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# The Church Crier.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1856. NO. 50.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Dec. 11-12 Sun. and	Isaiah 21	Isaiah 25. 1 Pet. 3
M.	12	12
T.	13	13
W.	14 Ember Day.	14
Th.	15	15
F.	16	16
S.	17 Ember Day.	17
Su.	18	18
M.	19 Ember Day.	19
T.	20	20

\* One of the Ember Week Collects to be used on this day and each day in this week.

## Poetry.

### NO NIGHT THERE.

WAND'ER full of doubts and fears,  
Travelling through this vale of tears,—  
Pilgrim! In the path of life,  
Seeking pleasure,—finding strife,  
Though earth's shades are darkly creeping,  
Though thine eyes are dim with weeping,  
Lift thy tearful gaze above,  
To that better home of love;  
There shall come no withering blight,  
There shall be no gloomy night.

Voyager! on life's troubled sea,  
Sailing to eternity;  
Though the billows wild and dark,  
Overwhelm the sinking bark;  
Though hope's light hath all departed,  
And thou art weary, broken-hearted;  
Soe amid the deepening gloom,  
Far beyond the dreary tomb,  
A glorious beacon star is shining,  
Angel hands for thee are twining  
An immortal wreath of flowers,  
And within those heavenly bowers,  
There shall come no withering blight,  
There shall be no gloomy night.

There no mournful wail of sadness  
Mingles with the strains of gladness;  
Tears, for human grief an' woe;  
But a glorious song is swelling,  
Of a Saviour's mercy telling;  
Angel choir the soul repeat,  
And cast their crowns at Jesus' feet.  
Oh, that world is ever bright,  
There shall be no gloomy night!

Earth! thy storms are dark and dreary,  
And our hearts grow faint and weary;  
As with faltering steps we stray,  
Through life's tangled, dubious way;  
Often cherished friends forsaking,  
Leave our hearts with sorrow aching;  
Often we are made to weep,  
For the loved ones called to sleep;  
And on our pathway falls the gloom,  
Of the dark and dreary tomb.

But a star still shines above us,  
Telling one is left to love us;  
And we know that when at last,  
All life's weary days are past;  
We shall join the angel band,  
In the brighter, better land;  
Where the angel choirs are singing,  
Where immortal flowers are springing;  
Never chilled by earth's dark blight,  
Where there comes no gloomy night.

### Religious Miscellany.

#### ADULT BAPTISM.

I will not suppose, then, I can not suppose, that any reader really doubts the authority for baptism. But some who do not doubt its authority, are accustomed to view it as only an act of profession. They sometimes add that religion may be possessed, where it is not professed; and often the thought is plainly elicited, that it is safer as well as easier not to assume the responsibility of a profession which must be sustained by a religious life. They who thus reason are mistaken indeed in their idea of the Christian profession itself, as if it were designed, not so much to honor Christ as to distinguish Christians. It is honorable to him that his name should be confessed by men; and he has made it the bounden duty of all. They who do it make no profession of their own holiness, but they declare his power and love, and acknowledge their obligation and propose to be his servants. Whoever shrinks from this shrinks from religion itself. He might as well be afraid to promise allegiance to his country, or faithfulness to his consort. Both are acts of profession; and yet no honest citizen or true husband ever refused to promise, as in the presence of the Searcher

of hearts, the duty which he meant to perform. If baptism were but an act of profession, it would be binding still upon all who hope for salvation through Christ; and it could not be refused by any to whom Christ and his cause are dear.

But baptism is not merely nor chiefly an act of profession, it is a test of obedience. To receive it is to obey him who has a right to command the observance of any test. It is like the charge to Naaman to bathe seven times in Jordan. It is like the charge to the blind man to wash in the pool of Siloam. The great Healer of all the diseases of our souls, may, if he see it best, couple a like charge with their restoration to holiness and peace; and it is not for us to discuss, in the spirit of Naaman, the fitness or necessity of the arrangement. It is enough if he has bidden us "wash and be clean." Do we wish to be healed of our moral leprosy and our spiritual blindness? We must not disobey, because we can not see the nature of the connection between baptism with water and baptism with the Holy Ghost. We must not say that if some great thing had been required of us, we would have done it; but that, since the yoke which is laid upon us is so easy, we will shake it off, and hold ourselves blameless.

Baptism is not merely a sign of the Christian profession, and a test of obedience, but a seal of the grant of forgiveness. The title of that which was administered by John was, "baptism for the remission of sins;" and it was administered by him as the forerunner of our Saviour. "Repent and be baptized for the remission of sins," was the exhortation of Peter on the day of Pentecost. "Arise, and be baptized," said Ananias to Saul, "and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord." In many grave transactions, amongst men, there is some outward sign, without which the transaction is not legally valid and complete. A spot of land is not transferred till a formal deed has been signed, sealed, and delivered. A marriage has not taken place, till hands have been joined, and vows have been uttered, with some solemn ceremonial, in the presence of witnesses. A right to the privileges of naturalization is not conferred till the oath of citizenship has been taken. A grant of pardon cannot release the prisoners, till it has the seal which represents the supreme authority. In bestowing his mercies, and establishing his covenant with men, God could surely, if it seemed good to him, fix some such sign or form, through which the grant of forgiveness should be sealed and gerfected. It is a simple question of fact, whether he did ordain a sign like these, when he commanded that some should be baptized. If he commanded that he should be "baptized for the remission of sins," that question is decided. His command was expressed by his apostles in these very words; and therefore baptism is to the grant of Divine forgiveness what the seal is to the warrant of release from prison; what the deed is to the transfer of land; what the oath of citizenship is to the right of citizenship; what the marriage ceremony is to the marriage union.

Baptism is more than a sign of profession, a test of obedience, and a seal of forgiveness: it is also the means of a gift of grace. By grace alone are we saved. God may dispense his grace in any manner which may be approved by his perfect wisdom; and the mode which he has ordained must always be the best and the most effectual. Is prayer his appointment? Baptism is as clearly his appointment. Are we required to hear and believe his word? So are we required to be baptized. Prayer is a means of grace, in one form; the word is another means in another form; and baptism is still another means in another form; but through them all works one and the self-same Spirit. Does any doubt the operation of the Spirit through baptism? "By one Spirit," says St. Paul, "are we baptized into one body." Does any say that the inward work of the Spirit is enough without the outward sacrament? The same apostle has associated them in the closest union of language. "According to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost." Can we not explain the connection, and shall we therefore doubt? Our Lord has at once asserted the connection, and refused the explanation. "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he can not enter the kingdom of God." "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest

the sound thereof, but thou canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit." Is this to make baptism a saving ordinance? St. Peter answers, that like the ark of Noah, "the like figure, even baptism, doth now save us; not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God." There is a grace, a spiritual blessing in this sacrament, which can not be lightly valued till we have learned our belief elsewhere than from the Scriptures.

Baptism is not only a sign of the Christian profession; not only a test of obedience; not only a seal of forgiveness; not only a means of grace; it is likewise the gate of the Christian communion. Within that communion, as in a sacred school, the faithful are to be trained up for the employments of heaven. They are to dwell together in unity and brotherly love. They are to contend, as one embattled host, against the evil that is in the world. They are to offer together as with one voice and heart, the perpetual sacrifice of praise to God and to the Lamb, as it is offered in the celestial temple. The Church is much divided; and at different periods and in different parts, it has been much darkened and corrupted. But it has always been purer than the world beside: it has always included the best of men: within it have always been those who were united by that love which was the proof that they were born of God. It is as surely the abode of the divine presence as was the temple at Jerusalem, so often desecrated yet always the chief resort of all pious Israelites, and the seat of the divine promises, and the spot which the Lord had chosen to place his name there, till the Desire of all nations had come and consecrated it more than ever by his entrance within its courts. I do not speak of any preference of one portion of the Church before another, as more pure in practice, more spiritual in doctrine, or more perfect in organization. But into no portion of the Church can you enter without the baptismal sacrament: Christ placed it at the porch, as it were, of his sanctuary. You may possibly have been accustomed to think of the Church as only a society of more advanced Christians. "A church member" is sometimes mentioned as one who has entered into pledges of his own, and even superfluous pledges, to exhibit a holiness which others need not attain. His faults are condemned with little mercy, while the same faults in others are taken as matters of course, because they are not of the body of Christian "professors." The modest and humble might avoid such a position. They would choose to be better than they seem, rather than hazard the blame of seeming better than they are. But the Church was intended to be the home, not of the most mature and holy of Christians, only, but of all believers, small and great, young and old, weak and strong. All are called to be there: none is at liberty to be absent. Whoever hopes for salvation through the blood of Jesus is bound to be numbered with his disciples; and therefore, if still without the washing of water, to ask, like every convert in the days of the apostles, "what doth hinder me to be baptized?"

It is the very question which, at times, you have been asking. The reply of your heart has probably been that you doubted whether you ought to seek baptism, because you doubted whether you were prepared to receive it, as your Saviour meant that it should be received. The objection is sufficient, if the doubt is well founded. It is not an excuse, but an obstacle; an obstacle not to be surmounted, but to be removed. Whether baptism be viewed as a sign of profession, as a test of obedience, as a seal of forgiveness, as a means of grace, or as an admission to communion, no one could wish that a profligate or an unbelieving man should, without a change, present himself for this act of consecration; and the same cause must shut out others, less wicked, but wicked still. He certainly did not intend that all men without distinction should be admitted to his sacraments. You are right in desiring, before you take a step like this, to know whether you can believe yourself to be one of those whom he intended to admit, and whom his apostles would have admitted; and for this end, to know what are the qualifications for baptism which the word of God has imposed, and which it is the duty of his Church to demand.

Of these qualifications the first is, a knowledge of the Gospel. Our Lord commanded his apostles to "teach all nations, baptizing them" in the name of the Holy Trinity. With adult persons, teaching must precede baptism; and he who is taught must learn and understand, since this is the end of teaching. Those who were baptized on the day of Pentecost were "they that gladly received the word" of Peter. The Ethiopian eunuch had just enquired of Philip the meaning of Isaiah in a certain prophecy of the suffering Messiah; and Philip had "begun at the same Scripture, and preached to him Jesus." Saul, before his baptism had been taught by the Lord himself; taught more in one moment than we can learn from the study of volumes on the doctrines or evidences of Christianity. Cornelius declared that he and his friends were "all present before God to hear all things that were commanded" the apostle; and they heard before they were baptized. Lydia "attended to the things which were spoken of Paul" before she was baptized, and her household. The jailer at Philippi, though, after the earthquake which released his prisoners, "he was baptized, he and all his straightway," yet was not baptized till they had first "spoken unto him the word of the Lord, and to all that were in his house." Two twelve-disciples of John the Baptist at Ephesus, heard from Paul how John had testified of "him which shall come after him"; and then "they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus." Simple and brief, in all these instances, must have been the instruction. Much more has been placed before every child who has learned his catechism. Whatever truths were taught by the apostles at such times are preserved for us in their history or their epistles. They are known to you and to all who have read the New Testament. Very indistinct, it is true, are often the religious ideas of those who must yet be quite familiar with the words of the Scriptures. But when the heart is but awakened, the very truths which had been so indistinct at once stand forth as if in letters of living light. They have long since been presented to the understanding, and locked up in the memory. Nothing is needed to make the meaning clear and decisive, except that attention which is always given by those who ask indeed what they must do to be saved. This attention made the hearers of the Gospel such rapid scholars. Where this attention has been awakened, that knowledge of the Gospel which has been gathered from childhood upward, is at once sufficient to guide the soul to its Redeemer and its duty. You can have no doubt that you have, or that at least in a few days or hours you could obtain so much of this knowledge as is required in a candidate for Christian communion. It is well that every such candidate should employ himself diligently in the study of the Scripture, as a special preparation; for, his knowledge can not be too clear or too abundant. But it is not well, it is utterly wrong, that he should wait till on every question of Christian doctrine he has arrived at conclusions founded upon his own inquiries, and perfectly satisfactory to his own understanding. Such an one would cease to be a learner, a disciple, before he takes upon him the character of a disciple. That knowledge is enough to prepare for baptism, which is enough to show the way to Christ and to heaven.

(Conclusion next week.)

#### News Department.

##### Extracts from English Papers by the Author.

###### ENGLAND.

A report has been made by the Board of Health on the progress made by the various companies in carrying out the Metropolis Water Act. The provisions of the act, the report states, have been complied with in every essential particular, and, as a consequence there is a palpable improvement in the London water. Its hardness is a little less, and the amount of organic matter much less. The West Middlesex Company's water now contains only 0.96 grains per gallon of organic matter, the New River Company's is nearly as pure, while the largest amount of organic matter mentioned as found is 1.42 grains per gallon. The result has been obtained chiefly by going higher up the river for the supply, three companies who used to take their water from Kew, Barnes, and Battersea, now get it at Hampton; the Lambeth Company, which formerly dealt out Thames water from Hungerford bridge, now get their supply from Thames Ditton. Several companies however, who have not changed their source, have effected great and perceptible improvement by filtration and general management. £2,282,824 have been expended by the several companies in carrying out these improvements. The daily water supply of London amounts now to upwards of eighty million

gallons per day: in 1850 the consumption was 164 gallons per house: it is now 246 gallons per house.—The total length of water pipes in the metropolis, exclusive of the private service pipes, is estimated at 2,086 miles.

An inquiry has been opened at the Greenwich Police court, under the Merchant Shipping Act, into the recent loss of the mail steamer Tay. Her captain, Mr. Strutt, attributed the disaster to the influence of an extraordinary current running southward, the said current having been caused by a heavy hurricane which it was subsequently learned had blown on the 27th and 28th of August on the north side of Cuba. Such a hurricane would produce what was called a "storm wave," which would continue until it broke upon some shore, however distant. The Tay, passing a dangerous part of the coast exactly at the time the "storm wave" was approaching, felt the effects of its current without warning, and struck. The same opinion was given by the other officers of the vessel. The inquiry stands adjourned.

###### NAPLES.

The correspondent of the Times furnishes a detailed account of the circumstances attending the departure of the Legations:—

"On the 16th of October M. Dessaix brought despatches from the French Governor to Baron Brenier. Mr. Brown arrived on the 17th with despatches from Mr. Petre. On the 18th the two Ministers called on Sig. Carafa, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and having informed him of the object of their visit, requested an audience of his Majesty. It is said that a telegraph message was sent to Gaeta that the King was not disposed to see them, and referred them to Signor Carafa. (On this point rests some little doubt, some authorities say that Baron Brenier saw his Majesty.) On the same day, after a consultation in the house of M. Brenier, the contents of the English and French despatches were sent to his Majesty, with a view of ascertaining the resolution of the King. At this meeting were present, separately and for a few moments, General Martini, the Austrian Minister, and M. Kaskoschine, the Russian Minister. On the 20th the answer from Gaeta arrived, that his Majesty had no answer to return to the despatches. On the 21st M. Brenier and Mr. Petre presented themselves to M. Carafa at the moment when the Ministers were sitting in counsel. Almost the whole of them on their arrival left the room, the President Troja, Sig. Carafa, and Signor Cassisi, Ministers of the affairs of Sicily, alone remaining. Carafa received the Ministers of the allied powers, who demanded their passports, and an intimation of it was sent to the King. I may assert on indisputable authority, that his Majesty has not made even the slightest advance to conciliation; he has taken his stand, *ruat cælum*. The Papal Government has counselled conciliation; so has the Russian Minister, and the Austrian also recently I am told; but be fully persuaded that there is an under current of diplomacy going on between the Imperial and Royal families, and that there resistance is counselled. I believe that several of the members of his own family counsel conciliation to his Majesty, but with no effect. On the 26th, to pursue my diary, the Ministers of the allied Powers left, as I informed you. Great apprehensions were entertained for the peace of the capital; the low police and their dependents had wished to kill M. Brenier, but the good sense and energy of M. Bianchini suppressed it. Where the road goes off to Lepriano on the right, and to Tortona on the left, I am told that gendarmes were placed on the route of the French Minister. The Prefect of police had for several nights remained at the Prefecture to be ready for all eventualities. One of the first acts of his Majesty after the Ministers had left was to send a rescript (private) to the Minister of Police, announcing that the subjects of England and France were now under his protection, and enjoining every caution to guard against their being insulted. It was as follows:—

"NAPLES, Oct. 27.—I must engage you to be extremely vigilant in the places of your administration, in order to prevent the origin of even the slightest quarrel with French and English subjects, and in case such cases arise it is desirable that you should endeavour to arrange them in the best mode—defending to the utmost the rights, persons, property of the French and English. In fine, you must absolutely prevent the occurrence of any incidents, anticipating them with all the means which are at the disposal of the authorities, and, should they take place, terminating them directly. You are too prudent not to perceive how much care and diligence are needed on your part scrupulously to carry out such a determination. How great a responsibility will rest on those authorities through whose supineness and neglect the above mentioned incidents, wherever they arise, are not terminated immediately."

"Acknowledge the receipt of this order."

"On Wednesday, the 20th, his Majesty came in from Gaeta, and entered the palace after dusk by the gates of the arsenal. On the 20th of the month a council, some say of general officers, was held (many certainly paid their respects), and there was a council of Ministers, of which, of course, there is nothing to report—all councils of Ministers being solemn comedies. As soon as the council was over, his Majesty galloped and steamed back to Gaeta, being accompanied, it was observed, by Prince Iachitella (formerly Minister of War, and who was so insultingly dismissed) as far as the railway. Such is a correct report of events, I think, up to the present time. With respect to the national troops, I may observe that a portion of them are indisposed to fire upon the people in the event of any disturbance. Another portion appear to wait the opportunity of measuring themselves with the Swiss; others look forward to such a sack as took place in 1848; and others again to return to their homes. There is a report, which I cannot confirm, that Mezza has been to Gaeta, and that he presides at meetings where are present the notorious Campagna, Merenda, Manolts, Criscuolo, Barone, Checco, and others. My impression, on the contrary, is that the Government now exerts itself to keep these, once its chosen instruments, in order. But how infamous must have been the system pursued where all men of rank, character, or education have been set aside, where the dregs have come upwards, and the entire control of the country placed in the hands of men whose dreaded excesses may now compromise the safety of the Throne itself. All regular business is, of course, interrupted; every class is loud in its maledictions of a Government which is the sole cause of this disorder; nor are the Western Powers spared by reason of their weak, vacillating, and ill-conceived measures. On Thursday night a French steamer and an English gun boat, the *Wanderer*, came into port; the latter with despatches for the captain of the *Centaur*, which it expected to have found here. As the *Wanderer* had come from Malta, she was put into quarantine for some days, a quarantine from Malta having been put on the last week. It is curious that, unlike the usual practice, no reason is assigned for this—it is a simple order. During the last three days two manifestoes have been circulated widely, translations of which I send you. The longest proceeds from the most moderate party, who, while they ask for the Constitution as their right, still appeal to the King. The second proceeds from a more advanced party, who make no allusion to the King, and stand upon their rights alone. I am informed that they have been widely circulated."

"At an early hour on Tuesday morning the Commissary of the Liviera di Chiaia made his appearance with perhaps fifty of his men, and dotted them about in the neighborhood of the French Legation. These again were supported by spies in all directions, and still more effectually by patrols of gendarmes placed within sight of each other, and extending full two miles through the Toledo and down the Foria. Altogether there could not have been a display of less than 2,000 men in the employ of the vultures. The Government, therefore, made the demonstration, not the Liberals, and it is a proof of the arbitrary system which is practised in Naples that so great a force was deemed necessary to suppress all expressions of respect for the Ministers of two great nations. Baron Brenier left the legation at about 10 o'clock, in a carriage drawn by six horses, with an outrider, and followed by a surgeon with his attendants and his baggage. What is that paltry little one-horse wagon which follows in the train of the Minister of Imperial France? That hired carozella holds a Commissary of Police and a well known spy, whose name I forbear to mention. This guard never deserts him till he arrives at the Capo di Chino. It watches to see whether some poor Neapolitan may not address some *ultima verba* to the baron; and having seen him safely beyond the barrier, it returns. On arriving at the entrance of the Toledo and throughout the city there was the same display of the civil force. Many gentlemen were in the streets, and many had retired within the shops, but there was a general raising of hats as M. Bernier passed, and in the Largo di Mercatello I am told that flowers were thrown from the windows. In the afternoon of the same day, at 3 o'clock, the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Petre, accompanied by Mr. Plunkett and the First Secretary of the French Legation left Naples. There was the same display of force as in the morning, and pretty nearly the same incidents took place."

###### NEW BRUNSWICK.

The present condition of this province affords, we think, to every lover of his country, cause for sincere

and honest thankfulness. Notwithstanding the scarcity and dearness of money in the commercial world generally, we have little reason as yet to complain of any of these distressing results which always attend a pecuniary crisis. Our commerce may be somewhat checked by the existing steady drain upon the monetary resources of England; but the demand for our staple products, is as large as could reasonably be expected, and the prospect of an increased consumption for the coming year is, if we are correctly informed, altogether cheering.

The general demand for labor, and the high wages paid throughout the Province, during the past season, shows that the general business of the country is in a healthy condition, and the ready markets and exceedingly remunerative prices which our farmers have for some considerable time past had for all descriptions of agricultural produce, cannot but prove a powerful and enduring stimulus to that most important branch of industry—the cultivation of the soil.

In the present state of our provincial finances, and in the prudent and steady progress of our public works, we have also grounds for solid satisfaction and for lively expectation of better things to come. We believe that we are now fairly embarked in a course of continued and successful development of our resources, and that our growth in population, wealth and intelligence, will become more and more rapid with each succeeding year.

We see that our Railway works are being pushed forward as fast as is consistent with a prudent management of the public funds, that the work is being done well, and at a comparative cheap price; that the contractors are faithfully fulfilling their engagements; that they are being promptly paid out of the funds raised by the government on simple and advantageous terms.

We have, we repeat, no desire to make comparisons or allusions which may be galling to our opponents. But we cannot help contrasting the administration of the public business since the present Executive came into power with the state of affairs under their predecessors. And this comparison is being made by the public generally, and among others, by many of those whose political leanings are decidedly adverse to the party now in office.

The present Executive are every day gaining friends, and whatever may be the schemes contrived for their overthrow, whatever secret influences of a personal and selfish kind may be sought to be exercised upon some individual members of the Assembly, for the purpose of inducing them to get into opposition at the approaching Session of the Legislature, we feel and know that so long as they administer the affairs of the country in the same spirit, and with the same prudence which they have so far manifested, the Government may safely rely upon their own strength. They have laid the foundations of a support which is far better and more sure than any mere party support, based upon foolish prejudices, or high-sounding theories. They are receiving and will receive that quiet and undemonstrative but firm and reliable support which is based upon the common sense and the hearty goodwill of the great body of the people.

This is a state of things every way desirable in a new country, where the promotion of our material interests is of vastly more importance than the temporary success of any political faction. We cannot afford to waste our energies upon trifling disputes, or in the nice and exact settlement of this or that man's claim to office and emolument. We have work of quite another kind to do, which will not bear to be neglected, if we wish to maintain our proper position among the British Colonies. We have great resources, a rural, mineral, and commercial, waiting to be fairly developed and applied properly.

And it is only by the united action and patriotic efforts of our whole people that the results we confidently look forward to from a wise and spirited use of the means placed within our reach, can be fully accomplished.—*St. John, N. B., Chronicle.*

**THE LUMBER TRADE.**—While a heavy stock of timber remains unsold in the Quebec market, we find that at Saint John, New Brunswick, the market is cleared, and prices have ranged high, while the business of manufacturing for next year's shipment is there going on with unusual briskness. The cause of this difference, we understand, is, that New Brunswick timber is classified and branded by the Cutters, which prevents unsound timber, such as the Quebec market is drugged with, being made or sold there. All interested in the trade of Quebec now find that the character of the market must be raised, and an understanding has ar-

sen from this that the shippers will only purchase sound timber while the lumbermen will take out none but such. This arrangement, together with some legislative measure for the culling and branding of timber, will leave no demand in that market for the trash which has for years past been thrown upon it. We would then seriously advise our readers to risk no means in the manufacture of timber which will not bear the character of first, or at least, second quality, as all other must cost nearly as much to produce in Quebec, while it will be there found unsalable. This arrangement may for a season cause a slight depression in the business of some districts, but it will eventually be found most valuable to the country.—*Ottawa Tribune.*

**TROISIÈME, P. E. I., Nov. 25th.**—On Friday last, a whale came on shore at Nail Pond, near Tignish. Mr. Fidelle Gallant and his two sons who were on the shore at the time, saw this monster of the deep rolling in with the surf, and on coming up found him to be quite dead. The wind being off the shore, Mr. Gallant found it necessary to secure him to prevent his return to his native element, which he accomplished by means of two anchors and cables. The news having spread, a large number of people gathered to the spot, and soon commenced cutting and hauling away the carcass by cart loads. On Saturday evening the writer visited the scene; the greater part of the carcass had been removed, but sufficient remained to assure me that the prize had been a valuable one. Mr. Gallant informed me that the whale was about sixty feet, and about fifteen feet high as he lay on the shore. The jaw bone measured fourteen feet, and it is estimated that he will yield 700 gallons of oil if properly rendered.

**—** His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by proclamation, has ordered Thursday, the 11th day of December next to be kept as a day of Public Thanksgiving; in which proclamation he intreats all Her Majesty's subjects in this Island "reverently and devoutly to observe the same, and that all ministers do hold public service in their respective churches and chapels on that day."—*Hazard's Gazette.*

#### Correspondence.

#### MISSIONARY SALE.

The Rev. J. Stannage begs to remind the friends of Missionary work, of the Missionary Sale which is to take place at the Mason Hall on the 17th of December.

The many Bazaars which have this year taken place in Halifax prevented Mr. S. from offering the contributions of his English friends before late in the Season; but, as Christmas is at hand, it is hoped that many articles may be purchased for presents as well as for use. Woolen Muffins in every variety, for ladies and gentlemen, abound among the large assortment of things to be disposed of, and much children's clothing. Mr. S. hopes that he will be able to report that the work of English charity sent to this country is not lost. About £30 worth has been disposed of in St. Margaret's Bay during the summer.

This money is spent on schools, school-houses, parsonages, &c., and what remains over the current expenditure goes to swell the fund for the endowment of the Parish, and towards the support of two clergymen.

As a proof that the Fishermen of St. Margaret's Bay will do what they can, when they have the means, to promote the interests of the Church of God among themselves, it may be as well to state that during the Winter of 1855-6, they sent £200 to their Rector as a thank-offering to God for a good year's fishery, partly towards the purchase of a second Parsonage, and partly towards the repairs, or rebuilding of their Parish Church, and this, too, besides £100 paid towards the Rector's salary and arrears due him, and £25 to the Diocesan Church Society.

Every one knows that this has been a very difficult fishing season; but it is pleasing to be able to record that the people of this parish, who all have to labour with their own hands, do something, when so many other parts do much less. Nay, but it is verily believed that if all the Churchmen of this parish—young and old, rich and poor—had all their property turned into money, and their debts paid, they would not have on an average £20 a-piece remaining.

Is it, then, because they do more in proportion than others, that they have less claim upon the assistance of the rich and well-disposed?

The present Curate is going away, but he does not take his Parsonage with him! The upper part wants finishing, and a stable must also be added, and it is always part of the endowment.

St. Margaret's Bay, Dec. 4, 1856.

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

##### Chester, N. S.

The second Session of the above Association was closed on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1856. The following lectures were delivered during the term:

Astronomy (two)—Rev. R. Payne and Rev. Chas. J. Shreve.

Moral and Physical Condition of Man—Rev. R. Payne.

Knowledge in connection with our present and future existence—Rev. T. D. Riddle.

Electricity (two) with experiments—Rev. Charles J. Shreve.

Life and Character of Wm. Wilberforce—M. B. Desbrisay.

Sketches of Society in Russia—Rev. R. Payne.

Notes of a Visit to the United States—M. B. Desbrisay.

Manners and Customs of the Chinese—Rev. R. Payne.

Laws of Nature—M. B. Desbrisay.

Education (two)—Wm. Pearson, Esq., M. D.

Advantages of Systematical Reading—Mr. Charles Miller.

Heat—Wm. Pearson, Esq., M. D.

The list of Members received an increase, and the Lectures were well attended. Several subjects of interest were discussed by the Members at their monthly meetings.

A letter was addressed to the Association by Mr. James Richardson, a young man of great promise, and who has been called away, in the midst of youth, urging the members to take a deep and earnest interest in the Society, and regretting that he had been deprived of the advantages it offered. Advice so earnest, almost given from the verge of the tomb, and by one who, though he now sleeps in the dust, gave assurance in patient submission to suffering, and a firm trust in his acceptance through Christ, that his salvation was sure, will, it is hoped, have the proper effect.

The third Session of the Association has been opened and gives promise of increased usefulness.

Additional Philosophical apparatus has been imported, and will make some of the lectures to be delivered, doubly interesting and instructive.

A. F. MORGAN, Secretary.

Chester, Dec. 6.

**—** A Bazaar was recently held by the Ladies of St. John's Parish, Arichat, C. B., towards a fund for procuring a site for a Parsonage and Schoolhouse.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed for their zeal in this good cause, and for the taste displayed in the fancy articles and refreshment tables. Their exertions were crowned with success, realizing the handsome sum of sixty-two pounds.

**—** The following telegraphic despatch was received at the News Room on Tuesday. The news, as usual, is unimportant:

The Am. Steamship —, has arrived at New York. Dates from Liverpool to 26th ult.

Cotton Market dull. Former quotations barely sustained.

Breadstuffs quiet and dull, at previous quotations.

Provisions very dull.

Money market slightly easier.

Consols for money are quoted at 94 to 94 1-8.

Political news quiet, but satisfactory.

**—** A young lad named Richard Beck while skating with many others on Sunday last at Cow Bay, fell in and was unfortunately drowned.

**—** One of the penitentiary prisoners made his escape on Sunday last. His name was Spratt, and will be remembered as one of those convicted two or three years ago on a charge of robbing the eastern stage coach on a dark night by cutting the straps behind. He effected his escape, it is said, by watching his opportunity when his cell door had been left open for a moment, springing out and locking his keeper behind him. As the story goes he took a double-barrel gun and a boat belonging to the governor of the penitentiary.—*Colonist.*

**—** The Rev. Charles Churchill delivered an admirable lecture on Tuesday evening last before the Young Men's Christian Association on the "Life and times of the Patriarch Job."

**—** The Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance has appointed Mr. John Shean his Deputy for Halifax.—*Christian Messenger.*

*Holloway's Pill* an unsailing remedy for irregularities of the bowels, bad breath, and bilious disorders.—Mrs. Abbott, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was afflicted for several years with irregularities of the bowels, an overflow of the bile, and disagreeable breath (this was caused by the impurity of the blood) the services of the family physician were called into requisition, but the lady was not benefited, she had then recourse to many reputed remedies, but without any good result. As every other remedy had turned out unavailing, she commenced using Holloway's Pills, and in eight weeks was completely cured by their use alone, she has never since had the least return of any of her complaints.

## Selections.

(From the London Guardian.)

*The Life of Esther de Berdt, afterwards Esther Reed, of Pennsylvania.* Privately printed. Philadelphia: Sherman.

This is a book we would fain induce its accomplished compiler to render generally accessible. Mr. W. B. Reed, a very distinguished Pennsylvanian lawyer, has taken the trouble to compile this record of his grandmother, an English lady married to his grandfather, who was a very prominent and excellent companion of Washington, mainly from that family feeling which the world, at least, is the better for as long as it produces books like the one before us, and many others which will occur to the mind. Mr. Reed thus pleasantly expresses himself:—

"The pride of ancestry, in its practical and American sense, no one need disclaim—I certainly do not, and as my mind dwells on these memorials of patriotism, and self-sacrifice, and heroic endurance, I feel, not that I or mine are better for having such ancestors, but that the consciousness of having had them ought to make me and mine far better than we are. In studying, as I have faithfully, these records of the past, I am humbled in my own estimation, at the prevailing inferiority in real, practical, American spirit, of the times we live in, to those so recently gone by. This sort of pride of ancestry, I repeat, I do not disclaim. It is at least an innocent and humanizing sentiment. A late anonymous writer has analysed the feeling in words better than any I can find. 'Anything,' says an unknown contributor to the *Westminster Review*, 'in the way of beauty should be welcome in matters of opinion. To have lineage—to lose and record the names and actions of those without whom we could never have been, who moulded us, and made us what we are, and whom every one must know to have propagated influence into his being, which subtly but certainly act upon his whole conduct in the world—until this is implied in ancestry, and the love of it, and is natural and good.' This motive has tempted me to make permanent this little memorial of those who are gone before me."

Miss De Berdt was the daughter of a London merchant, of a refugee Belgian family, who was in the American trade, and was one of the American political agents just before the American Revolution. Mr. Reed was a young American lawyer, as far as we understand, eating his way to the English Bar at the Middle Temple, and naturally much in the society of persons connected with America, and amongst them with the family of Mr. De Berdt. The young couple fell in love, and half with their parents' consent, half not they became engaged. Mr. Reed went to America to wind up certain business matters with which he was involved, intending apparently to return and settle in England. Five years elapsed during which the lovers corresponded, and many of the lady's letters are given in the book. It is not to be expected that they should be full of politics; yet political matter is to be found in them not uninteresting nor unimportant. Miss De Berdt's position as a daughter to an American agent of course necessarily brought to her knowledge many of the details of American political conflicts and negotiations. At the end of the five years Mr. De Berdt died in considerable embarrassment; Mr. Reed and Miss De Berdt hastily married, and went to America with Mrs. Reed's mother. Soon after this marriage the war broke out. Mr. Reed, who had become an important and influential man, gave up the legal profession, in which he had attained a large and lucrative practice, and took the field with Washington, who seems to have honoured and trusted him. Mrs. Reed lent herself heart and soul to the support of the cause with which her husband had identified himself. She was in difficulties, sometimes in dangers, and her frame appears never to have been fit to cope with hardship and anxiety. But she never gave way, she animated and cheered her husband; made herself extremely useful where female influence was wanted; bore privations and anxieties with a sunny cheerfulness delightful to read about. She bore her husband several children, and died young in 1780, when Mr. Reed was President of Pennsylvania, but before the war was brought to an end by the acknowledgement of American Independence.

Our extracts shall be from the portion of the correspondence which is dated after Miss De Berdt's marriage, and has reference to the state of America just after the struggle had commenced. The commissions in the two following letters are really curious illustrations of the primitive and dependent state of the colonies at that time, yet Philadelphia, the city where

Mrs. Reed was residing, was even then a place of many thousand inhabitants. The letters are from Miss Reed to her brother, Mr. De Berdt. The first is of the date 1780:—

"I will just repeat the things I mentioned for you to buy for me: a fine damask table cloth, 12' x 18', price £1 1s., and one of the next size; a very neat fan (leather mount, if it is to be had), handsome for the price, if not, paper—the sticks not very broad, the fan middling size, a guinea or 2s.; set of dressing boxes, the largest box in the shape of a fan, not too many in a set. Perhaps I have forgot some things here which I mentioned in my former letter, but if that comes to hand, you will buy all I have sent for, and I add, needles from No. 5. to No. 11, a paper of each, a hundred in a paper, a packet of short—and a packet of middling pins—a packet, I believe, has four papers in each—I think the best may be bought of Price. I would give something to be in Price's or Mr. Anybody's shop in London even in Thames-street. To my great consolation here is a street in Philadelphia very like Thames-street, and I rejoice when I can go that way. Capt More is arrived in Maryland, and has sailed for our port, but not yet arrived. Once more adieu! Pray buy the post-chariot neat, and painted in taste, and it's very necessary the harness should be neat, as we shall want something to set off the horses."

The following is two years later, and the illustrations might be greatly multiplied. Scarcely any of Mrs. Reed's letters to England but contain such commissions:—

"I enclose you a lock of hair and size of the finger to have a ring made; the hair to be worked in as neat and elegant as you can, and set with garnets or rubies, or anything that will look genteel and pretty, not to exceed in price two guineas and a half; if you can get it done for less, to be handsome, but don't exceed that; it is the hair of a young lady, a very intimate friend of Mr. Reed's sister, who died last summer.—I have wrote on the ring 'Eleanor Montgomery, died July 23, 1772, aged 18.' Send me 4 pr. of bk. Calico shns, and desire Mr. Chamberlain to stitch them, and not bind them, as he did the last. A dozen of 8 bowed cap wires; a cap for Patty, such as a child two years should wear. If they are what they call quilted caps, send two, as I cannot get any such here, a quartored cap for my boy, a half dressed handkerchief or tippet, or whatever is the fashion, for myself, made of thread lace. Also a handsome spring silk, fit for summer, or new fashion. I leave it to your taste to choose it for me. I would not have rich silk. You know I do not like anything very gay, but neat and genteel. Send it to Long's warehouse to be made up, as the present taste requires. If you call there, they will tell you how much it will take. Buy the quantity, but cut off half a yard and send it to me with the gown: if you give them all, I shall never see an inch of it. By Osborne, I will send you a gown to be dyed any color it will take best."

The following letter shows the feeling of a quiet and originally loyal man when the struggle had been some time on foot, and after the employment of the Hessian mercenaries by the English Government:—

"Mr. Reed to Mr. De Berdt

"Philadelphia, Feb. 23d, 1777.

"It is not one of the least misfortunes of these unhappy times in which our lot is cast, that the intercourse of the nearest relatives and dearest friends is almost wholly interrupted. Except your last letter by Lord Howe, and your packet by Israel Morris, we have heard nothing from you for almost twelve months. However, it is no small consolation for us to know that your prospects of business are exceeding good, whilst ours are changed from the most prosperous to the most adverse. The war being brought to our own doors, and carried on with the most inhuman ravage, in which age and sex have indiscriminately suffered, has banished every thought of law, so that the profession for which it has been my earliest study to qualify myself is become entirely useless. The family, as well for safety as economy, have been obliged to leave Philadelphia; but, unluckily, directing its course into the Jersey, which soon after the British and Hessian troops penetrated, your mother, and sister, and children were again obliged to fly, and are now secluded from all society but among themselves, surrounded with woods and inhabitants of the common class of country people. I thank God they have as yet experienced but little distress, but what arises from fatigues and apprehension. A party of the Hessian troops came into the town of Burlington the next day after they left, and afterwards were within three miles of their retreat. I have been plundered of every thing they could carry away, and the destruction of

what they could not would have been the least in such a case to have been expected; but happily, the American arms at this crisis proved successful. The enemy was obliged to evacuate this country, and peace and quiet have been restored; but how long it will last none can tell but He who knows all things.

"Your letter by Lord Howe arrived before there had been any effusion of blood. It was written with a spirit and sentiment that would do you honor among the sensible and dispassionate. I was then with the army, and, after showing it to the General, I transmitted it to the Congress, but no notice was taken of it. I then waited impatiently for a disclosure of some terms or propositions from Lord Howe and his brother. If they had such as would give my country any security against the unlimited powers of your Parliament to deprive us of our property at any time, and in what proportion they pleased, I should have applied myself most earnestly to have brought about an accommodation; and if those in power had wantonly or wickedly rejected the proposition, I should have retired from the army to a private and obscure station. But no such proposition being ever made, the general professions of kindness and justice were profusely given, and being well satisfied in my mind from a conversation I had with the Adjutant General of the British army, whom I conducted to and from an interview with Gen. Washington, that the commissioners had no power to give liberty, safety, and peace to this country, I no longer hesitated about my duty, and continued with the army the whole campaign, and have been in every action except two which has happened during summer. I thank God I have enjoyed uninterrupted health, and met with no accident. But the office I held not being agreeable to me, and my duty,—what I deemed my duty—having made me many enemies among the intractable and undisciplined part of our army, I resolved to decline it when the campaign was over. In what line I shall hereafter move is very uncertain; but the dispute is now advanced to such a height, and the inhumanity with which it has been conducted by the British Generals has created such an inveteracy between the two countries, as no reconciliation can ever efface. The British nation must receive its impression from its officers and friends.—They have injured us so highly by their ravages, cruelty, and insult, that it is impossible they can ever give us, and there is no hatred so deadly as that of him who has injured another, and is conscious he can neither palliate nor redress it. The scenes of cruelty and desolation which my own eyes have beheld are beyond description. The havoc which evanescence, and lust, and wantonness have made in this fine growing country will be remembered for ages, if its progress should cease to-morrow. The illiberal abuse of the King and his Ministers I detest. A false ambition and a mistaken idea of the true interest of the nation have led them astray, but history shows that this is no novelty. I fear national pride must also be taken into the account—that pride which, being transplanted to this country, shows our descent, and perhaps is not unjustly termed obstinacy. In this state of things, where can a man of honor and lover of his country set his foot—on the one hand unlimited submission, which scarcely leaves a shadow of liberty; on the other, a dreadful opposition, subversion of every species of social and commercial happiness, and of which no end is yet to be seen. Those who prefer temporary ease and safety to essential liberty would find no difficulty in the choice; but how can a man of honor, and who thinks himself bound to transmit to his posterity the blessings of liberty unimpaired, make the ignominious sacrifice?"

(Conclusion next week.)

The convict Robson's delinquencies have been followed by the discovery of another and remarkably similar series of frauds, perpetrated upon the Great Northern Railway Company by Mr. Lionel Redpath, registrar of shares and transfer of stock to the company. It is said, that his deficiencies amount to £150,000 or £200,000. Redpath left his office suddenly yesterday, and proceeded to Paris, putting up at the Hotel Windsor, in the Rue Rivoli, the proprietor of which, M. Fleury, he knew; the police, however, traced him thither, a fact of which he was informed by telegraphic message, by Mr. J. C. Kent, a clerk in the same office, who is implicated in the frauds. Redpath, therefore, returned to London, he and his pursuers crossing each other in the channel, and was arrested on Friday morning at the house of a friend in Ulster place, New-road. Kent, the clerk, had been arrested previously at his residence in Castle-terrace, New-road. About twelve years ago Redpath followed the

occupation of a lawyer's clerk, and occupied obscure apartments in Cumberland market, Regent's park, whilst his wife resided as companion to an elderly lady in the neighborhood. Shortly after obtaining his appointment as a clerk in the offices of the Great Northern Railway Company, he became a tenant of a house in Park-village west, and from that period his style of living began to improve, until he took the mansion, 27 Chester terrace, at a rental of £200 per annum, a sum, including taxes, &c., which exceeded the amount of the taxes derived from his Great Northern Railway clerkship. Soon after this he mounted his carriage, and, in addition to an establishment of five or six female domestic servants, kept a coachman, a groom, a butler, and a footman. His house was most gorgeously furnished, and his munificence and generosity were the talk of the entire neighborhood. As another instance of Redpath's extravagance, and the style in which he did everything, it was his practice, prior to leaving home, every morning to have his head dressed by a potrueuler from Stratburn's, in Princess-street, Hanover square. Either the head of that establishment or some one deputed by him, arrived at 27, Chester terrace, every morning in a cab, which was usually kept at the door for about an hour, whilst the tonsor was performing his operations on Redpath's cranium. In August or September last year, Redpath effected the purchase of a freehold villa at Weybridge, at a cost it is said, of £30,000. This estate, called Messelington House, was kept up in a style of magnificence. The police authorities, on proceeding to take possession of it, found there ten servants, including in addition to the ordinary domestics, a fisherman, who kept his punt on the river (Weybridge being a well known fishing station), a coachman, and a courier, who was especially employed to accompany Redpath upon his Continental travels. To his cook he paid £30 a year, and the others on a scale of equal liberality. Here, too, the superintendent met Mr. Redpath, who was in a cheerful state of mind, and inquired about the expected return of her husband in a manner which clearly showed that she knew nothing of the frightful frauds for which he is now a prisoner in the hands of justice. Fortunately Redpath has no children. When the superintendent searched the house he found that it was furnished in a style of the greatest splendor. Pictures by first-rate artists, jewellery of the most costly description, plate in the greatest abundance, were found, while the dresses of Mrs. Redpath were so numerous that it is said a large cart would be insufficient to carry them away. Previous to his sudden departure, Redpath packed up a number of valuable securities, including the title-deeds of his estate at Weybridge, and gave them to a porter, with instructions to take them to his house in Chester-terrace; the porter, however, by accident, took them to Redpath's office at the railway, and thus they luckily fell into the hands of the directors. Amongst the documents have been found a number of signals in cipher, supposed to have been used for communicating with parties on the Stock Exchange respecting the sale of shares. It has been stated that Redpath and the convict Robson were at one time clerks in the same office. Redpath was himself accounted a man of the strictest integrity, and figures as a governor of Christ's Hospital and of the St. Ann's Society. On being captured, he was at once brought up at the Clerkenwell Police-court, when he appeared in good spirits, listened attentively to the proceedings, but said little. From the evidence produced, it appeared that the frauds had been carried out chiefly by altering the figures in registers of transfers; thus £250 and £300, were made £1,250 and £1,500 respectively. The policeman who captured the criminal stated that on the way to the station, Redpath observed that he was very sorry, but that if the directors sold "his place in Chester-terrace" they would get £30,000 for it. On Friday next he and Kent will be brought up together for re-examination.

"Big Ben" of Westminster spoke for the first time on Thursday, in the presence of a select number of official and scientific celebrities, including Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., its designer. The following is a graphic description of the scene by the *Times* reporter:—

"Well, now the time has come. As Wallenstein told his soldiers to fight or rot, so Big Ben must now speak or split. By his voice we shall know him. Be there flaw or crack in him, out it now must come. So the sturdy fellows in fustian pull with a will, at first somewhat jerkily and excitedly, Mr. Denison lending a willing hand as leader in that honest team. One, two, three, and then such an awful, solemn, heart-rending sound; like a potent poison, the vibration penetrates every vein in the body, it strikes every nerve

it attacks and tries every fibre and muscle, it makes your bones rattle and your marrow creep. In despair of describing a sensation which combines all sensations and invades the body by so many senses, we can only call it a liquid blow; it strikes you all over your frame at once, and, not content with mastering your outworks, it streams into and pervades and shuns your inner man in an instant of time. The men are not in quite good gear, and tug somewhat hurriedly; the second and third strokes are faltering and cause our Frankenstein to give an 'uncertain sound'; the fourth and fifth, and so stroke after stroke with rare exceptions, come truly home. And now arises a wondrous confluence of vibration as the enclosed space under the clock tower is lashed into fury by the tempest of sound. Now the men begin to feel fatigued, and the signal is given to cease for a while, and here it is most curious to mark the cessation of sound and the gradual decline of vibration; for long after the metallic ring has ceased there followed a strange after noise, a sound between the trickling of a slender rill and the dry shivering rustle of autumn leaves hustled together by a gust across a hard gravel walk. This is the thin ghost of Big Ben's full utterance. In such dry husky accents did the shade of the great Achilles address the wandering Odysseus when he told him the lot of a serf on this wan, genial, upper earth was worth a king's crown down in that gloomy nether realm of Hades."

The note of the bell proved to be exactly E natural, as intended by Mr. Denison—a great scientific success. To be certain, Mr. Denison ran into Westminster Abbey, and with the assistance of Mr. Turle compared the stroke with the note on the organ. He ran back delighted. There could be no mistake; it was truly E natural. [If the Abbey organ is tuned like other organs, it is half a note below concert pitch, in which case the note of the bell is E flat.]

Sir Culling Fardley has addressed a long letter to the *Times* on the Evangelical Alliance. The only subject of note treated upon in the communication relates to Christian persecution in Turkey, which Sir Culling asserts is rife than ever. He gives the following instances:—

1. Yani Sava, a wealthy Greek, and a resident of Magnesia in the government of Smyrna, about two years and a half ago became a Protestant, and was thenceforward hated and oppressed by the Greeks. Four months since he was suddenly seized, while following his lawful avocations, chained, sent under escort to Smyrna, and thrown for several days into the same prison with murderers. He was confined for two and a half months, and then exiled to Gallipoli. Upon his appealing to the Porte, after a pretended examination of the case, he was abused, and his temporary banishment turned into a perpetual one. An order of the Porte has been sent to Gallipoli to have him registered there as one of the inhabitants of the place. His property at and about Magnesia, which is very large, has now to be sold by his enemies, and bought by his enemies; and he, in all probability, will be entirely ruined. And all this has been done, not only in the face of the Hatti Scherif, but in spite of the efforts and representations of the Ambassador of England and of another gentleman of high standing, done "with a high hand and bold front on the part of the Turkish officials." Three Turks, also belonging to Magnesia, are sharing his exile. Their names are Izzott Effendi, Mehmet Effendi, and Hassam Aga. The first was known to have read the New Testament, though he never had professed belief in Christ; the second was an officer before whom the sale and purchase of mosque property is effected; the third was the owner of a quarry. All three were known to hold occasional intercourse with Yani Sava, and this was their only fault. Yani Sava himself sought a final interview with Aali Pacha, and the substance of the answer which he obtained was this:—"The Pacha of Smyrna says you are a bad man, and you say no. Shall I disbelieve a Pacha and believe you? Your matter is finished, and you may go. You have left your former church, and they are justly irritated against you. If you want to change your religion, you ought to be willing to suffer in consequence of it."

"An Armenian girl, 16 years of age, was recently brought from Kemak, near Erzincan, to Kharpoor by the Turkish authorities. It is declared by them that she became a Moslem, while she, on the contrary, declares that she never has been, is not, and never will be a Moslem, 'though they cut her in inch pieces.' After endeavoring in vain by coercive means to make her confess that she was a Moslem, she is now detained in prison on the capital charge of being an apostate from the faith of Mahomet. There have been many such cases in this region

during the last eighteen months, in most of which the Turks have succeeded in accomplishing their iniquitous purposes, while a few have escaped by stratagem and bribe. But such cases are apparently becoming more and more fanatical, and unless the representatives of Christian Powers at the Porte interest themselves especially in this and similar cases, so frequently occurring, the Christian subjects of the Sultan must continue to suffer as they long have done, and the Hatti-Scherif will prove a dead letter. As to the girl above mentioned, notwithstanding all the efforts made with the Government at Constantinople, with their own Hatti-Scherif staring them in the face, and the foreign ambassadors around them, nothing has been accomplished, and the girl remains in confinement, and none of her friends, priests, or teachers are permitted to see her."

A Paris paper publishes the following extract of a letter from Vienna:—

"The most recent despatches from General do Martini, our representative at Naples, are not very flattering, considering the influence which we ought to have in the march of affairs in that capital. It appears now beyond a doubt that M. do Martini has found in Mokoschino, the Russian representative, a rival, who, by his activity has succeeded in establishing a marked preponderance over the mind of King Ferdinand. The object which the cabinet of St. Petersburg proposes to attain in Italy is perfectly known and appreciated at Vienna; that is sufficient to tell you with what sentiments the advances which Russia is also making so eagerly to Sardinia are looked on. The consequences of the new and most unexpected intimacy which these last two powers are apparently about to establish between themselves do not escape the notice of our statesmen, who, however regard the present moment as little favourable for an attempt to oppose it with any chance of success. It is therefore their intention, it would seem, to allow the Sardo-Russian alliance to be completed, being convinced that the diametrically opposite principles on which these two Governments repose and act must, in the end, lead to a rupture. Whatever may be the events which the future may prepare for us in the Italian Peninsula, the splendid reception given to the Empress-Dowager by the King and the Royal Family of Sardinia is regarded here as a direct manifestation against Austria, and such facts which under the reign of the Emperor Nicholas would have been ranked among the impossibilities, are certainly not of a nature to lead to any approach of intimacy between our Court and that of Russia. If, as there is reason to foresee, the counsels of M. do Kokoschino continue to prevail in the mind of King Ferdinand our influence will vanish in Upper Italy, and that of Russia, as before 1853, will exclusively predominate."

The aged mother of Lieut. Waghorn, originator of the Overland Route to India, has just received an official communication informing her that her Majesty the Queen has, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, granted her a pension of £60 per annum. This, added to the small annuity from the East India Company, and the income she derives from the liberal subscriptions raised amongst the merchants and brokers of London, by the exertions of Mr. James Layton, will place this lady, now eighty three years of age, and her daughter, in a position of comfortable independence.

Great as have been the changes, both in decorum and good sense, which the last hundred years have wrought in the Courts of London and Paris, we cannot find in their records a parallel to the practices of the Empress Anna of Russia, recorded by General Monstein. She had six court buffoons:—

"La Costa, Pedrillo, a prince Galitzin, a prince Wolhonsky, Apraxin, and Balakrew. The names will sufficiently indicate that these four last were chosen from among the most ancient families of the Russian nobility. Wolhonsky is the brother in law of Count Bestucheff, at this time Chancellor of the Empire. His special duty was to take care of the Empress's pet greyhound. The way in which this princess amused herself with these gentry was extraordinary. Sometimes she made them dress up in a line along the wall; when one of the number would trip up the heels of the others, and make them come plump upon the floor. Sometimes in tussling they got to pulling each other's hair, and fighting till the blood flowed, while her Majesty, with the whole Court, looked on in raptures, exploding with laughter at the spectacle."

The *Record* and its morning colleague, the *Advertiser*, who have been hitherto claiming the Bishop elect of London for their own, now complain, that Dr. Tait is too independent and determined on making a compromise between the Broad and Evan-

gical parties in the Church, having chosen as his Examining Chaplains the Rev. Arthur Stanley, Canon of Canterbury, and the Rev. Frederic Gell, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. The former is accused of having "edifying sympathy" with Mr. Jowett, whilst the latter is a man of thoroughly Evangelical views, and of high personal character. "Between the two, candidates for holy orders, no matter how varied their views, will have no difficulty in getting ordained."

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEO. 13, 1856.

### ADVENT.

The Christian Year begins with Advent, and we have now entered upon the third week of that sacred season. "It is the peculiar computation of the Church," says Wheatley, "to begin her year, and to renew the annual course of her Service, at this time of Advent, therein differing from all other accounts of time whatsoever. The reason of which is, because she does not number her days, or measure her seasons, so much by the motion of the Sun, as by the course of our Saviour; beginning and counting up her year with Him, who being the true Sun of Righteousness, began now to rise upon the world, and as the day-star on high, to enlighten them that sat in spiritual darkness." With reference to the original appointment of the Advent Season, it is remarked by the same authority, that "the precise time of the institution is not so easily to be determined, though it certainly had its beginning before the year 450, because Maximus Tauriniensis, who lived about that time, writ a Homily upon it." It appears, indeed, to have derived its origin from the general principle which applies to all the Festivals of the Church, that we ought to prepare ourselves for the commemoration of the great events in the history of our redemption by a previous course of special humiliation, fasting and prayer. The two great penitential seasons of the Christian Church are Advent and Lent—the one as a preparation for Christmas, and the other as a preparation for Easter. Indeed there is some evidence which seems to show that in early times, at least in some countries, the Advent Season consisted of the Forty Days before Christmas, and such, it appears, is still the practice of the Greek Church. It is stated by Shepherd, one of our liturgical writers, that "of the four annual Fasts of the Greek Church, the first and most solemn is that of Lent, and the second in point of solemnity and duration is that of Advent. The Advent Fast is as strictly observed as the Lenten, but the abstinence prescribed is much less rigid. The Fast continues forty days, beginning on the 15th November." In the Western Church, however, the beginning of Advent has been fixed by the present rule for more than 1000 years past—and this rule was adopted by the Church of England at the period of the Reformation.

It cannot fail to be observed, that the Advent of our Saviour, which forms the subject of this season, is to be considered in its most extensive signification as including not only His *first* coming in great humility, but also His *second* coming in glorious majesty. In fact, the word is employed in the same comprehensive meaning in which it frequently occurs in the Prophecies of the Old Testament, in which it applies (according to the inspired comment of St. Peter) to the sufferings of Christ and the glory that should follow. We find that these two different aspects of the Redeemer's coming are blended together in the language of Prophecy, as it was never clearly foretold that Christ should come twice for the purpose of fulfilling those Prophecies, the distinction between his *first* and *second* comings having been made known to the Church only by the event itself—as having arisen out of the fact of His rejection as "King of the Jews" by His own nation, and the consequent establishment of a new Dispensation for the admission of the Gentiles to all the spiritual privileges of the chosen people of God. The Christian graces of faith and hope are now especially called into active exercise, while we look back to the past, and look forward to the future coming of Christ, as the subject of our contemplations. In the language of the pious Bishop Horne—"The end proposed by the Church in setting these two appearances of Christ together before us at this time, is, to beget in our minds proper dispositions to celebrate the one, and expect the other; that so, with joy and thankfulness, we may now go to Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us, even the Son of God come to visit us in great humility; and thence, with faith unfeigned, and hope immovable,

ascend in heart and mind to meet the same Son of God in the air, coming in glorious majesty, to judge the quick and dead."

This twofold object of the holy Season is clearly expressed by our Church in all her Proper Services appointed for the Sundays in Advent—and indeed it is evident that the more prominent subject of meditation brought before us in these Services, is the future glorious appearing of our blessed Redeemer, in connexion with "the Resurrection of the Dead and the life of the world to come." It may be observed, too, that this is the more remarkable, when we compare the Advent Services of our Church with those of the Church of Rome, as used before the Reformation, and at the present day. The portions of Scripture selected for the Epistles and Gospels are nearly the same in both, though differently arranged; but it should be remarked that there is no particular reference to the subject of the Second Advent in any of the collects appointed for the Season by the Latin Church. It is well known that our collects and other Prayers are chiefly derived from the ancient Liturgies of the Primitive Church—and as most of these have also been adopted by the church of Rome, it follows that many of the collects in our Prayer Book are the same as those in the Roman Missal. But there are also many others which are entirely different; and our Protestant Church of England has wisely rejected all those which contained any corruption of doctrine, or which for other obvious reasons were judged unsuitable to public worship, and has substituted other appropriate prayers in their place. In the present instance, all the collects for Advent (except that for the 4th Sunday, which is partly the same as the Latin one) as well as that for Christmas Day, were compiled anew by the Reformers of our Church,—those for the 1st. and 2nd. Sundays in Advent, and for Christmas, having been published in the First English Prayer Book of 1549, and that for the 3rd. Sunday at the last Revision of the Liturgy in 1661. The former collect for this Sunday, from 1549 till 1661, was a short one, taken from the old Service Psalm. It was expressed in these words:

"Lord, we beseech Thee, give ear to our prayers and by Thy gracious visitation lighten the darkness of our hearts, by our Lord Jesus Christ, Amen."

We think it will be generally admitted, that the noble collect, inserted in our present Liturgy, is evidently more suited to the season, and more appropriate to the Epistle and Gospel which follow in the Communion Service for the day.

This collect together with that for the 1st Sunday, which is directed to be repeated every day in Advent, clearly point out to us the views of our Church on this important subject, and the duties of her ministers in directing the attention of their congregations at this Season, to the great events connected with the glorious return of Christ from heaven, when "He shall judge the quick and the dead at His appearing and His Kingdom."

To these collects we may add another, which is probably very little known, as it is now no longer in existence in our Prayer Books—having been discontinued since the year 1552. It is necessary to explain, that in our First Liturgy the Holy Communion was appointed to be administered twice on Christmas Day and on Easter Sunday, (as is still frequently the case in the larger churches, on account of the great number of communicants), and for each of these two communions there was a different Intraut, Collect, Epistle, and Gospel. The collect appointed to be used "at the second communion" was the same as our present collect for the day—and the following was the collect on Christmas-day:

"At the First Communion."

"God, which makest us glad with the yearly remembrance of the birth of Thy only Son Jesus Christ. Grant, that as we joyfully receive Him for our Redeemer, so we may with sure confidence behold Him, when He shall come to be our Judge; who liveth and reigneth, &c."

This interesting and beautiful Prayer, expresses the true spirit of a Christian churchman in the observance of Advent,—rejoicing in a happy Christmas, satisfied with the holy influence of pure religion, and anticipating, with humble but cheerful hope, the prospect of meeting the Saviour descending from heaven, in the language of his faithful people, as described in the words of the Evangelical Prophet—"Lo! this is our God: we have waited for Him, and He will save us; this is the Lord; we have waited for Him, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation."

### THE RAILWAY RIOTERS.

The trial of the Railway rioters commenced on Monday, December 8. Some time was spent in procuring a Jury and in discussion as to how the

prisoners should be tried. It was at length decided that each should be tried separately, and the case of James O'Brien, for misdemeanour, was proceeded with. The prisoner's counsel challenged four of the Jury—when the panel being exhausted, a talesman was called in, upon the decision of the Court, after some discussion. The Attorney General opened the case for the Crown, in an address which reads in the papers, very leniently towards the accused.—Sufficient proof was adduced of the riot. James Blackie was examined, but could not identify the prisoner, who it appeared, had been allowed to seat himself in the body of the court previously. Robert Gaston was then examined, who identified James O'Brien as one of the persons who struck and beat him, going up to him and placing his hand on his shoulder for that purpose—and had no doubt of his identity—recognised others also whom he named as being engaged in the riot. Thomas Holland deposed that James O'Brien dined at his shanty about 2, remained in about an hour—got his supper in the same place about sundown—that between dinner and supper he was twice in at the shanty, and it was impossible for him to have been at the riot in the interval between the times when he left the shanty and returned on that day—he went to bed early. Edward Mahany deposed to James O'Brien playing cards in his place from after dinner until about 3 o'clock. Several other witnesses gave evidence to nearly the same effect. Stewart Clarke and James Cochran, Esquires, was called to prove that it was impossible any person could have gone over the ground between Gunlay's, where the riot took place, and Holland's, so that he could have been at both places according to the evidence. One witness swore that it would take 3 hours to go over the ground between, and another that it might be done easily in one hour and a quarter. Robert Gaston said he could walk it in an hour and a quarter easily—and could go it in a shorter time by running.

Hon. J. W. Johnston for the defence addressed the Jury, and the Hon. Attorney General in reply. Judge Bliss charged the Jury, leaving the discrepancy in the evidence to be settled by them—the Jury returned at half past 3 p.m. Tuesday, and after an absence of nearly two hours, returned with the intelligence that they could not agree, (6 being divided against 6 on the guilt and innocence of the prisoner)—and were dismissed. The general feeling upon the subject may we think be found in the following observations of the Hon. Attorney General, in his address to the Jury at the conclusion of the trial :

"Gentlemen, it can give me no possible gratification to convict this man; but if these rioters all escape, we shall have arrived at the fearful state in Nova Scotia that the house of a peaceable man can be assaulted, beaten down, pillaged—set fire to—sacked—and its inmates terrified for their lives, while the hand of justice does not fall upon the perpetrators. I speak now of the poor man, as well as the rich; for all are alike interested in the preservation of order, life, and property; and I conjure you, Gentlemen, by the oath you have called God to witness the righteousness of your verdict—by the country whose interests are placed in your hands—that you will allow no consideration to prevent your verdict being given against this defendant, if you think him guilty; and thus vindicate the rights of person and property, under the law, which have been to a large extent violated and outraged."

We very much regret to learn that Miss Isabella Bullock, fifth daughter of the Revd. W. Bullock, died after a sudden attack of illness, on the morning of Wednesday, at the residence of Rev. Mr. Pearson, St. Margaret's Bay, where she had been staying on a visit. This sudden affliction will be severely felt by the family, and is rendered more grievous by the fact that ere any of them reached St. Margaret's Bay, she was no more. We know however that the Hand which has afflicted, will be acknowledged with humble submission in this trying dispensation.

### LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. R. F. Brine, dated Nov. 22—received on Monday last—a parcel of books was sent, 15th November, in schr. Margaret, Bushby, master. Rev. Mr. Jarvis—shall send for the books wanted—have not yet been able to get at the Catalogues. Mr. Chat Willis—the subscription is yearly—books remain unsold with a trifling exception—bills received. Rev. W. T. Morris—10s. Mr. Scranton, 15s. Mr. Chisholm—the last credit we have for the last named is the 50s. collected by Rev. Mr. Millidge. Mr. Willis—cannot decipher the MS.

Among the most important discoveries which have ever been made in medical science, we may number that of G. W. Stone's Liquid Catarrhe, a Family Physician in the most desirable form, perfectly agreeable to the taste, and a reliable remedy. Habitual Costiveness. Affections of the Liver. Impurity of the Blood, Piles, Epilepsy, Scrofulous humors, Diapetes, Bilious affections. Dysentery, and all diseases of the bowels will be completely removed by its use.

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

Persons who have heard so much of the merits of the Mountain Lemon Liqueur, who have never had the privilege to taste it, are invited to do so. Its medicinal, Neuralgia and hot-kindred pains are very especially relieved by it. Eat full tablets of the first attack of these complaints.

and our word for it, such persons will feel ashamed of their former scepticism.

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

TRY CLIREHUGH'S TRICOPHEROUS.

For dressing, remodelling and preserving the Hair, and to prevent its falling off or turning grey.

From the Countess of Elgin.

Government House Quebec, 27th Aug., 1854.

Mr. V. Clirehugh.—Sir—I am directed by the Countess of Elgin, now in Scotland, to request of you to send here, per Canada Express, 4 large bottles of your Tricopherous, with the view of its being sent to England with the Earl of Elgin's other effects. As his Lordship's stay here may be short, please forward it at your earliest convenience.

Lady Elgin also desires me to enquire if you have an agent in Britain for the sale of your Tricopherous, as her Ladyship and her family connections highly approve of it.

I am sir, &c.,

A. L. McEWEN,

Steward to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin.

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

"Where men have not examined, it is policy to be silent." All who have used Durno's Snuff pronounce it invaluable.

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

**MARRIED.**

At Dartmouth, on Saturday the 22d ult., by the Revd. Dr. Shreve, Mr. JAMES CORKUM, to Miss ANABELLA GRAVES.

At the same place, by the same, on the 28th ult., Mr. WILLIAM JULIA, to Miss ELEANOR BLANTFIELD.

At the same place, by the Revd. James Stewart, on the 4th inst., Mr. JAS. JOHNSON, to Miss SUSANNAH BUNDY.

At Dartmouth, on Wednesday last, by the Revd. Dr. Shreve, PATRICK FAQUHANSON, Esq., to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Elliott.

At St. John's Church, Arichat, by the Rev. R. F. Brine, A. B. Doctor, Mr. JAMES LELACHUM, to Miss MARY MCLEAN, both of Little Arichat.

On 9th inst., by the same, Mr. MATTHEW J. HELLER, to Miss HARRIET MAUGHAN, of Cape LeGrand.

**DIED.**

At St. Margaret's Bay, at the residence of the Rev. J. Pearson, on Wednesday morning last, ISABELLA HANNAH, fifth daughter of the Rev. WILLIAM BULLOCK—aged 21 years.

On Friday, 28th ult., ALLAN, third son of J. W. Fenerty, aged 3 years.

At his residence in Queen's County, New Brunswick, on Advent Sunday, in the 81st year of his age, SAMUEL SCOVIL, Esq., Senior Justice of the Common Pleas, and formerly B.I.P.P. for that County. Mr. Scovil was the fourth son of the Rev. James Scovil, first Rector of Kingston, King's County, brother of the late, and uncle of the present Rector, and has left to the Diocesan Church Society, Rent Estate in the City of St. John valued at £3000, the annual income after his wife's death to be applied to Parochemical purposes.

At Sheet Harbor, 1st inst., MARY ANN, the beloved wife of Capt. Daniel Lang, in the 47th year of her age, leaving a family of 11 children to mourn their loss.

At White Horse, Balaclava, on the 16th July, BARBARA ANN, wife of Samuel Jenkins, and second daughter of Alex. Lyde, Dartmouth, N. S., aged 27 years.

At Boston, Sept. 29, JACOB A. WOODMAN, aged 16 years 1 month and 2 days, son of the late Capt. Henry Woodman of Digby, N. S.

## Shipping List.

### ARRIVED.

Saturday, Dec. 6.—Barque HALIFAX, Laybold, Boston, 30 hours; sons Mary, Glasgow, New York; Gold Hunter, Kennedy, St. Stephen's N. B., 11 hours; bright Agenoria, Murphy Sydney.

Monday, 8th.—Schr. Chieftain, Fraser, P. E. Island; B. Quinn, do.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.—Brig Golden Rule, Sampson, Matanzas, 16 days; schr. Harriet Newall Parsons, St. John's, Nfld.; Telegraph, McNab, Ch. Town, P. E. I.; Union, McKenzie, Guysborough; British Queen, Pte, P. E. Island; Highland Lass, McKenzie, Gabarouse, C. B.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.—Govt. Schr. Lady Vivian, Walker, from a cruise on the Western Coast; Brig Sarah, Honkine, St. Thomas, 10 days; schr. Achillever, Bagg, New York; Emma, Pearson, P. E. Island; Elizabeth, Scott, do; Challenge, McDonald, do; Bellesisle, Taylor, Baltimore; Matilda, Purves, Canoe, Albert, Townshend, Lunenburg; R. M. Merlin, Corbin, St. John's Nfld.

Thursday, Dec. 11.—Bright Belle, Spoken, Fonce, schr. Lunenburg Packet, Lunenburg; Susan, Lang, P. E. Island; A. Adelais, LeBlanc, do; Hero of Kars, Fraser, Picton; Fanny, Bagnell, Sydney; Catherine, Hale, do; Durke, Georgetown.

### CLEARED.

Dec. 6th.—Brig Express, Fifth, Jamaica; schr. Majestic, Newell; Kate, Resident, Wave, Elizabeth, Mars, and Florence for Newell, Odessa, McKenzie, P. E. Island.

Dec. 8.—Brilliant Seaborer Kingston Ja.; Ellen Lewis, Fitzgerald, Havana; Margaret, O'Doll, Newfoundland; Rival, Euman, P. E. Island.

Dec. 9.—Amagent, Nicholson, Ch. Town, P. E. I.

Dec. 10.—Palestine, Dixon, Newfoundland, Hallifax, Laybold, Boston; D. R. DeWolf, Liverpool, G. B.; Ads, Simpson, St. John, N. B.

**Union Bank of Halifax,**

DECEMBER 6, 1854.

### NOTICE.

THE Board of Directors intend occupying their new Premises in Bedford Row, on MONDAY the 8th instant; on and after which date the rate of interest allowed on Deposit Receipts will be increased to FOUR per cent. per annum. Parties at present holding Receipts will please return them to the Bank, in lieu whereof they will receive new Vouchers at the increased rate.

The Board have also decided that on and after Monday the 5th day of January, 1855, they will be prepared to discount approved paper, Daily, Saturdays and Holidays excepted.

W. S. STIRLING, Cashier.

Dec. 8. 2w  
**SENR LOUIS G. CASSERES,**  
Professor of Music,  
No. 53—BARRINGTON STREET.  
opposite ST. PAUL'S.

Sept. 27. ff

## COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

SERMONS on behalf of the above Society, will be preached on Sunday Morning, the 21st Dec'r inst., at Saint Paul's by the Rev. J. HELLMUTH, D. D., and on the Evening of the same day by the Rev. H. L. YEWENS.

ALSO at Third-street Church on Sunday Morning the 21st inst., by the Rev. H. L. Yewens; and in the Afternoon of the same day at Saint Luke's by the Rev. J. HELLMUTH, D. D.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held (D. V.) at Temperance Hall on Monday Evening the 22nd Dec'r. inst., when the Chair will be taken by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, at 7<sup>th</sup> o'clock.

The Rev. J. Hellmuth, D. D., will attend as a Deputation from the Parent Society. Collection will be taken in aid of the Society at the Sermons and the Meeting.

Halifax, N. S., Dec't 12, 1854.

## NEW BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Received per Steamer Arabia.

**CHAMBERS'S HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.** with Maps, Plans and Engravings—a hand-some Volume, the best History extant of all the proceedings connected with the War, up to its termination.

**Chambers's Repository and Miscellany, and Pocket Miscellany.**

**Chambers's Entertaining Biography, History and Adventure, Select Poetry, Tales of the Road and Hall—excellent Fire-side amusement for a Winter's evening.**

**CHAMBERS'S JUVENILE PUBLICATIONS**—in great variety, neatly bound, well adapted for Girls to the Young at any Season.

**Chambers's DRAWING BOOKS** in great variety—an excellent Series.

The above are direct from the Establishment of Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh, and will be found of unexceptionable morality, and instructive as well as amusing.

Also—All the Series of W. & R. Chambers's SCHOOL BOOKS.

For Sale by

WM. GOSSIP,

No. 24 Granville Street.

Dec. 13, 1854.

## REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES,

AT  
LONDON HOUSE!

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

The Alpine Gauntlet, 3s. 6d. per pair.

The Swedish (Winter) 5s.

The Empress Eugenie Gauntlet, lined, in all the new autumn and winter colors.

E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

Dec. 5.

## BOOKS—NEW BOOKS, FOR CHRISTMAS.

**ANNUALS**—Richly embellished.

**HARPER'S STORY BOOKS**, in great variety.

**CHAMBERS'S STORY BOOKS** of moral, amusing and instructive reading.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS** of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union:—Bread upon the Waters, Sign of the Cross, Sarah Barry's Home, Jewels of the Lord, Life of Bishop White, &c. &c.

Dec. 13.

WM. GOSSIP.

## A GREAT BARGAIN!

**500 RICHLY WORKED MUSLIN SETTS,** (collar and sleeves to match.)

2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. the Set!

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

LONDON HOUSE!

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

The subscribers solicit an early call from their patrons, as the low price must cause an immediate sale.

E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

Dec. 5.

## RICH DELHI CASHMERES!

RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

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

LONDON HOUSE.

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

E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

Dec. 6.

## CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!

**JUST RECEIVED** from NEW YORK, a large Assortment of Cheap PAPER HANGINGS, well adapted for Parlours, Bed Rooms and Kitchens, and an excellent Article to keep out the cold and Draughts, during the inclement Winter Season. Call and see them at No. 24 Granville Street, at

WM. GOSSIP'S

Book and Stationery Store.

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

Dec. 13.

## PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

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

Nov. 1

WM. GOSSIP.

## SACRED MUSIC.

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

WM. GOSSIP,  
24 Granville Street

## ALMANACKS FOR 1857!

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

Halifax, Dec'r. 1856.

WM. GOSSIP.

## MISSIONARY SALE.

**THE Friends of the Rev. J. STANNAGE** have again sent him a large assortment of elegant Fancy and Useful Articles, including German, Leather, and Wood Work, Drawings, &c., which he intends to offer for Sale at the Mason Hall, on Wednesday the 17th day of December next. The proceeds of the Sale will go towards the finishing of the St. Peter's Parsonage, St. Margaret's Bay.

The kind Ladies who have often assisted him in disposing of his Missionary Goods, will it is hoped again lend their aid, and thus prove that they do not undervalue the charity of Christian friends at home, who are interested in the amelioration of this country.

Should it be a stormy day, it will take place the day following

The Rectory—St. Margaret's Bay, Dec. 13, 1856.

## A PHYSICIAN.

**A BOUT** to resign practice, wishes to procure a suitable successor. The field is in many respects desirable.

No one need apply that is not prepared to purchase the Books, Medicines, Instruments, &c., on hand.

Address DR. DRUMM.

Dec. 6. Bridgewater, Lunenburg Co.

## DRY GOODS.

W. & C. SILVER,

BEG to call the attention of Purchasers, to their Extensive and carefully selected STOCK, which is from the best sources in Great Britain, and the United States, and in every variety of Shade and quality. A large assortment of CARPETS, newest Styles and Patterns, with RUGS to match. Ready made CLOTHING a superior quality Cotton Warp and Family TEA—all of which are offered at the very lowest market price.

Oct. 10 Sw

## WILLIAM GOSSIP

Has Received per MUNGO PARK, from Liverpool, & Casos SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz.—

**SCHOOL BOOKS**—Mathematics; Stewart's Geography, Eton Latin Grammar; Greek Grammars; Barker's Demosthenes, Colenso's Arithmetic, Stewart's and Hughes' Goldsmith's Geography; Sullivan's English Grammar; Hugo Rehl's Physical Geography; Chambers's Fabliau; Mayo's Spellings; Copy Books of all description;

**STATIONERY**—Cold Demy; Post Folio; Demy Blotting Papers; Foolscap, Post Letter, and Note Papers ruled and plain; Envelopes; Painted and Round Slate Pencils; Account Books; Red and Black Ink; Screw Top Inksstands; Violin Strings, &c., &c.

**ARTISTS' MATERIALS**—Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting; Oil Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Poppy Oil, Nut Oil, Water Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Cakes and Half Cakes; all Water Colors; do. Pure Scarlet; Sets Graduated Pensels; Extra Super, large Sables; Porte Crayons; Grav. Pinks, Slabs, &c. &c. &c.

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WILLIAM GOSSIP.

July 19.

**MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED CARLING'S OIL**  
for MAN & BEAST

**Poetry.****FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S RETURN.***From the London Punch.*

Most blessed things come silently, and silently depart,  
Noiseless steals Spring time on the year, and comfort on  
the heart;  
And still, and light, and gentle, like a dew, the rain must be,  
To quicken seed in furrow and blossom upon tree.

Nile has his foaming rapids, freshes from mountain snows  
But where his stream breeds fruitfulness, serine and calm  
it flows;  
And when he turns, to hear his banks on either side,  
You scarce can mark, so gradual, the swelling of his tide.  
The wings of angels make no stir, as they ply their works  
of love;  
But by the calm they shed around, we know them that  
they move.  
God spake not in the thunder, nor the mighty rushing  
blast;  
His utterance was in the still small voice, that came at last.  
So she, our sweet Saint Florence, modest, and still, and  
calm,  
With no parade of martyr's cross, no pomp of martyr's  
palm,  
To the place of plague and famine, foulness, and wounds  
and pain,  
Went out upon her gracious ton, and returns again.  
No shouting crowds about her path, no multitudes' hot  
breath,  
To feed with wind of vanity the doubtful fires of faith;  
Her path by hands official all unmetched, her aims de-  
cried  
By the Lovites who, when needs was, passed on the other  
side.

When titles, pensions, orders, with random hand are  
showered,  
Tis well that, save with blessings, she still should walk  
undowered.  
What title like her own sweet name, with the music all its  
own?  
What order like the halo by her good deeds round her  
thrown?

Like her own bird—all voiceless while the daylight song-  
sters trill,  
Sweet singer in the darkness when all songs else are still—  
She on that night of sultr'ing that chilled other hearts to  
stone,  
Came with soft step and gentle speech, yet wise and firm  
of tone.

Think of the prayers for her, that to the praying heart  
came back,  
In rain of blessing, seeming still to spring upon her track.  
The comfort of her graciousness to those whose road to  
death  
Was dark and doubtful till she showed the light of love  
and faith.

Then leave her to the quiet she has chosen: she demands  
No greeting from our brusque throats and vulgar clapping  
hands,  
Leave her to the still comfort the saints know that have  
striven,  
What are our earthly honors? Her honors are in heaven.

**IMMIGRANTS EXPECTED.****NOTICE.**

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

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

*Provincial Secretary's Office,  
November 22, 1850.*

Nov. 22.

**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.

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De Piva's Elementary French Reader.  
De Piva's Classic French Reader.  
Collin's Dramatic French Reader.  
Rowan's Modern French Reader.  
Adventures de Telemusque.  
Histoire de Charles XII.  
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Volmar's Perrin's Fables.  
Spicer & Duronne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.  
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Nov. 15.

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den & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon, Green-  
field's Greek Testament, Goodwin's Course of Mathematics, Trollope's Homer's Iliad, Xenophon's Anabasis, Author's Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Horace, Sallust, Caesar, Latin and English Dictionaries.

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deal; Stewart's Geography, Moody's Eton Latin Grammar, Westminster Greek and Latin Grammar, Bodleian's Greek and Latin Grammar and Lecticus, Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, and all Books in general use in the various Colleges and Schools in the country.

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Oct. 11 1850.

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

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Constipation	The Douloureux
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