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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1856. NO. 17.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Day	MOORNING.	EVENING.
S. April 27	58 Sun. of Mat.	Deut. 8; Acta 21; Deut. 9	1 John 8
M. 28	1 Kings 21; 23	1 Kings 21; 23	1 Kings 21; 23
T. 29	1 Kings 21; 23	1 Kings 21; 23	1 Kings 21; 23
W. 30	1 Kings 21; 23	1 Kings 21; 23	1 Kings 21; 23
T. May 1	Ascen. D. 8; Phil. 2; St. James Ap. 1	Deut. 1; Luk. 24; 2 Kings 3; Acta 23; 1 Kings 9; 10; 11	2 Pph. 2; 1 Thom. 1; 2

* Proper Psalms for Ascension Day--Morn. 6, 15, 21--Even. 31, 47, 108. The Athanasian Creed to be used.
 † Proper Lessons for St. Philip and St. James--Morn. Eccl. 7; John 1, beginning ver. 42--Even. Eccles. 9.
 ‡ Bible ver. 44. § To ver. 17.

Poetry.

PSALM XC.

PARAPHRASED.

A PRAYER OF MOSES, LEADER OF GOD.

ETERNAL GOD! through every age succeed,
 Thy people's refuge, and Thy saints' stay!
 Ere the proud hills their stony summits reared,
 Or Earth sprang forth in all her fair array,
 Pleased Thy creative mandate to obey--
 Thou wast I and art I and evermore shalt be!
 At thy behest, Man's shadowy tribe decay
 To their primal dust, till Thou do'st say--
 "Return, ye Sons of Earth" then rise renewed by Thee

A thousand years revolving, in Thy sight,
 Seem but the moments of a day pass by,
 Or like a transient gleam of the night--
 Thou speak'st--and swift as hurrying floods they fly--
 Or as the light dream from the sleeper's eye
 Fades evanescent--or the verdure gay
 That only springs with mortal eye to die--
 Soon as Thy anger kindles, we decay,
 And in Thy burning wrath are swept from Earth away.

Our sins are spread before Thee! from the light
 Of thy resplendent presence, none can veil
 His inmost stains. Our feet speed wither flight
 At Thine indignant frown--till, like a tale,
 Our fleeting days are ended--and we fall
 At three-score years and ten--and lingering on
 To fourscore summers, what can life avail?
 Strength is but weakness, till our race is run,
 And Nature's wasted powers are spent--and we are gone.

But who the terrors of Thy wrath can scan?
 Who trace Thy vengeance, Mightiest as Thou art!
 Oh teach us so to count our narrow span,
 That Wisdom's voice may fix the wandering heart!
 How long! Jehovah! when wilt Thou impart
 Thy late-releating pity from above
 To bless thy servants! Soon let Mercy dart
 Her cheering beams, that we Thy flock may prove
 Through all our earthly date the gladness of Thy love.

As in Thy wrath through many a joyless year
 We pined in sadness, and our doom deplored,
 So let Thy grace with new-born raptures cheer,
 Our lightened hearts, and to Thy Saints accord.
 To view the wonders of Thy hand, O Lord!
 And show their sons Thy glory. Be Thy love
 In all its beauty o'er Thy people poured!
 And with Thy favour, Lord, our work approve,
 And fix on basis firm, which nought can shake or move.
 --Rev. Tho. Dale, M. A.

Religious Miscellany.

LIFE AND DEATH IN THE CHURCH.

We have already put on record our freedom from and repudiation of party. We have no connection in the Church with either "High and Dry" or "Low and Slow." And while we set herein, on the one hand, from a want of sympathy, we do not do so, on the other from a want of principle. On the contrary, it is from a principle which, as Churchmen, we revere, that we hold party in the Church to be wrong. The remark of a British statesman, "Would you comprehend all hell in one word, call it party, or a spirit of faction," though it is expressed in strong language, yet indicates what is often but too true. He applied it more particularly to political party; but religious party is too often no exception in many of its characteristics. There is division implied in its very origin. The "unity of the faith" must be broken to give rise to it. And as truth is one, and party is more than one, there is, on the face of it, a breach of that "unity of the Spirit" which we, as Christians and Churchmen, are to endeavour to keep. It was the saying of Voltaire that "all Sects are different, because they come from men; while morality is everywhere the same, because it comes from God." Had Voltaire been a Christian, he would have said truth instead of moral-

ity. But the observation, nevertheless, enunciates the right idea. "All Sects are different," and Sects are so many parties--only they live and move and have their being without, instead of within the pale of the Church. Virtually, it is true, there are Sects within the Church,--or, at any rate, one of its great parties is of the nature of a Sect--following some particular master instead of adhering to the teaching of the Catholic Church--being Calvinists as we know they are, instead of Catholics, though still professing all the while to be Churchmen. The party, again, that calls itself High Church is very sectarian; though it may not say, with the Low one, "Stand by, we are holier than ye," it yet does, in substance, assert, in its distinction, that its faith is exclusively its own, and that they who are not of its party must, for that reason at least, "stand by," and get out of its way. Thus are they different; and as the Catholic Church in its integrity is "everywhere the same, because it comes from God"--everywhere the same as respects that "One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism," which it embodies and enjoins,--we have surely in this an irresistible argument against party. "Ho who comes from the kitchen," says Lavater, "smells of its smoke; he who adheres to a Sect has something of its cant." And this implication will apply to party as well as Sect--to religious party of course we mean--in certain embodiments of which, within the pale of the Church even, it cannot be denied that there is "something of its cant."

Such being our honest sentiments, then, however bluntly expressed, it will be believed that we have no respect for party,--that we sympathize with neither of the two parties in the Church that we have named, and that we do not belong to either one or the other.

And yet do we find ourselves regarded as actually founding, *mirabile dictu!* a party ourselves! A valued correspondent in a neighbouring diocese, advising with us privately on certain Church matters, whispers that we are raising up a "Live Church party!" Well we cannot help this. Nor do we, upon reflection, with all our aversion to party, regret that it is so. For however new it may be, as a party name, in character and constitution it is as old as the Apostles themselves. There was undoubtedly a "Live Church party." And so was that of the Early Fathers. Yea,--not only the "glorious company of the Apostles," but "the goodly fellowship of the Prophets," and the noble army of Martyrs,--and far more, "the holy Church throughout all the world," whenever it has been such, was to all intents and purposes, and in the best sense of the word, a "Live Church party."

Surely we must be alive, if we are really and truly a Church. "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead" must be rung in our ears whenever we are not alive, or awake in the Church. O, is it not true what old Fuller says--"Tis a shame when the Church itself is a cemetery, wherein the living sleep above the ground, as the dead do beneath!"

To be in deed and in truth members of the Church, into which we "have entered by a new and living way," we must all of us be in reality "as lively stones built up a spiritual house." We must be "quickened by the Spirit"--quickened as Churchmen,--so that as such it may without doubt be said of us, "You hath Ho quickened who were dead."

If, then, "knowing the time, that now it is high time to awaken out of sleep"--if, heeding the solemn warning of the Apostle, "The night is far spent, the day is at hand; let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light,"--if there are those coming out of that sleep which might otherwise be the sleep of death to their souls--and we, by any humble endeavours of ours, are contributing, however feebly, to promote a consummation that is on every account so devoutly to be wished, only too happy should we be to recognize a "Live Church party," and be its organ and its advocate, if they will do us the honour to have it so. For this would be a party that we could very heartily make an exception to the rule of party inexpediency,--and for this good and sufficient reason, that it would be the party of the Church herself, as the Body of Christ. "Why seek ye," said the Angel

to them that sought their Crucified Lord at the tomb, "Why seek ye the living among the dead? Ho is not here, but is risen." And so must it be with us. The Church can never be what yet it must be, if it is over "among the dead" that "the living" are to be sought. We must realize the inspiring words which have at this Easter-tide been resounded in our ears,--"For in that Ho died, Ho died unto sin once; but in that Ho liveth, Ho liveth unto God. Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God, through Jesus Christ our Lord." And their accompanying precepts, which harmonize so thoroughly with the whole divine ideal of the Church as His Body, must be worked out as much as may be, in all their reality and fulness, in our daily lives as Churchmen, if we are indeed to deserve the name;--"If ye, then, be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God."

But this cannot be, let us rest assured, where the people are asleep,--it can never be where the pastor of the flock is content, as we have said, to see his "church itself a cemetery, wherein the living sleep above the ground, as the dead do beneath." Death is a state of insensibility and inactivity; but where a congregation is insensible and inactive--where all is cold formality, or respectable apathy, or fashionable levity, or empty conventionality--what is it but the sleep, the torpor, the indifference of death? "There is," says an omniscient divine, "a kind of death, which we all expect to feel, that carries terror in the very sound, and all its circumstances are shocking to nature. But there is another kind of death, little regarded indeed, little feared, little lamented, which is infinitely more terrible,--the death not of the body, but of the soul,--a death which does not stupify the limbs, but the faculties of the mind--a death, which does not separate the soul and body, and consign the latter to the grave, but that separates the soul from God, excludes it from the joys of His presence, and delivers it over to the *living misery*--a tremendous death indeed!--a death unto death."
 --N. York Churchman.

RELIGION IN PALESTINE--MOSLEM INQUIRY--DOOM OF ISLAMISM.

The Syrian correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* writes:--

"At the present time Sir Moses Montefiore, the rich London Jew, is in Palestine, if not in Jerusalem, where he has carried above \$700,000, to be expended in erecting a hospital for the Jews. Heretofore it would have been impossible to obtain land for the site, or license to erect the structure. But in the change in the policy of the Government, and in the spirit of the Moslem mind, both have been easily secured; and the foundation for the vast structure has been laid on the slope of the hill across the valley of Gihon, and opposite to Mount Zion on the south-west.

"Beyond all this, and better than all this, not only is a spirit of religious inquiry awakened in certain quarters, among the Mahomedans, but great numbers are purchasing and reading the Bible, whilst others confess Evangelical conversion, and are seeking admission into the Christian Church. Only yesterday I heard a letter read from the Bible agent in Constantinople, Rev. Mr. Righter, in which he states that he has sold more Bibles to the Mohammedans than to the Armenians and Greeks together.

"If the Moslems give evidence of sincere Christian piety, and ask admission to the Churches, one course only is left for the missionaries; they must receive them at any hazard--at any cost to themselves or the converts. It is certain they will have the courage to meet the exigency. It is believed the Turkish Government would not dare to execute the bloody laws of the Koran; while the converts will be likely to be taken off secretly, by poison or assassination, by the injustice of fanatical individuals.

"The doom of Islamism is certain, and at hand; and all that is needed for its overthrow is the overthrow of the sham Christianity of the East, which is worse than Mohammedanism itself. Then a regenerated, true, and redeeming Christianity will spring up, instinct with the spirit of life, and armed with the principles of order, civil liberty, and progress, and the Orient will again become an Eden."

PROTESTANT MEETING IN PORT HOPE.—A very crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the Freeholders of Port Hope, was held in the Town Hall on the evening of Tuesday March 18th, to denounce the threatened irruption of Roman Catholics *en masse* in this Province, and their contemplated settlement *en bloc* on public lands. The object of the meeting was also to denounce Bishop Charbonell's project of destroying the splendid system of Common School Education so happily established in this Province. It was freely conceded by all the speakers, with the full approbation of the meeting, that Roman Catholics should have equal rights and privileges with Protestants, but their political or social ascendancy was most strenuously deprecated. The principal speakers were N. Kirchleffer, Esq., T. Benson Esq., Rev. Jonathan Shortt.

Similar meetings are called for this week in the Township of Hope, the Township South Monaghan—and, in fact, we suppose all over the Province.—*Toronto Echo, March 28.*

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Arabia, April 12.

ENGLAND.

The Rev. G. C. Gorham, rector of Bramford Speke, near Exeter, whose controversy with the Bishop of Exeter is so well known, has had a violent rupture with a large number of his parishioners, the result of which is that they have commenced proceedings against the rev. gentleman for "brawling in church." It appears that some of the principal farmers in the parish objected to a certain inscription on the organ which has recently been erected in the church, and this was inserted in a notice convening a parish meeting as one of the subjects for consideration. Mr. Gorham objected to sign the notice in the shape presented to him, and the church-warden, Mr. Carter, jun., affixed it to the church door without his signature. On Sunday morning, previous to commencing divine service, the rev. gentleman went to Mr. Carter's pew, and, as it is alleged, asked him how he dared to put up the notice without his signature, and peremptorily ordered him to take it down and bring it to him in the vestry. For this conduct Mr. Carter, encouraged by a large number of his fellow-parishioners, has instituted proceedings against the rev. gentleman for "brawling"—*Times.*

On Tuesday last the unusual ceremony of the marriage of a (late) Roman Catholic priest by a clergyman of the Church of England, was witnessed in the parish church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle. The bridegroom was the Rev. Tobias Derome Bolton, who has for some time officiated as a priest in Newcastle, and continued to do so up to last Sunday. The lady to whom he has now united himself in marriage is Miss Stoker, daughter of the late and Sister of the present Coroner of this borough; she had also, up to this period, been ostensibly in communion with the Roman Catholic Church, but has now, in common with her husband, renounced that profession. Before the marriage, Mr. Bolton made a renunciation of Roman Catholicism in the presence of an Anglican clergyman; and he has also sent a formal abjuration to his late bishop. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Cav. C. Moody, vicar of Newcastle. Both bride and bridegroom are apparently between thirty and forty years of age. Mr. Bolton was a widower before entering the priesthood of the Church of Rome, his wife leaving him with two children. In the distress of mind which resulted from this event, he was induced to enter a monastery; and within its walls he formed the resolution to enter the priesthood. He has now left this neighbourhood, and purposes, we believe in a few days, publicly to proclaim himself a Protestant in some church in or near London.—*Newcastle Messenger.*

The *Tartar* and the *Desperate*, Government screw steamers, which had been despatched by the Lords of the Admiralty in search of the missing *Pacific*, put into Galway Bay on Monday evening, having spent nine days in searching, but could not discover any trace of the ill-fated vessel.

The "Baltic Fleet," no longer exists in official recognition; on Friday it was merged into the home fleet, when Rear-Admiral Dundas and Rear-Admiral Baynes gave up their respective appellations of Commander-in-Chief and Second-in-Command of the Baltic fleet.

The cold has set in again in the Baltic with such severity, that the communication between Sweden and Finland is carried on across the ice. The English cruisers have been obliged to withdraw, and all commercial operations are suspended in the Russian ports.

RUSSIA.

The news from the Crimea is fast losing its interest. The incidents chiefly arise out of attempts made at fraternisation, against orders, on both sides. New bounds had been fixed—the left bank of the Tchernaya constituting the demarcation on the part of the allies. What followed?—

"On Sunday, just above the Traktir-bridge, Mr. C—R—, a Highlander of the first water, was seen standing knee-deep in the middle of the stream—which there ran like a mill-race—and shaking hands with high-booted Russians who waded up to his position from their own right bank. Like a thorough Scotchman, he was not without a flask of whisky, and many a Muscovite returned to the shore smacking his lips for the first time over the flavour of the mountain dew. A good deal of jollity was, therefore, the consequence. 'First they came by twos and threes, and then they came by swarms.' And then they took heart, and crossed over the stream, and stood boldly on its left bank, doffing their flat caps, and smiling, and shaking hands with everybody. Fraternisation was carried to such an extent at 'Whiskey Point'—as some wag christened the spot *impromptu*—that the Zouaves interposed (in obedience to order, and much against their own will), and drove back the allies on the one side, and forced the Russians to repass the stream to their own side of the river. There had been time, however, to exchange a good many crosses for the florins of Queen Victoria. Three or four Cossacks now rode up to the Russians as they still hung about the neighbourhood of 'Whiskey Point,' and drove them back upon their own centre and right towards Inkermann. But one of those Cossacks had a lance; the others were armed with whips, and seemed well disposed to use them. Not the slightest resistance was made to their authority, though some thousands of Russian soldiers were assembled."

An amusing instance is given in a private letter of the sharpness of a Piedmontese soldier:—

"During the interview of the chiefs of the Staff some Zouaves were seen upon the banks of the Tchernaya with bottles in their hands, making signs to the Russians inviting them to come and partake. But how was it to be done? The Traktir-bridge was reserved for the passage of the Generals; possibly because it was wished to prevent a crowd at the place where the conference was being held. A multitude of officers and soldiers, nevertheless, ardently wished to cross the river to the Russians; a boatman would have made his fortune that day. Every one complained of the fate which kept him on the bank. All of a sudden a strong, healthy Sardinian soldier entered the stream, and offered, for a sou per head, to pass to the other side of the Tchernaya any one who would mount his shoulders. He was instantly overwhelmed with orders, and for two whole hours he remained in the water, transporting to the enemy's bank every amateur who presented himself. 'One soul! Every one cried out how cheap it was, and vied with each other in embarking upon the shoulders of the intrepid and generous trooper. On touching the opposite bank they tendered him their warmest thanks, rallying him a little upon doing so much for so little money. He replied with a malicious smile, which no one understood, but which nevertheless had its significance, as they very soon discovered. After the interview all who had passed the river upon the soldier's back wished to return to the left side by the same road. They called to the aquatic warrior, and made signs to him to approach; but he replied, laughing in a most provoking manner, that the water was cold, and that he was afraid of the rheumatism. 'But how are we to return to the camp?' they cried in an excited manner. 'As you have done part of the work, you must finish it.' 'I am ready to consent,' replied the cunning Piedmontese, 'but if I catch a cough, I wish to have the means of making broth as I like it. In place of a sou, you must pay me a franc.' A universal cry was raised against this increase of price, but he would not swerve from it. 'If you find it too dear,' said he with resistless argument, 'ford the stream yourself. After all, you are not so sensitive to the cold as I am, and you will find the water good enough.' In brief, it was necessary to pay him what he asked. They treated the matter as pleasantly as they could, and in a few minutes the soldier found himself in possession of a good round sum. 'Gentlemen,' said he, in withdrawing, 'I have had so much water outside, that you'll not think ill of me if I now put a little wine in.'"

The English medals have been distributed by Marshal Pelissier to the French soldiers, who are described as receiving them with much eagerness. The following order of the day was issued by the Commander-in-Chief:—

"Soldiers—A medal has been instituted by the Queen of England in commemoration of the war in the Crimea. That august ally of our Emperor has awarded this to you, as a proof of the value she places upon the many hardships and dangers you have shared in common with her own soldiers. You are about to receive this noble distinction—a mark on your breasts of the glorious and fraternal achievements of twenty fights and an ever-memorable siege. Returned to your homes, this medal will be a record, in the most secluded parishes, of the alliance of two great nations. (Signed) "A. PELISSIER."

An imperial manifesto was issued at St. Petersburg on the 1st instant, announcing the conclusion of peace.

Other despatches state "that a treaty of peace having been signed, the merchant vessels of the Western Powers will be admitted to Russian ports. The blockade of the Russian ports has been raised."

Again—"The prohibition of the export of Russian produce from Russia is repealed. The manning of the Russian row-boat flotilla has been suspended;" and "the new levy in Poland for the Russian army was stopped at the last moment."

On the other hand, an article in the St. Petersburg *Northern Bee* has created a sensation here by its virulence against England:—

"Albion," it says, "has lost its prestige, but Russia is the most vigorous of all empires. Simply, its productive powers are not sufficiently developed, and that makes it poorer than other countries."

The Emperor Alexander will, it is said, be crowned at Moscow towards the end of August.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated April 7, says—"To-day the maritime armistice has been published here. The Russian ports are again opened for the purposes of trade. The English General Williams is still at Tiflis."

Another from Tiflis, the same date, says—"The Persians have taken possession of the Island of Karate, in the Persian Gulf. The Minister-at-War of the Shah is dead. The Khan of Barabchan has been arrested."

From St. Petersburg we learn that the Emperor Alexander accompanied by the Grand-Dukes Constantine and Nicholas, and General Todleben, had left on a tour through Finland.

An order of the day received by the last mail notifies an innovation in the hospital department, which, coming rather late, is more likely to be useful as a precedent than for present practice:—

"It is notified, by desire of the Secretary of State for War, that Miss Nightingale is recognized by Her Majesty's Government as the General superintendent of the female nursing establishment of the military hospitals of the army. No lady, sister, or nurse, is to be transferred from one hospital to another, or introduced into any hospital, without previous consultation with her. The principal medical officer will communicate with Miss Nightingale upon all subjects connected with the female nursing establishment, and will take his instructions through that lady."

It is noticed from Kertch that the Turkish Contingent is indebted to Miss Nightingale for warm clothing, without which, the great severity of the winter would have been serious to most of them.

ITALY.

The *Opinione* of Turin gives the following as the articles of the Peace Treaty:—

1. Naturalisation of the Black Sea, in which Russia is allowed to maintain armed vessels for the defence of the coast.
2. Nicolaieff to be reduced to a commercial port.
3. Russia accepts the Consuls of foreign Powers in the Black Sea and the Baltic.
4. Non-construction of Bomarsund.
5. Russia gives up a portion of Bessarabia, including the fortress of Ismail;
6. Renounces the exclusive protectorate of the Principalities; and
7. Renounces the protectorate of the Greek subjects of the Porte.
8. The Danube is open to the flags of all nations.
9. A commission is to be sent to the Principalities to examine the state of public opinion and the wants of the country, and to study and fix the new frontier of Bessarabia.

"On which subjects a Congress will deliberate on the receipts of reports. These questions, therefore, are all left open."

The *Opinione* likewise states that the affairs of Italy are being discussed at the Congress, an assertion borne out by the Paris *Debate* and the correspondent of the *Times* in the French capital. The latter professes, indeed, to give a sketch of a spirited speech by Cavour, in introducing the subject, with objections made by Count Buol on the part of Austria, both as the right of the Sardinian to call himself the representative of Italy, or the Congress to entertain the

question. Be that as it may, the *Times* of yesterday proceeds in a leading article to indicate the contents of a memorial formally laid before the Conference by Count Cavour:—

"The matters brought before the Conference relate to every part of Italy, but the chief importance is given to the deplorable condition of the Papal territories. It is urged that the temporal supremacy of the priesthood is an evil which human nature can no longer bear; that even the government of the sword is better than the government of the sceptre; that the ecclesiastical ruler of 3,000,000 of Italians is only kept on his throne by foreign troops, and would again be driven forth if his subjects were released for a week from foreign repression. The character of the priesthood is spoken of in severe language, and its incapacity for its high functions boldly declared. Then comes the practical part of the matter. The allies are invited to deliberate on the reconstruction of the Roman Government. Sardinia totally repudiates the position that temporal power is necessary for the Pope in order that he may fully exercise his spiritual authority. She considers that his functions might be wisely restrained to ecclesiastical matters, or, if his rights as a temporal sovereign be deemed inalienable, it might be insisted that he should entirely distinguish between his duties as head of the Church and his duties as an Italian sovereign; and that, while ecclesiastical posts are held by Cardinals and Bishops, all that concerns the population which is subject to him should be committed to responsible Ministers, chosen from the laity, under the safeguard of new and salutary laws.

"While Rome is held by French troops the Legations are under the control of an Austrian General. This section of the Papal territory formed part of the kingdom of Italy, and at the downfall of Napoleon received with reluctance the old system. As the people are bitterly opposed to the Papal sway, which has condemned them to years of foreign occupation, Sardinia proposes that they should be at once released from it and discovered from the States of the Church. The territory so constituted should be placed under the Government either of a hereditary house or a Viceroy nominally dependent on the Pope, but appointed under conditions sanctioned by the allies. Austrian occupation should be strictly prohibited, the *Code Napoleon* introduced with such modifications as might be necessary, and the administration by the clergy entirely abolished. These measures Sardinia considers of the highest importance and necessary for the peace of Italy.

"With respect to Naples the Plenipotentiaries are very outspoken. They look on the state of that kingdom as a disgrace to the Italian name, and suggest the intervention of the allies, and the establishment of guarantees for a just administration. The case of Poerio is alluded to by name, and he is declared to be the victim of a Government which seeks to crush all that is noble and healthy in Italy. When Sardinia comes to speak of the direct Austrian dominion, &c., of course necessary to proceed with caution. Two Plenipotentiaries state that circumstances will not allow them to discuss the Separation of Lombardy and Venice from the Austrian empire. Any change in this direction must arise from the eventualities of the future. However, they assert that these provinces form part of Italy, and are inseparably united with their own country and the rest of the Peninsula. They complain of the political proscriptions which have taken place, and the unsatisfactory nature of the so-called amnesty. The obstacles interposed between Lombardy and Piedmont are mentioned. High duties, it is said, are placed on Piedmontese productions, and passports are with difficulty obtained by Austrian subjects, and needlessly scrutinized when a Sardinian would cross the frontier. The discontent which prevails in the Austro-Italian States is noticed, and declared to be the effect of an oppressive Government. For all these wrongs Sardinia asks redress. Some acknowledgement of a national unity in Italy is considered by the statesmen of Turin to be the first step in insuring prosperity and peace. A Custom's union, it is alleged, would develop the resources of the country and facilitate the intercommunication which is so much wanted. Material improvements would follow the removal of political oppression. The whole state of Italy is recommended to the care of the Plenipotentiaries now assembled in Paris, who are reminded that the congress of Vienna did not scruple to interfere in the affairs of every nation, and to settle questions relating but little to the war which then ended."

In consequence of the recent assassinations, the threats of many more, and alleged discovery of an extensive conspiracy connected therewith, the Duchies of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany are said to be in a state of alarming fermentation. The Duke of Modena, who was at Venice, has returned in all haste to his capital.

The arrival of the Marquis of Dalhousie is daily expected at Marseilles.

At Hong-Kong, on the 21st of January, the Grand Pre of that city was married to Miss Aze Almeida, of Singapore. Both the parties were Portuguese Catholics, and had applied in the first instance to the head priest of the Roman Catholic cathedral to celebrate the rite. The rev. gentleman refused to do so, on the ground that the bridegroom was a Freemason. The Grand Pre then applied to a minister of the Church of England, the Rev. Mr. Odell, himself a Freemason, and the marriage was celebrated in the Anglican cathedral.

Correspondence.

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

FOR THE "CHURCH TIMES."

MR. EDITOR,

It is truly painful to observe the extraordinary spirit of insubordination which is springing up among members of the Church of England in Nova Scotia. I allude especially to the late attempts to deprive Rectors of parishes of their long acknowledged, and never before disputed right, to occupy the chair at parish meetings. The first sign of the kind was seen in the Synod last year, which immediately called forth very serious fears in my mind as to the propriety of the admission of the Laity into that spiritual assembly. Till then, I had always pleaded for the privilege being granted them. My fears have been greatly increased and strengthened by the late proceedings in the parish meetings of St. Paul's, Halifax. Here we have a specimen of what the laity can and will do when they have the power. It was very natural, indeed, that before completing the most ungrateful and unchristian act of persecution against their faithful Clergy—against those whom their Catechism teaches them to submit to—they should endeavour to remove from the chair the venerable rector, grey-headed, who was to put the unseemly question to the meeting. If they could resolve to starve their clergy for conscience sake, they could not see much harm in insulting their rector by trying to take his chair. The spirit that would do the one would also do the other. All this, Mr. Editor, has proved to my mind, as fully as anything can be proved, that those who are all the time crying out, the wolf the wolf are themselves not much better than wolves in sheep's clothing, and yet remaining within the bosom of the Church. Many of our Clergy, who are only conscientiously carrying out the rubrics and forms of the Church which they have sworn to obey, are branded with the name of Papists, Puseyites, &c., and are thus held up to public odium, and their good endeavours to promote the spiritual interest of their flocks greatly impeded to the great delight of the enemies of the Church, who never cease crowding over our misfortunes; but I think, Mr. Editor, you should allow the *Church Times* to point out boldly and manfully all the real and unmistakable signs of Dissent among us. It ought to be known that if Popery can exist in the Church, Dissent, or the spirit of sectarianism and insubordination, may be found there too.

There are many in the country reading the *Church Times*, who have no other means of being informed on these topics; and who, if not properly instructed, will be very apt to imbibe the spirit of Halifax parish meetings when they go there on business. There are many reasons to believe that attempts have already been made, by designing men in the Metropolis, to strengthen their cause by gaining poor ignorant country-men and fishermen to their views. To deprive the Bishop of the veto—which is, in reality, to take all power from him which Bishops always had, and to eject the Rectors from the chair at parish meetings, are only so many steps towards the laity's taking the Priesthood also. Or to say the least of it, it shows a very bad—a very morbid spite of heart and mind against the clergy.—As to your correspondent from Yarmouth's remark that the clergy are not called upon to contribute to the expenses of the parish, that may be the case in that part of the country; but from what I know of Nova Scotia, I doubt whether the laity are not indebted almost altogether to the clergy's personal sacrifices, for the degree of Church progress they enjoy. If the clergy do not always give money they give up their whole lives and prospects in the world. There is also a vast difference between "serving tables" referred to by J. W. H. R. and presiding at parish meetings. Neither were the sordid deacons, to whom the secular affairs of the Church were entrusted, laymen. I should like to know what sort of meetings, and what sort of business would be transacted in three-fourths of our country parishes, if the clergy did not preside. I remain,

Mr. Editor,
Yours, &c.,

RESTRICTED.



THE FOLLOWING ACTS.

Passed in the last Session of the General Assembly, are published by Authority.

An Act to amend the Act 18 Victoria, Chapter 16, relating to the Inspection of Fish.

[Passed the 18th day of April, 1856.]

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly as follows:

1. The penalty of Five Shillings, imposed under the fifth section of the above Act, shall be reduced to Two Shillings and six-pence.

2. So much of the sixth section as regulates the qualities of Number Two and Number Three, is repealed, and the following shall hereafter be the qualities of the said Numbers, respectively.

Those to be branded "No. 2, Large," shall comprehend the best Mackerel that remain after the selection of the first quality, and shall be properly split and washed, well cured, and in every respect free from taint, rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure not less than thirteen inches from the extremity of the head to the crotch of the tail. All those of the same kind and quality measuring from eleven to thirteen inches as above described shall be branded "No. 2." Those to be branded "No. 3, Large," shall consist of good, sound, large Mackerel, properly washed, well cured, and free from taint, rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure fourteen inches and upwards from the extremity of the head to the crotch of the tail. All those that measure from eleven to fourteen inches shall be branded "No. 3."

3. So much of the sixth section, as relates to Herring and Alwives shall be amended by inserting after the third clause:

All Herring that are not gibbed shall be branded with the word "gross," in addition to other brands.

4. The eleventh section shall be amended by inserting the word "packing" after the word "weighing" in the first line thereof.

5. The sixteenth section shall be amended by adding at the end thereof the following words, viz: "and shall describe in their Returns the different kinds and qualities of fish inspected by them."

6. Actions against Inspectors, or their Deputies, under this Act, and the Act hereby amended, shall be brought in the County where the offence shall have been committed, and not elsewhere.

7. Every box of Smoked Herrings shall contain twenty pounds, instead of twenty-five pounds, as provided in the twenty-third section of such recited Act, which section is hereby amended.

10a.

An Act to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Juries."

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. Every petit or special jury, for the trial of civil causes, inquisitions, and issues, shall consist of nine persons, of whom seven, after at least four hours' deliberation, may return a verdict; and the petit jury for criminal trials shall consist of twelve persons, who must be unanimous in their verdict.

2. The practice of keeping a jury without meat, drink, or any other comfort, until they agree upon their verdict, is abolished.

3. There shall be returned a panel of twenty-four jurors at each short term in the country, and two panels of twenty-four jurors each, at each extended term in those counties where the term can be so extended; in Halifax the panel shall consist of thirty-six jurors.

4. Each petit and special juror shall be entitled to receive and be paid the sum of two shillings and six pence per day, for his actual attendance as a juror at the supreme court, and also six pence per mile for every mile he shall necessarily travel from his place of residence to the court house; such actual attendance and distance to be ascertained by the oath of the juror.

5. The prothonotary in each county shall, on the last day of the sittings of the supreme court in each term, and of the sittings of such court in Halifax, and also, at the end of the first week of the sittings in those counties where the sittings can be extended prepare and certify a list of the jurors who actually attended such court, with the number of days' attendance, and the actual travel of each juror, respectively, and the amount to which each juror is entitled; and shall deliver such list to the presiding judge, who shall certify the same; and the treasurer shall forthwith thereupon pay, out of the county funds, to each juror, the amount which such juror appears entitled to receive, upon such list.

6. To provide a fund towards the payment of jurors under this act, the following fees shall be paid by plaintiffs to the prothonotary and by him paid into the county treasury, viz.: On the issuing of writ of *mesne process*, except in summary and sub-summary suits, two shillings and sixpence, and on the swearing of every jury, thirty shillings; the above fees to be taxed and allowed, and included in the costs in the cause.

7. Any juror who shall not answer to his name, when called, shall forfeit his day's pay, and for each day's absence shall pay a fine of ten shillings, to be collected as follows: The judge, on the Sheriff's affidavit, that the juror was duly summoned to attend the court, shall, on the last day of the term or sittings, unless such juror shall have been previously excused, order an execution to be issued for the amount of the fines, in the name of the prothonotary, who shall have the same collected immediately, and shall pay the same into the county treasury, and the prothonotary shall have a commission of five per cent., and the sheriff ten per cent., on the amount so collected.

8. The county treasurer shall keep an account of all receipts and payments under this act; such account to be laid before the session, with his other accounts.

9. So much of chapter 151 of the revised statutes, "Of costs and fees," as relates to the fees payable to jurors in the supreme court, and also so much of the chapter hereby amended as is inconsistent with this act, are repealed.

10. Talesmen shall be entitled to receive one shilling and three pence on giving a verdict on the trial of civil causes, inquisitions, and issues; such sum to be paid by the prothonotary out of the thirty shillings paid in by the plaintiff in the cause on which such talesmen were awarded and returned.

11. The number of special jurors to be hereafter drawn, when such juries are ordered, shall be thirty-six, and such numbers shall be reduced by striking to eighteen.

12. In all criminal trials four jurors may be peremptorily challenged on the part of the crown.

13. In case of the illness of a juror after he shall have been sworn on any civil cause, it shall be in the discretion of the presiding judge to allow the cause to proceed without him, and the verdict shall be valid provided seven of the remaining jurors shall concur therein.

14. This act shall come into operation on the first day of June next and shall continue and be in force for three years from such first day of June, and from thence to the end of the next session of the general assembly.

10a.

Youths' Department.

WEARING WHITE.

While walking out one pleasant day,
Beside a thoughtful child,
She turned to me her earnest face,
And asked in accents mild,
"There are some people dressed in black,
I very often meet;
Why do they wear that gloomy dress,
When walking in the street?"

We very often talk of death,
That little child and I;
She thought it was a happy thing,
For children, young to die.
She did not know they went to rest,
Beneath the cold, dark sod,
But pictured them on Jesus' breast,
Forever safe with God.

How could I say, "For ransomed ones,
We wear this gloomy dress,"
And not disturb her tranquil thoughts
Of heavenly happiness?
I could not bear to see the look
Of sorrow and surprise,
That such a sorrowful glimpse of death,
Would summon to her eyes.

And so I said, "That solemn dress
Is useful as a token,
That unto one who yearneth it,
"The mighty Lord has spoken."
She looked confused, then softly said,
"But *black* why should it be?
The saints wear white, and so would I,
If God should speak to me."

Again I said, "Our absent friends,
We miss, when out of sight;
And when they die, we never feel
Like wearing colors bright."
She shook her head, "Why should we mourn
For those who are so blessed?
And I no words could find to tell
Why they in black were dressed."

ONLY BEGIN.

LITTLE FRED had a strong repugnance to early rising, though he saw very well how much time he lost by laying in bed, and often intended to cure himself of the fault; yet this intention was not carried into effect, because he had not resolution to conquer his disinclination to do right.

It was now summer, and one morning he awoke about five o'clock. Suddenly, his intention occurred to him, and he thought within himself, "I must once for all make a beginning."

With this thought he sprang out of bed; but a shiver ran through his whole body, so strongly did his indolence rebel against his determination.

He dressed himself quickly, but it seemed to him all the time as if he could not help lying down again. Once or twice he was on the point of it, but happily he resisted.

After he had clothed and washed himself and offered his morning prayer, he sat down and prepared himself upon his lessons, and he observed, with pleasure, that every thing went better with him than usual. His teacher was uncommonly well satisfied with him through the day, and his parents, who heard of this, loaded him with caresses. He was himself cheerful and happy. It seemed to him as if he had begun a new life.

Then he bethought him, "The trifling self-conquest which early rising cost me to-day has brought its own reward. I should be a fool, indeed, if I did not do the same other days."

So he did; and every morning it was easier to him to rise early. At last it became so much his habit, that he could not have remained in bed and slept, even if he had wished it.

It is just so with every thing that is hard to us at the outset. Right at it, young friends, and conquer the difficulty, and I'll be bound it will come easier to you every day, and at last yield you pleasure.

In connection with this, I will tell you a singular dream that a friend of mine once related to me. These were his own words:

"I dreamed once that I was walking on a narrow road, where many people were before me; but of these a large number turned back, and said to me, that there was no use in going farther, for in the middle of this narrow path a rock was lying, at which I should have to turn back, because no man could possibly get beyond it. I did not, however, suffer myself to be dismayed by this; because I saw that there were others before me who did not turn back.

"As I went somewhat farther, it seemed to me that I saw a small stone lying before me at some distance. But the nearer I came, the greater seemed the stone to become, and at last it was as large as a house.

"Then I was about to turn back; but some one seized me by the arm, and said, 'Thou art on the way of virtue, and this stone is the stone of disinclination

to do right. Be not alarmed at its apparent size; it is but a deception of thy sight; venture only a courageous leap, and thou art beyond it.'

"I thought, 'I'll try,' shut my eyes close, and spring right over the terrible rock.

"Then I looked round, and, to my astonishment, saw nothing but a moderate sized stone, which I might have stepped over without difficulty, and which only my imagination had made so enormously large. And now my feelings were as pleasant as if I had suddenly recovered from a severe illness.

"But as I looked round again, I saw numbers of people who shuddered at the stone of disinclination, and turned back again. I called to them as loud as I could, not to let themselves be alarmed by the stone, for it was only illusion. But they would not listen to my words. That troubled me; I began to weep, and, with sadness in heart, I awoke."

THE PEDLAR AT SWAFFHAM.

THE curious woodwork in the church of Swaffham, Norfolk, has a singular story connected with it. A pedlar, it is said, living in the place, saw one night in a dream a supernatural figure standing by him, which said, "Rise and go to London Bridge, and there shalt thou find a treasure." The pedlar was, it appears, unwilling to undertake so long a journey on this intimation, and took no notice of the apparition. The next night it stood before him again, and commanded him to begone instantly. Still his incredulity was insuperable. On the third night, I think, the figure appeared again, and more urgently commanded him to set off forthwith; and that with such a commanding manner, that, on a morning, our pedlar determined to obey. Having happily surmounted the tedious journey, taking only his dog as his companion, he came to London Bridge; and wandered up and down it a whole day without any result. At last, as it grew towards evening, a man, who had, from one of the houses, I presume, on the bridge, watched his incessant motions to and fro, came up to him: "Sir pedlar," said he, "may I be so bold as to inquire the cause of your wandering up and down the bridge all this live-long day, without intent, methinks, to gain any advantage thereby?" The pedlar, who by this time began himself to mistrust the reasonableness of the demand, was loth to expose what might be his own folly; but, at last, on being very much pressed, "Well," quoth he, "an' I must tell you, a vision bade me come to London Bridge, for that there I should find a treasure: but treasure have I found none, and unless I am the more fortunate, back shall I go as poor as I came."—"Never trust again to visions," quoth the other: "if I had been fool enough to be taken in by them, I might have been sent, ere now, on as wild-goose a chase as you have been. I dreamed, once on a time, that I saw a figure which bade me go to a town called Swaffham, in Norfolk, to a pedlar's house lying hard by the church, (naming our own pedlar's abode,) and dig in a corner of his garden, for that I should find a pot of gold there; but I never went, and never mean to go; and you, methinks, had done well to stay at home, and mind your own business, as I did."—"Good evening, friend," quoth the pedlar: "I'll warrant you I'll never come another look for treasure on London Bridge again." Back he and his dog journey to Swaffham: he calls for pickaxe and spade, and falls vigorously to work in the described corner of his garden. Presently he hits on something hard: he redoubles his efforts, and turns it out: it is a large pot of gold. With part of it he builds the church, and a magnificent perpendicular erection it is; and, in commemoration of the adventure, had it carved on the wooden seats; where, however, much of it is destroyed: but the figure of the pedlar and muzzled dog occurs on the seats, and on the basement moulding of the huge tower. The inhabitants of the place fully believe the story; and I see no reason to doubt it.—*Hierologus.*

Selections.

THE MADONNA DEL LAGHETTO.—AN EPISODE OF ROMISH SUPERSTITION.

As I was issuing from my room, portmanteau on shoulder, my landlord ran against me, so hot in haste was he to bring me the news, that he had heard of a cart getting ready to carry some devotees to the Madonna del Laghetto; it might save me some miles' walk, but it was a very poor conveyance, apologized mine host; "and such company, most of them mere peasants! such as an English gentleman perhaps could not sit with; however." . . . Some way or other, we have contrived to establish such a character on the

Continent for squeamishness and fastidiousness, such a horror for every one below us, that it might be supposed we were wont only to consort with dukes and princes of the blood.

I surprised the landlord most egregiously by catching at his offer, and we sallied forth at once to secure a place in this godsend of a vehicle, which, to be sure was neither elegant nor comfortable, being literally a cart, with planks nailed on either side to serve as seats, with, however, the blessing of an awning. My travelling-companions, eleven in number, were all peasant-men and women, in their best attire, with the exception of an old priest, a young capuchin, and a jolly stout fellow in blue velvet, the usual garb of well-to-do farmers, holding on his knees a very handsome little girl of about five or six years old.

The conversation was kept up briskly, save when some more than usually terrible jerk put a forcible stop to it, by throwing all the occupants of one side in a heap over their *vis a vis*, which was the case at least once every ten minutes. The Madonna, of course, and her miracles, were the exclusive theme of the incessant talk. Every one had a story to relate more wonderful than the last; every one happened to have a son, brother, cousin, friend, or at least an acquaintance, who had had some narrow escape. A boy had fallen from a high tree without breaking a limb; a young peasant, given up by the doctor, had miraculously recovered on the application of the image of the Madonna on his chest; or a shipwrecked sailor, on the point of drowning, through a prayer to our Lady del Laghetto, had been gently lifted by the waves and deposited safe and sound on the shore. Here is the substance of one of the stories related by our fellow-traveller the old priest:

The heroine was a rich, pious, childless lady, who for fifteen years running had never omitted making the annual pilgrimage to the shrine of Del Laghetto, for the purpose of asking the Madonna to vouchsafe her a son and heir; and the son was vouchsafed at last, when the applicant had reached the age of forty-eight. A beautiful boy he was, who died of the measles, it is true, but what of that? Neither the Madonna del Laghetto, nor any other Madonna, could reasonably be expected to work two miracles for the same person within so short a time. "This is why I would impress on you, my brethren," concluded the old padre, by way of a moral to his tale, "to have faith; never to grudge a sou or two for souls in purgatory; never to be weary of asking, my brethren, and leave the rest to the Madonna. For what does the holy text say: '*Petite et accipietis, pulsate et aperietur vobis.*'"

"Spoken like a book!" exclaimed the stout jolly fellow on my right, clapping his hands in applause: "that's just my mind. Here's my little love born deaf and dumb;" and the father kissed his little love passionately. "Did I or do I send for doctors and all sorts of quacks to cure her? Not I. I know better. The Madonna is to be her physician. As soon as we found out her misfortune, I brought her to the shrine. Did I despair? Not a bit. I took Marina to the shrine the very next year, and the next, and the next still; and I shall take her there till the Madonna grants me the blessing. I'll knock and knock, ay, and wrench the door open, if necessary. I have made up my mind; and we shall see whose head's too hardest, the Madonna's or mine."

This sort of challenge to the object of his warmest adoration was offered in the simplest and most natural way possible, and was not without a touch of pathos. I looked up at the speaker in surprise: there were no traces of stupidity or brutishness about him; on the contrary, there was something refined in the expression of his intelligent countenance, lighted up as it was by fatherly tenderness, as, gently parting the curls on the forehead of his darling, he made every effort to amuse her by his pantomime. And I thought with dismay on the amount of erroneous ideas which must have been forced on this creature of God, so far to pervert his moral sense as to make him put all his hopes for his child's cure in a kind of hand to hand struggle with the powers above.

A little past the heights of Turbia, on the right, there opens a road which, by gently sloping zigzags, leads down the valley to the sanctuary. It is wide enough for carriages, and kept in good order at the expense of the Father Franciscans, I believe—of whose convent the shrine is a dependence, being, in fact, neither more nor less than the little church of the convent. The fathers deserve some credit for the sound economical notions they display in the great care they take to smooth the road for the pilgrims.

We left our springless cart and the three poor exhausted animals, which, to my great wonder, had

dragged us so far on the main road, and joined the double living stream that was pouring down toward the sanctuary.

The convent looks more like a fortress than the dwelling of peaceful monks. It stands on an isolated plateau, surrounded on all sides by a moat, formed by the bed of a mountain torrent—dry, or nearly so, in summer, but a rushing river in winter. Across this is thrown a short massive stone bridge, the only access to the convent. Temporary wooden huts and gaily decorated booths, for the accommodation of visitors, filled every inch of ground on this side of the moat, and swarmed with hundreds of motley people.

Had it not been for the peaceful nature of the occupations of the crowd—so loud was the din, so martial the look of the men with red caps and red belts—it might have been taken for a beleaguering camp which had pitched its tents, and was watching an opportunity to assault the fort above. Venders of wines and cabbages, sellers of holy images, reliques, and rosaries, tellers of religious legends, mountebanks, and empirics, were all shouting at the top of their voices, playing on the credulity, exciting the passions, or satisfying the substantial wants of a host of screaming customers.

I sat down in one of the booths, and after partaking of some refreshment, which I really needed, I turned from the bustle around me to gaze on the glories of the departing sun: each fold of the mountain on mountain closing in the prospect to the north was glowing red, while the valleys at the foot were lost already in a soft blue mist. The calm and solemn grandeur of the landscape at that hour, which always brings with it a mingled feeling of regret and hope, made the flurry and excitement going on at my elbow seem still more puerile and aimless. While watching the twinkling into view of one star after another, I heard a bell toll, and saw, to my great surprise, every one, pilgrims and purveyors, all rise with one accord, as if they had received an electric shock—carts, rollers, cabbages, and wine-bottles, thrown on one side, and a general rush made for the stone bridge. "What's the matter?" asked I of a neighbour.

"The presentation of the sick—the Madonna fa lo grazie," was the quick answer, as he ran off also. "This was the particular hour, it seems, selected by the Madonna for performing her miracles.

To see a miracle was worth a little squeezing; I therefore, resolved on improving the occasion and joined in the race. I crossed the bridge, ran through a little square, up some steps, and so into a spacious cloister which goes round the church. Here, innumerable silver *ex votos* glittered on the walls, amid rude representations of miracles. Some of these last would have been worth copying—*naivete* and want of perspective making them *chefs d'œuvre* in their way. The throng here formed in procession, four or five abreast, the sick, with their small or large group of kindred and friends, in the front rows. Moving slowly round, they all wended their way to the church-door, through the open portals of which the miraculous statue was seen. The blaze of jewels on all parts of the image, together with the quantities of lighted wax-torches surrounding her, produced a certain effect even on me. I was positively dazzled. An explosion of admiring ejaculations, of broken appeals, of sighs and sobs, mostly from the female part of the congregation, broke forth at the gorgeous sight—a concert shrill enough to pierce even the stone ears of *Nostra Signora del Laghetto*; but, nevertheless, overpowered by the rich bass of two sceptical blind men, begging for alms on either side of the door. Their faith must have been languid indeed, since they preferred carrying on their supplications outside, at the risk of being flattered against the wall, to trying their chances with the Madonna inside. The cortege took to the right of the chapel, and advanced till its front row stood opposite the main altar; then it came to a full stop, and the presentation of the sick began. An old man, with snow-white hair and a face like parchment, was hoisted up towards the image; but for the shivering of his palsied limbs, the poor creature might have been taken for a corpse, so unconscious did he look. "O, Madonna, fategli la grazia!" (Grant him the blessing!) screamed several voices—"Fategli la grazia!" responded the whole church in chorus.

"It's the Madonna going to cure you—raise yourself: have faith; lift up your arms to her," cried an old shrivelled peasant woman to the wretched cripple.

He did so, and managed to raise his arms a little, but only to let them drop again, while his head sunk on his shoulders with a groan. "O, Madonna, it is too cruel!" sobbed the old woman in a state of distraction, "after I have said so many prayers to you, and given

so many alms on your account. You know you can do it, you like. O me! O me! you know you can."

"Make another effort," cries a young man to the old one. "Only say a *Salve Regina*, an *Ave*—anything you can remember." Alas! it was past the power of the sufferer, already covered with cold sweats, to do anything but tremble and shake; and he and his disconsolate friends must make room for another party.

My jolly friend, the father of the deaf and dumb child, with some of his relations whom he had met, came forward. Poor Marina was duly lifted up, and held towards the Virgin, with the customary invocations. It was a sad and touching sight, indeed, to behold the intelligent little creature join her hands and evidently pray—O, so earnestly!—her eyes distended with eagerness, and, in answer to her father's expressive pantomime, try to speak. Nothing came of it, of course but some uncouth, inarticulate sounds, which apparently deceived a portion of the more distant spectators, for they began shouting: "She speaks! she speaks! a miracle—she speaks!"

I shall never forget the half-angry, half-dejected glance of the father, as he shook his head towards the spot whence the shouts proceeded.—He then looked up at the Madonna, made an attempt to address her; but his emotion was too great for utterance (lucky it was so), and retired in silence, his child clasped to his bosom.

The third sick presented was a spectral young man on crutches, obviously in the last stage of consumption. The persons round him—mountaineers from their dress—looked particularly fierce and excited. They raised him up, uttering savage cries "that they must have him cured." After a moment's pause, they lowered him again, and bade him stand and walk without crutches. I saw the poor fellow stagger like a drunken man. I heard frantic exclamations of disappointment mixed with muttered imprecations. I saw fists raised in defiance. . . . I could stand no more—I was sick at heart, less with the shocking exhibition itself, than with the spirit in which it was conducted. I literally fled from the church, and turned my back on the shrine, *ad viato*.

The moon shone bright on hill and vale, and the starry sky recounted the glories of the Lord. The soothing and elevating influences of the divine harmonies of creation staid over me as I walked, and tuned my soul to forbearance. Did the poor people I had just seen at the shrine know what they were about? Was it their fault if they were taught no better? And I put my trust for them in the Great Mercy—reaching Nice at midnight, in a more Christian frame of mind than I could have anticipated a few hours before.—*Chambers' Journal*.

THE VATICAN.

THIS word is often used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which covers a space of 1200 feet in length and 1000 feet in breadth. It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of cruel Nero. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who in the earlier part of the sixth century erected a humble residence on its site. About the year 1160, Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. Innocent II., a few years afterwards, gave it up as a lodging to Peter II, King of Arragon. In 1605 Clement V., at the instigation of the King of France, removed the Papal see from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a condition of obscurity and neglect for more than seventy years.

But soon after the return of the pontifical court to Rome, an event which had been so universally prayed for by poor Petrarch, and which finally took place in 1375, the Vatican was put in a state of repair, again enlarged, and it was thenceforward considered as the regular palace and residence of the Popes, who, one after the other, added fresh buildings to it, and gradually encircled it with antiquities, statues, pictures and books, until it became the richest depository in the world.

The library of the Vatican was commenced fourteen hundred years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts, among which are some of Pliny, St. Thomas, St. Charles Borromeo, and many Hebrew, Syrian, Arabian and Armenian Bibles.

The whole of the immense buildings composing the Vatican are filled with statues from beneath the ruins of ancient Rome, with paintings by the masters, and with curious medals and antiquities of almost every description.

When it is known that there have been exhumed more than seventy thousand statues from the ruined temples and palaces of Rome, the reader can form

some idea of the richness of the Vatican. It will ever be held in veneration by the student, the artist, and the scholar. Raphael and Michael Angelo are enthroned there, and their thrones will be enduring as the love of beauty and genius in the hearts of their worshippers.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—The fact that Broussin, the late admiral of the French navy, was a Protestant, and that General Pelissier, the hero of Sebastopol, is also said to be a Protestant, has led Dr. Baird to present a brief view of Protestantism in France. Though in two centuries and a half ending in 1786, oppressions and persecutions caused the death of over two millions and the expulsion from the country of half a million more, yet there are now a million and a half of French Protestants in France, besides half a million in the part which Bonaparte took from Germany. Many of her most distinguished citizens have been and still are Protestants.

In the last years of the reign Louis Philippe, when the Jesuits had gained great power, the *Journal des Debats* announced that if the Protestants did not like the state of things, "they might emigrate as their ancestors did at the revocation of the edict of Nantes," in '65. The next day Gabriel Dellesert came out in the same journal over his own name, and as a deputy of France, and told the editors and all France, that the Protestants of that country were one million and a half in number; that they had done as much and were ever ready to do as much as any other equal portion of the population to uphold the honor and advance the interests of the kingdom; that they know their rights, and would maintain them. The effect was immense. Not another syllable was published in that journal about the emigration of Protestants.

Astronomers expect the appearance this year of the comet of 1556, called Charles V., and so named from having, according to some historians, caused that monarch to abdicate and retire to the convent of St. Just. It is the wandering star, some say, which appeared in 1264, in 995, and in 683. Its return was fixed for 1848, but it did not answer the call, frightened perhaps, as a monarchical comet, by the eccentricities of that epoch. The new calculations of the *savans*, however, are spoken of with confidence as to the present nearness of its visit.

The *Rochester Advertiser* states that a few days ago a man cut a canoe from Blackbird Island, overhauling Niagara Falls. The feat was performed in this wise: "The ice had made from the shore a considerable distance, until it was almost met by the ice from this island; but still there was a frightful space between, where the water was boiling and surging over the cataract. Nothing daunted at this, he procured an eighteen foot ladder with which he crept along the ice, and managed to throw it over, so that both ends rested on the edge of the ice, across the gulf, and then went across himself on the rounds of the ladder. After cutting a stick of red cedar sufficient to make three or four canes, he fastened it over his shoulder and then made the perilous return over the rounds of the ladder, in the same way he went. The slightest giving way of the ice, his frail bridge and himself would have been hurled into instant destruction; or had he missed his hold in the loam, certain and instantaneous death would have been the consequence. The river has never been so filled with ice above the falls as at present, and a century may roll round before this perilous feat could be accomplished again."

THE BRITISH BARK RESOLUTE.—It is now stated by good judges, that the *Resolute*, which lies in New London harbor, is not worth \$75,000, as has been stated, and probably the English government will never make any attempt to recover her. The sails, rigging, &c., of the ship are represented to be in a rotten and dilapidated condition. The hull is built of oak wood, which is the only wood fit for Arctic navigation; ships that are built of it being almost indestructible; and the only value now attaching to the ship is this wood and her copper. These are worth perhaps \$20,000.—the men who brought her in have been satisfied, so far as any claim for salvage was concerned, with \$300 each. The ship is still visited almost daily by the curious from all parts of the country, and some of these visitors are "curious" enough, for they steal everything that they can lay hands upon.—*Hartford Times*.

GRAIN AT THE WEST.—A writer in the *Orwego Palladium* gives an estimate of the present stores of flour and wheat on Lake Ontario and the Upper Lakes, confirming the common opinion that "a very large proportion of the last year's crop is still in the hands of producers, both in Canada, and the West, owing to the decline in prices and bad roads, and will not be likely to come out very early this spring."—The total quantity in store at a variety of places specified, is, according to his estimate, 340,000 barrels of flour, and 1,204,000 bushels of wheat.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have never refused insertion in *The Church Times* to articles written in a Christian spirit, on any question affecting the Church's interests, and when we thought that good could be done or evil counteracted by their publication. Those persons therefore who allege that we only publish correspondence which accords with particular views, because they see little or nothing to contradict that idea, do it in ignorance; but there may be some who cannot plead ignorance of the fact above stated, and they are condemned by their own mouth,—they bear false witness against their neighbour, out of an evil spirit.

We have put forth our opinions freely upon topics of importance to the Church, and we have never refused to others the like privilege, within the bounds of fair discussion, and so long as they were careful not to infringe upon the principles of the Church, or upon the respect due to the sacred character of her Bishops and Clergy. As Editors we have of course to decide upon the fitness for publication of every thing sent to us, and while we hold to the doctrine that none have a right to insist upon the publication of correspondence that does not approve itself to our judgment, or to complain of its rejection, we have still to say, that the instances are rare in which any articles sent to us within the last eighteen months, have not met with due attention in our columns. We have indeed withheld since Easter, some that might have added to the excitement upon our parochial affairs, but previously, for the two specified, we have not rejected perhaps more than two articles altogether. We make this explanation in order that there may be no mistake about the course we have pursued, and intend still to pursue, and also, that those who hear or have heard all sorts of ill-natured things of *The Church Times*, both in public and in private, may put them at their proper value, and learn by what standard to estimate their utterers. We may however, once for all state, that had such articles as have appeared in the secular papers within the last six weeks, been sent to the *Church Times* for publication, their temper and language would have compelled us to reject them instantly, as quite foreign to the design of this paper, and injurious not only to its character, but also to the Church which it professes to serve.

In accordance with the rules by which we profess to be guided, we have published this week a communication signed "Rusticus," in which the writer very honestly expresses his doubts of the propriety of admitting the Laity to a share in Church Government. Happily we think for the Church, the point is already decided. If this principle had yet to be conceded, as in England, we are sure we might bid adieu to any hopes of Synodal action for a long time to come. It is the hesitancy there to approach the principle in its fullest extent that prevents Convocation resuming its full powers, for were the laity to understand fully that they were to have a consentient voice in the Government of the Church, and which they could bring to act directly upon her management, all opposition to a meeting of that body would be swept away in a moment by the strong expression of public opinion. There, however, so many complications exist, that it is not to be expected that an immediate recognition of the principle can take place; and the Church of England is looking with considerable anxiety and expectation and hope to the institution and working of such bodies in the Colonies, where freedom of action exists in so far as is compatible with the preservation of our episcopal constitution. We have no fears whatever, that anything that is good for the Church, or anything that is now the privilege of her clerical order, will be swept away by the infusion of the lay element in her legislative body.

THE MELBOURNE SYNOD.

We have received in the *Colonial Church Chronicle*, a Copy of the important Church Bill for the Diocese of Melbourne, to which the assent of Her Majesty has lately been given. It is based upon the Bill introduced by the Archbishop into the House of Lords in 1853, and in its provisions generally agrees with the Constitution adopted by our own Assembly. The Representatives of the Laity are to be communicants of at least twelve months standing, but instead of two for each District or Parish, only one is to be elected, unless more than 50 Electors attend and vote. Every Elector is to sign the same declaration as with us, and it is added

"provided that no person shall be entitled to vote at any such Meeting who is known to have impugned the doctrines or discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland."

It is to be observed, moreover, that the same concurrence of the three Orders is required there as here; and that what is called the Bishop's veto is absolutely established by Law. As the Clause in which this is enacted is very important, we publish it entire.

Regulations of Assembly binding on Bishops, Clergy, and Members of Church.

II. Every regulation, act, and resolution of such Assembly, made by the Bishop and the Clergy and the Laity thereat, respecting the affairs of the said Church, including all advowson and right of patronage, shall be binding on every such Bishop and his successors, and on the Clergy and Lay Members of the said Church residing within the Diocese for which such Assembly shall have been convened, and on none other, and on them only so far as such regulation, act or resolution may concern the position, rights, duties, and liabilities of any Minister or Member of the said United Church, or any person in communion therewith in regard to his ministry, membership, or communion, or may concern the advowson or right of patronage in or management of the property of the said Church. Provided that no such regulation, act, or resolution shall be valid except it be made with the concurrence of a majority both of the Clergy and of the Laity, the votes of the Clergy and those of the Laity being separately taken, and except it receive the assent of the Bishop.

MINES AND MINERALS.

THE Address to Her Majesty on the Mines and Minerals question, which has been published in the City papers, we shall transfer to our columns next week. The address does not assume that the Mining Association do not possess equitable rights, but it does assume that they are not so extensive as the Company claim. The object of the Legislature seems to be, if possible, to confine the Mining Association to the ground which they now occupy, and to open up all the other reserved minerals of the Province to public competition. We have had a good deal to say in our time, and throughout the last five and twenty years, upon this subject, which resolves itself into two principal considerations—that while there is good reason to question the original action of the government in granting away the resources of the country to pay the debts of an improvident Prince, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that these resources for the remainder of the lease of the Association, are yearly becoming more and more valuable, and that if it is at all possible to abate the evils of the monopoly, that the Legislature will be justified in using all its powers to effect the object. We dislike however the disposition evinced throughout the address to compromise with the Home Government with reference to the claim of the Association; it is either a confession that the Legislature is not justified in its present course, in which case it ought to yield with a good grace; or it is a masterstroke of policy on the part of the leader of the government, whereby he may secure for himself an advantageous position, by a very large concession of Provincial interests.

THE ENGLISH STEAMER'S MAIL.

The papers by the English mail, are barren of any important intelligence that can properly be called news. The Cunard steamers to Boston do not seem to go as fast as they were wont, and their news is now generally forestalled by arrivals at New York. It was expected that the ratifications of the peace would have been received by the steamer, but there will be a delay of a few weeks ere they can be exchanged. Its proclamation appears to have been received in England with a subdued satisfaction, a proper sense of an escape from the evils of war—but with a lurking dread that we have gained nothing by all our expenditure of blood and treasure, but a position inferior to France in the scale of nations. If this short struggle should have satisfied Napoleon, that a general continental alliance would be preferable to a union with England, it is hard to say, with the deep insight that France has gained into the sources of the naval and military strength of the latter, what may be the result of new combinations. The next alliance that France may enter into, may not be with the object of restoring the sick man to health and strength, and it may be that in a partition of his effects, that Austria gratified with the Principalities, Russia will yet achieve her long desired conquest—and that the King of Algiers may be tempted to acquiesce by the splendors of the Crown of Egypt. England we fear could hardly resist an alliance formed for such unholy objects, and it is to be considered, that this or any such realization, depends upon the virtue of one nation alone, and that one never suspected of being over-scrupulous, when a good chance has been afforded of territorial aggrandizement.

As the State has not included the great Festival of the Ascension of our Lord, amongst the Holydays appointed to be publicly observed, and consequently some who would desire to commemorate that glorious event, by joining in the highest act of Christian worship and thanksgiving, may be unable to do so at the usual hours of Service, the Holy Communion will be celebrated at the Bishop's Chapel at half-past seven in the morning of the Ascension Day. The other Services for the day will be at the usual hours at St. Paul's and St. Luke's.

The Steamship *Cambria*, from Boston, arrived this morning at 9 o'clock, many hours over due. She brings some highly interesting intelligence from Central America. The filibusters advanced force, under Col. Schlessinger, 400 strong, strongly posted on the Costa Rica territory, had been attacked by an army of Costa Ricans, under General Mora, numbering 500, and were utterly routed in the short space of fifteen minutes. A number of prisoners had been taken in the pursuit, consisting principally of Irish and Germans, of whom nineteen had been shot. It is supposed that Col. Schlessinger had allowed himself to be surprised; but it is not difficult to conjecture true, with the co-operation of British and French forces, and from the fact that the Costa Ricans were armed with the Minie rifle, very significant of the assistance rendered them, that Walker will not be able to make head against the combination opposed to him, and will again be the mere pirate and bandit, above the condition of which his successful invasion of Nicaragua for the moment had raised him. The whole republic of Costa Rica was in great excitement on account of the war, which was very popular. Punta Arenas was full of troops, the command of which was given to Baron Bulow. The army under the command of General Mora was 5000 strong—the whole number of troops to be raised is to amount to 9000 men, and a loan of \$100,000 was demanded by the government. A Philadelphian correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes that "Previous to last advice a Spanish steam frigate had taken up a position at the mouth of the Gulf of Dolce, and a French steam frigate and two English sloops of war had been hovering off Capo Blanco, with the evident intention of effecting a temporary blockade, if not of forming an alliance against the Nicaraguans."

In the United States Senate on Wednesday, April 16, a bill was passed for the suppression of small Mexican and Spanish silver coins. Joint resolutions affirming the jurisdiction of the United States over newly discovered islands of the sea, and vesting the right of property in guano deposits upon said islands in the original discoverers, and their heirs, were offered and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On Friday, resolutions directing enquiry into the expediency of establishing a uniform rate of postage throughout the country, and of permitting inhabitants of the British North American Provinces to enjoy the benefit of the patent laws on the same footing as our own citizens, were adopted.

In the House on Thursday, April 17, a resolution was adopted for the purchase of 15,000 copies of Dr. Kane's narrative of the Arctic Exploring Expedition, at \$4 a copy, and directing appropriate medals to be struck and presented to all engaged in the exploration. The steamer *Osprey* lying at dock in the harbour of Kingston, Jamaica, had been destroyed by fire. Typhus fever prevailed extensively in Kingston, at the latest date.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

The St. George's Charitable Society of Halifax celebrated the Festival of St. George by a procession to St. Paul's Church, where an excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. Reginald Heber Bullock, one of the Chaplains of the Society, and a collection taken which realized a considerable amount in behalf of the charitable funds. After service the procession resumed, and marched through several of the principal streets returning to Masonic Hall. The fine band of the 76th Regt. was engaged for the occasion, and the weather being beautiful, the banners and decorations of the Society were displayed with imposing effect. The attendance was very numerous, and many transient Englishmen availed themselves of the occasion to do honour to their country. On returning to the Hall, the thanks of the Society were voted to the Rev'd. the Chaplain for his excellent sermon—thanks were also proposed and voted by acclamation to the ladies and gentlemen who had formed the choir at St. Paul's, and to the Marshal for the effective display which the Society made. Three times three cheers were given for Her Majesty—the Patrons of the Society,—and for the President—and the assemblage dispersed.

The Society met again in the evening, when about

eight members and their guests sat down to an excellent dinner. The feast was provided by Nichols and got up in excellent style, combining the substantial with the delicacies of the season. The President, Henry Pryor, Esq., in the chair, ably assisted by Henry C. D. Twining, Esq., Vice President. A number of loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk, and the company broke up at midnight.

With reference to the remarks in the *Literary Churchman*, alluded to by our Windsor correspondent, we are informed that the *London Times* contains a full corroboration of the statements relative to the concession of Synodical action, and we shall endeavour to procure and publish the article. This concession has been made in a despatch to the Governor General of Canada, by which he is empowered to recommend to the Provincial Parliament to secure to the Church the privilege of Synodical Government.

The following is his Excellency's Speech at the closing of the Session, on Friday last:

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

At the close of a session protracted somewhat beyond the usual duration, I have great pleasure in releasing you from further attendance upon your Legislative duties.

Though your labors have not been marked by the perfection of any measure of prominent importance, I attribute that circumstance, in some degree, to the difficulties incident to the first session of a new House, distinguished as this has been by an unprecedented change in the personnel of the Representative body, as contrasted with that which preceded it, whilst I trust that the general results of your deliberations will be found to have improved the social and political conditions of the people.

That a bill, on the subject of Education, introduced in accordance with an announcement in my opening Speech, has not resulted in matured legislation, is, to my mind, considering the vast difficulties which surround that question, a matter of regret rather than surprise or disappointment.

The discussion of the assessment principle, its adoption by the House for the first time in our Legislative History, and the publication of the Bill, which you have wisely ordered, will doubtless elicit an expression of public opinion that will facilitate your renewed deliberations on this important subject, if such shall be thought advisable in a future Session.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I appreciate the liberal provision which you have made for the different branches of the Public Service, and it shall be my earnest endeavour faithfully to control and direct its expenditure.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In parting with you at the termination of the present Parliament, I fervently pray that happiness and prosperity may attend your various avocations during the coming recess, and that, in that interval, the public welfare may be greatly promoted by your individual exertions in the quiet spheres of your domestic industry.

The Legislature of Canada decided on Friday the 18th inst., that the seat of Government should be confined to one City instead of being alternately at Quebec and Toronto. It does not however, appear by the papers which of the two has been preferred.

Information has been received by the *Arabia* that five regiments of the Line and two batteries of Artillery are to be immediately despatched from the Crimea to British North America. Two regiments—the 62nd and 63rd—will come to Halifax, and with the 76th, which will remain here for the present, will be under the Command of Major-General Sir Gaspard LeMarchant.—*Chron.*

WHAT DO THE PHYSICIANS SAY OF

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.?

Listen to the testimony of an eminent physician in favor of M'Lane's Vermifuge, which is now universally acknowledged to be the best in use; even members of the medical faculty (who are so often opposed to the use of patent medicines) cannot withhold the approval of this invaluable remedy:

LIND, Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 8, 1849.

I have used Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., in my private practice and am prepared to say that the unparalleled success with which I have prescribed its use, both for children and adults, induces me to say the most in its favor of any specific or patent medicine ever before brought to my notice. The mode of administration, the smallness of the dose, and the certainty of its efficacious effects, give it, in my opinion, a decided advantage over any other medicine of the kind before the public.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Cures of Piles after fourteen years' affliction.—Mr. M. C. of Montreal, was a martyr to this complaint for 14 years, rendering him an object of misery to himself as well as to his friends; he shunned society, lest he should let those around him observe his affliction, and thus be suffered secretly. As he had tried every remedy without success, he at last gave up in despair all hopes of recovery; but resolved to give Holloway's Ointment and Pills a last trial, and fortunate it was he did so, for those potent remedies cured him in five weeks. He feels so grateful for the cure effected, that he wishes these facts to be made public for the benefit of similar sufferers.

Married.

At Dartmouth, on Saturday, the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. JAMES LINNELL, to Miss ELIZABETH READMAN WENTZELL. (The Parents of the Bridegroom were married by the above named Rector some thirty-four years since—and were the first couple united together by him in the "holy estate of Matrimony.")

In Pugwash, on the 17th inst., at the residence of the Bride's uncle, by the Rev. Charles Elliott, Rector of Picton, Mr. TUDOR JENNINGS, a native of Ballynacree, County of Down, Ireland, but now residing at Pugwash, Merchant, to Miss KATE ANNETT PARSONS, of the latter place.

In Trinity Church, Sherbrooke, on the 13th inst., by Rev. T. D. Huddle, A. B., Mr. EDWARD HENCKERT, to Miss SARAH HILTE, both of Sherbrooke. On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. J. B. Brownell, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. JOSEPH S. BELLOUSE, Merchant, of this city, to MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Mr. George Ritchie, formerly of H. M. Naval Yard.

Died.

At Poor's Asylum, 10th April, GEORGE FITZGIBBON, aged 29 years, a native of Halifax.

At Waverley, 10 miles Eastern Road, on Friday evening, 11th inst., Mr. CHARLES REEVES, aged 76 years.

On Wednesday, 16th inst., in the 11th year of his age JOHN LESLIE, eldest son of Peter Wambolt, of McNab's Island.

On Tuesday morning, in the 43rd year of her age, MARY, wife of George Lanor, a native of Enniskillen, Ireland.

On the 30th ult., at Putney, from an apoplectic seizure, aged 30, Sir RUPERT DENNIS GORON, Bart., C. B. He was born in 1790, and his only brother having died before him, he succeeded in 1823, to the title which had been originally conferred on his father, the late Baronet, for his able services as First Commissioner of the Land Transport Board during our war with France. The late Baronet had spent nearly all his life in the civil service of the country, and for many years held the post of Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia. As he died unmarried, the title has now become extinct.—*English Paper.*

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, April 19.—Schr Chateauf, Fraser, Portland. Sunday, April 20.—Schr Mars, Cameron, Boston; Inkermann, Osborn, N. York.

Monday, 21st.—Schr. Sea Bird, Lingan, C. B.; Susan, do. do.

Tuesday, April 22.—New brig Rover, Morrison, from the stocks.

Wednesday, April 23.—R M Steamships Arabia, Stone, Liverpool, G. B. 9 1/2 days—136 passengers—11 for Halifax Ospray, Corbin, St. John Nfld., 5 1/2 days—8 passengers; reports favourably of the success of the seal fishery; Ships Humber, Lonsdale, Liverpool G. B.; Conquest, do. 4 1/2 days; brigs Africa, Meagher, Boston, 6 days—25 passengers; Star of the East, Lovat, New York.

Thursday, April 25.—Am brig Empire, Crowell, Baltimore, 10 days; brig Nazare, Paris, Boston, 8 days; Laura, Campbell, Baltimore; schr Ariel, LeBlanc, Cienfuegos, 31 days.

CLEARED.

April 19.—Barquo Selau, Baltimore; brig Florence, Jones, Jamaica; brig Belle, Spohorn, P. Rico.

April 21.—Schr Thues Brothers, Newfoundland.

April 22.—Brigt M. T. Ellsworth, Curry, Newbl.

April 23.—Schr Sarah, James, Philadelphia; Dart, Dixon, Fortune Bay; R M S Arabia, Boston; schr Elizabeth, do.; Alice Mowc, Pike, Eastport; Beverly, Maxwell, Nfld; bark Halifax, Boston.

April 24.—Brigt Neander, Wilson, F. W. Indies; schr Ariel, Moore, Ch't, P. E. I. land; Villager, Watt, Miramichi; Inkermann, Porto Rico; Triumph, Power, St. John's N.F., PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship Arabia—From Liverpool for Halifax.—Messrs B. O'Neil, E. J. Kenney, Duffus, John Ferguson, F. Allison, Bute, Bolton, Crerar, Weir, H. Weatherby, and Howard.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

Bacon, per lb.	7 1/2d. a 8d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	35s. a 45s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 3d. a 1s. 4d.
Cheese, per lb.	7 1/2d. a 7 1/4d.
Eggs, per doz.	1s. 6d.
Hams green per lb.	7d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	9d. a 10d.
Hay, per ton.	25s.
Homepun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	21s.
Oats, per bus.	2s. 6d. a 3s.
Potatoes, per bushel.	3s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Veal, per lb.	4d. a 5d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F.	42s. 6d.
Am.	43s. 9d.
Eye	37s. 6d.
Corn Meal	22s.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	16s. a 20s.
Coal, per chaldron.	35s.

JUST RECEIVED.

MOODY'S Eton Latin Grammar. Moody's Eton Greek do. Stoddart's Latin Delectus. Stoddart's Greek do. Colenso's Algebra. Stewart's Geography. Wrigley's Mathematics. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street, Feb. 2.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

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

CARD.

MISS CLARK, will open a DAY & BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, early in May next, in the House at present occupied by W. BLACK, Esq., in Gerrish Street, nearly opposite the Free Church College. The Course of Study will comprehend Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, History, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chronology, Botany, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, French, Music, Drawing.

TERMS.

For English, Young Ladies under nine	£1 0 0
over nine	1 10 0
Drawing in various styles, from £1 to	2 0 0
French, by Mr. Oldwright,	1 10 0
Music, by Mr. Hagarty.	3 0 0

Refers—Rev. F. Volacke, Pastor of St. George's, and Lady. April 10. 5w

SEEDS! GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from England per Steamer America, an assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, which can be confidently recommended as fresh and true to their kinds.

WM. LANGLEY, Langley's Drug Store, Hollis St.

April 5.

SEEDS—SEEDS—SEEDS—1856.

FRESH GARDEN and AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, received by Steamer from Liverpool and other sources, including a variety of true German FLOWER SEEDS, imported in the original sealed packets, and an assortment of English grown Flower Seeds, from Carter's well known establishment in London—now ready for sale by

AVERY BROWN & CO.

April 5.

3w.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having opened the Old Establishment in the Market Square, as a Hardware Store, have admitted Mr. U. H. FULLER as a partner in the same.

That Establishment will be conducted under the style and firm of H. H. FULLER & CO.

EDWARD ALBRO & CO.

April 5

4 1/2w.

IN CHANCERY.

HOLME vs. JONES.

AS to THOMAS EVANS, formerly of Hoxton, London, Tailor, eldest son of John and Mary Evans, of that place, and who, it is supposed, sailed from London for Boston, Massachusetts, U.S., about twenty-three years ago. Whereas, pursuant to a decree of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, an inquiry is being prosecuted as to who are the next of kin of Rachel Morgan, late of Panty Goytre, in the county of Monmouth, England, spinster, deceased, who died on the second day of September, 1854, and it is alleged that the children of the said John and Mary Evans are some of such next of kin. Notice is hereby given, that if the said Thomas Evans was alive on or after the said second day of September, 1855, he or his personal representatives should forthwith give notice of his claim to Messrs. Harting, No. 24, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, the Solicitors of the plaintiff in the said cause. And any person who will furnish the said Messrs. Harting satisfactory evidence as to the said Thomas Evans' present residence, or death, will receive a reward of five pounds. Dated this 22th day of November, 1855.

J. V. AND T. J. HARTING.

21 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, Plaintiff's Solicitors

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.

WM. GOSSIP.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

HARPER'S New York Edition, correctly printed and on good paper, embellished Paper Covers, may be had of the Subscriber, at the low price of 1s. 6d. per Vol. Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4 uniformly printed, may be had if required—(Vol. 1. contains a portrait of the Author, from a daguerrotype by Beard.)—or any separate Volume at the same rate.

Also Harper's bound Library Editions, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, or either of them at 3s. 6d. per volume with portrait; and the bound large octavo edition, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, with portraits, at 8s. per vol.

WM. GOSSIP.

24 Granville Street.

Halifax, March 1.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EUC COLOONS. This daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the GUMS—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Feb. 1856

TO PRINTERS.

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

Brass Rules of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet.

Leads, 8vo. and 12mo. per lb.

Space Rule.

Quotations.

Locks.

Points.

Ley Brushes.

Newspaper and Book Printing Ink.

All of which will be sold at a small advance to cover freight &c., for Cash, only.

WM. GOSSIP.

Orders for new Presses or Type, and all materials connected with the Printing Business, supplied from one of the best Type Foundries in Boston—and every information afforded to Parties entering upon the printing business, to enable them to do so with economy.

Poetry.

[From Household Words.]

SPRING LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

The breeze and showers of coming spring
Will waken many sighs and tears,
The early blossoms cannot bring
The old delights of peaceful years,
The primrose color of her sky,
The aroma of budding bowers,
Will but recall the joys gone by
While grief is sitting mid the flowers

Beside the rusted cannon-bell
On daisied slopes the lambs will sleep,
Beneath the shelled and tattered wall
The deep blue violet upward peep,
In Inkermann sweet buds will blow;
In Balaclava's blood-stained clay,
Where England's sons rode down the foe,
Children amid the wild flowers play.

Spring flowers again will deck the soil,
Which heavy-wheeled artillery crushed;
Bloom where the fiery war-horse trod,
And wave where marching columns rushed;
On mountain height, in deep ravine,
Will be in all their beauty found,
As if the silence of the sea
Had no or rung back war's trumpet sound.

Along highways where warriors went,
Last blue-bell time, with flutes and drum,
Spring flowers will throw their sweetest scent,
And belted bees amid them hum,
Where muskets sang the funeral hymn,
They'll show no traces of the dead,
Unless the daisy's silver rim
Be dappled with a deeper red.

Spring's gathered blossoms soon will throw
Their light shapes on the rustic floor,
Bees through the open casement go—
While in the sunshine at the door
The childless sire will sit for hours,
A statue in his deep distress;
Where his lovely boy once gathered flowers
There will not be a bud the less.

Through the dim golden mists of dawn
And the blue twilight's davy fall,
Loved eyes will look across the lawn—
From the bay window of the hall—
For him whose shadow never more,
Along the pathway quaint and trim,
Will send his likeness on before,
To call them out to welcome him.

Not morning red, nor evening gr.
That presenced dear shall ever . . .
Nor stormy night, nor sunny day,
Nor all the bright hopes of the spring,
Many lost shadows lengthen'd out
Into a gloom profound and grand,
Soon the far East will close about,
A shadow upon all the land.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM. GOSSIP,
No 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

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

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors in Col-
lapsible Tubes, as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Madder Lake | Ivory Black, |
| Cobalt, | Indian Yellow, |
| Chinese Vermilion. | Naples Yellow, |
| Megilp, | Indigo, |
| Bitumen, | Vandyke Brown, |
| Piako White, double | Chrome Yellow, |
| tubes, | Scarlet Lake, |
| Burnt Sienna, | Crimson Lake, |
| Raw Sienna, | Purple Lake, |
| Burnt Umber, | Roman Ochre, |
| Raw Umber, | Indian Red, |
| Prussian Blue, | Venetian Red, |
| Yellow Ochre, | &c. &c. &c. |

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials.
Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.
Academy Boards, 24 x 18; 16; prepared Mill Boards
for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes: Prepared
CA NYAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any
length.

Brushes.

Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes:
Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small;
Camel Hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and round
do. do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Bouchart Crayons soft, colored—in Boxes of
24, 36 or 64 shades.
Lo Franc's hard pointed Col'd Crayons. round boxes.
Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3.
Black Glazed Crayons,
Italian Chalk, hard black,
White Crayons, square,
White Chalk, round, for Black Board,
Porte Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps,
Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans; Tracing Lines
Cambric, for Field plans, Carbon Copying Paper; Faber's
Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowne's do. do.;
Mapping Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Ma-
thematical Instruments: Drawing Pins, Bristol and Lon-
don Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c.

PRINTING INK.

THE Subscriber has just Received a lot of News
and Job PRINTING INK, of different qualities,
and prices. WM. GOSSIP,
April 4. 24 Granville St.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing
Cambric—per yard; Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal
and Demy Drawing Paper; Bristol, and London Boards,
Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety; Pre-
pared Mill Boards, for Oil Painting; Academy Boards, do:
Prepared Canvas for do: Oil Colors in collapsible tubes;
Drying Oil; Nut Oil; Poppy Oil; Moist Water Colors;
in tubes and boxes; Liquid Sepia; Liquid India Ink; Li-
quid Carmine; Water Color Mosaic; Prepared Gum Wa-
ter; Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Flat Varn-
ish or Lacquering Brushes; Camel Hair Pencils; Faber's
and Rowne's Drawing Pencils; Charcoal in reeds; Draw-
ing Pens; Parallel Rulers, Compasses; Mapping Pens;
Slates; India Rubber—metallic white—true bottle—and
patent; Crayons—soft in square, and hard in round box-
es; Mathematical Instruments.

The above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers
—and will be warranted superior articles.
WM. GOSSIP,
21 Granville Street.

HALIFAX STEAM BAKERY.

No. 92, Upper Water Street,—Opposite Cunard Wharfe,
FRESH BAKED

500 BARRELS of Pilot Bread,
100 do Family do. suitable for toasting,
50 Half
50 Bags Navy Bread,

Also—
Boxes Wine and Soda Biscuit,
Butter, Sweet, Ginger, and Sugar Crackers,
Water Cracker, Institution Biscuit,
In Packages from 10 to 20 lbs each, Wholesale and
Retail.
Feb 16 3m EDWARD JOST

R. M. S. CANADA.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received direct from the
Publishers, Messrs. W. & R. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh:
Chambers' Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining
Tracts, Vols. 1 to 20 inclusive.
Chambers' Repository of Instructive and Amusing
Tracts, Vols. 1 to 12 inclusive.
Chambers' series of Isometrical, Architectural, and
Landscape and Figure Drawing, in Nos.
Chambers' Pocket Miscellany.

Chambers' Cheap People's Editions of Instructive
Reading, consisting of Poems, Travels, Adventur-
tures, &c.
Entertaining Biography.
Tales of Road and Rail.
Select Poetry.
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bound books for Children
Rudiments of Geology,
Manual of Music,
Book of Common Things,
Primer Atlas.

With a large stock on hand of their Educational Books
in every department.
Subscriptions received for Chambers' History of the
Russian War, now in course of publication, with Maps,
Plans and Pictorial Illustrations.
The Work appears in Monthly Parts, royal octavo.
Price 1s. sterling each.

WM. GOSSIP,
21 Granville Street.

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE
TOPS, &c.

MANUFACTURED of the best Italian and Ameri-
can MARBLE on reasonable terms.
Orders from the Country thankfully received, and
executed with neatness and dispatch.
Persons in want of GRAVE STONES will find it to
their advantage to call at this Establishment before pur-
chasing elsewhere. THOMAS WESLEY,
Corner of Barrington and Blowers Streets.
Feb. 9 6 m pd.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

THE BOOK for Subscriptions to the STOCK of
the UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.
At the Office of JOHN BURTON, Esq., Bedford Row, will
remain open till further notice. In the interim application
will be made to the Provincial Legislature, now in Ses-
sion, for an Act of Incorporation.
By order of the Committee. WM. STAIRS,
Chairman.
Feb. 9.

REMOVAL, REMOVAL!

J. B. BENNETT & Co.

HAVE removed their place of business for a few
months to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. J. C
Wickie.
No. 33 GRANVILLE STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Jost & Knight's, and opposite the Rail-
way Office. Feb. 23.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE
TOOTH POWDER.

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

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

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

LANGLEY'S
EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

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

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY

FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

BY the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little
openings on the surface of our bodies. Through
these this ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried
to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys,
disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflamma-
tion of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by
its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that
salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness.
This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates
through any bone or any fleshy part of the living body,
curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that can-
not be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBU-
TIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of dis-
eases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as
this Ointment. Scabby, Scrofula, Scrofula, or Erysip-
elas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor
has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the
principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving ad-
vice as to its application, and has thus been the means of
restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS &
ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on
the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope
with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular
swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has des-
patched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to
be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any
ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the
joints, even of 20 years' standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be
effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over
the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed
directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following
cases:—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Chapped hands	Gout	Skin-diseases
Burns	Corns (Soft)	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bite of Mos- chetoes and Sand-Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Tumours
Coco-hay	Elephantiasis	Sore Nipples	Ulcers
Chillego-foot			Wounds
			Yaws

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world
for the following Disorders:

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Fever of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Head-ache	Stomach and Gravel
Blisters on the Face	Indigestion	Secondary Symp- toms
Blisters on the Skin	Inflammation	Tumours
Bowel Complaints	Jandice	Ulcers
Colic	Liver Complaints	Veneral Affections
Constipation of the Bowels	Lumbago	Worms of all kind
Consumption	Piles	Weakness from whatever cause
Debility	Rheumatism	&c. &c.
Dropsy	Retention of Urine	
Dysentery		
Erysipelas		

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24,
Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 50, Maiden Lane,
New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers
in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the fol-
lowing prices.—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 5s. each Box.
Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., New-
port, Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore &
Cousins, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis.
J. A. Gibson, Whitton; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; B. Guest,
Yarmouth; T. H. Paillo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia,
Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs
Nell, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahono Bay; Tucker & Smith,
Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Huestis, Wallace;
W. Cooper, Peggwash; Mrs. Hobson, Pictou; T. H. Fraser,
New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Gysborough; Mrs. Norris,
Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Mathe-
son & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,
General Agent for Nova Scotia
Jan. 20, 1855.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients
of the choicest quality, according to a formula
brought from India by an officer of the British Army
who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are
pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying Re-
cipe is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who
are partial to this kind of condiment.

Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c,
from London, Hallifax, N. S. Dec. 19.

NOTICE.

THE "PENNY POST," published by John Henry
and James Parker, London, has just been received by
the Subscriber. About 20 Nos. of the present importation
remain unsubscribed for. Nos. on Jan. 1—January, February
and March. Price per annum, 1s. 6d. cv., payment in
advance. A supply of Parker's Evening Church Publica-
tions, expected by first arrivals from London.

W. GOSSIP,
April 5. 24 Granville Street.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Pro-
prietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Gran-
ville Street. Subscriptions will be received and
forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese.
All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for
publication, or on matters relative to its manage-
ment, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.
Terms.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in
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