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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1858. NO. 13.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	April 1	1. Matthev. 23. 2. Luc. 11.	1. Exod. 10. 2. Heb. 11.
M.	2	1. Matthev. 23. 2. Luc. 11.	1. Exod. 10. 2. Heb. 11.
T.	3	1. Matthev. 23. 2. Luc. 11.	1. Exod. 10. 2. Heb. 11.
W.	4	1. Matthev. 23. 2. Luc. 11.	1. Exod. 10. 2. Heb. 11.
T.	5	1. Matthev. 23. 2. Luc. 11.	1. Exod. 10. 2. Heb. 11.
F.	6	1. Matthev. 23. 2. Luc. 11.	1. Exod. 10. 2. Heb. 11.
S.	7	1. Matthev. 23. 2. Luc. 11.	1. Exod. 10. 2. Heb. 11.

1. Proper Psalms.—Morning, 22, 40, 66.—Evening, 69, 84.  
 a To verse 11. b Begin verse 45. c To verse 20. d Begin verse 20.

## Poetry.

### THE TRUE LENT.

Is this a fast to keep,  
 The farder lean,  
 And clean,  
 From fat of veals and sheep?  
 Is it to quit the dish  
 Of flesh, yet still  
 To fill  
 The Platter high with ash?  
 Is it to fast an hour,  
 Or rag'd to go,  
 Or slow  
 A downcast look and sour?  
 No, 'tis a Fast to dole  
 Thy sheaf of wheat,  
 And meat,  
 Unto the hungry soule.  
 It is to fast from strife,  
 From old debate,  
 And hate:  
 To circumsise thy life.  
 To show a heart grief-rent,  
 To starve thy sin,  
 Not bin:  
 And that's to keep thy Lent.

—HERRICK.

## Religious Miscellany.

### SUNDAY BEFORE EASTER.

#### CHRIST'S ENTRANCE INTO JERUSALEM.

"And they brought the colt to Jesus, and cast their garments on him; and He sat upon him." MARK XI. 7.

Our blessed Lord, five days before His passion, sent His disciples to a village to borrow an ass, that He might ride in triumph to Jerusalem. He had no horse of His own; but yet He, who was so dear to God, could not want what was to supply His needs. And, in like manner, it may be, God hath laid up a portion in the repositories of other men, and means to furnish us from their granaries, and that our wardrobe shall clothe us. And if we would God leave to make provisions for us in the ways His own choosing, and not estimate our wants by the manner of receiving, being contented that God, by any of His own ways, will minister it to us, we could find our cares eased, and our thankfulness engaged, and all our moderate desires contented, by the satisfaction of our needs.

And now begins that great triumph, in which the Lord Jesus was pleased to exalt His office, and to use His person. He rode, like a poor man, upon a beast of burden and the lowest value, and it was not His own; and in that equipage He received the acclamations due to a mighty prince, to the Son of the eternal King; telling us that the allness of fortune, and the rudeness of exterior ornaments, are sometimes the outsides of a great glory; and that when God means to glorify or do honour to a person, He needs no help from secular advantages.

To hide great riches in renunciation of the world, and to let great honor break forth from the clouds of humility; and victory to arise from yielding, and to be the reward of him that suffers all the hostilities of men and devils. For Jesus, in this great humility of His, gave a great proof that He was the King of Zion; because no other entered into those gates riding upon an ass, and received the honor of "Hosannah," in that unbecoming and contradiction of unequal circumstances. Our blessed Jesus had never but two days of triumph in His life; the one was on His transfiguration upon Mount Tabor, the other this His riding

into the holy city. But—that it may appear how little were His joys and present exterior complacencies—in the day of His transfiguration, Moses and Elias appeared to Him, telling Him what great things He was to suffer; and in this day of His riding into Jerusalem, He rode the palms with a dew sweeter than the moistures upon Mount Hermon, or the drops of manna. For, to allay the little warmth of a springing joy, He let down a shower of tears, weeping over undone Jerusalem in the day of His triumph: leaving it disputable whether He felt more joy or sorrow in the acts of love. For He triumphed to consider that the redemption of the world was so near, and wept bitterly that men would not be redeemed. His joy was great to consider that Himself was to suffer so great sadness for our good; and his sorrow was very great to consider that we would not entertain that good that He brought and laid before us by His Passion. And thus Jesus—like a rainbow, half made of the glories of light and half of the moistures of a cloud, half triumph and half sorrow—entered into that town, where he had done much good to others, and to Himself received nothing but affronts. Yet His tenderness increased upon Him; and that very journey, which was Christ's last solemn visit for their recovery, He doubled all the instruments of His mercy and their conversion. He rode in triumph; the children sang Hosannah to Him; He cured many diseased persons; He wept for them, and pitied them, and sighed out the intimations of a prayer, and stayed all day there looking about Him towards evening; and no man would invite Him home, but he was forced to go to Bethany, where He was sure of an hospitable entertainment. I think no Christian that reads this but will be full of indignation at the whole city; who, for malice or for fear, would not, or durst not, receive their Saviour into their houses. And yet, we do worse; for now that he is become our Lord, with mightier demonstrations of His eternal power, we suffer him to look round about us for months and years together, and possibly never entertain Him, till our house is ready to rush upon our heads, and we are going to unusual and stranger habitations. And yet, in the midst of a populous and mutinous city, this great King had some good subjects; persons that threw away their own garments and laid them at the feet of our Lord; that, being divested of their own, they might be re-invested with a robe of His righteousness, wearing that till it were changed into a stole of glory.

But I consider that the blessed Jesus had affections, not less than infinite, towards all mankind; and He who wept upon Jerusalem—who had done so great despite to Him, and within five days, were to fill up the measure of their iniquities, and do an act which all ages of the world could never repeat in the same instance—did also, in the number of His tears, reckon our sins, as sad considerations and incentives of His sorrow. And it would well become us to consider what great evil we do, when our actions are such as for which our blessed Lord did weep. He who was seated in the bosom of felicity; yet He moistened His fresh laurels upon the day of His triumph with tears of love and bitter alloy. His day of triumph was a day of sorrow; and if we would weep for our sins, that instance of sorrow would be a day of triumph and jubilee.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

#### THE LAITY ELEMENT OF THE CHURCH.

It has been too much the custom to pass by the laity, or treat them slightly, in spiritual things—to consider the Clergy, in fact, as constituting the Church—and if not to exclude the laity altogether from her economy, at least to deny them any due place in her polity. In this country it is happily, to a certain extent, otherwise. The laity are members of our Conventions, and they constitute our Vestries,—though in neither capacity, perhaps, are they, by right, permitted to exercise their judgment in spiritual things. We question, indeed, if any considerable number of them are sufficiently instructed in the principles of the Church, of which they yet profess to be members, to be qualified to do so; and instances are too frequently occurring where, as Vestrymen, they take upon them to interfere with things which they do not understand. Ignorance, we all know, is the mother of prejudice; and they act under this influence very mischievously in many

cases, where they have it in their power—very much to the obstruction of improvements in Church arrangement, and even in the performance of Divine Service, and otherwise to the hindrance of their Minister's usefulness. The Minister himself, however, may sometimes be to blame for this; for he may have taken no pains to instruct his congregation in the distinctive doctrines, ritualism, and discipline of the Church—bestowed no care to make them intelligent and earnest Churchmen. And when it is remembered, that our ranks are being continually augmented by accessions from the various sects—often, there is reason to believe, from mere choice, rather than from actual conviction—it is very much to be regretted that so little attention is paid to the subject of practical and positive Church teaching. Hence the scenes of incongruity, irreverence, and ind devotion one witnesses in the Church's congregations. "Let us walk by the same rule," says the Apostle—"let us mind the same thing." The Church, in her ordinances, goes upon this principle. But in practice it is quite the reverse. In our congregations we see them doing the very opposite things,—some feebly responding, others not responding at all; some sitting when they should stand, as in praise; others lounging when they should kneel, as in prayer; many standing, as they ought to do, at the Doxology after the sermon, others sitting and holding down their heads, as though they ignorantly supposed it was a prayer, rather than an ascription of praise. It is quite striking, again, to see how many have lazily sat and lounged away their time when they ought to have stood up and joined in the Psalm or Hymn, who yet rise up, with one accord, as though they had got suddenly ashamed of their indolence, at the *Gloria Patri* which concludes it. Now these are not Church-like—they are most indecent, not to say indecorous irregularities, and indicate either an ignorance or a waywardness most disreputable, in members of the Church, if they really are such.

The laity of the Church partake with the clergy in her spiritual character. There are passages of Scripture in which all Christ's people, indeed, are designated as Priests. As, for example, where St. Paul says, "Ye also, as living stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy Priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices unto God." And, again, "Ye are a chosen generation, a royal Priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people." But then it is the spiritual character, let it be remembered, not the spiritual office, which is meant; for no such language as this, or any other language of Holy Scripture, is to be perverted into an authority for the exercise of spiritual functions by the laity. "It would be most wicked and presumptuous for a layman to take on himself the ordination of another, or the consecration of the Eucharist; but it would be nothing short of heresy, though a new heresy, to deny that the Bishop and the Priest perform these acts with that authority which is vested in the Church, as a society of faithful men, lay as well as clerical. It is in the name, not of the clergy, but of the Church, that the Bishop confirms and ordains; that the Minister pronounces absolution and a blessing; that discipline is enforced, and penitents are restored; and in all these cases the Minister is the representative and instrument, not of the clergy, nor of his individual Bishop, but of the Church at large." Such is the exposition of one who is considered, we believe, as some authority on the subject; and according to whom—*as, indeed, according to Scripture, and according to common sense—the laity are not only not the nonentities which some of the clergy sometimes affect to consider them, but are those of whom the "spiritual house," the Church, is "built up," and without whom the clergy's occupation would be gone. Not that the laity are to presume upon this, and assume a position of arbitrary authority, and a right to be despotic, or to dominate, in the Church. They have their rights, and solemn and sacred ones they are; as they have their claims, which are high and inestimable. But they have also their responsibilities—and these are assuredly of no ordinary obligation. Would that all laymen laid this, above all, to heart. Would that they would always act up to the high principles which they profess, remembering*

\* Pledge on the admission of Lay members to the Synod of the Church.

that as Churchmen they possess a sacred character, which must not be compromised, and spiritual privileges which it were ruin to forfeit.—*New York Churchman.*

### News Department.

From Papers by R. H. S. Asia, March 17.

**THE PEACE CONGRESS.—VIENNA, MARCH 15.**—The first meeting of the Congress took place this day. There were present one French, two Ottoman, two English, and two Austrian plenipotentiaries. The discussion on the general principles of the basis of the negotiations terminated satisfactorily.

The second edition of the *Times* contains a Vienna despatch dated this morning, which says the only thing known of the previous day's Conference is, that it began with a pacific speech on the part of Count Buol. The Conference lasted from one o'clock till past three. The *Times* also contains communications from its special correspondent in the Crimea to March 2nd.

**THE CRIMEA.**—Intelligence had arrived at Constantinople from the Crimea up to the 8th inst., Nothing important up to that date had occurred.

General Forsy had been recalled to France. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was seriously indisposed. The intelligence of the death of the Emperor Nicholas caused great sensation at Constantinople.

Preparations are being made in Constantinople for the visit of Napoleon.

Count Zamoisky organises at Schumla a second regiment Ottoman Cossacks in which Poles will be incorporated.

The railway from Balaklava to Sebastopol was to be finished by March 15th.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegraphic despatch, addressed by Admiral Brant to the French Minister of Marine:—

**PORT OF KAMIESCH, MONTEKKLO, March 7.**—The news of the death of the Emperor Nicholas arrived at Kamiesch the 6th inst., at seven o'clock in the evening. For some days we have been throwing rockets into the town, which have succeeded in setting fire to it in different places. Two Russian officers have deserted and sought refuge in the English lines. The siege works are pursued with activity.

**BERLIN, March 15.**—We learn from Knigsberg, under date of the 15th inst., that the Emperor Alexander has ordered that the part of the Crimea from Theodosia to Kertsch, hitherto under the command of General Chomutoff, shall also be placed under the military command of Prince Gortschakoff.

Despatches from Balaklava of the 3rd state that the railway now extends half-way to the camp, that the position of Balaklava has been strengthened, and that the weather and health of the troops had improved.

The *Journa de Constantinople* gives details of a fight which took place on the 23rd February before Sebastopol. A battalion of Zouaves carried by assault the plateau of Malakoff Tower, spiked eighteen guns, and drove the enemy out of their trenches, retiring ultimately before a body of 8000 Russians. In this heroic struggle 380 French were put hors de combat. General Malet was wounded in both arms. The *Presse* of Constantinople estimates the Russian loss at 1000, and reduces the French loss to 250. Some journals say that General Malet received five slight wounds while dispersing a Russian column, which attempted to cut off his retreat.

The *Times* correspondent, writing on the 2nd inst. says.—The railway has commenced to render service in saving the hard labour attendant on the transport of shot and shell, and it is quite evident that an unusual display of energy has been visible recently in most of the public departments connected with the army. The word *must* begins to be heard; officers are now told so many things must be in the batteries on such a day, and that such a work must be finished by such a time. It is now rumoured that our fire will really be opened against the place very soon. The 24-pounder guns are all to be retired from our batteries, and 32-pounder ship guns are to be put in their stead. In addition to these, eight new 8-inch guns are to be added to our armament, and are to be advanced to the second parallel, where their fire will be most destructive. All this is to be done by a date which will have elapsed several days ere these lines are in print. In addition to our present stores it is hoped that 30,000 shot and shell will be up at the front ere the 9th of this month. The Russians have begun to construct an advance from their new entrenchments to Malakoff. This is besieging with a vengeance. The French seem to have given up all notion of taking this work from the enemy, although twenty thousand men were under arms the other night to do it. Emboldened by this success the Russians are preparing to throw up another work on the right of the new trenches. A council of war was held at Lord Raglan's on the 27th, after the departure of the post. The weather has been of the most extraordinary character for the last few days. Three days ago the very sight of a great coat or a warm pair of gloves made one perspire. The next day it was so cold that even our immense stores of warm clothing were not superfluous. Out of the midst of summer you are here suddenly precipitated at half an hour's notice into the midst of winter.

DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, March 3, 1855.

**MIL LOND.**—Some more ships are said to have been sunk since I wrote to your lordship on the 27th ult. I am not certain of this; but, according to my observa-

tion, the new barrier across the harbor appeared, yesterday evening, to have been extended beyond the point at which I had seen it two days before.

The enemy is busily occupied in establishing a work considerably nearer the French batteries on the extreme right than that which was attacked by our allies on the morning of the 24th.

The enemy seem to be increasing their forces in the neighborhood of Sebastopol, both to the northward and upon the Tcherdnaya.

The railway continues to progress satisfactorily, and we have already made considerable use of it in the conveyance of stores, hutting materials, &c., as far as Kadikoi.

The electric telegraph is completed between that village and my head quarters.

The weather has again become extremely cold, and there was a fall of snow yesterday, and some little this morning.—I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

To Lord Panmure, &c.

The funeral of the late Czar is to take place on the 20th inst.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state, that the taking of the oath of fidelity to the new Emperor, and in general all acts of homage to him, have been marked by a total absence of enthusiasm.

The Patriotic Fund now exceeds £1,000,000.

Don Carlos expired at Trieste on the 10th March.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* states that from the commencement of the siege of Sebastopol up to the 7th ult., upwards of 100 days—the number of French soldiers killed whilst employed in the siege was only 454, so far from our soldiers being clothed in Gallic uniforms, no fewer than 15,000 articles of under clothing had been placed by Lord Raglan at the disposal of the French authorities.

We hear from the Crimea of the death of another chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Wbyatt, chaplain to the second division. He was much respected by officers and men, and his loss will be severely felt by all who knew him and his labours.

The subscription set on foot some time ago to purchase winter clothing for the Turkish troops in the Crimea has just been closed, and the returns show a total of proceeds amounting to 1,100,000 piastres or £10,000—a sum sufficiently creditable to Constantinopolitan generosity.

General de la Marmora has left Paris for Turin, to take the command of the Piedmontese army, which is about to embark for the Crimea.

RUSSIA.

The following is the manifesto of the new Emperor on ascending the throne:—

"By the Grace of God, we, Alexander II., Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, King of Poland, &c.,

"To all our faithful subjects make known:—

"In his impenetrable ways, it has pleased God to strike us all with a blow as terrible as it was unexpected.

"After short but serious illness, which in the last days developed itself with unward of rapidity, our beloved father, the Emperor Nicholas Paulowitch, expired this day, February 18 [March 2nd.] Words cannot express our grief, which will be also the grief of all our faithful subjects. We submit with resignation to the impenetrable views of Divine Providence. We seek consolation only in it, and from it alone do we expect the necessary strength to support the load which it has pleased the Almighty to impose upon us. In the same manner as our beloved father, whose loss we weep, devoted all his efforts and every moment of his life to the labours and cares claimed by the welfare of his subjects—in like manner do we also, at this sad but grave and solemn moment, in ascending our hereditary throne of the Empire of Russia, and of the Kingdom of Poland, and of the Grand Duchy of Finland, which are inseparable from it, take before the invisible God, always present at our side, the sacred engagement never to have any other object than the prosperity of our country. May Providence, which has called us to this high mission, may we, under its guidance and protection, consolidate Russia in the highest degree of power and glory; that through us may be accomplished the views and the desires of our illustrious predecessors, Peter, Catherine, Alexander the well-beloved, and of our august father, of imperishable memory.

"By their proved zeal, by their prayers, united with fervour to ours, before the altars of the Most High, our dear subjects will come to our aid. We invite them to do so, ordering them at the same time to take the oath of allegiance to us and also to our heir, his Imperial Highness the Czarévitch Grand-Duke Nicholas Alexandrovitch.

"Given at St. Petersburg, the 18th day of the month of February [2nd March,] 1855, and of our reign the first."

"ALEXANDER."

There are rumours of disturbances in favour of the Grand-Duke Constantine having taken place, but they are totally unworthy of credit. Another is that he is to proceed on a visit to his uncle, the King of Prussia, and that the Dowager Empress will accompany her son, and finally take up her residence at Berlin.

The new Emperor Alexander II. has ordered the following last words of the deceased Czar to be placed upon the order of the day of the army:—

"I thank my faithful Guard, who saved Russia in 1825, and whose conduct has never belied itself; I also thank my army and my fleet.

"I pray God to perpetuate the bravery and good conduct of my soldiers, to ensure the security of the empire at home, and its power abroad.

"Then woe to the enemies that should attack Russia.

"If the condition of all my subjects has not been improved as much as I could wish, it is because it was not in my power to do more."

If a second order the Emperor presents to the Guards, the Cadet-Corps, and to the Suwarow-Regiment, the uniforms worn by his father.

We have no later accounts from the Crimea than those quoted by our Paris correspondent from the *Moniteur*. A despatch from Admiral Brant gives some further particulars of the combat between the French and Russians, alluded to in last week's post script:—

"In the night between the 22nd and 23rd of February the garrison of Sebastopol had established important works of counter-approach opposite our works on the counter-foot of the plateau which descends towards Little Careening Bay. The Commander-in-Chief ordered these works to be carried in the night between the 23rd and 24th of February, the troops of the second corps. This affair does the greatest honor to our army, and increases, if possible, the ascendancy which it has not ceased to exercise over the enemy. Our losses amount, it is said, to 100 wounded."

The *Debats* further informs us, that the engagement took place in front of the right attack—that is to say, on the side of the Arsenal, a portion of Sebastopol called, as is known, 'the sailors' town'. At the foot of the plateau is a deep ravine, very steep at the sides, which descends from the camp of the English to Careening Bay. This ravine covers the flank of the naval town to the East, and is the extremity of the attack of the besiegers to their right. It will be seen that this right attack is henceforth to be conducted with all desirable activity. The side of the arsenal is the most vulnerable point of Sebastopol, or, at least, that which would exercise the most influence on the fate of the town. It is to be regretted that the weakness of the English troops did not permit them to carry on the works of the right attack with the necessary celerity. But a French corps of two divisions is now charged with them. The English troops remain encamped in their old positions opposite Inkermann, above the ravine of the aqueduct, on the left bank of the Tcherdnaya, observing the enemy, and, if necessary, protecting the French from attacks from the outside. Let us add, that if the English cease to work in the trenches they do not the less preserve their batteries where from 80 to 100 large naval guns will open their fire on a given day, in conjunction with 15 French guns on the left and centre."

A Russian despatch states that a second redoubt was erected on the night of the 28th of February in front of the former one, which the allies had been able to prevent the Russians completing. This is not consistent, however, with the despatch in the *Moniteur*, that nothing of importance had occurred up to the 4th. A report was circulated at Vienna on Monday that "a battle had been fought before Sebastopol, but without any decisive results. General Osten-Sacken was wounded, and the French have taken one of the forts."

The whole of the army of the South has been placed under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff. General Osten-Sacken has been appointed to command in the Crimea, and General Luders on the Pruth.

The *Debats* says that the answer of the King of Prussia to the Emperor's dying message is a promise of strict neutrality, if he cannot succeed in mediating a peace.

Police have been introduced with great effect at Balaklava. "There you see the 71st man with a badge on his arm, announcing that he is an authorised policeman, and right well does he do his work. He makes no noise, but to each he gives his directions according to instructions received, and admits of no compromise." On Feb. 18, we are told. "For the first time, I found Balaklava presenting some resemblance to a Sunday—not that there was little going on, but the bustle seemed to wear a subdued appearance, occasioned in some degree, no doubt, by sales not taking place on board any of the floating shops, and the other causes were, probably, too numerous flags flying in the harbour, presenting an unusual effect. The sailors were to be seen satisfying their curiosity about the shore, or rambling to the front, and their best clothes betokening that the day was at their disposal for pleasure or devoted to rest, and God grant that the time is not far distant when all will be alike enabled to enjoy repose of both body and mind, and otherwise use the Sabbath as conscience may dictate."

Mrs. Cox and Painter, of Great Malvern, have received from a lady residing there, a cheque for £1,000, to be forwarded to Mrs. Nightingale, at Scutari, to be applied by her as she considers necessary.

SPAIN.—Madrid, March 8.—The Government has received confidential communications from General Concha with respect to the state of the island of Cuba, which is evidently such as to inspire the Captain-General with considerable uneasiness, although he confidently trusts to surmount all difficulties, especially if the Ministers and Cortes attend to his suggestions with respect to the line of colonial policy to be observed.—He considers the relative position of Spain and Cuba to be very similar to that of England and Canada in 1837, and wishes the example of England to be followed, and concessions to be made to the colony. Cuba, in his opinion, should send deputies to the Cortes.—Care should be taken not to alarm the slaveowners by talking of emancipation. Such a measure would inevitably throw the island into the arms of the United States. To declare the slave trade piracy would also be a most dangerous step, but General Concha is using his very utmost exertions, and will continue to do so to prevent the traffic. The island is evidently not to be governed as it has been hitherto; and a garrison of twenty thousand men will be found all sufficient to preserve it to Spain, if the inhabitants be not conciliated by liberal legislation. Cuba has greatly changed within this last few years, and there can be little doubt that General Concha begins to note a wide difference in the state of the public mind now, and during his former residence there as Captain-General. The late conspiracy was very extensive, and dissatisfaction is wide spread.

Provincial Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Legislative Council, in Committee on Bills, on Thursday, March 22, deferred the Bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning offences against public morals. The object of the Bill, among other things, was to prevent desecration of the Sabbath. It is much to be regretted that our Legislators cannot draw a distinction, between acts which are innocent in themselves, and those which violate the Lord's day, by breaches of public order and disregard of the precepts of religion. There is room for a great deal of good to be done, still stopping short of the attempt "to make people religious by Act of Parliament." Thus, a law might be of advantage to the community, which while it did not prevent a walk, or even a ride on the Sabbath—would still make it criminal to continue that walk or ride to a country tavern or place of entertainment, for the sole purpose of spending the time in pleasure. A law to prevent skating, or fishing, or fowling, on that day—need not interfere with any occupation dictated by necessity. A law also to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors at country taverns or places of entertainment, need not we think, involve persons proceeding on a journey, in cases of necessity. So in towns or cities, it would be attended with great advantage to public morals, if children were prevented playing at marbles, pitch-and-toss, and any other game, on Sundays. It is to be hoped that the friends of morality and religion, will not be deterred by the ill success of this measure, from again making an attempt to place upon the Statute Book, a law, which divested of puritanical coercion, will recommend itself by its reasonable provisions to the sense of religious propriety of all denominations and classes.

The proceedings on the Bill for abolishing the Court of Chancery, in so far as they have turned upon pensioning the Master of the Rolls, are important, and we dare say it will be agreeable to our readers to be advised of them. The question of principle, to-wit, that in abolishing the office, the rights of the incumbent should be preserved, is affirmed by every honest mind. The interest of the proceedings turned upon two other questions—Could the Officer not be made further useful? Would not his usefulness also save money to the Province? If these can be satisfactorily affirmed, either a grave personal objection to the Officer, or something radically political, and favouring of secret motives or machinations must be the chief reasons for rejecting the usefulness and the saving that might be effected. The Master of the Rolls has expressed his willingness to accept a seat on the Supreme Court Bench. One of the Judges (Haliburton) wishes to retire upon his former pension of £300 per annum.—Were this plan carried into effect, an efficient judge, we mean more particularly as regards the practice in equity, would be substituted for Justice Haliburton, and a saving of £100 per annum be made. No recognition of a pension principle would be established, as Judge Haliburton would merely fall back upon that to which he had a prior claim, and which being conceded under a former mode of government, the new state of things was not responsible for. We take the view merely, of the advantage to the Province from accepting the services of the Master of the Rolls in a judicial capacity: for we presume it will be generally conceded that it would be difficult to find his equal as a Judge. If as is generally surmised, the objection to his appointment to the Supreme Bench, cheaply purchased at the present time, thro' no other retirement should take place, arises from the design of those in power to appoint a political hack to the judgment seat, when the extra business has demonstrated that another Judge cannot be dispensed with, the country will be badly compensated by such a procedure. It is a pity

that political considerations should at all interfere in a matter in which the good of the country is so intimately concerned.

The Bill passed a third reading on Monday. The following Resolutions were moved by Mr. Marshall, and discussed as a party opposition to the Bill—as it is with all other motions,—a deplorable state of things, which will continue until the people determine that it shall exist no longer:—

"Whereas, The duties of the Judges of the Supreme Court, increased as they have been by the changes introduced into the practice of that Court, will be further augmented by the abolition of the Chancery Court; and as the Bill now under consideration provides no defined practice for the Chancery business transferred to the Supreme Court, great judicial experience, knowledge and research will be required in regulating the proceedings in Equity cases as they arise, and in bringing into efficacious operation the changes designed to be made in the law:

"The Master of the Rolls from his study and experience of the principles and practice of the Court of Chancery, united to long practice in the Courts of common law, is peculiarly qualified to be useful in carrying out successfully the union of Chancery and common law jurisdictions contemplated by this Bill; the House has been officially informed that he has communicated to the Lieutenant Governor his willingness either to accept a pension or to take the office of Judge of the Supreme Court: and the section of the Bill under consideration discharges the Master of the Rolls from all judicial duties on a pension of £400 cy.

"And Whereas of the five Judges of the Supreme Court, two only reside in Halifax where the increased business will principally be accumulated, and of those the Chief Justice has passed the age of 80 years after having spent more than 50 on the Bench—and of the three resident out of Halifax, one (at present absent from the Province) has by petition informed the House of his desire to retire from his office on his former pension of £300 cy.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this House it is unwise by rejecting the services of the Master of the Rolls to impose on the two Judges resident in Halifax an accumulation of duties which they may be unable or unwilling alone to perform; and which may force from the Bench an aged and universally respected Judge.

"That a just regard to the interest of society demands the adoption of every practicable means for securing the successful introduction of the important changes made by this bill in the administration of the law, and under existing circumstances, the transfer of the Master of the Rolls to the Supreme Court Bench is a wise and prudent measure in relation to the beneficial issue of an experiment in which the welfare of the country is so deeply involved.

"That in the pecuniary aspect of the question, it is less expensive to the people to retain the services of the Master of the Rolls than to fix on the civil list the proposed pension.

"That the transfer of the Master of the Rolls to the Supreme Court, does not require, and ought not to induce the permanent maintenance of six Judges, if that number should not be necessary, and this house is of opinion that it would be the duty of the Government, whenever a vacancy occurred, to abstain from making any new appointment, unless sanctioned by the Legislature. Hence, in relating the judicial services of the Master of the Rolls, the only pecuniary expense that can be estimated, is the difference between his salary and pension, for the period that may intervene until a vacancy occur: in return for which the country receives the benefit of his experience, in initiating and framing a system of practice, and of his services in assisting to overcome the perplexities and obstacles incident to important changes; and when the vacancy takes place five Judges alone would remain, without any pension being entailed.

"That on the other hand, while the pensioning of the Master of the Rolls deprives the country of his services, at a time when the public interest peculiarly requires them, this injurious result is brought about at an expense to the people of £400 a year, for an indefinite period, with the possibility of the necessity being found to exist, for the appointment of another Judge, should the two Judges in Halifax be inadequate to meet the exigencies that shall arise, or unwilling to assume without assistance the additional duties imposed on them.

"That the only benefit that can arise from the pensioning of the Master of the Rolls is, that it induces an increase of Government patronage, and will place in the hands of the Executive the nomination of a Judge of the Supreme Court, when a vacancy shall occur, which would not be the case were the Master of the Rolls to be retained in the judicial service of the country. But this house is of opinion that the increase of Government patronage is too dearly purchased by fixing on the revenues of the country a pension of £400 a year, and endangering the successful result of a measure which affects important interests.

"That in the opinion of this house, the pensioning of the Master of the Rolls under these circumstances, needlessly increases the civil list, and the annual expenses of the country; wantonly offends against the known feelings and principles of the people of Nova Scotia, on the subject of pensions; and both in its judicial and financial results is unwise and injurious; that it sets an evil and dangerous precedent; violates the principles on which the Government of this Province has been established, and is inconsistent with the professions in which the party in power obtained office at the hands of the people of Nova Scotia.

And therefore Resolved, That the clause granting a

pension to the Master of the Rolls be struck out of the bill, and an address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, informing him that in the opinion of this house, the interests of the country will be promoted by the Master of the Rolls being transferred to the Bench of the Supreme Court—and that His Excellency be further informed that this house does not intend thereby to indicate that six Judges of the Supreme Court are permanently necessary, and that it is the opinion of this house, should the Master of the Rolls be placed on the bench, it will be proper in the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, that such vacancy should not be filled until the Legislature shall have considered, and decided on the necessity of doing so."

These resolutions being lost, the following was moved by Mr. Marshall. Also lost.

"That the 13rd clause be struck out of the Bill, and instead thereof the following clause be inserted:

"That on this Act coming into operation, the Hon. Alex. Stewart, Master of the Rolls, be appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, with the authority and power, and be entitled to the salary and emoluments of that officer as appointed by law.

A string of very curious, but significant resolutions, was moved in the Legislative Council, on the 26th by Hon. Mr. Almon, as follows.

"Whereas it has been made apparent to this house, by the admission of the Provincial Government, that the sum of £225 has been paid to John Spry Morris, Esq., since his deprivation of the office of Surveyor General. Be it Resolved, therefore, that there hath not existed, nor does there now exist, any law of this Province for such appropriation of its public funds.

"Whereas it has been made apparent to this house, by the admission of the Provincial Government, that a sum at the rate of £600 per annum, commencing on the 1st day of April last, has been paid to James B. Uniacke, Esq., for his services as Surveyor General—therefore, be it Resolved, that there hath not existed, nor does there now exist, any law of this Province for such appropriation of its public funds."

These were met by amendments, moved by Hon. Mr. McNab, in a series of resolutions as follows:

"Whereas, John Spry Morris, Esq., late Commissioner of Crown Lands in Nova Scotia, was absent from this Province on leave till the month of April, 1854, having previously signified to the Executive Government his willingness to accept a retiring allowance of £300 per annum for life, and has remained absent hitherto.

"And whereas, a resolution, passed in the House of Assembly on the 23rd of March, 1854, authorizing the payment of a retiring allowance not to exceed £300 currency, per annum, to the then Commissioner of Crown Lands;

"And at the next session that that House would make provision therefor.

"And whereas there now lies on the table of this house a bill which has passed the house of Assembly, redeeming that assurance and pledge,—

"Resolved, therefore, that while the said bill is ready, and merely wanting to the action of this house in order to perfect the same preparatory to becoming law, it would be unwise to prejudge the principles therein involved, and to express an opinion of this house thereon, by way of resolution.

"Whereas, the Hon. James B. Uniacke, Commissioner of Crown Lands, was appointed to that office on the 1st day of April, 1854;

"And whereas the salary secured to his predecessor was £600 per annum, and the law securing the same expired on the 1st day of September, 1854, and since the last general session of the Legislature, no legal provision existing since that time for paying any salary to any person holding said office.

"And whereas a large increase of labor has devolved upon the department of Crown Lands since April, 1854, and a corresponding increase of revenue has been received, the revenue for 1853 being £5,567, whilst that of 1854 is £11,209.

"Resolved, therefore, that in the emergencies of such a case, the Executive Government would not have been warranted in withholding a salary from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, thereby disorganizing the whole department, until by an act of the Legislature the payment of a salary could be legalized by act of Parliament.

"Resolved, further, that in the opinion of this house the Executive Government are and ought to be indemnified for the payment of the usual salary to the present Commissioner of Crown Lands for that portion of the year 1854, commencing with the 1st of April.

The amendments were discussed and adopted 10 to 9. The Bill granting a pension of £300 per annum to Mr. Morris, late Commissioner of Crown Lands, passed a second reading. It was opposed by the Hon. Messrs. Harris, Brown, Cutler, Almon, Black, Fairbanks, Keith, Crichton, and Morton, on the ground that the retirement of Mr. Morris was not requisite, and that the pension might have been saved by another arrangement.

The House of Assembly on Monday last, by a majority of 23 to 20, reconsidered the question of reducing the duty on Molasses, that had previously passed the House, which reduction if it had been made a law would have lost to the Revenue of the Province about £7000. The Revenue from all sources will be little enough for the demands upon it. The reduction would not have cheapened the article to the consumer, altho' it might have been a benefit to the importer.

The Legislature will probably be prorogued on Tuesday next.

### Extracts.

**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOCELYN—LADY GAINSBOROUGH—THE QUEEN.**—We subjoin a part of a letter which has just been addressed by Lord Roden to the Rev. D. A. Doudney, of Bonmahon, Ireland, relative to Lieutenant-Colonel Jocelyn, the noble lord's son now with the army in the Crimea, and which appears in a religious periodical which Mr. Doudney conducts. Lord Roden says:—I cannot help again writing to you to thank you for your prayers, and those whom you have interested in behalf of my dear son, now Lieutenant-Colonel Jocelyn, in the Crimea. He has come out of the two bloody battles of Alma and Inkermann, in both of which he was in the hottest of the fire, with his regiment, the Scots Fusilier Guards. Many were killed about him. His company marched into the battle of Inkermann fifty-four in number, and came out twenty-six; yet he came out with them untouched. Since then he has been undergoing, in common with many others, the greatest hardships, never having taken off his clothes since the 6th of September, often sleeping in them, when drenched with rain, in the open air; never having slept in a house for nearly nine months, and still without any baggage, when he wrote on the 28th of Dec.; and yet he says:—'I do not know what it is to feel ill, altho' sickness is all around me. I put down my safety and preservation entirely to those blessed prayers which have been offered up on my behalf by you and your dear friends, who have been led to pray for me.' And he says in another letter:—'I hope you will not worry yourself on my account, for I am in God's keeping, and I often say to myself, that in reality, I am just as safe here as if I were in St. James's street, for not a hair of my head can be touched without His will, and, although I have many hardships and sufferings, He can and does support me.'

In connexion with this young and gallant officer, we are enabled to mention an incident which reflects the highest credit on the Queen, and which will, we are sure, afford the greatest gratification to all her subjects. It is well known that Lady Gainsborough, the sister of Lieutenant-Colonel Jocelyn, is one of her Majesty's greatest favorites at Court, and is more in her society, perhaps, than any other of England's noble daughters. When the despatches giving the details of the battle of Inkermann and the list of killed and wounded arrived at the War Office, a telegraphic despatch was forwarded to her Majesty at Windsor announcing the fact, and adding that they would be immediately sent to her. Lady Gainsborough was with her Majesty at the time, and, as might be expected, was in a state of intense anxiety to learn what had been the fate of her brother, at one time hoping the best, and at others, knowing how enormous our losses were, fearing the worst. Her Majesty, with a judgment and feeling, to which it would be impossible to do justice, soon after withdrew from the apartment in which she and Lady Gainsborough had been, and, calling the servant whose duty it was to deliver the despatches from the War Office into her hands, desired him not to bring them into the usual room, if Lady Gainsborough were present, but to put them into an adjoining apartment, and unobserved intimate to her Majesty that they had arrived. Lady Gainsborough was with her Majesty when the despatches were received, and they were put into another room in accordance with the Queen's wishes. Her Majesty hurried away to the room in which the despatches were left, snatched them up, opened them, and eagerly ran her eye over the list of killed and wounded officers in Lieutenant Colonel Jocelyn's regiment. Finding that he had escaped,—not being even wounded,—her Majesty rushed into the apartment where Lady Gainsborough was, and, forgetting for the moment the Queen in the woman, and setting the rules of court etiquette at naught, threw her arms around Lady Gainsborough's neck, and exclaimed, with an emphasis which cannot be described—"He's safe! he's safe!"

The force of such an incident would only be weakened by any thing in the shape of comment. It would not be easy to imagine a circumstance more calculated to endear her Majesty to her subjects.—*Morning Advertiser.*

**PROGRESS OF THE GOSPEL IN FRANCE.**—We take the following extract from the report to be found in the Home and Foreign Record, which the Rev. John Bonar, "Convener of the Continental Committee" of the Free Church of Scotland, has made of a recent tour which he performed in France and Belgium.—This extract is found in a letter from the Rev. Mr. Weston, given in Mr Bonar's report, and relates to

the progress of the Truth in the northern part of France. It cannot fail to interest our readers. "What hath God wrought!" we may well exclaim:

"Fresmay, le Grand is a large village in the department of the Aisne, on the border of that of the North. A poor orphan boy was brought up at a hospital for destitute children. When there he had read an abridgment of the Bible, and had taken an interest in the book. When he was of the proper age, he was found out as an apprentice, and about that time he began to feel some vague but importunate cravings, and said, from time to time, he wished he could find "something to do good to his soul." Having had occasion to go to St. Judentin, somehow or other he bought a Protestant Almanac. When he came home he discovered that there were Bibles to be had at Paris, and wrote a letter to the President of the Bible Society to inquire how he could get a copy. The President sent him one as a present. He had never seen so splendid a book, for so it appeared to the poor orphan boy. He invited his young acquaintances to come and see it. They were all struck with the magnificent present, and after examining the external appearance, they began to read, and were not less astonished at the contents. They came back several times to read it; began to compare one passage with another; and talked so much about it that they attracted the attention of grown up people, and meetings began to be formed, at first for curiosity, then because they took an interest in what they read or heard, and, finally, because they found it did them good. A company of Protestants was then formed, without any missionary, or minister, or colporteur, or any other instruction from without. They have now got a minister and a place of worship, and the congregation cannot be less than 400 persons. But what is more, the movement has spread into the adjoining parishes of Ficulaine and Fonsomme; as also into Grugie, at some little distance. This last place is the more remarkable, as few of the inhabitants can read. But they listen with great attention, so that they are much better acquainted with the Scriptures than might be supposed, and are further advanced in piety than their neighbors who enjoy greater advantages. I have learned four days ago that they have got a church built, with a minister and a schoolmaster, which shows that they are really in earnest. The whole number of converts in these four villages cannot be less than 1000, and is perhaps more, for no accurate account has been taken of them. All this has proceeded from a Bible presented to a poor orphan boy. I shall only make the remark, that 'this is the Lord's doing, and it is wonderful in our eyes.'"

**BABYLONIAN ANTIQUITIES.**—At a recent meeting of the Asiatic Society (in England), there was read part of a memoir, by Colonel Rawlinson, "On the celebrated Mound, of Birs-i-Nimrud, near Babylon."—This paper has been sent by the Colonel to the British Museum, and was obligingly communicated by the authorities of that Institution to the Society. It will be remembered that the Birs-i-Nimrud is an immense, shapeless mound, nearly 300 feet high, and, where it reaches the plain, from 200 to 400 feet in width—apparently made up of crumbling rubbish, except the summit, which stands out like the fragment of a ruined tower. It has excited much attention on the part of Eastern tourists; and several sketches, taken from various points of view, have been published. The colonel commences his memoir with a graphic account of the discovery of the purport of this vast mound—a discovery sought for on a predetermined plan, without which it is probable that his attempt, like the many which have preceded it, would have been fruitless.—The plan followed in the research is described in the memoir with minute details. The experience gained in former excavations enabled him to lay down a positive rule to the gentleman who skilfully superintended the work in his absence. He was directed to sink a perpendicular shaft at a point marked, until something should be reached indicating a wall or terrace; and, on reaching such indication, to follow it up horizontally, right and left, until it ended in the angle which he inferred would be found leading off to the other side of the mound. After two months' excavation, the colonel was summoned to the work by the information that such a wall had been found, and laid bare to the length of near 190 feet; and that it turned off in right angles at each end, to be apparently carried all round the mound, forming a square of about twenty seven feet in height, surmounted by a platform.

He immediately rode to the excavation, examined the spot where he found the workmen quite discouraged and hopeless, having labored long and found no

thing. He was now, however, well aware of these facts, and at once pointed out the spot near the corner where the bricks should be removed. In half an hour a small hollow was found, from which he immediately directed the head workman to "bring out the commemorative cylinder,"—a command which, to the wonder and bewilderment of the people, was obeyed; and a cylinder, covered with inscriptions, was drawn out from its hiding place of twenty-four centuries, as it is as when deposited there by the hands, probably, of Nebuchadnezzar himself! The colonel added to a note that the same of his magical power had flown to Bagdad, and that he was besieged with applications for the loan of his wonderful instrument to be used in the discovery of hidden treasures. At the other exposed corner of the terrace, or wall, another cylinder was found, a duplicate of the former; but the discovery was not made quite so readily, nor, naturally, did it excite so much interest. The paper was too long to be read entirely; and the whole of the description of the building was reserved for another meeting. It will be sufficient to say now, that it was composed of a series of several square platforms, one over the other, diminishing in diameter as they rose from the ground, each dedicated to one of the planets, and colored externally with the colors attributed to the seven planets in the works of the Sabian astrologers, and traditionally handed down from the Chaldeans. The translation of the inscriptions on the cylinders was read. It began with the name and usual titles of Nebuchadnezzar, and proceeded with a summary of the buildings of Babylon, which the king had repaired or erected. It then says that the "Temple of the Planets of the Seven Spheres," which had been built by an early King, 504 years previously (about 1,100 B. C.) having become ruinous, owing to a neglect of the drainage, which allowed the rain to penetrate, and the sun-dried bricks causing the outer covering to bulge out, and fall down, the God Merodach had put it into his heart to restore it; that he did not, however rebuild the platform, which was unimpaired, but that all the rest was restored by his command: The inscription ends with the usual expression of his aspirations for the eternal duration of his work, and the continuation of his family on the throne forever.—*English Churchman.*

**ANECDOTE OF MONTGOMERY THE POET.**—The poet was mundanely compelled to look occasionally after business and base lucre. "He was, therefore, sometimes seen riding forth to a considerable distance to collect what was due to him from subscribers to his newspaper. On one of these occasions he came to Knottingley, near Pontefract, where he intended to rest and dine, and dismounted, opposite the sign of the 'Dog.' He opened the house door, entered, told one of the inmates to take charge of his horse, which was done; and seeing the family at dinner, the poet said he would sit down with them, and take part of what they had. He took his place at the table, and helped to a plate of meat, and commenced operations very satisfactorily. A suspicion however somehow arose in his mind, and a question fell from his lips, to which a single monosyllable in reply, kindly enough uttered by his host, explained to the uninvited and abashed but not unwelcome visitor that he had unwittingly entered, and was dining with a private family next door to the Inn! The parties had no suspicion as to who their guest might be until the mistake was discovered; it was but a slight mitigation of the awkwardness of the misadventure, that Montgomery had as it happened, the name of his involuntary entertainer in his book as a debtor."

**THE "ANGEL GABRIEL" AT HOME.**—The Glasgow Mail of the 12th of February, mentions the arrival of the screw steamship Glasgow, from New York, on board of which vessel was the Angel Gabriel. It says:—

"A most dissonant screeching sound from the steamer reached the ears of the loungers on the quay, and in which was soon recognised the old-familiar note of John S. Orr's, alias the Angel Gabriel's, trumpet. As the vessel neared the wharf, the Angel (of discord) was only recognised by his old acquaintances by the brazen emblems which he carried, for he appeared not only to have become a convert to the heard movement, but to allow his hair to grow till it hung over his shoulders. He sprang upon the quay, took up his old position at the large gas lamp-pole, blew a blast or two on his trumpet, and shortly thereafter a crowd of curious onlookers, pointed to his accoutrements on his head which he had received in Canada and the United States in fighting battles with Popery;

said he would talk to the people of Greenock, for  
 down on Monday night of his adventures and hard-  
 dyardth escapes among the Yankees, wheeled round,  
 and rushed up the quay, going off to Glasgow by the  
 railway train."

**CHRYSOSTOM ON FASTING.**—After strongly ex-  
 horting the people of Antioch to prayer and fasting,  
 he proceeds:—

"I mean not this [as] a common fast, but a strict  
 fast; an abstinence, not only from meats, but also  
 from sins; for the nature of fasts sufficeth not to take  
 away sin unless it be according to the law: 'for the  
 wrestler, unless he strives lawfully (saith he,) cannot  
 be crowned.' Let us then, lest, while we undergo the  
 labor of fasting, we fall of the crown, learn how we  
 ought to handle this matter; since also that Pharisee  
 fasted, but after he fasted went down (to his house)  
 empty, and without the fruit of his fasting. The Pub-  
 lican did not fast; and yet, not having fasted, was pro-  
 ferred before the Pharisee; that thou mayest learn  
 that the utility of fasting is nothing unless all the rest  
 follow. The Ninevites fasted, and obtained mercy of  
 God: the Jews fasted and profited nothing, but went  
 away blamed."

Speaking afterwards of the Ninevites, he says—  
 "Dost thou not perceive that it was not fasting that  
 snatched thee from danger; but a change of life ren-  
 dered God appeased and benevolent towards these  
 heathen?" Again: "I have spoken these things, not  
 that we should despise fasting; for the honor of fast-  
 ing is not the abstaining from meats, but the flying  
 from sin."

"In the same homily (third Ad Populum Antioche-  
 nan) Chrysostom has the following admirable remark  
 on slander:—"

"Thou hast not fixed thy teeth in his flesh, but an  
 evil speech on his soul—a wicked suspicion: thou hast  
 injured him, thyself, and others in numberless ways;  
 for by calumniating thy neighbor, thou renderest the  
 bearer worse. Is he a sinner? Thou makest him  
 easier in his sins as partaking of a common sin. Is he  
 just? He is exalted and puffed up by another's sin,  
 being persuaded to think great things of himself.—  
*Ch. & St. Ga.*

**EPISCOPAL COMPREHENSION.**—Under this head,  
 the *Christian Intelligencer*, an organ of the Dutch Re-  
 formed Church, has the following remarks on the Mem-  
 orial, which we quote entire, as presenting an out-  
 side view of the contemplated change in our system:

At the last General Convention of the Protestant  
 Episcopal Church, a Memorial is presented praying  
 the allowance of certain alterations in the Prayer  
 Book in certain cases, and also liberty for the Bishops  
 to licence men to preach, not in the Episcopal Church  
 but simply on their faith in the Scriptures generally.  
 We write from memory, not having the paper before  
 us, and we may not be strictly accurate. But the  
 drift of the proposed measure could hardly be mistaken.  
 Its main features were, in certain cases, to relax  
 the rigidity of the forms of service as now compulsory  
 on all, and to allow ministers of other Churches to re-  
 ceive Episcopal orders without requiring them to  
 adopt the entire standards of the Episcopal Church.—  
 The object avowed, and no doubt entertained, was to  
 do something toward removing the divisions of Chris-  
 tians, and bringing all who follow Christ under one  
 and the same banner. Such an excellent object, and  
 such an amiable spirit, of course forbid anything like  
 harshness and severity in animadverting upon the pro-  
 position. As to the propriety of the adoption of this  
 plan by the General Convention, we have nothing to  
 say. That question concerns only themselves, nor  
 could we touch it without becoming an intermeddler  
 in other men's matters.

But the question of success in case of its adoption  
 brings it fairly under our review, inasmuch as we be-  
 long to the party on whom this new device of promot-  
 ing union is to be tried. In this light we propose to  
 offer one or two remarks. The first difficulty in the  
 way is, that the accomplishment of the object sought  
 would be no gain in our view. A comprehension of  
 this sort would be merely mechanical. It would be  
 union without unity. There would still be great doc-  
 trinal differences, from which intestine discord must  
 needs issue. For example, a large part of the Episco-  
 pal Church is understood to hold the objective force of  
 the sacraments, while the non-prelatical bodies adhere  
 to a man regard this view as substantially "another  
 gospel," so much so that on all proper occasions they  
 warmly denounce it. Nor would they be willing to  
 give it a quasi endorsement by entering into common  
 ecclesiastical connection with those who avow such a

tenet. And if they were, what profit would follow?  
 The outward decency would be replaced by an out-  
 ward one, even more sharp and acrimonious. The  
 formal union would show itself to be a mere pretence,  
 and the divisions of Christians would be as much a  
 scandal as before. And this is only one instance of  
 the many in which the attempt formally to unite those  
 who conscientiously differ, would signally fail.

Another difficulty is found in the proposal that non-  
 episcopal ministers should receive orders at the hands  
 of prelatical bishops. How could they do this without  
 a sacrifice of principle, without repudiating their ex-  
 isting commissions, without practically admitting what  
 they do not all believe? We do not suppose one in a  
 thousand would do this, and if any did, their hybrid  
 character would go far to disqualify them for any ex-  
 tensive usefulness. Or, in any event the upshot  
 would soon be the existence of another sect in addi-  
 tion to those already among us.

The whole scheme seems to us to proceed on a  
 wrong basis—to seek what is impossible. The idea of  
 uniting all that believe in the apostle's creed into one  
 organic whole, one grand corporation, is beautiful and  
 attractive, but chimerical. It would cost far more  
 than it is worth. The Church of Rome is an instructive  
 illustration of this. There we have complete ex-  
 ternal unity. The immense machine is firmly com-  
 pacted in all its parts. Not a chink, not a crevice ap-  
 pears to the superficial spectator. Yet to those who  
 look beneath the surface, how thin is all this varnish  
 of unity! There is only a mechanical junction of the  
 parts, a formal cohesion of the most dissimilar ele-  
 ments.

A good Armenian Methodist and a Calvinistic Pres-  
 byterian in New York are much nearer together, much  
 more one in spirit, aim, and feeling, than are the Ro-  
 man Rector of St. Ann's, in Eight street, and a Pop-  
 ish Priest of New Granada. Yet the two latter would  
 boast their connection with "the one, holy, Roman  
 Church." No; unity of spirit must precede union of  
 body. We must be united at least as to the fundamen-  
 tals of doctrine and discipline, ere the now scattered  
 bands of Protestantism can be brought together. Un-  
 feasible attempts to hasten it will only put the desired  
 result further back. The best means of promoting  
 union is to cultivate charity, to be forward to recog-  
 nize Christ's people in whatever communion, to forbear  
 and frown upon all sinister dealing, to disclaim in  
 word and act proselytism, and to study at all times the  
 things that make for peace. Most certainly no scheme  
 of comprehension will effect it, and least of all such an  
 one as is put forth by the "Memorial," alluded to, as  
 we might easily show, but we desire to avoid saying  
 anything which might be deemed disparaging or offen-  
 sive.

ONE of the most opulent of the Amsterdam capita-  
 lists, died a few days ago, one Mynheer Van der  
 B—. He was during his lifetime very careful not  
 to disclose to any one the amount of his possessions.  
 He would not even confide in his notary. Thus, when  
 a few years ago this worthy Dutchman—a Roman  
 Catholic—made his will, he resolved not to permit even  
 his professional advisor to have anything to do in its  
 composition. In the privacy of his own cabinet he  
 made such a division of his almost fabulous wealth as  
 he deemed right. The document—his last will and tes-  
 tament—he then placed in an envelope, sealed it with  
 his own signet, and transferred it to the archives of  
 his notary, by whom (and four witnesses, as the law  
 requires) it was signed, registered, and duly legalized  
 as the will of him whose signature it bore. On his  
 death bed he communicated to certain of his friends  
 the fact that one of the items in his will was 250  
 florins as a legacy for every Roman Catholic priest re-  
 siding at Amsterdam. This was no great tax upon the  
 good man's heirs, and Mother Church required some  
 proof of affection from her dying son. He died short-  
 ly after, and the will was opened. But the abrown-  
 ness of a Dutch capitalist had been deceived. The  
 Roman Catholic "Priests" were not mentioned in the  
 document; the word had, by some accident, es-  
 caped the writer's pen, and "I give and bequeath to  
 every Roman Catholic (priest, of course, included)  
 residing in Amsterdam at the time of my decease, the  
 sum of 250 florins," or words to that effect, thrilled on  
 the astonished ears of the late capitalist's children, as  
 the notary read to them their father's will. Legal pro-  
 ceedings have been instituted by the family to obtain  
 a rule against the enforcement of the will, but as the  
 error cannot be proved, the writer of it was never  
 afflicted with an hour's insanity, and his profits will  
 do more than meet all the claims resulting from this  
 singular accident, it is not probable the plaintiffs will  
 obtain a verdict. Several claims, I hear, have already

been made, and it will require about 12,000,000 florins  
 to carry out the liberal conditions of the will. How-  
 ever, 40,000,000 or 50,000,000, it is said, will still be  
 left as a consolation for his injured family.

**OUR USUARY DIVISIONS.**—The number of the  
 principal religious denominations in the United States  
 is twenty. The whole number of edifices of worship is  
 thirty-six thousand, capable of accommodating fourteen  
 millions of people. The total value of church property  
 is \$48,416,032. The average value of each church  
 and its appurtenances is twenty-four hundred dollars.  
 The most numerous denomination is the Methodist.  
 The Baptist comes second, Presbyterians third, Con-  
 gregationalist fourth, Episcopalians fifth, Roman Catho-  
 lics. The property of the Methodists is estimated  
 at \$4,630,671, that of the Presbyterians at \$14,360,  
 880, Episcopalians, \$11,261,970; Baptists, \$10,931,  
 382; Roman Catholics, \$3,973,838; and Congrega-  
 tionalists, \$1,973,802.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

LENTEN HYMNS.

"And there are three that bear record upon earth, the  
 Spirit and the water and the blood, and these three agree  
 in one."—1<sup>st</sup> John, v. 8.

When mem'ry teeming with the past,  
 Pours on my soul its torrent tide,  
 Around the Cross I cling, and cast  
 My hope upon the Crucified.

But, when I see the bleeding brow,  
 And hear the loud and piteous cry;  
 Still more with sin oppress'd, I bow,  
 Deserving wrath—condemn'd to die.

Then o'er the scene O radiant Dove,  
 Light issues from thy brooding wing.  
 And from the Cross a fount of love  
 Wells out its rich and copious spring.

In blood and water's mingled stream,  
 Thy soul is purged from ev'ry stain;  
 Beneath the Spirit's vital beam,  
 The blighted earth is born again.

With one consentient voice they speak,  
 One course of truth together run;  
 With one coherent grace they seek  
 To gather all things into one.\*

The Dove upon the Cross shall rest,  
 Emblem of light and love divine;  
 To weary souls the pledge of rest,  
 To troubled hearts the peaceful sign.

One spark of light from that bright flame,  
 One gush of love from that pure shrine  
 Is all I crave—is all I claim,  
 And I am Christ's and Christ is mine.†

W. B.

\* Ephesians i. 10. † Canticles ii. 16.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

ON BOWING AT THE NAME OF JESUS

**MR. EDITOR.**—As uniformity in the performance of  
 Divine Service adds greatly to its solemnity, and  
 beauty, it is desirable that it should be maintained, as  
 far as practicable, in our public assemblies. To give  
 effect to our excellent and Scriptural service, it is ne-  
 cessary that our congregations should not only, *all speak  
 the same thing*, and be, *perfectly joined together in the  
 same mind, and in the same judgment*, but also con-  
 form to the same rule with regard to the outward pos-  
 tures and gestures of the body. Having observed in  
 several of our churches, a want of uniformity as it re-  
 spects the ancient custom of bowing at the name of Je-  
 sus, and having understood that much of late has been  
 said on that subject, and supposing that it may have  
 arisen either from misapprehension, or want of infor-  
 mation in some, respecting its origin and design, I  
 have thought the opinion of some of the most distin-  
 guished Ritualists on this subject, would not at this  
 time, be unreasonable or useless.

Of the origin of this custom, we have the following  
 account in Bingham. "Some ask us," says he "why  
 the Church enjoins bowing at the name of Jesus, and  
 not as well at the name of Christ, or God, or the Holy  
 Ghost &c., to which I answer, if there were no other  
 reason to be given for this, but only the custom of the  
 Church of God, that was sufficient in this case; but  
 if we look to the first rise, and origin of this custom, a  
 much more rational account may be given of this dif-  
 ference, which was this. The name Jesus was become  
 a name of reproach among the Jews—they always bla-  
 phemed and reviled him by this name, terming him,  
 by way of reproach Jesus the Nazarene, and Jesus the  
 impostor; which terms of infamy and disgrace they  
 endeavour to saddle upon Him, and propagate not only  
 in India but over all the world; for Jesus Martyr tells  
 us, in his dialogue with *Pyrrhus*, that immediately  
 after our Saviour's death, they scattered their ap-  
 ples and emeralds from Jerusalem, to all the syn-  
 agogues in the world, to tell them, that there was a cer-  
 tain impious lawless sect, risen up against our Jesus a  
 Galilean impostor. So that the name Jesus, was be-  
 come a name of infamy among the Jews, whereas the

name of *Alexias*, or *Christ and God and Holy Ghost* were always names of respect and honor among them. For this reason the Church of Christ, to do a peculiar honor to their Lord, took up this decent custom of expressing their respect to Him, at the mention of that very name, by which the Jews blasphemed and reviled Him; to show that that Jesus whom they hated and reproached, was honored by them as their Lord and Christ."

"When we come to this second article of the Creed" (the Apostle's) says Mr. Wheatly, "in which the name of Jesus is mentioned, the whole congregation makes obeisance, which the Church, (in regard to that passage of St. Paul, that at the name of Jesus, every knee should bow) expressly enjoins in the 18th Canon, ordering "that when in the time of Divine Service, the Lord Jesus shall be mentioned, due and lowly reverence shall be done by all persons present, as it has been accustomed; testifying by these outward ceremonies and gestures, their inward humility, christian resolution, and due acknowledgment, that the Lord Jesus Christ, the true Eternal Son of God, is the only Saviour of the World, in whom alone, all the mercies, graces, and promises of God to mankind for this life, and the life to come, are fully and wholly comprised."

Hooker, speaking of this custom, says: "It sheweth a reverent regard to the Son of God—and against Infidels, Jews, Arians, who derogate from the honours of Jesus Christ, such ceremonies are most profitable."

The above considerations, Mr. Editor, must I think satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the propriety and utility of the practice in question, and will I trust, induce a greater degree of uniformity in this particular in all our worshipping assemblies. While however, I plead for a universal conformity to this ancient custom, I am not unmindful of the paramount importance of internal holiness. While therefore we bow at the name of Jesus, let us be solicitous—and let us shew it by our life and conduct,—to cast down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and to bring into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ.

March 27th.

S.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855.

### LEGACIES TO THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

Since the 22nd day of May, 1837, when the First Meeting of Clergy and Laity took place at the National School House in Halifax, to receive at the hands of their Bishop the plan and objects of a proposed Church Society, hundreds of thousands of pounds have been bequeathed by members of our Christian Household to enrich and bless surviving families and friends. But, to what amount have the objects of their religious affections been remembered? Who have remembered as they have prepared to enter upon the fulness of joy themselves, the neglected and destitute places in charge of the Church, which no minister ever reaches with the glad tidings of great joy,\* and where the living souls of many children are unfed with the milk or the meat of the Divine Word! Who have remembered the poor youth that might be trained for the Ministry, but cannot for want of means! How many have thought of the Day Schools and Sunday Schools groping in obscurity without strength to go upright, because no man cares for them! How many, as they have been considering how to dispose of certain thousands or hundreds, or tens, of pounds yet unappropriated, have thought of the Teachers that might be trained, the Churches and Parsonage Houses that might be built, the Mission that might be endowed; the Widow and the Orphans of some fallen Soldier of the Cross that might be provided for, or of the nations of Heathen yet to be enlightened! How many, we may go on to ask, within the compass of our Society, have thought, in the solemn evening of life, of any of these, mindful of the words of that Blessed Being whom they expected soon to meet, "Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of these, you have done it unto me!" or in the case of unfaithfulness "Inasmuch as you have not done it unto one of these, you did it not to me!" We have before us the 16 Reports of the Diocesan Church Society, and all that we can find in them respecting Legacies to the Society is as follows. "The Committee have for the first time (1843) the pleasing intelligence of the Receipt of a Legacy by the hands of the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Rector of the Parish of Annapolis; its amount is small, only £5, but it marks the pious disposition and affectionate regard of the Testator for the objects of the Diocesan Church Society, and at a moment when all his feelings must have been deeply solemn. The Testator was Henry Harris, Esq., of Annapolis."

\* One of our Missionaries at the Eastward lately informed us that he was about visiting numerous families in his district whose doors had never been darkened by a minister of the Gospel.

(\* Concluded from last week.)

Once more, and we fear only once more, we see a similar notice. It occurs in the 9th Report. The Rev. W. Bullock, in communicating the gratifying intelligence, thus writes to the Secretary.

"Be pleased to acquaint the General Committee of the Church Society, that our Treasurer has received from Mr. William Johnson, of Digby Neck, the sum of £10, with the request to be enrolled a Life Member of the Society, and with an assurance of providing another like sum to be payable at his death. I have the greater pleasure in making this communication, as the Donor is in humble life, and because in all probability, the offering is more in amount than a Tenth of all the money he possesses in the world." Fellow Churchmen and Churchwomen, when a sense of the uncertainty of life leads us to make a disposal of our earthly possessions, let us still remember some at least of the objects that have in life most deeply interested us, of our beloved and most useful Church Society. Let not Henry Harris and William Johnson any longer be solitary instances of affectionate regard for the Society, at a moment when of all others our acts should bear upon them the stamp of Eternity as well as Time. And as our departing Redeemer went into Heaven blessing His people (see Luke xxiv. 40), and from the world above still blesses us; let us also in departing thither, still benefit those we are leaving behind; and let the fruits of our love continue to bless our Church and our world after we have left it, that many may come to eat of the Tree that we have planted and to drink of the Well that we have opened, long after the right hand that has planted, and the left hand that has watered have ceased from their labours of mercy and love.

\* We do not forget that the excellent Mrs. Totten also of Digby, has secured by her will valuable property to that Mission, although we recollect no reference to it in the Reports of the Society.

A course of Lectures will be preached at St. Paul's Cathedral on the evenings of the Holy Week. The Services will commence each day at half-past 7, except on Good Friday, when it will commence at the usual hour of 7. The subject will be—Christ our pattern and example with reference to particular graces and duties. The following is the proposed arrangement:

Monday—Humility, by Rev. R. H. Bullock, B.A.  
Tuesday—Diligence and zeal, by Revd. Professor Hill, M. A.  
Wednesday—Prayer, by Rev. E. Maturin, M. A.  
Thursday—Meekness, by Rev. J. Shreve, D. D.  
Good Friday—Obedience, by the Lord Bishop.  
Easter Even—Forgiveness of Injuries, by Rev. E. Gilpin, Jr. M. A.

The Lord Bishop will preach in St. Paul's on the morning of Easter Sunday.

In answer to enquirers we are authorized to state, that the assembly of the Bishop, Clergy and representatives of the Laity of this Diocese, will be held at the same time as the general Meeting of the D. C. S., in October next; when the report of the Committee appointed to frame rules and regulations will be considered. In those Parishes which have not yet elected 2 Delegates, the Election may take place at the Easter Meeting, and whenever it is intended to propose such an Election, notice of the intention should be given at least three weeks before the day of meeting.

**PATRIOTIC FUND IN P. M. ISLAND.**—Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq., Secy & Treasurer to the Committee appointed to collect the fund, reports under date of March 22, having received from Queen's Co., including Charlotte Town, £811 15 10; King's Co. including Georgetown, £122 7 10; Prince Co. including Princetown Royalty, £56 0 10.

**ST. PATRICK'S CHARITABLE SOCIETY.**—We omitted to mention in our last the very creditable procession of the Irish Society on St. Patrick's day. It was large in number, and well appointed. Several new banners were displayed, of elegant device, and tastefully executed, by Mr. George Smithers, whose ability as an artist would win him fame in cities of more pretensions than Halifax, Nova Scotia. A Ball under the patronage of the above Society is advertised for Monday evening, April 9, the proceeds to be applied in aid of the charity fund.

**SONGS OF THE CHURCH.** By Rev. W. BULLOCK. —A new supply of this Book of Hymns adapted to the seasons and circumstances of the Episcopal Church, has been received at W. Gossip's Bookstore, Granville Street. The price has been reduced, and they may be had in neat muslin binding, and in muslin covers, from 2s 6d to 3s. each. It is a very nice book for a present.

### R. M. STEAMSHIP ASIA.

The R. M. Steamship *Asia* arrived on Thursday night from Liverpool. English dates are to March 17. The confirmation of the death of the Emperor Nicholas, and the accession to his throne of the Grand Duke Alexander, came by this Mail. It does not yet appear precisely what may be the policy of the new Emperor. A suspicious circumstance is noticed on the part of Austria, which had sent off an envoy to the Russian Court on the receipt of authentic intelligence of these events. The manifesto of the new Sovereign is differently construed according to opinions held of the state of public feeling in Russia. There is enough of pacific assurance in it, if that be the real intention—it is warlike enough on the other hand, if it is the intention to persevere in the war. If there be a peace and war party in Russia, as is pretty generally asserted, nothing can be more prudent for an outcast, and either policy may be pursued, according to events, or the more prevalent determination of the people.

The state of affairs in the Crimea, is, notwithstanding our hopes for the allies, a puzzle. On the one part are the Russians in a strongly fortified city entrenched also beyond the walls and making counter approaches to the position of the allies, with a country open to them on all sides but one, from which they derive any quantity of supplies, beyond the possibility of being frustrated. On the other part are the allies, investing one side of Sebastopol, in as bad a condition, notwithstanding some recent improvement, as an army can possibly be, with disease, and want of shelter—confined to the space of ground which they occupy, and depending upon their water communication for every thing of which they stand in need. Can any of our military friends upon the strict rules of siege strategy, inform us which at the present moment stands toward the other in the relation of besieged? We find that the French had made a sortie in great strength, and had stormed the Russian advanced redoubts, with a great loss of killed on both sides, the Russ being in superior force—but they were met by such a tremendous cross fire, that their position was not tenable, and they were compelled to evacuate their conquest very quickly. Sir Colin Campbell's division had attempted a reconnaissance, but the weather, a compound of hard frost, and driving snow, was so severe, that Gen. Canrobert, by whom he was to have been joined, did not think it advisable to call out the French. The gallant Scotchman not being aware in time of this determination, proceeded onward—but was obliged to return—many of the men being severely frost-bitten, and the atmosphere so clouded with snow that they could not see ten yards ahead. Such a commentary on the utmost efforts of human determination, has been on several occasions afforded, during this invasion of the Crimea. It is calculated to abate the presumption of man, and to teach him that all his doings, even when directed by his utmost strength and skill, are controlled by an Almighty Power.

**THE FOREIGN LEGION.**—The first instalment of the Foreign Legion, raised in the United States, arrived here in the Brig *America* from Boston, yesterday morning. There are 70 men apparently Germans. They were landed at 10 a. m. and marched to the Military Hospital to be inspected, preparatory to proceeding to their quarters at Melville Island.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—The last Lecture of the Season was delivered by Joseph W. Marriott, Esq., Principal Col. Church Society's Model and Training School, on the evening of Tuesday last,—subject—Reason and Faith. The Lecture was a very able one, and listened to with much attention by a numerous audience.

**MECHANICS INSTITUTE.**—The three or four last lectures before the Mechanics Institute, have created considerable interest, and if delivered at the commencement instead of the close of the Session, would probably have redounded its influence on the minds of the community. Louis M. Casseres, concluded his Lecture on Music, last Wednesday evening, assisted by several amateurs, whose practical examples afforded much entertainment. The Hall was crowded, and many had to go away, from the impossibility of finding sitting or standing room.

Mr. Roebuck's Committee had examined several persons, among whom were His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and Sir DeLacey Evans. The various examinations disclosed a great deal of incompetency and neglect in some of the departments, although it does not appear that any party can be so far criminated as to be made a public example.

Prince Menschikoff has been recalled from the Crimea, to be succeeded by Prince Gortschakoff.

THE RAILWAY.—It is said the Board have had to employ Jackson's services. It is true, a party of these navvies came over from N. B. about a fortnight ago—and took a job to lay the Road from Dalrymple to the Nine Mile House. They returned back and have now arrived with their plant, and are engaged to finish their job early in May. They commenced to-day, and a set of well looking fellows they are, and the Board we think show their wisdom, in encouraging them on our works. Every thing, we understand, is progressing most satisfactorily. A track almost an air line, has now been discovered to Windsor—68 1/2 miles! in length, and the whole distance, from the Basin to Windsor it is supposed, will be ready for contract by July. This will be gratifying information to thousands and thousands of our people. A thousand tons of iron are now on their way from England, and two thousand more are purchased at 25 10s. per ton! chairs, spikes, &c. at corresponding low rates.—Chronicle.

BRITISH RECRUITING IN NEW YORK.—The London Evening Traveller, of 22nd inst., states that the New York Staats Zeitung of the day previous, says that the British Government, finding it impossible to raise recruits in Germany, has established agencies at Halifax, N. S. and St. John N. B. for recruiting foreign troops, and a number of other subordinate agencies in the various cities of the United States. There is one, it says, in Chatham Street, New York, designed especially for the recruiting of Germans. If any one has a mind to serve as a private soldier he gets thirty dollars in hand, from which, however, three or five dollars are deducted for the passage to Halifax, and half a dollar for certain commissions. Add to this other expenses, and some twenty dollars will still remain. As far as we can learn this gratuity is paid at the depot in Halifax or St. John, N. B.

"The recruit receives his victuals, clothing and equipments, besides eight dollars per month. He binds himself to serve three or five years as a British Soldier.—If he has been an officer or a sub-officer in any other service, he is promised a place of the same grade in the British Army." The Zeitung thinks that all things considered, the terms are not particularly favorable, and that England will find even harder work to procure German recruits in the United States than she did in Germany.

The Rev. T. D. Ruddle acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the repairs and enlargement of the Church at Sherbrooke:

Rev. R. F. Uniacke, . . .	£1 0 0
William Cunard, Esq., . . .	1 5 0
Nepson Clarke, Esq., . . .	1 0 0
J. W. Merkel, . . .	1 5 0
Mrs. Merkel, . . .	1 5 0
Alice Merkel, . . .	0 5 0
Miss Bolman, . . .	0 3 1 1/2
Capt. F. Shortland, R. N., . . .	1 0 0
E. K. Brown Esq., . . .	1 0 0
— Menell, Esq., . . .	1 0 0
Miss Hopkins, . . .	0 5 2 1/2
Mrs. Pickford and family, . . .	1 5 0
William Johnson, . . .	0 1 3
Mrs. Edwards and family, . . .	0 7 6
The Honble. the Chief Justice, . . .	1 5 0
The Honble. Judge Bliss, . . .	1 0 0
Honble. S. B. Robie, . . .	1 10 0
A. M. Uniacke, Esq., . . .	1 0 0
Mr. Jos. Keebler, . . .	0 3 1 1/2

(To be continued.)

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. I. M. Campbell, with rem: Rev. J. T. T. Moody, with rem—directions will be attended to Rev Mr. Roach—the rem. was received, have not yet presented the account for payment, shall do so; Rev. H. M. Spike—directions will be attended to: Mr. C. Hoyt—has corresponded by mail: Rev. S. D. Green—the mistake with regard to the paper does not lie with us: shall send the missing not, if possible: Rev. Mr. Jarvis, with rem—the magazine is not to be had in Halifax can order it from England: Rev. E. E. B. Nichols, with names of three subscribers—parcel of books sent by sbr. Villager: Mr. Ward Sydney C. B. with rem—directions will be attended to: Rev. J. Stannage—the article has been sent by vessel: Rev. A. Gray—shall attend to directions: Rev. T. D. Ruddle—directions will be attended to.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills the best Remedies for the Cure of Venereal Complaints.—The extraordinary effect these Pills have upon all complaints peculiarly incidental to females, would appear incredible, if it were not confirmed daily by the wonderful cures they effect in Canada. It is an unquestionable fact, that there is not any remedy to equal them throughout the World, for exterminating suffering from the softer sex. On these admirable Pills, therefore all requested to give them a trial, which will insure their recommendation.

Starvelled.

At Roseway Church, by the Rev. J. H. Clark, 20th March, Mr. JOHN WELSH, of Weymouth, to Miss ELIZA JANE HATFIELD, of Dixie Neck. On Saturday, the 17th inst., by the Rev. Henry DeBlais, A. M., Mr. GEORGE HUXLEY, of St. Andrews, to SUSANNA, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Himmelman, of the same place.

DIED. On Thursday, 20th inst., at 6 o'clock, of Scarlet Fever, ANNIE only daughter of George E. Merion Esq., aged four years and three months. On Saturday evening, of Grace MARY JANE, daughter of Mr. James Woodill, aged 3 years and 6 months. At Backville, on Sunday evening, after a short illness, FRIZ BORNIA, youngest daughter of Mr. Anthony Fultz, in the 18th year of her age. At Backville, 20th inst., after a short illness, in her 19th year, LUCY STRAWSON, second daughter of the late Cornelius Lord. At Newport, 13th inst., LUTIZIA, daughter of Thomas Parker, aged 30 years for many years, teacher in the Colonial Church and School Society. At Dawlish, Devon, England, CHARLES DOUGLAS SMITH, Esq., in the 91st year of his age, formerly Lieutenant Governor of P. E. Island.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED. Saturday, March 21st.—Brigt. Repud., Wilson, Antigonish, 10 days, schr. Azial, Shelburne. Sunday, March 22nd.—Brigt. Mary, Dobie, Portland, Me. Monday, March 23rd.—Brigt. Swordfish, Parris, Matanzas, schr. Mary, Boston. Tuesday, March 24th.—Am Fishing schr. Bayer, Power Gloucester—bound to the Banks—in distress, having been in contact with barque Halifax. Wednesday, March 25th.—Brigt. Nancy, Grant, St. John's P. R., 18 days: schr. Three Brothers, Searing, Philadelphia, 6 days: schr. Blue Nose, Dowley, Richmond, schr. Triumph, Power, Boston, 4 days. Thursday, March 26th.—Brigt. Advaletem, Handling, St. Jago de Cuba, 34 days: schr. Maquet, Griffin, Foreuno Bay, brigt. Susan, Managuez, 10 days: brigt. Electric, McNair, Canfours, 17 days: R. M. S. Africa Harrison, Boston, 24 hours: R. M. S. Asia, Shannon, Liverpool, 121 days. Friday, March 26th.—Brigt. America, O'Brien, Boston, 2 days: schr. Bonita, Clifford, Philadelphia, 12 days. CLEARED. Saturday, March 21st.—Barque Halifax, Boston. brigs. Broomer, Thorburn, ditto: Rob Roy, Calhoun, Porto Rico: Lady Ogle, Wood, Trinidad: schr. Sarah, Griffin, Richmond: Gold Hunter, Philadelphia: Exce, King, Fortuna Bay. Monday, March 23rd.—Opray, D'Entremont, B. W. Indies: Napior, Oxnor, Philadelphia. Tuesday, March 27th.—Schr. Brilliant, Seabover, Porto Rico: Salem, Gay, Boston: Mary E. Smith, Gove, ditto: Sarah & Adeline, Kaye, ditto: Buskar, Pyc, Nfld. MEMORANDA. Barque Avon, from Cuba for Swansea, was totally lost in Bristol Channel—crew saved. Extract of a letter, dated Porce, 1st March.—A schr was seen off this place on Monday drifting down in the lee, I am told that she was boarded last week in the entrance of Gaspe Bay, by some fishermen, who took out of her chains, anchors and cabin stove. She is said to be a new vessel of about 70 tons, and to have drifted from Kamouraska. I have not learned her name. Br. schr. Active, of Yarmouth, N. S., dismasted, water logged and abandoned, was fallen in with 6th inst., lat 30 03 lon. 19, by ship China at New York. Brigt Sphère, at Boston 13th inst. from Port au Prince, reports on the 10th in a gale lost part of deck load, sails split. Br. brig Robt. Reed reported ashore on Tom Naver's Head, has been got off and towed to Nantucket, where she will be repaired at a trifling expense. Ship Bannerman, of St. John, N. B. from New Orleans for Liverpool, got ashore at Holyhead—vessel a total wreck—crew saved. PASSENGERS. \*Per R. M. S. ASIA, FROM LIVERPOOL TO HALIFAX.—Mr. H. Uniacke, Mrs. Koisale, Mrs. Uniacke, and Niece: Messrs. Mignowitz, Billing, Jr., Woolrich, F. Ferrer, A. Thompson, H. Downing, and J. Pope. \*Per R. M. S. AFRICA, FROM BOSTON FOR HALIFAX.—Mr. Bairne, and Lady, two Misses Bairne, Messrs. R. Ward, J. A. Brown, Otto Muller, J. W. Wood, Brown, J. Gibson, J. Tobin, A. Goodridge, Lithgow, P. Hanlin and Children, C. S. Harbshorne, L. Gentrie and son, Wallace and Sister, and J. McDonald.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

Apples, per bush. primo . . .	none.
Bacon, per lb. . . . .	7 1/2d
Beef, fresh, per cwt. . . . .	39s a 45s. 6d.
Lamb, per lb. . . . .	3 1/2d a 5 1/2d.
Butter, fresh, per lb. . . . .	1s 3d.
Cheese, per lb. . . . .	6d. a 7 1/2d.
Chickens, per pair, . . . . .	2s. a 2s. 3d.
Eggs, per doz . . . . .	1s. a 1s. 3d.
Geese, each, . . . . .	2s. 2s. 6d.
Hams, green, per lb. . . . .	5d. 6d.
Do. smoked, per lb. . . . .	7 1/2d.
Hay, per ton. . . . .	£6 10s.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard . . . . .	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d
Do. all wool, . . . . .	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt. . . . .	25s.
Oats, per bus. . . . .	3s. 9d.
Pork, fresh, per lb. . . . .	5d. a 5 1/2d.
Potatoes, per bushel, . . . . .	5s.
Socks, per doz. . . . .	11s.
Turkies, per lb. . . . .	7 1/2d. a 9d.
Yarn, worsted per lb. . . . .	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F. . . . .	52s. 6d.
Am. . . . .	53s. 9d.
Rye . . . . .	40s.
Corn Meal . . . . .	27s. 6d.

LUMBER.

Hemlock, per M. . . . .	42s. 6d.
Spruce, per M. . . . .	52s. 6d.
Pine . . . per M. . . . .	80s.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord. . . . .	27s. 6d.
Coal, per chaldron. . . . .	40s.

NOTICE. MARTOCK HOUSE, near Windsor, to be Sold.—It is let unfurnished, on a lease of 5 or 7 years, with Land attached, sufficient for a Gentleman's residence. For further information apply to COLONEL BUTLER, March 17. 41a.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. SUBSCRIBERS for the above, or any other English Periodical, received by the undersigned. Or sent forwarded every month. WM GOSSIP 24 Cr. Waller Street

RAILROAD PROVISIONS. CANADA HOUSE. FAMILY SHIP AND ARMY STORE No 30 & 31, Upper Water Street. 60 Barrels Prime (new) Nova Scotia BEEF, 50 do do do do FLOUR, 14 do do do do Oatmeal, 20 Smoked do do do Butter, 25 Quintals do do do HAMS, 15 Cwt. do do do Codfish, 15 Barrels do do do Cheese, 10 do do do Canada PEAS, 20 Boxes and Kegs S. S. 10 do do Split Peas, 60 Chests and half Chests Salaratus, Tobaccos, TEA. N. B. A general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES and SHIP STORES. Also—Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Ale, Porter, and Cakes (not forbidden) except when tempered with old Mallot.

WM. RENNELS. A General Assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES and SHIP STORES. Also—Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Ale, Porter, and Cakes (not forbidden) except when tempered with old Mallot. 177 Wanted—An experienced Man for the Liquor Store March 31, 1855. 3m

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! RECEIVED PER STEAMER. THE Subscriber has received from England, his usual Assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, which can be confidently recommended. WILLIAM LANGLEY, Hollis Street, Halifax. March 31. 2 m.

D. C. S. AT a Meeting of the Executive Committee of D. C. S., March 15th, the Secretary was directed to give Notice, that the Subscription Lists for 1854 will be put into the Printer's hands on the 10th of April next. The Local Committees who have not yet forwarded their Lists, are requested to do so before that time. March 17. EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y

D. C. S. THE Sub. Com. of D. C. S., to whom was intrusted the subject of provision for Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, having determined to proceed immediately to make collections in Halifax for that object, the Clergymen in the Country are requested to make their collections and forward their returns before the first of May next. EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y D. C. S.

Subscription papers were distributed about this time last year—more will be sent if needed. March 10.

KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Interest due to the Governors of King's College, by Subscribers to the above Fund, will be remitted, provided the Principal shall be paid up, on or before the 31st DAY OF MARCH next. Halifax, Feb. 10, 1855. By order of the Board. JAS. C. COCHRAN, Secretary

THE SUBSCRIBERS Keep constantly on hand, and offer for sale at lowest market rates, at their Stores, Head of Commercial Wharf.

HALIFAX, N. S.—CORDAGE—Best Gourcock and English from 2 yarn Spanvarn, to 8 1/2 inch Shrouding, Hawser, 8 1/2 inch and downwards, Bolt Rope, Point Rope, Manila, Humbroline, Honneline, Marline, &c. SAIL—Best Gourcock Canvas No. 1 to 7 Navy ditto 1 to 7 CLOTH—American Cotton Duck No 2 to 10 ANCHORS—1 Cwt. and upwards, CHAIN CABLES—1 1/2 inch to 11 inch, Ditto Topsail Sheets all sizes, OAKUM—Best English and Halifax, CASTINGS—Patent Windlasses, Do. Winches, Hawses Pipes, Warming Chocks, Sheaves, TWINES—Cod lines, Nets, Fishing Twines, Sall Twines—Hemp and Cotton. And everything else that is necessary for the full and complete outfit of ships.

ALSO—SHIP STORES: PORK—Am. and Nova Scotia Més and Primo BEEF ditto: BREAD—Navy and Pilot: FLOUR, Molasses, Sugar, Paints, Oil, Raw Tar, Coal Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, Fluid, Varulshes, Small Stores, &c. &c. BARRS & HARRIS, Feb. 17, 1855. 3m.

JUST RECEIVED, Per R. M. Steamship Canada, from England 3 CASES of STATIONERY—Comprising, Post, Foolscap, and Letter Papers. Note Paper; and a large variety of ENVELOPES Also—some Extra Sallin, extra Thick Envelopes. Also—Powder Inkstand, and many other articles. Metallic Memos.—Manuscript Drawing Books, &c. &c. Extra Superior SEALING WAX. W. GOSSIP, March 10. 24 Granville-street.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES. ALL the above Works sold at the Book Store of the Publisher of this Paper, generally much cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere, being for the most part Importations from the Depository of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, and are on Sale at their lowest rates—a privilege not possessed by any other Establishment in the City. On hand—an Assortment of the above in velvet, and superior and common bindings. WM. GOSSIP.



## Poetry.

## SUNSET.

SORTLY o'er the landscape falling,  
Sunset sheds her dappled glow;  
Deep, so deep, in praise is calling:  
Praise ascends from all below.  
On the mountain tops are beaming,  
Golden wreaths from fleecy clouds  
In the vale fair nature's dreaming,  
O'er the scenes which beauty shrouds.

Far away, the west is blazing,  
Lit by lamps whose flames of gold,  
Oild the curtains night is raising,  
Sol's bright western couch is fold.  
There with pillows overarching,  
In the richly painted west,  
Weared from his mid-day marching,  
Sinks the day king to his rest.

Carvings rich and noble mouldings  
Beautifully his couch's stand,  
Damask clouds, in fleecy foldings,  
Wrought by nature's master hand.  
In the looms of heaven woven,  
Angel hands have form'd them all.  
Then by God's own sceptre cloven  
Round his throne they let them fall.

Rich and roseate colours steeping,  
Shed their soft and varied dyes  
Gentle stars behind them peeping,  
Softly beam like angel eyes.  
And while angels stand, admiring,  
As the sight of day grows dim,  
Man and earth in praise aspiring,  
Swells a holy vesper hymn.

And as day to eve has dwindled,  
Yonder comes the car of night,  
While her lamp the moon has kindled  
Here to guide her steps aright.  
Now her sable pall she's flinging  
Deeply over nature's breast,  
As her vesper song she's singing,  
Mortals sleep—to rest—to rest.

—Colony C. W.

## THE FIRST-BORN

THE first-born is a Fairy child,  
A wondrous emanation!  
A tameless creature, fond and wild—  
A moving exultation!  
Beside the hearth, upon the stair,  
Its footstep laughs with lightness:  
And cradled, all its features fair  
Are touched with mystic brightness.

First pledge of thy betrothed love—  
O, happy they that claim it!  
First gift direct from Heav'n above—  
O, happy they that name it!  
It tunes the household with its voice,  
And with quick laughter ringing,  
Makes the luminous room rejoice,  
A hidden rapture bringing.

Its beauty all the beautiful things  
By kindred light resembles!  
But, evermore with fluttering wings,  
On airy confines trembles,  
So much of those who gave it birth,  
Of Father and of Mother!  
So much of this world built on earth:  
And so much of another!

## Advertisements.

## MATHER B. DESBRISAY.

ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW

CONVEYANCER &amp; C. HALIFAX.

OFFICE—Hollis Street, opposite Messrs. A. McLeod & Co's Store. Residence at Dr. Desbrisay's, Dartmouth. 3m.  
Feb. 3, 1853.

## LANGLEY'S

## EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. July 1, 1853.

## AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH, is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 3d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan 21.

## DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES.

TOILET REQUISITES, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

WM. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general Supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality and moderate in price. LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street Nov 4.

## THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE

TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX. PREPARED WITH EAST INDIA COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautifies the TEETH, prevents Tartarous deposit—Arrests decay, induces a healthy action in the GUMS,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist & c., from London. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

## THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

## TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

I am, Sir, yours respectfully.

(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

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

## TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

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

## TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

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

I am, Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices.—1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Feb. 24, 1855.

## LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT

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

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. The do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX. Nov. 20, 1854.

## EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Carries made with it are pronounced excellent, and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c., rom London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 16.

## ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

## WEL GOSSIP,

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality.—

## Oil Colors.

Winsor &amp; Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Collapsible Tubes, as follows:—

Madder Lake	Ivory Black,
Cobalt	Indian Yellow,
Chinese Vermillion.	Naples Yellow.
Indigo	Vandyke Brown.
Blueman	Chrome Yellow.
Flake White, double tube,	Scarlet Lake,
Burnt Sienna,	Crimson Lake,
Raw Sienna,	Purple Lake,
Burnt Umber,	Roman Ochre,
Raw Umber,	Indian Red,
Prussian Blue,	Venetian Red.
Yellow Ochre,	&c. &c. &c.

## Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Thin.

Prepared Mill Boards and Jaws.

Academy Boards, 24 x 18 ins.; Prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes. Prepared CANVAS, plain and stags prime—27 inches wide, of any length.

## Brushes.

Dipnet Brushes, flat and round, all sizes:

Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small:

Cannel Hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and round

Do. do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

Crayons, &amp;c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 30 and 64 shades.

La France's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes

Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 &amp; 3,

Black Glazed Crayons,

Italian Chalk, hard black,

White Crayons, square,

White Chalk, round, for Black Board,

Porto Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps,

Tinted Crayon Paper.

## Superfine Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans, Tracing Linen

Cambric, for Field plans; Carbon Copying Paper: Faber's

Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine, Kownay's do. do.

Mapping Pens, Dividers, Parallel Rulers, Superior Ma-

thematical Instruments: Drawing Pins, Bristol and Lon-

don Board, Whatman's Drawing Paper, &amp;c. &amp;c.

Jan. 13, 1853.

## COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL.

THIS INSTITUTION will re-open on MONDAY,

JANUARY 15th.

BOARDS.—£25 per Annum } Payable Quarterly

DAY SCHOLARS £8 } in Advance.

A Class will be formed for Instruction in Vocal Music,

under the direction of a competent Teacher. Terms made

known on application to the Principal.

Two Annual Exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been foun-

ded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open

for Competition at the Encenia, A.D. 1853.

Dec. 26th, 1854.

## "PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS.?"

## FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale

by the Subscriber.

Splore and Sarenno's Complete French and English

PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. imperial

Octavo, 1400 pp. well and strongly bound. (This

Work has been newly composed from the French

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It surpasses all others in correct and philosophical

analysis of shades of meaning in fulness of defini-

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many words, particularly such as are connected with

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LeBrun's Telemaque,

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WM. GOSSIP,

No. 24 Granville Street.

Dec. 12.

## DEPOSITORY D. C. S.

24 Granville Street.

JUST Received per R. M. Steamship America a

large and varied Assortment of BOOKS, FRAMES

Books, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

All orders from the Country can now be supplied.

WM. GOSSIP,

Depotary.

Dec. 30, 1854.

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ment, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.

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