it was sought to justify a vote of want of confidence, but he rapidly passed from this branch of the enquiry to matters which had embarrassed the Administration, but with which they had little to do. He then traced the history of the recruiting mission to the United States, which did not originate with him or the administration, but with the Imperial Government—he went on that mission at the request of the Executive of this Country of which Michael Tobin and the late James McLeod were members,—and then he asked if Joseph Howe was to be punished, and if Mr. Michael Tobin, who sent him, was to take his place? Mr. Condon's Telegraph to papers conducted by the enemies of England in the United States—his conduct at the Crampton meeting—his open sympathy with the Railway rioters when on their trial—and the abusive letters levelled at himself, were insufficient to move him to ask for his dismissal; and it was not until the evidence of his correspondence with rebels and outlaws, to defeat the objects of the Imperial Govern-

ment were in his hands that he demanded his removal. Mr. H. described the state of terror that prevailed upon the Windsor Road arising out of the Railway riots—the sympathy exhibited by their countrymen and co-religionists on the line, and in the City, to defeat the ends of justice—the trial of the rioters—the controversy, commenced in the *Halifax Catholic* which followed, in which it was sought to justify outrage upon the plea of religion. He had been charged as a persecutor to which his entire life gave the lie, he did not apologize for a word he had said or written, and all he asked for himself was the same measure of justice claimed by Irishmen. He had been true to his friends in bright and dark days alike, and if some under pressure too strong to withstand, swell the ranks of Opposition they leave the Protestant Liberals and not the Protestant Liberals them. For his own part, if the Government he served was placed in a minority, he would not hesitate an instant to surrender his office and if they must go down share in their misfortunes.

Mr. McKeagney then took the floor, and stated there were several charges in his bill of indictment upon which he desired to arraign the government. The hon. gentleman then referred to some local matters, and stated the main charge which he felt compelled to prepare against the Government was that they had identified themselves with Mr. Howe in a proscription of the Catholic body.

He said that this charge was substantiated not only by the promulgation of the letters of Mr. Howe, in the official organ of the Government, but also by their republication in every Liberal journal in the Province over, endorsed by editorial remarks.

After the conclusion of the hon. gentleman's address, Hon. Mr. Howe arose, and denied the statement of the last speaker, averring that his (Mr. Howe's) charges were confined to a faction which had distinguished themselves for disloyalty and outrages, and that if he referred to Catholics at all, the example had been set him by the honorable member himself, who, at the last session had attempted to excite religious antagonism by repeated references to the exclusion of his co-religionists from office.

Mr. McKeagney explained—He had always thought the Catholics were not fairly dealt with; his object had been only to obtain equal rights for them, and therefore the allusion of the hon. member for Windsor was inapplicable. A desultory conversation occurred upon other points, which the Speaker declared to be out of order.

TUESDAY, FEB. 10.

Hon. Mr. Wier said, it was scarcely necessary for him to defend the measures of the Government. Under the Reciprocity Act, which every one but the member for Guysborough considers one of the most valuable measures ever carried through the Legislature, the country had risen to an unexampled degree of prosperity. There was nothing in the present state of affairs to warrant a change of Administration, and if it took place to-morrow, in what respect would the condition of the people of this Province be improved? The desire for office, and that alone, was the cause of the movement, and it would be strange indeed if the gentleman who had resisted the introduction of our public works and almost every other large and beneficial public measure was to be placed at the head of affairs.—Mr. W. referred to the Condon Telegraph with which his name has been mixed up, but which he had never seen until it appeared in the papers the expense of which was not borne by the funds of the Charitable Irish Society, but out of Mr. Condon's own pocket. The people of this country, when appealed to in 1855, declared their confidence in the present Administration, and he did not believe that if the opportunity offered, they would transfer it to other hands.

Hon. Mr. Henry then rose and said, that he had tendered his resignation, and that he was no longer a member of the Administration. The act was the result of several weeks deliberation, and when he left his late colleagues it was from no selfish motive and from no fault of his.

Mr. John Tobin rose and stated that he held in his hand a letter from Mr. Condon on the subject of his dismissal—complaining that he had not been afforded an opportunity of explaining his conduct by the government.

The hon. gentleman read the letter, which complained of an editorial in the last *Morning Chronicle*, to the effect that justice had at last overtaken Mr. Condon.

Mr. Tobin then proceeded to speak upon the motion before the House, and said it was the disposition of the supporters of the government at the last session to give them a fair trial.

He said his policy was affected by what had occurred since the close of the last session.

He then referred to the Foreign Enlistment question, and he said he was in New York at the time Mr. Howe was there engaged in enlisting recruits for the Foreign Legion, and that he endeavoured to subdue the excitement which existed there in reference to that question. He said that he never heard an Irishman of this city attack Mr. Howe for the part he had taken in that business, until he had made the speech at the Crampton meeting.—For his part he would never seek to prevent a countryman of his from enlisting under the British flag, and endeavouring to sustain the honor of the empire under

which we live. He thought it unfair to attack the whole Catholic body on account of the part one or two individuals had taken at the Crampton meeting, who were not Irishmen at all. One was a Scotoman and the other was a Nova Scotian. With regard to Mr. Condon's case he would ask why the government had not dismissed him before, instead of waiting till after the motion of want of confidence was moved. He stated that he received a message from the Provincial Secretary the day after the house met, asking him to attend a meeting of the government supporters, and that he refused.

Hon. Provincial Secretary explained that the message was a mistake—it was intended for members of government alone.

Mr. Tobin said he accepted the explanation, but however that might be, an hour after he refused to attend the meeting Mr. Condon was dismissed. The hon. gentleman stated that he understood that Mr. Howe had threatened to go into opposition if Mr. Condon was not dismissed; and therefore he, Mr. Tobin, had determined not to attend the meeting, because he must have opposed the action of the government on that point, and he would be sorry by any action of his to force Mr. Howe into opposition, and have it said that he was the cause of his losing his office. He had therefore determined to go into opposition himself, principally upon the ground that Mr. Howe had tried to stir up a religious proscription. He, Mr. Tobin, only wished to have equal rights for his co-religionists, and deprecated religious crusades of this kind.

The hon. gentleman here read extracts from the editorials of the *Catholic*, and from the letters of the Hon. Mr. Howe; and concluded by stating that the reason why he had decided to withdraw his support from the government was, that they had identified themselves with Mr. Howe in his religious proscription of the Catholics. He said that he felt deep regret in parting from his old friends, but that he had taken his stand, and from henceforth would be found standing in the ranks of the opposition.

The Attorney General explained that for his part he deprecated all religious intolerance. The cardinal principle of his political life had always been equality for all—ascendancy for none. He stated that the government had nothing to do with the quarrel between Mr. Howe and the Catholics, and that as to the dismissal of Mr. Condon, they had done nothing to mix themselves up with it. When the proper time came he would explain his reasons for that act.

Mr. Annand followed, and joined issue with Mr. Tobin. He denied most emphatically that the Government, through its officers or its organs, ever avowed any desire to proscribe the class of Christians to which the hon. member belonged. The papers referred to had done their duty in expressing their disapproval of lawless aggression, and they would, one and all have been recreant to the principles of the Liberal Party if they had not spoken out fearlessly in defence of our civil and religious rights. As far as he, Mr. A., knew, the Government had no Organ—he could speak confidently of the one he had the credit of editing—and he often thought his friends in the Administration committed a grave error and that they would have stood better with the country if they had given a little more of their confidence to gentlemen connected with the Liberal Press. But there were other "Organs" besides those of the Administration. There was the Catholic Organ—the Organ of Mr. T's own church—his own organ, in which the seeds of the controversy now agitating the country were sown. It would not be denied that in that paper the conduct of the Railway rioters was excused if not justified on the plea of religion, and up to this hour the editorial paragraph published in Mr. Howe's first letter, and which created so deep a feeling among Protestants had never been disavowed by those who represent the opinions and influence the movements of the members of that communion. Mr. A. alluded with his colleague on another point. He did believe that there were a good many persons of that communion in the city who sympathized with Russia during the war, and he could give the name of at least one prominent individual who objected to voting for himself at the last election, because his friend Mr. Howe had gone to the United States for the purpose of recruiting the armies of the Empire. But there was plenty of evidence of this disloyal spirit in his hon. colleague's own paper, all through the war, and long after, and it was only a few weeks ago that the Editors thanked God that England had been humbled and her power circumscribed. He did not blame all the Irish population with sharing these sentiments, or even a majority of them, but he did blame all who endorsed the views of the paper to which he referred. Mr. A. said that there were three several occasions on which it was the duty of the Government

to have dismissed Mr. Condon, and he for one had determined to go into opposition if it had not been done. All he asked was that the same rules of administration should be applied to that officer which he would apply to Churchmen, Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians.

Mr. Churchill compared the government to a ship fast drifting on a lee shore—there would be no lives lost, but it would be amazing to see the inmates struggling to escape. He stated that when he came to the house he recommended a person for appointment as a magistrate for Hantsport, which had not been attended to.

Again, with regard to the Maine Liquor Law, he was surprised with the action of the Atty. General, but since then he had ascertained that the wind blew every way in the house. He then related an anecdote about selling chickens, which reminded him of the feelings of a new member of the house. He thought the hon. member for Windsor had been the cause of the defeat of the Government. He must have something of the feelings of Bonaparte when he entered Moscow. He thought Mr. Howe never expected such a result when he commenced his letters.

With regard to the Foreign Enlistment question,—the men who made all this talk came in his vessel—as they passed by where he was standing on the shore, they cried, "Hurrah for Sebastopol." He thought Mr. Howe was not altogether to blame for the downfall of the Government. He reminded the Attorney General that he had stated on the floor of the house that the opposition should not have a shilling of the public money unless the government choose to give it.

Now, with regard to the Catholics, every one knew that they held the balance of power in this country,—but we are not afraid that they would demand more than their just rights.

Mr. Parker and Mr. Dimock defended their own conduct and that of the Government in reference to the charge brought by Mr. Churchill.

Mr. McLellan said he did not wish to mix himself up with religious quarrels. Early in life he had taken a disgust to them. Therefore he would not say anything on that point. He then proceeded at some length to defend the government, and attacked the speech of the hon. member for Annapolis.

Mr. Whitman said he did not consider the speech of the hon. member for Windsor at all relevant to the question under debate. He referred to the position of the Conservative body, and remarked that they remained as they ever had been, true to their principles. This was all that he would say on the general question, but he had a private affair of his own with the government. The present representatives of Annapolis had been returned for ten years by large majorities,—during all that time they had never been once consulted by the Government with regard to the affairs of the country. He referred to the school board for Annapolis county, and stated that five of the seven were Liberals. Again, with regard to the appointment of Sheriff, the sense of the county was not taken, nor the opinion of the representatives asked.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins addressed the chair in an elaborate speech entwined with a good deal of humor, which occupied about an hour and a half in the delivery. The hon. member went at large into the enlistment question, charging the Government with sending an officer who had been employed to perform very different duties—defended Mr. Condon, who, he contended, was an innocent and very ill used man—assisted that the *Halifax Catholic* was the organ of one man and not of a body of Christians, and that therefore, the charges hurled against that denomination were undeserved. Mr. W. urged that the Catholics had been ill-treated by the Liberals, who, he said, did the work and the Protestants took the pay—charged Mr. Howe with having indiscriminately assailed the whole body, with stirring up a spirit of religious persecution, and he contended that it was the duty of the Government to have dismissed him, instead of Mr. Condon, for offending so large a section of their friends.

Mr. Howe replied.—He proved by reference to his entire political career that as he was the first to take the field, in behalf of the privileges and rights of Catholics, it was impossible he could ever attempt to proscribe or persecute that or any other body of Christians. Any one who put that construction on his letters misrepresented or misunderstood the entire strain of his argument, and it was not until the expression was used by the Editor of the *Catholic* himself, that he over charged the outrage on Gourlay's shanty as having been perpetrated in the name of religion. There was evidence enough, previous to the riots, and long before he had written a line, that there was a disposition on the part of some of the Catholics to secede from the Administration. One had resigned his seat in the Executive, another, a near connexion of the Attorney General, had vacated the Chair of the Legislative Council, a third waited on himself last winter, and after stipulating that he (Mr. H.) should be taken care of, proposed to break up the Government. Mr. Marshall and Mr. MacKeagney briefly replied. The House rose about 7½ o'clock, and adjourned.

Fourth Department.

THE RICH MERCHANT.

It was late last night, and the streets were deserted the more especially as it was snowing fast. A single traveller, however, might have been seen, wrapped in a thick overcoat, urging his way against the tempest by the light of some dim lamps. Suddenly, as he passed a ruinous tenement, the figure of a girl started before him.

"Please, sir," said she, "it is only a pony. Mother is sick, and we have eaten nothing to-day."

The first impulse of the moment was to go on; his second to stop. He looked at the girl. Her face was thin and pale, and her garments scanty. He was a man of impulse, so he put his hand toward his pocket, intending to give her a shilling. She saw the act, and her listless eye brightened. But the traveller had forgot that his overcoat was buttoned over his pocket.

"It is too much trouble," he said to himself, "and the wind is very cutting. Besides, these beggars are usually cheats. I'll warrant this girl wants the money to spend in a gin-shop." And, speaking aloud, he said rather harshly, "I have nothing for you. If you are really destitute, the guardians of the poor will take care of you."

The girl shrank back without a word, and drew her tattered garments around her shivering form. But a tear glittered on her cheek in the light of the dim lamp.

The man passed, and, turning the next corner, knocked at the door of a splendid mansion, through whose richly curtained windows a rosy light streamed out across the storm. A servant obsequiously gave him entrance. At the sound of his footstep, the parlor door was hastily thrown open, and a beautiful girl apparently about seventeen, sprang into his arms and kissed him on each cheek, and then began to assist him to remove his overcoat.

"What kept you so long, dear papa?" she said. "If I had known where you were, I would have sent the carriage. You never stay so late at the office."

"No, my love; I was at my lawyer's—busy—very busy, and all for you." And he patted her cheek. "But, now, Maggy, can't you give me some supper?"

The daughter rang the bell, and ordered supper to be served. It was such a one as an epicure might delight in—just a supper for a traveller on a night like that.

"Pa," said the daughter, when it was just finished, "I hope you are in a good humour, for I have a favor to ask of you;" and she threw her arms around his neck and looked up in his face with a winning smile and these beautiful dark eyes of hers. "I wish to give a ball on my birthday—my eighteenth birthday. It will cost, oh! a sight of money; but you are kind, good papa, and I know you have been successful, or you would not have been at your lawyer's."

"Yes, my darling," he said, fondly kissing her, "the cotton speculation has turned out well. I sold all I had of the article this afternoon, received the money, took it to my lawyer's, telling him to invest it in real estate. I think I shall soon give up business."

"Oh do, papa. But you will give me this ball, won't you?"

"You little tease!" said the father, but he spoke smilingly; and, putting his hand into his pocket-book, he took out a note and placed it in his child's hand. "Take this; if it is not enough, you must have another, I suppose. But don't trouble me about it any more."

The next morning broke clear, but the snow was a foot deep on the level, and here and there lay in huge drifts, blocking up the doorway. At ten o'clock the rich merchant was on his way to the counting-room. He turned down the street up which he had come the previous evening. A crowd gathered round the door of a ruinous tenement. The merchant paused to inquire what was the matter.

"A woman, sir, has been found dead below there," said one of the spectators. "She starved to death, it is said, and they have sent for a coroner. Her daughter has just come back, after begging out all night. That's her mourning."

"Ah!" said the merchant, and a pang went through his heart like an ice-bolt, for he remembered denying a petition the night before. He pushed through the crowd and descended the cellar-steps. A girl cowered over the emaciated corpse that lay on a heap of straw in a corner of the damp apartment. It was the same girl he had feared it would prove. The merchant was horror-struck.

"My poor child," he said, laying his hand on her shoulder, "you must be cared for. God forgive me for denying you last night!" and he put a bill into her hand.

The girl looked up and gazed vacantly at him. Then she put back the proffered money.

"It will do no good now," she said: "mother's dead!" and she burst into hysterical tears: and the merchant at that moment would have given half his fortune to have recalled her to life.

The lesson thus learned he never forgot. The merchant personally saw that a decent burial was provided for the mother and afterwards took the daughter into his house, educated her for a respectable station in life, and, on her marriage, presented her with a proper dowry. He lived to hear children hush their gratitude.

Selections.

THE Rev. Dr. Livingstone, returned to England after an absence of sixteen years, was welcomed by among other bodies, a large meeting in Freemasons' Hall, on which occasion the Earl of Shaftesbury presided.

As Dr. Livingstone entered the hall, the whole assembly rose to receive him. He is a man of small stature, sunburnt, but not so much so as might have been expected, his face having at one time become almost black. His manner was modest and retiring, but without bashfulness, and his address was marked by unaffected simplicity. He was plainly dressed, and carried a naval cap. His command of English was remarkable, considering that he had scarcely spoken it for sixteen years. He seems, however, to have acquired somewhat of a foreign accent. He is evidently a man of clear mind, much self-possession and a determined purpose, with whom the attainment of fame was the very last thought—the opening up of a way for the gospel the first. He has, we believe, declined offers to engage his services in merely a scientific enquiry, which would have involved a relinquishment of his connection with the London Missionary Society. It may be well to explain that he was sent to Africa in the double capacity of physician and missionary. Mrs. Livingstone, daughter of the celebrated Moffat was also present, and shared in the congratulations of the assembly. The Earl of Shaftesbury's opening statement gave the proceedings an admirable tone, which succeeding speakers fully sustained. The chair having been taken, prayer and thanksgiving were offered by the Rev. C. J. Goodbart.

After a speech from the Earl of Shaftesbury and some farther doings,

Dr. Livingstone came forward and was greeted with long continued cheering. He said that the kind expressions with which he had been greeted, had quite oppressed. While he was trying to receive them with proper gratitude, he could not help feeling that he did not deserve them. Having scarcely spoken his native language for sixteen years, he had forgotten many of its phrases, and he felt more inclined to speak in the tongue of the natives among whom he had lived than in English. (A laugh and cheers.) The meeting had but a faint idea of what missionary life was. There was very little of that excitement in it. (Cheers and laughter.) It required enthusiasm, but it also required hard work, and it was also necessary to go through a great deal of work to keep up the enthusiasm. The missionary cause suffered because its friends expected more than could be given. (Hear, hear.) They expected that the natives would listen to the gospel, and either believe it or reject it. But the natives at first judged a missionary by their own motives. They suspected that there was something behind, and that he had some other object in view besides his preaching. He must first labor and do good to their bodies, and endeavour to obtain for them temporal advantages, in order to procure a good name and convince them that he was anxious to promote their welfare. (Cheers.) The African races were very slow in the motions of their minds, and were in this respect very unlike the South Sea Islanders. You could not meet a single tribe in Africa, which had embraced the gospel at once, as had been the case in the South Sea Islands. An African chief asked him whether he believed his tribe would ever believe without beating them. He replied that beating them was not the way to make them believe, but the chief rejoined, "Oh, you don't know them as well as I do. I am sure we could beat belief into them if we tried." (A laugh.) They had great confidence in Englishmen, and one chief, Secheli, told him he was going to Queen Victoria. He endeavoured to

dissuade him from going, telling him he would have no one to interpret for him. But Secheli would not listen to him, and went to the Cape, a distance of one thousand miles from his own town. He was obliged to return because he could not find the means of getting to England, and, but he had great confidence in Queen Victoria's wish to see justice done to him. North of the Makololo country were the Bechuana, who opened the path into the interior, and in whose steps he followed. The Boers at the outskirts of civilization were desirous that the trade in the interior should remain in their hands, and they were determined that no Europeans should open up a communication with the natives. He, on the other hand, was determined that the country should be opened up, and he had accordingly opened up two paths into the interior. (Cheers.) The directors of the London Missionary Society had given him a free commission to open up those paths, and he wished to acknowledge the great kindness with which they had always treated him, so that for sixteen years he had never had a word of difference with them. (Cheers.) We used to speak of Africa's burning sands, and that was true of the country south of twenty degrees of latitude. In this dry country the population is very small, but farther north a very different country and people were found. The traveller here came upon the true negro family. This was the country from which we used to derive our slaves in bygone years, and from which Cuba and the Brazils drew what slaves were landed upon their shores. In the centre the tribes were civil and kind to him, but hitherto there had always been a fringe of population about them which had prevented commerce from entering into the interior. They were now delighted to have a path to the sea by which they could trade with the white man. They looked upon the missionary as 'a thing not to be killed.' (A laugh.) He was respected, not because they loved the gospel, for that came afterwards, but because they saw he laboured for their welfare. He took some natives from the interior to London, and persuaded them, not without some misgivings, to go and see the British ships of war there. They had been told by the villagers as they came along, that the white men on board the ships would fatten and eat them; but when they went on board they were treated most kindly by the sailors who gave them bread and meat. Afterwards they almost worshipped him, and used to fall at his knees, when he spoke to them, until he made them desist. This arose from having seen these proofs of the power of England, and the idea of their unlettered minds seemed to be that if the English were so wise as to make these ships, their religion must be true. (Hear, hear.) He had found a river, called by different names, all however signifying the river, which ran through the centre of the continent, from north to south until it came within a short distance of Lake Ngami, when it trended to the east, until it emptied itself into the Mozambique Channel. The country about Makololo was so well watered that it was impossible to have a wagon path at one season of the year. As to dangers he had undergone he should say nothing about them until he became garrulous and reached his dotage. At present he became quite oppressed when he thought of what had yet to be done in these countries. (Cheers.) It was not by fine speeches, by great excitement, and grand meetings that the missionary worked, but by labouring patiently, with a sense of God's presence in his bosom, and without the expectation of seeing the fruit of his labors. (Cheers.) Some of the districts of the interior were perfect sanatoria, and among the pure negro family many diseases that afflicted the people of Europe were unknown. Smallpox and measles had not been known for twenty years, and consumption, erysipela and cancer, and hydrophobia were seldom heard of. Notwithstanding all the wars and kidnappings, the negroes "dwelt in the presence of all their brethren," and they appeared to be preserved for the purpose of Divine mercy as much as the Jews. He had adverted last night to the respect in which women were held by negroes in the interior. In case of divorce it was the woman who took the children. If a young man married a woman of a neighbouring village, he left his own village and went to live with his mother-in-law. It was his duty to pay her the greatest respect, and to supply her with firewood. Near the Zambesi the young men had to make long journeys into the country in order to procure firewood for their mothers-in-law. He had been told that to undertake such an expedition was tempting providence, but at such assertions he only laughed, and he regarded those who made them as his "weak brethren." (Cheers.)

THE ARABS OF NORTH AFRICA.

The London Times Algerian correspondent thus describes the domestic life of the Arabs:

"An Arab who has no wives is like an Englishman who has to bake, or cook, or tailor, or upholsterer.—They are to an Arab gentleman what his slaves were to a patrician Roman. They grind the corn, prepare the couscous, make the honey cakes, work the haiks and burnouses, and spin that tissue of wool and of the dwarf palm whereof the tents are made."

He describes a courtship. The candidate for matrimony makes inquiries for a woman having the particular talent in which his household is wanting. The father is then bargained with to part with his daughter for so much:

"On the morrow Fatima is conducted to her happy home, with shouts and frequent discharges of firearms. Then she cooks, and spins, and fetches water from the distant well, fights with her sister wives, and, when her lord and master is disturbed in his sublime contemplations by the distant sounds of strife, receives her share of the heavy thrashing which he distributes all around."

The Arab remains as of old: "his hand against every man, and every man's hand against his."

"Give an Arab a pound of English powder, and he will thank you more than if you gave him a mountain of sugar; and he likes sugar. Show him a fine weapon, and his eye kindles; he snatches it out of your hand, turns it about, glazes over it, runs up and down with it, and returns it with a reluctance that he does not dissemble. If I wanted to give myself great importance in a dour, I produced my revolver and fired six shots into a bank of a hovel at a hundred yards distance. As each shot made the dust fly, a shout arose from the whole assembled tribe. They fought and crushed about me to see me reload, and at last a cry would be raised just as our hats off! and the whole population squatted on the ground that all might see."

The traditions of the Arabs are remarkable:—

"He is not more certain that Mohammed is the Prophet of God than he is that the Moule-Saa shall come, in a moment which none can foretell, and change all things. Every Arab, whatever his position or his degree of intelligence, is in constant expectation of this Moule-Saa, or Lord of the Hour. A Christian will recognise in this tradition only one of those false suns which have in all ages dazzled the East—vain images of those sacred prophecies which have already had their fulfilment—but a Mohammedan believes that his Messiah will come as firmly as the Christian knows that he has come. The Moule-Saa is to have power over the teachings of Mohammed and the words of the Koran. His coming is the theme of received prophecies which every Thaleb reads, which every Mezbah recites, and which every Arab knows vaguely and believes implicitly. Some of their prophecies are very curious.

"Sid-il-Boukari is the most ancient of these prophets. He only says, 'A man shall come after me whose name shall be like unto the name of my father, and the name of his mother shall be like unto the name of my mother. He shall resemble me in character, but not in person. He shall fill the earth with justice.'"

This is the most convenient picture for an unknown adventurer. Of course, every candidate for the office of regenerator begins by dropping his own pedigree and assuming the name of Mohamed-Ben-Abd-Allah. Beni Bonna el Temeen is more explicit than his predecessor; he says:—

"In the seventieth year of the thirteenth century, a man named Mohamed-Ben-Abd-Allah shall come from the country of Son-el-Akri. There will be with him sixteen hundred tents. He shall enter the city of Maroc and proceed thence to Fez. He shall advance thence to Temeen, and go thence to Oran, which he shall destroy. Thence he shall march upon Algiers. He shall encamp in the Metidja, and shall remain there four months. He shall destroy Algiers and go on to Tunis, where he shall remain for forty years, and shall then die."

No one can sneer at this prophecy on the ground of ambiguity. El Bonna commits himself boldly to time and place, and even proceeds to describe the lineaments of the 'coming man.' Unfortunately the time is already past, for the seventieth year of the thirteenth century was 1854. But the Arabs say this is a mistake of the transcribers.

The third prophecy is that of Sidi Aissa el Lagrouni.

It is as follows: "Cry aloud, O erier! Publish to the people what I have seen, being in a vision.

"The wo which is coming is a wo which shall sur-

pass all former woes. Eyes have not seen what is like unto it. A man shall abandon his offspring (figuratively, for a ruler shall betray his people.) A Boy shall come who shall be submissive to the Christians. His heart shall be hard. He shall rise up against my master, (that is the Moule Saa), whose lineage is noble, whose heart is tender, who is beautiful and wise, and whose commandment is just.

"Crier, cry again. Be not afraid. He who has come has dispersed the infidels. They are fled beyond the Salt Lake, they have climbed to the heights of Kahar. The Christians have abandoned Oran.

"The Sultan shall be just and equitable. He shall govern the Arabs, and shall be the destruction of traitors. To them he shall be an exterminating sword."

The prophecies may be very like a mad rhapsody, but they have a marvellous tendency to fulfil themselves. That of Sidi Aissa was half fulfilled by Bou Maza. Every one believes in them. Even those few Arab chiefs whose fortunes are bound up with those of the French, grow pale at the mention of the Moule Saa. If a whisper vibrates through the tribes that a prophet has appeared, the most lax Mohammedan sums up his acts of subserviency to the French as acts of treachery to his religion and his race, and he thinks with terror of the 'exterminating sword.'

PARENTAL VANITY.—Another cause of the growing disobedience and want of filial reverence in the midst of us, is parental vanity. I mean that feeling which prompts parents to make a display of their children, to show off their dawning intelligence, or wit, or excellence, by saying things to draw them out, or by repeating in their presence what they may have said. All this is in itself very trivial; it is but the natural innocent outflow of affection, you may say, and yet nevertheless it has a powerful effect in moulding the temper and bearing and the character of children. It tends almost inevitably to make them flippant, and conceited, and arrogant, and self-willed. And parents who have found great amusement in these displays do discover when it is too late, that they have erred, they find that the children take advantage of their accredited cleverness; they become impertinent, and how can they be checked at fourteen or fifteen for what was thought very interesting when they were four or five? Many persons, you know, say that it is the misery of man to learn only when it is too late to profit by it, that the lessons of experience are really understood only when experience is at an end. And, indeed, this would seem to be true of the great practical theme now in hand. When our children are grown, then seeing the mistakes we have made, either on the one hand or the other, either in exacting too much or too little, either by making our children pert by admiring them too much, or hurting their feelings by taking scarcely any notice of them at all—seeing this, we think we should act differently could we live again through the years which are gone.—Perhaps we might. We might indeed avoid some particular mistakes, and above all, this one of showing off the cleverness of our children. We do it thoughtlessly; to please our friends, perhaps, and to amuse ourselves, forgetting that the pleasures we derive are really serving to make our children disobedient and irreverent, to make them self-willed and impertinent.—"Causes of Filial Impiety," a Sermon by Rev. D. Harwood.

NEVER DESPAIR.—Returning from Philadelphia, after an absence of several months, absorbed in the newly found delights of home, Audubon failed to inquire the fate of a certain wicker box, which, before his departure, he had entrusted to the care of a relative, with the strictest injunctions as to its safety. At last, on interrogation, this treasure was produced, the dearly prized deposit of all his drawings, more cherished than a casket of rarest jewels! It was opened, and what was Audubon's dismay to perceive the misfortune which had befallen it. A pair of Norway rats having taken possession and appropriated it, had reared there a whole party. A few gnawed bits of paper were the only remains of what a few months before had been a thousand marvellous representations of the curious inhabitants of the air! The shock of such a calamity was too much even for the fortitude of Audubon. Like an electric stroke it thrilled his whole nervous system, and for some time caused the entire prostration of his physical powers. A burning heat rushed through his brain on the discovery—the discovery of the entire wreck of the result of all his efforts and his patience! For nights he could not sleep, and days were passed with listless apathy, till at length invigoration of mind and frame gradually, under kindly influences, returned. He once again took up his pencils, his note-book, and his gun, and went forth to the woods. Then consoling himself with the reflection that he could make much better drawings than before, he persevered untiringly for three whole years, until his portfolio was replenished!

TEACHING THE EYE.—The great majority of mankind do not and cannot see one fraction of what they

might see. "None are so blind as those that will not see," is as true of physical as of moral vision. By neglect and carelessness we have made ourselves unable to discern hundreds of things which are before us to be seen. Thomas Carlyle has summed this up in one pregnant sentence, "The eye sees what it brings the power to see." How true is this! The sailor on the look out can see a ship where the landsman can see nothing; the Esquimaux can distinguish a white fox amidst the white snow: the American backwoodsman will fire a rifle ball so as to strike a nut out of the mouth of a squirrel without hurting it; the red Indian boys hold their hands up as marks to each other, certain that the unerring arrow will be shot between the spread out fingers; the astronomer can see a star in the sky, whom to others the blue expanse is unbroken; the shepherd can distinguish the face of every sheep in his flock; the mosaic worker can detect distinctions of color where others see none; and multitudes of additional examples might be given of what education does for the eye.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Kuper & Co., of London, are to make one-half of the Atlantic Cable; and Mr. Newell, of Gateshead, the other. It may assist the reader to a fair conception of the immensity of the task (says the *Gateshead Observer*) if we may state that our ingenious neighbour will have to twist strands of wire, as an outer protection of the electric line itself, 25,000 miles in length—or long enough to go round the whole earth, and leave a sufficient length of wire for Archimedes to swing it round his head with, if he had but that standing-point which he coveted for his experiments!—*London Atlas*.

Mr. J. Murray, of the Gretna toll bar, performed his last splicing operation at the close of December and he presented the "happy couple" with an eight day clock, a cheese and a bottle of whiskey, for, having made his fortune, he was in a good humour. He is about to turn to agriculture. Mr. Douglas being an athletic man, and formerly a husbandman, is going to handle the spade and dig. Mr. Simon Laing having left the loom to take upon himself his now defunct office, is about to resume the shuttle.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

DIPLOMATIC ETIQUETTE.—At the recent Taileries ball, the Emperor caused it to be notified to her Majesty's Ambassador, that it would be agreeable to him if Lord Cowley would waive his right of precedence in favor of Prince Frederic William of Prussia. His Lordship replied that, however desirous to please the Emperor, and show every respect to Prince Frederic William, it was not in his power to accede, as he was bound not only to his Sovereign, whom he represented, but to the position he held, not to waive a rule of social etiquette, and thereby establish a new precedent, which might serve as such whenever a foreign prince, not sovereign, or even direct heir to a sovereignty, might arrive at Paris. This being done, Lord Cowley retired before supper, and left M. de Kisseleff and Baron Hubner free to waive their privilege as they might think fit. The diplomatic corps all agree that Lord Cowley acted in strict conformity with the laws regulating these matters.

CROMWELL AND THE KNIGHT.—During the Protectorate, a certain knight, in the county of Surrey, had a lawsuit with the minister of his parish, and, whilst the dispute was pending, Sir John imagined that the sermons which were delivered at church were preached at him. He therefore complained against the minister to Oliver Cromwell, who inquired of the minister concerning it; and having found that he merely reproved common sins, he dismissed the complaining knight, saying, "Go home, Sir John, and hereafter live in good fellowship with your minister; the word of the Lord is a searching word, and it seems as if it had found you out."

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO AMERICA.—General Ward has laid before the Portuguese Administration his plans for touching at the Azores and another point of the Portuguese possessions, with the projected line of Submarine telegraph to America. No obstacles were offered by the Portuguese Government.

THE GREAT LAKES.—The Five Great Lakes of North America have recently been surveyed, and it is found that they cover an area of 90,000 square miles. The total length of the five lakes is 1,534 miles. Lake Superior, at its greatest length, is 355 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 988 feet; elevation above the sea 627 feet; area, 32,000 square miles. Lake Michigan is 360 miles long; its greatest breadth is 108 miles; its mean depth is 900 feet; elevation, 687 feet; area,

20,000 square miles. Lake Huron, in its greatest length, is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 100 miles; mean depth, 300 feet; elevation, 674 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. Lake Erie is 250 miles long; greatest breadth, 80 miles; mean depth, 200 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6000 square miles. Lake Ontario has a length of 180 miles, and its mean breadth is 65 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; elevation above the ocean, 262 feet; area, 6,000 square miles.

Correspondence.

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

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

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

Mr. Editor,—

I said in my last article on this subject that it was well known that to increase the number of Bishops was to increase the efficiency of the Church; and the questions put in that article very naturally presented themselves, viz: why should there be three Roman Bishops where there is but one English? Why have we not three or four Bishops in Nova Scotia as well as the Church of Rome? Why does not the Queen, or the Archbishop, or some other source of power, see to have a remedy applied, not only in this country, but in every other colony where a similar state of things exists?

I am aware that I shall be answered, that the want of money is at the bottom of all this. It will be said that salaries must be provided before new Bishops can be appointed.

While I admit that money is necessary to carry on any work here below, I must take the liberty of expressing the many serious doubts which I have, respecting the system, or mode, adopted by our Church authorities for the procuring of Bishops.

In the first place, our Bishopsricks, especially in the colonies, are always too large. Only think of giving two or three thousand square miles to one single Bishop for his diocese! Was this the primitive mode?—Were the Bishops of the early Church placed over such vast tracts of country? Is it to be supposed that the five or six hundred Bishops who attended some of the very first Councils had each a diocese under him as large even as the present diocese of Nova Scotia? In such case they must have embraced the whole known world. But we know that very different was the case.

In the next place the salaries required for a Bishop have been generally in proportion to his immense labors, and therefore too large also. No one can say that £1000 a year is too much for the Bishop of such a diocese as this is. Neither would it be too high, nor ten times as much, if it could be easily obtained, for any, even the smallest diocese. But what I mean to say is this,—let us have a Bishop for every county in the province, so soon as a salary can be raised sufficient to keep him alive, and let more come afterwards, as charity shall give and men's minds shall become more enlightened. I know that some will smile at my proposal; but I am not the less in earnest. It is not money that makes a Bishop, but the necessity of the case. I should put down the minimum annual amount required at £300 sterling. Let it be once understood that as soon as any of our counties, eighteen in number, shall have raised the sum of £300 sterling a year, a Bishop shall be placed in charge of that county as his diocese, and you will soon see some stir in Nova Scotia about procuring more Bishops. It might be said, that, if I had confined myself to three, one at Halifax as Archbishop, and one at each of the two extremities, I would not have appeared so visionary. But I know what I am about. I want Episcopacy to be brought back to its primitive and natural state. I want the office and counsels of a Bishop to be more thought of than his wealth, his house, or his equipage. I want a Bishop to have neither more work nor more money than he knows well how to manage. I want every Bishop to be within easy reach of all his clergy. And I want to give a stimulus to the Church in each county which would establish it upon a firm and lasting basis, and put it at the head of all other bodies of Christians.

It may be objected that there is not wealth enough in our country counties. I reply: Only let the plan be put forward by authority, having the present bishop's consent, of course, and you will be surprised at the result. It may not be accomplished all at once, but it will in the end.

It may also be said that no man would take a Bishoprick upon so small an income. I reply: I have

more confidence than that in the faith and simplicity of many of our clergy. Many of the present Rectors, with perhaps a little of their own, would think it a very great privilege and honor, to be Bishops of such a diocese, for example, as Lunenburg, at £300 a year sterling, which sum would doubtless be ever increasing.—A see-bonus would of course be added. There are many most wealthy men at home living upon their own resources and doing the work of the Church in very poor livings. Might not the same thing be done here in some cases until the full endowment of each See be completed? I hesitate not to say that until we return to this beautiful simplicity of manners and of Church government, we have no right to expect much prosperity. J. S.

News Department.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

POSTAL DERANGEMENT.—At the Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on Wednesday, to consider the irregularities of the postal arrangements between St. John and the Western part of Nova Scotia, it transpired from information collected by the members, that there were in the Post Office 1318 letters; besides newspapers, now waiting to be forwarded, and that the contract for their conveyance was not signed, and consequently not binding, leaving the contractors to act as they pleased.

It was proposed by Mr. Thomas, and resolved: That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of addressing the Government on the subject of the present irregularities in the carrying of the mails, to and from this City to the Western part of Nova Scotia.

The Committee appointed were Messrs. Wm. Parks, G. Thomas, and T. W. Daniel.—*St. John, N. B. Leader.*

THE LATE REV. DR. MUSSON.—The sad tidings have reached these Island from Jamaica, of the sudden and melancholy death of the Rev. Samuel P. Musson, D.D., for many years Rector of St. Catherine's, in that Island, which occurred at the Bishop's Office in Spanish Town, on the 9th ult., while engaged in the transaction of business appertaining to the Diocese.—The Rev. Gentleman had, it seems, for a long time, been in a poor state of health.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette.*

CHOLERA AT DEMERARA.—It is now our painful duty to announce for the information of our Home Readers, the existence of Cholera in this City. Although the disease has visited neighbouring countries on the Continent and the Islands, British Guiana has hitherto escaped. Various speculative reasons were assigned for this immunity from cholera. By some it was attributed to the universal use of rainwater as a beverage, and by others it was considered that it was owing to its peculiar geographical position. Both these opinions are now at fault; and the cholera by appearing on our shores has shown that it is no respecter of countries, and that British Guiana, although it has heretofore escaped, is now doomed to suffer its ravages in common with the rest of the world. It is supposed that the disease was brought here in the Venelia, a cattle schooner from the Orinoco. The first person attacked was a seaman on board the ship Parker, who was removed to the hospital and died. This was followed by another case on board the Johnstone, where a promising young seaman was seized with it, removed to the hospital and died in a few hours. After this a few other cases occurred in different parts of the city; but up to the present time its spread has by no means been rapid. The mortality of the city during the last fortnight, has not exceeded that of the corresponding period last year.—*Dem. Royal Gazette.*

A PROVIDENTIAL MAN.

There is no aspiration so glorious as the desire to do good. Howard, bending over the couch of sickness and smoothing the pillow of death, was greater than Napoleon at Austerlitz. And Thomas Holloway, whose inestimable medicines are subduing diseases of every type, in every part of the habitable globe, is more worthy of respect and honor than any warrior that ever drew the sword. When Kosuth visited the United States he was designated by one of our clergy as the "providential man." Surely, Professor Holloway, who has come to our country on a noble errand, better deserves that title. His establishment in New York has been the fount source of health to thousands of our afflicted fellow citizens. His agencies, established in every city and town of the Union, are the PEOPLE'S DISPENSARIES. What is true of the popularity of his medicines here, is true throughout the world; for wherever civilization has penetrated, by land or sea, they are known and appreciated. From

Greenland to Terra del Fuego—from the Mississippi to the Ganges—they are advertised in every printed language, and resorted to by races of every name and color, as the only reliable and proven remedies in all the phases of diseases. The leading medical periodicals of London and Edinburgh not only except HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT from their general denunciations of patent medicines, but unreservedly commend them. In short, if we are to believe the concurrent testimony of all nations Professor Holloway has done more to ameliorate human suffering and rob the grave of victims, than any other medical discoverer of this or any former age. We have unquestionable authority for saying that his central offices for the old and new world—London and New York—send out annually more than ten millions of dollars worth of his medicines. The statistics of the cures effected by their means, cannot, of course, be ascertained, but judging of the facts within our own limited sphere of observation, we could say that no ordinary quarto volume could contain the record. Surely the discoverer and philanthropist who has accomplished such results, may, without arrogance, be styled a PROVIDENTIAL MAN.—*Chicago Times.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB'Y. 14, 1857

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THIS is an Institution connected with the Church, has a Theological Chair, and a Board of Governors, all of whom are Churchmen, and yet very little ever appears in public of its progress. It ought to be better known. The advantages which Nova Scotia possesses of affording a superior education to youth, should be promulgated abroad. It would draw many to our shores who seek in other lands, and at great expence, those endowments, which make the gentleman and the scholar. Here the natives of southern climes, enervated by their sickly heat, would find that renovation so necessary to restore energy of mind and of body. The fact is undoubted that the lean and cadaverous Southerner, from whatever equatorial region, becomes fat and rosy, under the bracing air and the green fields and forests of this healthful land. Here then is one great consideration for a bilious invalid. The question, however, would naturally occur—what shall I do with my family? and it may be fairly asked in connection with a desire to visit a country so little known, It is easily solved. There is no part of the world where the necessaries of life are in greater profusion, or can be purchased at a more reasonable rate. Nova Scotia can hardly be surpassed in this respect. But food for the mind is as necessary as that for the body. Well there is no part of the world better supplied with that also. Does the Churchman who seeks our shores desire to reside in Halifax—there is the Halifax Grammar School, where his youth can acquire a good classical education and be well prepared for college, or for any of the liberal professions. Does he wish to reside in the country? Let him go to Windsor. He will find himself in the midst of scenery that will remind him of Old England, if he has ever been there, while around him still he will have all the means and appliances of a superior education for his children. King's College is in this vicinity—the Academy is next door.—both institutions connected with the Church he loves, yet wisely exclusive in their character. The land that can bestow a superior collegiate education for about £60 per annum, board included, cannot be very far behind the age in social advancement. Nor will it be found so by those who chuse to test it. We venture to affirm without fear of contradiction, that on no part of this continent is there more refinement in society, than in this Province. The most fastidious in this respect need not fear for any vulgar contamination—the accurate observer will probably be astonished at this feature in the character of our people, and yet nothing is more true. In truth this Province would be a Paradise, were it not that the thermometer does sometimes fall to 17 degrees below zero. This with many, however, will seem to be nothing more than a charming variety in winter weather. It may be said even of this extreme, that there is health and vigor in the keen air inspired—and the severity is soon forgotten in the laughing summer, and splendid autumn weather. It may however be asked—what has all this to do with the subject of education? Much, every way, as an inducement to gentlemen of small means, within their limits, to bestow a good education upon their children. Much, as a recommendation in behalf of King's College, Windsor, and the educational institutions of the Church—and something also, as it helps us to an Editorial upon a theme on which we know that all our readers will pardon a little prolixity.

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

The debate on the want of Confidence motion in the Assembly, still continues. We have copied from various sources, so much of it as will afford our readers a clue to the sentiments of the speakers, and to the probable results of the debate itself.

The weather changed on Wednesday from mildness extreme for the season, to severe cold.—On Sunday last and up to the day first mentioned, an overcoat was almost a burden; but then Old Winter indignant at being caught napping by genial Spring, arose from his couch, and with resistless strength drove the intruder far beyond his confines. On Wednesday night the thermometer ranged 17 below zero, and on Thursday some 10 or 12. The cold is still severe, altho' somewhat abated of its previous intensity.

The United States Congress have taken action relative to the circulation of small Spanish coin; and it would seem necessary that our own Legislature should endeavor to fix their value, ere we are deluged with the quantity of them that will come this way, to circulate at a rate above their value.

SPANISH SMALL COIN.—In compliance with the law of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders that the Spanish quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of a dollar shall not be received but at the rate of 20, 10 and 5 cents.

We understand that, in compliance with the instructions these coins will be received at the Custom House and Post Office, in this city, only at the above named rates.

These coins, after being received at the public offices, cannot be re-issued, but must, by order of congress, be sent to the mint, to be re-coined into American money.—*Danvers Democrat.*

SPANISH COINS.—These coins are now generally rejected by traders of all classes, unless purchasers consent to a discount of 20 per cent. Holders have, in many cases, sold their stock of depreciated coin on hand for its value as bullion, with a resulting loss of about ten per cent. where sixpences and shillings were of the lot. Quarters alone generally bring somewhat more, the loss on them varying from 5 to 8 per cent. The silver in these coins is worth by the mint standard \$1.22 1/2 per ounce. Whether the bill pending in Congress shall pass or not, the old Spanish currency is doomed.—*New-York Courier.*

\$500 of Spanish coins—quarters, shillings, and sixpences—yielded, by melting at the mint, a sum in silver of \$479, or, in other words, \$5 of these coins yielded \$4.79, a loss only 2 1/2 per cent., while the standard at which the government proposes to take them for dues, in the law before Congress, is at 20 per cent. discount.—We see that some \$7000 worth of Spanish coins were shipped to Cuba last week, in which market all the pieces with the pillars visible on them are worth par.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan. 27.*

All the ponds and streams in the neighbourhood of New Orleans were frozen on Monday, Jan. 26, and the skaters were out. At Cheraw, S. C., same day, the river was frozen entirely over, a thing unheard of. The intensity of the cold may be inferred from the fact that chickens, doves, and other birds were found frozen.

There is solid ice from the Connecticut shore to Long Island, for the first time in the memory of man.

One excellent medicine is at hand, whereby all lung Diseases are effectually cured? The great BALSAM OF LIVERWORT AND HOARWOOD, originally prepared by Nahmeontah, an Indian maiden of the Ononda tribe, who afterwards became Mrs. M. N. Gardner, has saved and CURED ITS TENS OF THOUSANDS! and written upon thankful hearts more than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND REAL CERTIFICATES.

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

LIVER COMPLAINTS. Diseases of the liver are much more prevalent than is generally supposed, even by physicians, and every derangement of that organ produces much greater effect upon the general health than is usually understood, and a remedy which will with certainty enable the Liver to perform its functions with regularity, may truly be pronounced invaluable.

STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC WILL CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS. Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & CO.

Rimmell's Perfumed Almanac for 1857. Panch's Almanac for 1857. The London Family Herald, and other monthly periodicals, received per steamer, at the News Agency of G. E. MORTON & CO.

"THIS WAY, 97TH!"—The last words of Capt. Healey Vickers—A song written by Miss Tolrig. Made by Frederic Shirwell. A few copies received at the News Agency of G. E. MORTON & CO.

HOOPING COUGH—Gerr's Pectoral Tablets are very beneficial for this disease. They alleviate the distressing spasmodic cough, and prevent its further occurrence.—Price 25 cents. Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

Holloway's Pills possess most astonishing powers in the cure of General Debility. Copy of a letter from Henry Antorne, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Professor Holloway: "Sir—I suffered for a number of years from weakness and general debility, and was brought to death's door by the same. I was told by those I consulted that there was no hope of my recovery, when I resolved to give your pills a trial, after using them for about five weeks, my health was considerably improved, and at the expiration of two months every symptom of disorder disappeared. (Signed) H. ANTORNE."

MARRIED, At Lunenburg, 31st ult., by the Rev. H. I. OWEN, Rector Mr. JAS. D. HALL, of Liverpool, to Miss MARY J. BROWN, of Lunenburg. Also, by the same, 9th Inst., CHAS. CURYNE AITKEN, Esq., M. D., grandson of a former Rector of the Parish, to ELEANOR CATHARINE, youngest daughter of the late George Oxner, Esq., of Lunenburg. At Digby, 5th Inst., by the Rev. A. GRAY, Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, to Miss HANNAH JANE CLEMENTS, both of that place.

DIED. On Wednesday evening last, at 5 o'clock, after a lingering illness of 17 months, which she bore with christian resignation to the P. M. WILL, MARY, the beloved wife of Robt. Snodgrass, in the 20th year of her age. On Sunday 6th Inst., CATHERINE, wife of Michael Martin, aged 40 years, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland. At the Poor's Asylum on the 9th Inst., EDWARD MEADONER, aged 53 years, a native of Ireland. At Bedford, N. S. on Sunday last, after a severe and painful illness, JACOB HOISE, aged 23 years. His end was peace. At Petto Riviere, on Sunday morning, 8th Inst., aged 2 years and ten months, ELIZABETH SARAH, daughter of the Rev. John Ambrose, Missionary of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel. On Tuesday, 3rd Inst., at Upper Lallave, Mrs. FREDR. HAUTMANN, aged 73 years.

Shipping List. ARRIVED. Sunday, Feb. 8.—Brig America, Meagher, Boston, 4 dys; brig Alpha, Curry, Demerara; schr Jasper, Peers, Mayaguez, 25 days. Monday, Feb. 9.—Brig Cordelia, Johnston, Liverpool G. B., 30 days; schr Bonita, Newell, St. Thomas 35 days. Tuesday, Feb. 10.—R. M. S. Merlin, Corbin, St. John's N. F., 4 dys—21 passengers; schr Uncle Tom, Hood, Boston, 4 days. Wednesday, Feb. 11.—Schr John Silver, Fortune Bay, Nfld., 4 days. Thursday, Feb. 12.—R. M. S. Arabia, Stone, Boston, 36 hours; at the Beach, Supt General Williams, Johnston, Liverpool via Belfast.

CLEARED. Feb 7.—Roseway Belle, Crowell, B W Indies; Magnet, Donat, Kingston, Ja.; Vilette, Seaman, New York. Feb. 11.—Victoria, Ellinger, B W Indies; Belle, Sullivan, Porto Rico.

PRICES CURRENT. SATURDAY, FEB'Y. 14.

Apples	None.
Beef, Fresh, per cwt.	35s. a 45s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 1d a 1s. 2d.
Cheese,	6d. a 7 1/2d.
Chickens, per pair	2s. a 2 1/2. 6d.
Calf Skins, per lb.	6d.
Ducks, per pair	3s.
Eggs, per dozen	1s. 6d a 1s. 8d.
Geese, each	2s. 6d a 2s. 9d.
Homespun, wool, per yd.	2s. 6d.
Do. cotton & wool,	1s. 9d.
Lamb, per lb.	4d. a 4 1/2d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s.
Potatoes, per bushel	5s.
Pork, per lb.	5 1/2d.
Turkeys, "	9d.
Yarn,	2s. 6d.
Am. Spn. Flour, per bbl.	40s. a 41s. 6d.
Can. Spn. " "	38s. 9d a 41s. 3d.
State " "	37s. 6d a 40s.
Rye Flour, "	22s. 6d a 25s.
Cornmeal, "	21s. 6d a 22s. 6d.
Indian Corn, per bushel	4s. 6d.
Sugar, bright P. R. per cwt.	57s. 6d.
Molasses, per gal.	2s. 5d. a 2s. 6d.
" clayed "	2s. 3d.
Lumber—1 Inch Pine,	£4 2s. 6d.
" 1 Inch Pine,	3 10s.
" Shipping Pine,	50s. a 52s. 6d.
" Spruce,	40s. a 42s.
" Hemlock,	35s. a 37s. 6d. a 40s.
Wood, per cord	21s. 7d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	40s.

VESTA LIGHTS!!

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

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

WANTED at this Office, a Boy of industrious habits, and good moral character; to learn the Printing Business. Apply immediately.

SEÑOR LOUIS G. CASSERES, Professor of Music. No. 53—BARRINGTON STREET. OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S. Sept. 27.

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

ON HAND. ARTS AND SCIENCE. RUDIMENTARY.

PERSPECTIVE for use of Beginners, with 83 Engravings on copper and wood, Art of Playing the Piano Forte; Architecture for use of Beginners, with Illustrations. On the History, Construction and Illumination of Light Houses—with Illustrations; Treatise on Geology, with Illustrations; on Galvanism; on Clock and Watch Making, with a Chapter on Church Clocks, with Illustrations; on Music do on Ships' Anchors do on Ship Building and Naval Architecture in general, do on Magnetism, do on Blasting, Mast Making & Rigging of Ships, do on Art of Painting on Glass; on Gas Works and the practice of manufacturing and distributing Coal Gas; on Recent and Fossil Shells, Parts I. II. and Supplement, with numerous engravings.

Elementary Treatise on Descriptive Geometry, with a Theory of Shadows and Perspective, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry; Rudimentary Algebra for self instruction, Examples of the Integral Calculus; Treatise on do Elements of the Differential Calculus; Examples and Solutions of the Differential Calculus, Equational Arithmetic, applied to questions of Interest, Annuities, Life Assurance and General Commerce, with various tables;

CLASSICAL—Ancient and Modern. Dictionary of the Hebrew and English and English and Hebrew Languages, embracing all the Biblical and Rabbinical Words, together with a compendious Hebrew Grammar—three parts. Lexicon of the Greek and English Languages, Parts 1 and 2;

Lexicon of the English and French Languages Grammar of the Greek Language, as at present taught in the Universities and Schools of the highest standing Latin English Dictionaries Grammar of the German Language German Reader Dictionary of the English, French, and German Languages.

French English Dictionaries Grammar of the French Language Dizionario Italiano, Inglese, Francese Do. Inglese, Francese, Italiano Grammar of the Italian Language Grammar of the Spanish Language Dictionary of the Spanish and English and English and Spanish Languages Now and Comprehensive English Dictionary Grammar of the English Tongue Outlines of History of England Do of History of Greece Do of History of Rome

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

WM. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY OFFICE. Halifax, 2nd Feb'y, 1857. NOTICE.

NO Horses, Carriages, or other Freight received within ten minutes before starting of the Trains. Passengers not providing themselves with tickets before entering the Cars will be required to pay 7d. extra.

Feb. 7. JOSEPH HOWE, Chairman.

To COLLEGES, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

DLOMFIELD'S Greek Testament, 2 vols.; Liddell & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon, Greenfield's Greek Testament, Goodwin's Course of Mathematics, Trollope's Homer's Illiad, Xenophon's Anabasis Anthon's Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Horace, Sallust, Cæsar Latin and English Dictionaries, French, German, and Italian GRAMMARS; Dictionaries and Reading Books. Butler's Analogy, Whateley's Logic, Do. Rhetoric, Quackenbos' Course of Composition and Rhetoric, Haswell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book.

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Poetry.

"A LITTLE WHILE."

FROM THE GERMAN OF META HAUPTER

"A little while!" so spake our gracious Lord
To the sad band around that sad board,

Take thou the message, weeping, weary one!
Are not all things around thee hastening on?

Have all the lights of love quite died away?
Does thy last star withdraw its cheering ray?

Do friends misunderstand or mock thy pain?
Hast thou too fondly trusted, loved in vain?

"A little while,"—the fetters hold no more—
The spirit long enthralled is free to soar,

There end the longings of the weary breast;
The good sought after here is there possessed.

"A little while," look upward and hope on!
Soon shall the troubled dreams of night be gone,

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