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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1868. NO. 10.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Month	Day	Lesson	Evening
20	Apr	20	Deut. 10	1 Peter 1
21	Apr	21	Deut. 11	1 Peter 2
22	Apr	22	Deut. 12	1 Peter 3
23	Apr	23	Deut. 13	1 Peter 4
24	Apr	24	Deut. 14	1 Peter 5
25	Apr	25	Deut. 15	1 Peter 6
26	Apr	26	Deut. 16	1 Peter 7
27	Apr	27	Deut. 17	1 Peter 8
28	Apr	28	Deut. 18	1 Peter 9
29	Apr	29	Deut. 19	1 Peter 10
30	Apr	30	Deut. 20	1 Peter 11
1	May	1	Deut. 21	1 Peter 12
2	May	2	Deut. 22	1 Peter 13
3	May	3	Deut. 23	1 Peter 14
4	May	4	Deut. 24	1 Peter 15
5	May	5	Deut. 25	1 Peter 16
6	May	6	Deut. 26	1 Peter 17
7	May	7	Deut. 27	1 Peter 18
8	May	8	Deut. 28	1 Peter 19
9	May	9	Deut. 29	1 Peter 20
10	May	10	Deut. 30	1 Peter 21

Poetry.

THE ANGEL OF PEACE

An angel of peace from heaven sped:
All nature brightened as he drew near,
While a poor man toiled in his lonely shed
And thanked the Lord for his scanty bread;
The angel breathed in the Christian's ear,
"Thy God beholds, and will not forget;
Have patience; the rod will blossom yet!"

He spread his pinions, then paus'd again
Where prayer for a sick man's soul was heard,
In weary weakness in restless pain,
For tedious months and thro' affliction laid;
But his pale face beamed at the inspired word,
"Thy God beholds, and will not forget;
Have patience; the rod may blossom yet!"

The angel flew where a mother pined,
For a godless son on the world's stage,
She wept, half trusting and half blind,
She felt God alone could afford her aid;
And to her was the message of comfort sent,
"Thy Saviour hears, and will not forget;
Have patience; the rod may blossom yet!"

With cares depressed, and with trials worn,
A persecuted believer knelt;
With drooping heart he had in daily borne
The unkind word, and the loss of a friend,
Till the angel's smile was his comfort found,
"Thy God beholds, and will not forget;
Rejoice; for the rod shall blossom!"

The seraph hovered where death had been,
In its little coffin an infant lay;
The parents wept, but a calm serene
Stole o'er their souls, as a hand unseen
Gently wiped the trickling tears away:
"Your God beholds, and will not forget;
Your bud shall blossom in heaven yet!"

Happy such, to whom grief comes not in vain,
Though afflictions bow, or the world condemn,
Thrice blest in sorrow, thrice blest in pain,
Rejoice in honor, and loss is gain;
For the angel of peace shall visit them!
Thy God beholds, and will not forget;
The rod shall blossom in glory yet!

Religious Miscellany.

From the Toronto Church, March 21.

THE SYNOD.

We may, perhaps, be thought guilty of Provincial egotism, when we state our conviction that the Synod summoned by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese to meet on the 17th of next month, may probably be among the most important, in its ultimate results, that have occurred in the history of the Church Catholic.

It will probably be composed of one hundred and fifty clergymen, and perhaps double that number of lay delegates. Its numbers alone will, therefore, give it unusual prominence; but it is the circumstances under which it meets, and the purposes for which it assembles, that will give it its vitally important character.

The Diocese is then to meet for the first time after its real connection with the State is discovered; a solemn fact, when it is remembered that this connection—through the Mother Church, of which, thank God, it is still an integral part—had subsisted, in one shape or other, for 1500 years or more.

It assembles, and completely unfettered, to legislate on some of the most important principles of its future government.

It is the first time that any portion of the Anglican Church has assembled under the same circumstances. True, the Scottish (Episcopal) Church has long been similarly unconnected with the State, but then it gradually struggled into existence under the pressure of bitter political persecution. In like manner, the American (Protestant Episcopal) Church

has, for upwards of half a century, been in like unshackled condition, but then its organization was carried on amidst a people deeply tainted with those low views of the Church of Christ which is the unlovely and chilling consequence of Puritanic Rationalism, and also at a moment when the nation, intoxicated with delight at its recently achieved independence, was abandoned to the wildest theories of democracy. We repeat, therefore, that the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto is about to assemble under circumstances entirely new to the Anglican Church; yea, and as we believe, such as have never occurred to any portion of the Church of Christ during the long period of its previous history.

It is also more than probable that it is the last time that it will ever all meet together as one Synod. And while we rejoice at the expected division of this large Diocese into three, believing as we do that the increase of the Episcopate is, in its results, the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, yet we cannot forget that *we meet to separate!* The closeness of our Catholic relations with many whom we have loved, with whom we have long walked and taken sweet counsel together, will then be discovered, and with the larger preparation, preparation will then be made for separating them from that Father in God whose untiring energy and unwearied care on their behalf they will never forget. Now, this fact in itself is surely calculated to give more than ordinary solemnity to our approaching assembly. May it tend to deepen our brotherly love, and soften those asperities which are too apt to arise, even amongst brethren, in the warmth of discussion.

Again, the subjects to be decided in the approaching Synod can scarcely be surpassed in importance, since the whole constitution of the Synod is to be reconsidered, as we understand the Bishop's suggestion, and confirmed or altered. Amongst its various laws two are of especial note, as involving principles of the very highest importance—the Episcopal veto, and the mode of electing our Bishops.

But the fact which gives the importance of this Synod its greatest magnitude is, that being the first its decisions will, without doubt, have great influence in all succeeding primary Synods in every part of the British dominions, and even, as we think, upon the great question now agitating the Church at home—the method of reviving Convocation; for, after all the manner of doing so is the chief difficulty there, as here.

Were we an influential member of the Synod, therefore, we would propose that the laity should have a *two thirds negative* on doctrinal and Episcopal questions, and on all others a *full and coequal voice with the clergy*; that is, that when two-thirds of the lay delegates, voting by parishes, were opposed to any one elected by the clergy for a Bishopric, the election should be void—and the same with any point of doctrine, should at any future period such discussions arise.

We spoke also of the *Episcopal veto*.—To this, we trust, no opposition will be offered, for what is a Church without its Bishop? He may not enact any new law, involving a principle, of himself; and surely none can be lawfully enacted without him. Is he not the Chief Overseer of the Flock of Christ? And let us remember who it was that said, "As the Father hath sent me, so send I you." Hence opposition to a lawful Bishop was a thing unthought of by the faithful in the simpler and purer days of the Church. Thus Ignatius, about the beginning of the 2nd century, says, "That as he that honors his Bishop is honored of God, so that he that does anything secretly in opposition to him is the servant of Satan! And Cyprian defines the Church "to be a people united to its Bishop—a flock adhering to its Pastor." "Whence," the learned Bingham takes occasion to remark, "the Church may be said to be in the Bishop, and the Bishop in the Church; and if any are not with the Bishop, they are not in the Church." Strong as is this language, the enlightened reader of the New Testament will not fail to perceive how strictly in accordance it is with its general teaching, with the practice of St. Paul, and with his instructions to St. Timothy and Titus with respect to their fulfilment of the Episcopal office.

If by the preceding observations we should have induced any of the members of the approaching Sy-

nod to think more seriously and deeply upon the solemn nature of their duties therein, and to pra, more humbly and fervently for the Wisdom that cometh from on High, that they may be rightly directed in all their doings—we shall not have written in vain.

CATACOMBS OF MOUNT OLIVES.

A correspondent of the New York Observer, who recently visited this interesting locality, gives a description which we copy. The discovery of tombs and sarcophagi in Syria and the Holy Land bids fair to throw additional light upon that country, similar to that already shed upon Assyrian and Egyptian history by discoveries made in those countries.

On a fine bright day during that season of the year which in Jerusalem is the most favourable for exploring (viz., the winter or rainy season) I was invited, early in 1846, by a friend well acquainted with the environs, to visit the Catacombs in the Mount of Olives. So few travellers mention them that my curiosity was excited, and accompanied by a party of young people, I started in search of these almost unknown caverns. We each were provided with twisted English papers, and our friend who acted as guide with a mah ball of twine. The dignified beauty of the scenery, the abundance of associations which it supplied, and the glorious anticipations of its coming destiny, seemed to inspire some of us with emotions of deep and mysterious pleasure, while the freshness of the atmosphere, and the rich display of wild flowers, imparted elasticity and gladness to the junior members of the party, who, some mounted and some on foot, hurried forward with joyous laugh as they rivalled each other in the pursuit or possession of some new plant. When we had ascended the mount about half-way, our guide requested us to help him in his search for a hole in the ground, as such was the entrance into the mysterious caverns. While thus employed he amused himself in executing our alarm by saying that some time previously three Jews had entered the catacombs, and having been watched by a Mussulman, these egress had been rendered impossible by his placing a large stone to exclude the daylight, so that only after many days was their horrible position discovered, when they were found dead not far from the entrance.

This narrative, being true, produced a sudden change of feeling in the party. The younger ones turned pale, and declined the undertaking, preferring to remain with the armed native servant, who, as a guard, was to wait outside with the animals. Thus when the aperture was found, only our guide and two others ventured in. This aperture is a natural opening formed by the decay and falling in of a part of the roof, and is just large enough easily to admit one adventurer at a time, while the crushed wall and large stones formed a rude kind of a staircase by which, clinging with hands and feet, we descended into the darkness below.

Feeling ourselves on firm ground, we lit our tapers, and looked around; we were in a circular chamber, out of which there appeared at first no means of egress except by the roof again; but as our sight adapted itself to the obscurity, we observed that all around the floor of this chamber were low arched passages, so low and so narrow as only just to admit one singly, as one after another we crept through the one selected on hands and knees, holding our tapers as well as we could. Happily the passage was only a few feet long; and soon emerging thence, we stood upright in a long narrow winding corridor, the low ceiling of which we could mark with the smoke of our tapers. Old dates and strange characters were there, great variety, but the only smoke-written autographs which I can now recall to mind was that of "John Clarke, 1794."

On either wall of this corridor, on the floor, were low arched recesses, quite near together, which once had contained the dead, long since returned to dust. From this corridor branched others; we selected one and from it again branched others, all apparently alike appropriated to the long forgotten dead. Thus on we went till our tapers failed, then remembering the sad stories told of the catacombs of Rome, we did not proceed; but silent and thoughtful, through this wilderness of sepulchres we retraced our steps to the round chamber.

Here for a few moments we paused to think on the mysteries of this remarkable mountain. We

had only explored one path, and that not to a great distance—where did the others lead?—all perhaps to similar scenes, and through groves of sleeping dust, awaiting that day when he shall appear again in like manner as He ascended from the said Mount Olivet, (Acts i. 11, 12,) who shall cleave the mount asunder and reveal to its awakened inmates the dawn of the resurrection. Imagination attempts to picture these corridors suddenly filled to overflowing with mortals who have put on immortality. The mountain breaks with its burden, (Zech. xiv. 4,) groans and bursts asunder, while myriads rise to meet their Lord! But then by what age or people have these caverns been filled? The answer may produce a sad reverse to the solemn picture. Alas, that question cannot be satisfactorily answered, for most travellers have assigned them originally to the worship of Ashtaroth, in the days of Solomon, while they were probably afterwards used by repentant Israel, and converted into a burying place for their dead. Whatever may be their history, they furnish much profitable reflection, and much illustration of Scripture; and to my own mind, as I have hinted they furnished a literal interpretation to the passage quoted above, standing as it does in connection with the events of the latter days."

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE regular annual parish Meeting took place at Petite Riviere, New Dublin, on Easter Monday, but in consequence of the funeral, on that day, of Mr. John Smith, senr. of Broad Cove, a well-known and highly respected member of the Church, it was resolved unanimously to adjourn the meeting until Monday, April 7th, in order that the parish officers and all present might attend the funeral of that old and tried friend of the Church.

On the appointed day, the adjourned parish meeting took place at Petite Riviere, the Rector occupying the chair throughout the whole proceedings. After the ordinary parish business had been satisfactorily disposed of, the chairman brought before the meeting the subject of electing lay Delegates to serve at the next Diocesan Convention. The parishioners had already been made acquainted, by their former delegates, of the great pleasure it had afforded them to behold the unanimity and cordiality which characterized all the proceedings, when those who loved their mother the Church had assembled themselves together to take sweet counsel for her welfare. It had also pleased them exceedingly to find the country parishes, how humble soever, duly represented by their delegates in that truly honourable assembly. They had been gladdened by the sight of so goodly an assemblage of the clergy and laity, among the former of whom they had beheld the familiar faces and felt the cordial grasp of reverend and dear friends. They beheld with pleasure the Bishop, at the head of this assembly, so far from exercising any irksome restraint that he had proposed new privileges both to the clergy and laity. And the parishioners themselves could not fail to observe the value which Dissenters placed on their Conferences, Associations and Synods, and the zeal with which they always make a point to attend them. For these and various other considerations, the decision in favour of Diocesan Synods, first unanimously passed in September, 1854, in which two delegates were elected, and their expenses as well as those of the Rector guaranteed to be paid, and which decision had been confirmed *nem con* at Easter, 1855, was now maintained by the unanimous election of Nicholas Wolff, Esq., of Petite Riviere, and Mr. John A. Publicover, of Dublin Shore, to serve with the Rector, free of expense to themselves, at the next Diocesan Assembly.

EPISCOPALIAN.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

A Vestry Meeting took place at Briar Island, of the Episcopal congregation of Westport, County Digby, on Easter Monday, March 24, the Revd. H. J. Clark in the chair. The appointment of Church officers and other necessary business was carried into effect accordingly. After which a second meeting took place, and Edward Jones, Esq. was called to the chair—for the purpose of electing a Lay Delegate to represent the district at the Diocesan Assembly, Halifax. Mr. Geo. Munto, Teacher, was unanimously elected. Another Vestry Meeting took place of the Episcopal congregation, at Sandy Cove, Co. Digby, on Easter Monday, March 1856—Rev H. J. Clark in the chair. Church officers were appointed and other business carried out. After which a second Meeting took place, and the Rev

H. J. Clark having been again called to the chair—Jones Morehouse, Esq. was duly elected a Lay Delegate to represent the district in the Diocesan Assembly, Halifax.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamor Cambria, March 29.

ENGLAND.

We are happy to be able to state, on the highest authority, that there is not the slightest foundation for a rumour which we have met with in various quarters of the perversion from the English Church of the son-in-law and daughter of the Lord Bishop of Oxford.—We fear that a bad intention may be detected in the industry with which this falsehood has been circulated.

A correspondent, who gives his name, assures us that the report of the Rev. Mr. Weguelin's perversion to Rome is "entirely false." We copied the statement from a Brighton paper.—*Record.*

The *Morning Star* is a new penny paper of some pretension, and said to have been started on the faith of funds subscribed by Messrs. Bright, Gibson, and others, determined to fairly test the possibility of a cheap yet paying press. The *Star* signalled its entrance into the world on Monday by announcing with much parade that the nuptials of Prince Frederick of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England had been definitively decided upon, and will take place within the present year. The Prince was born on the 18th of October, 1831, and is consequently in his twenty-fifth year, and ten years the senior of the Princess.—He is the oldest son and heir of Frederick William, Prince of Prussia, brother of the King, and heir to the throne. Consequently, it may be anticipated that the throne of Prussia will be occupied by a Princess of England. "The Prince is more a soldier than a politician; but so far as his political feelings are known, they are held to be in accordance with the views of his father, who is a Liberal."

A deputation, headed by Lord Robert Grosvenor, and including Mr. Cobden, waited on Lord Palmerston yesterday, to present a memorial praying that in the treaty negotiating at Paris a clause might be inserted binding the contracting Powers to refer to arbitration any subsequent causes of difference. Lord Palmerston agreed that the principle of arbitration is sound in the abstract, and perfectly practicable between individuals, but not equally applicable to nations. Where it can be applied, it is the duty of Government to adopt it.

Mr. Bennet, the watchmaker, calls attention in the papers to a large and suitable field of work for women, in watch-making, as a substitute for shirt-making at fourpence a day, or for starving for want of employment. The Swiss, he says, are beating us out of the market in second and third-class watches, because they are able to produce them cheaper by employing women. Last year only 186,000 watches were made in Great Britain, while the canton of Neuchâtel sent out 1,500,000.

The young officer who was sentenced to death for cowardice—a sentence afterwards commuted to transportation for life, has been removed to Millbank Prison.—*Portsmouth Times.*

The Imperial infant, as I learn from a credible eyewitness, and not from the tattle of courtiers (says the *Daily News* correspondent), is really as fine and robust a boy as ever was seen. He is described as rosy, plump, well made, fully developed, and with a surprising abundance of chestnut-coloured hair, resembling his father's. Another statement is—within a few minutes of the birth of the Prince, at a quarter-past three in the morning, the Emperor sent messages in his own name announcing the event to the Pope, the Queen of England, the King of Piedmont, the Queen of Sweden, the Grand-Duchess Dowager of Baden, and some other Courts. It is a very curious fact, as showing the activity of great personages at hours when the world at large is wrapped in sleep, that telegraphic messages of congratulation were received in answer, before six o'clock, from the Pope, Queen Victoria, and the Queen of Sweden.

RUSSIA.

The order for discontinuing firing was given by the English Commander-in-chief on the 2nd of March, "pending discussions for the establishment of an armistice." A general after-order the next day ran thus:

"The line of the aqueduct, running along the left bank of the Tchernaya river, has been fixed as the line of demarcation, beyond which it is positively ordered that no officer or soldier of the English army shall pass except upon special duty. The Commander of the For-

ces trusts to the military feeling of officers, and of all ranks, to respect the line of neutrality thus established, and calls upon them to moderate a very natural curiosity, and to obey with alacrity the orders of the sentries posted by the French and Sardinian armies."

There is a story, generally believed in the camp, that at the meeting at Traktir the officer deputed by the Russian Commander-in-Chief had asked, in the course of conversation, "Do you wish orders to be given for the fire to cease at once from our batteries?" To which the French Chief of the Staff had replied:—"Just as you please about that; it does us very little harm. We shall not fire while the arrangements are under consideration." On the following day, Sunday, the 2nd, it seemed to be generally concluded that the order to cease firing on the north side and Intormans, heights had been issued, and, as the day turned out magnificently bright and fine, many visitors, military and others, walked about the town and south shores of the harbour:—

"A flag of truce," says the *Daily News* correspondent, "was hoisted in the morning, but was kept flying only while a communication took place between the authorized boats in the roadstead. As soon as the communications had been concluded the white flags were struck, but in other respects the two sides of the harbour presented the same unusual features as before. On the north side the Russian soldiers could be seen assembled in groups, looking idly over the earth-works, or standing on elevated spots about Fort Siovernaia, watching what was passing in the old city and Karabelnaia suburb. There were four or five small boats, scattered at various distances, out in the roadstead, but none very far from the shore, in which parties were employed in fishing. There was very little movement along the roads on the north heights, and very few horsemen showed themselves; indeed it seemed as if scarcely any persons were present, beyond the number of troops necessary to work and defend the various batteries and fortifications. On our side, the rumour of the cessation of firing and the fineness of the weather tempted many sailors from the transports at Balaklava and civilians from Kadikoi, as well as the usual military from the camp, to visit the front. French and English officers on horseback, and groups of soldiers on foot, leisurely examined the ruins of Fort Nicholas on the French side, and the confused heap of stones and rubbish which once formed the fine docks, on the English side of the south harbour, and many other exposed places, of which they had only been able before to make a hasty or stealthy survey. Others strayed along the beach, and choosing the most favourable points of view, watched with interest the forts and various works on the north shore."

A curious scene occurred the same day between some of the late belligerents, near to Inkermann:—

"As is well known, the valley of the Tchernaya at this spot becomes very contracted, the cliffs which flank it on either side being within easy rifle-shot of each other. On the Saturday the usual dropping fire had ceased on the part of the Russian riflemen, but none of the Russians came out of their ambuscades or showed themselves outside their works. It seemed as if they had received orders not to fire, but were doubtful whether the French had received similar instructions. On Sunday, however, they approached freely, and, in common with the French and some English officers and soldiers who had gradually collected together at this part, led by a desire of having a near inspection of the caves and curious dwelling-places in the cliffs on the Russian side, assembled on the banks of the small river which divided them. Mutual salutations took place, and to establish a fraternization, as far as the obstacle which flowed between would permit, cigars and tobacco were tossed across and interchanged. This was not sufficient, and various attempts were made to cross the river; but the water was deep, and they all ended in failures, which gave rise to amusement on both sides. At last the Russians hit upon an expedient. They felled a high tree, and, projecting it across the water, formed a temporary bridge. The invitation was accepted. Over went French and English, and nothing could exceed the civility of their late antagonists, but now their friendly entertainers. They showed them the Rock Chapel, the iron balcony of which, projecting from the face of the cliff, had often been an object of curiosity, and bawn-hollow places, which, instead of being simple chambers or natural excavations, proved to be spacious underground barracks. There was also soup, raki, or the pipe, for such as desired them, and it is asserted that under the influence of this sudden friendship, assisted, perhaps, by the raki, there were more than one or two instances of soldiers not finding their way back to the camp

for many hours after the time when they first crossed the river. Some Russian officers were present who spoke French fluently, and received with politeness the French and few English officers who were near the spot. This meeting took place before the general order appeared confining all persons within the camp from going beyond the outpost, an order which will, of course, interrupt any further visits to the Inkerman chapels and caves."

PRUSSIA.

The one topic from Berlin is the fatal duel mentioned in last week's Postscript, the particulars of which, having since transpired, serve to give it a political character. It appears from the statement of the Times' correspondent that an old grudge existed between the President of Police and the younger members of the reactionary party, on the ground of the President's interference with their gambling propensities last summer, and latterly, by express desire of the King, at the Jockey Club. The members of the "Junker" party treated Hinckely, his wife and daughter, with every slight, and at last Lieutenant Von Roehow called him "a liar." Then he resigned his office, and challenged the young Lieutenant of the Guard, a member of one of the oldest families in Prussia, and of the Chambers of nobles:—

"The duel took place on Monday morning on the Jungfernhalde, between Charlottenburg and Spandau, with all the usual formalities. The arrangement on this occasion was that known by the name of *barriere*. A space of five paces was marked off in the centre of the line of fire as ground not to be entrenched on, and from both ends of this *barriere* another distance of five paces was measured off for the combatants, who thus stood fifteen paces from each other. When the signal is given it is competent to both combatants to fire at once, or to reserve the fire, advancing slowly, according to a marching time, called out by the umpire. The shot must fall before the party oversteps the *barriere*. On first advancing both raised their arms, when the pistol of M. Hinckely hung fire, and M. de Roehow lowered his. As soon as another pistol had been handed to Herr Von Hinckely, both gentlemen, making aim, advanced simultaneously towards the barrier until both were about twelve good paces from it, whereupon both fired so nearly at the same instant, that only a person standing near could distinguish the two shots, for others who were standing only twenty paces off heard only one report. M. de Roehow was not touched, but M. de Hinckely fell stone dead, the ball having entered his side and pierced his heart. The record of M. Hinckely immediately left for Charlottenburg to acquaint the King of the fatal event. M. de Roehow at once gave himself in charge at the Commandant's in Berlin, but he was allowed to go at large on his parole—it was only a duel. He next presented himself at the ministry of the Interior with the same result; he was arrested in the evening by the criminal police, but reclaimed from them the next morning by the military authorities and set at liberty again on his parole. The subject was brought before the House of Peers, of which M. de Roehow is a member, on the 11th, by its President, Prince Hohenlohe. Not a word of sorrow for M. Hinckely was expressed, although the Prince spoke with much sympathy of the situation of the delinquent member of the Chamber, which he represented as one of great misfortune. The Prince observed, with great satisfaction, that M. Roehow had been taken out of the hands of the police authorities, and was to be judged by his brother officers."

On the eve of the duel the deceased made his will, wrote to each member of his family (he has left a wife and seven children), his farewell to the king, and to various employes who enjoyed his particular confidence. The King and Royal Prince, and most of the Ministers together with some Generals, attended the funeral. All the civil authorities and great multitudes followed to the grave.

The Paris correspondence of the *Independence Belge* alleges that the French army in the East counts no less than 30,000 sick in the ambulances and hospitals. The cases are chiefly scorbutic and typhus.

Omar Pacha has arrived at Constantinople. The arrival of the Indian Mail this morning puts us in possession of the news anticipated by the Trieste despatch, quoted in the usual place, earlier than we anticipated. From Bombay we have the substance of the State paper announcing the annexation of Oude, the last act of the administration of the Marquis of Dalhousie.

"Having already added to our Empire one province to the westward of the Ganges, and another to the eastward of the Burrampootee, he has now given

us a third in the heart of our dominions, upon the northern bank of the Ganges. The territory thus newly acquired covers, it is said, an area of 24,000 square miles, with a population of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. The transfer of its administration will apparently be effected without difficulty or bloodshed."

The Santals have again become exceedingly troublesome, but it would appear rather because the hand of every man is against the poor savages. Peace declared, they were returning to their homes, but the Bengalee proprietors of their dwellings will not allow them again to occupy the land, and drive them away. The consequence is that—

"The whole tribe seems to be under the influence of some panic or impulse such as none but savages ever feel. Part of them have fled into jungles where they cannot be reached, much less assisted; part took their way to the westward, and endeavoured to escape into Singhbhoom. The public took the alarm, declared that the Coles, a great tribe in that province, would join them, and we should have rebellion from Orissa to Darjeeling."

The Coles, however, turned against them, and would have massacred them but for an order stopping their immigration, which is now done at the point of the bayonet. The Grand Trunk road is well guarded, and escape is impossible. The instant this difficulty had been overcome another appeared:—

"A body of Santals, hitherto quiet and residing as far north as the boundary of Monghyr, suddenly broke out, plundered one place, threatened another, and announced themselves masters of the country. The new Commissioner, an active man, behaved with decision. Captain Egan, with a party of the Hill Rangers, was instantly despatched in pursuit and fortunately came up with them. The skirmish was short, but the Santals, for a wonder, stood fire, and thirty-one of their number were left on the ground. The rest fled, and the movement may possibly be suppressed. There is still, however, much danger. The Santals have no food, and savages will not starve.—The Government, therefore, is actively engaged in throwing troops upon the menaced points."

Despatches from the Persian Gulf state that Mr. Murray at the end of December was at a place on the road to Tabriz. Diplomatic relations had not been resumed, and a Persian army was marching on Herat.

Editorial Miscellany.

NEW YORK.

In the New York Legislature, sitting at Albany April 4, a special Committee was appointed for the purpose of reporting upon the tenement houses in New York, with a view to a reform in their construction and management. The extract given below from their Report discloses a great amount of misery and vice in the empire city. The description may perhaps by the contrast with the condition of our own poor, prevent many of them from emigrating to a country, where it is not very likely they will better their condition, and where, as the Report shows, there is only too sure a prospect of adding additions' horrors to the calamities of poverty and distress:

EXTRACT.

"Partial returns, made up hurriedly by the captains of Police for the use of the committee, show that in twenty-two districts there are over one thousand two hundred tenement houses, of the lowest description, occupied by not less than ten families each. In some of these as many as seventy different families reside, and into a few over one hundred families are crowded. A number of these dwellings were visited by your committee. In one building one hundred and twelve families are gathered, some of them numbering eight or ten members, occupying one close apartment, and others huddled indiscriminately in damp, foul cellars, to breathe the air of which is to inhale disease. Here, in their very worst aspect, are to be seen the horrors of such a mode of living. Here are to be found drunken and diseased adults of both sexes lying in the midst of their filth; idiotic and crippled children suffering from neglect and ill treatment; girls, just springing into womanhood, living indiscriminately in the same apartment with men of all ages and of all colors; babes left so destitute of care and nourishment as to be fitted only for a hospital in after years; if they escape the blessing of an early grave. Indeed no language could faithfully depict the suffering and misery witnessed even in the hurried visits paid by the committee to those hotbeds of immorality, drunkenness, debauchery and disease.

"In the Ninth district, out of seventy houses reported by the Captain of Police as being let in tenements to not less than ten families, forty are designated as in a very filthy condition, unfit for human habitation, and all of these are occupied by from sixteen to thirty-five families each. In the Tenth district, out of seventy-six houses, several are occupied by as many as seventy distinct families, and are reported as in a filthy condition, without ventilation and destitute of the accommodations necessary for the use of civilized beings. In the Ele-

venth district, in which are some seventy houses of a like description, the report says:—"Of all the tenement houses in the district, Folsom Barracks and the Cottages are the most wretched and filthy—alike disgusting to the owners of the property and the city that tolerates such nuisances. It could not fall to be a matter of surprise to anyone who would go through and examine them, that the occupants did not alidie of pestilence, generated by their unspeakable filth and dissolute habits of living."

"In the Thirteenth ward, in a building known as Manhattan place, there are ninety-six separate apartments. These are inhabited by 140 families—or more than one family and a half to each room—numbering in all 577 persons—or about six individuals to one single room. The report of the Health Warden, setting forth these facts, says:—"These premises are three stories high, the cellars are in a bad condition, the sinks filthy, and the ventilation poor. In the summer season these premises are known to be very filthy, and not the least attention is paid to them whatever either by owner or agent—their sole aim apparently being to make money, exhibiting in the same an entire disregard to all law whatever."

"In the houses visited by your committee sights were presented to them alike startling and painful to behold. In many, whites and blacks were lying indiscriminately together, negro men and white women, and white men with negro women. Young faces, haggard with want, and bearing that peculiar look of premature age imparted by early sin, peered at them from every corner; misery and vice in their most repulsive features, met them at every step. Scarcely an apartment was free from sickness and disease, and the blighting curse of drunkenness had fallen upon almost every family. Here and there might be found, it is true, some attempt at cleanliness, some display of a love of home, some evidences of industry and sobriety, with their internal accompaniments, cheerfulness and good health. But these your committee found, were in most instances families that had not long been inhabitants of the neighbourhoods in which they lived. The demoralization and ruin apparent had not had time to do their work on them. It is to be feared that too soon the miasmal air will creep into their systems, undermining the sturdy constitution, and prostrating its victims on a bed of sickness. Health failing them, want will follow, and then must come crowding rapidly upon them neglect of home, neglect of children, uncleanness, drunkenness and sin. This is no fancy sketch—no future of the imagination. It is a stern reality—enacted every day in the midst of luxury and wealth—the natural and fearful result of the rapacity of landlords in an overcrowded city, unrestrained by conscience, and wholly unchecked by legislation.

"Many of the buildings that are thus rented to the poor realize for their owners larger annual incomes than do the first class dwelling houses in the best parts of the city. And yet they are estimated by the assessors as almost valueless, and escape any thing like a fair taxation, notwithstanding they are the principal cause of the heavy burdens imposed upon the citizens of New York for the support of the criminal and the poor. This is of itself a forcible argument in favor of some active legislation upon the subject of tenement houses.

"In these buildings, thus crowded with human beings, there is, with scarcely an exception, but one narrow stairway, and egress to the multitude inside, in case of fire, is an impossibility. Common humanity demands some law against this evil.

"Every underground cellar in these tenement buildings that is not absolutely flooded by water and filth, is made a lodging room for one or more wretched families. All of these are destitute of any species of ventilation; in most of them the floors are thick with putrid mud and the pipes and sinks communicating with them from the upper apartments give out their offensive and deadly gas, and pollute the air of the whole neighbourhood. One of the provisions of a law regulating these matters should be directed against permitting an underground apartment of any description."

The Legislative Session closed on Friday. It is remarkable, that during the present Session, every member of the new House has stuck to the public business with the most laudable pertinacity to the last day and the latest moment. The chief business of the Session, has been what may be styled routine and local in contradistinction to measures of a general nature. Among the latter the Education measure referred to in His Excellency's speech at the opening, has been laid over and will yet form no small portion of Sessional discussion. No important action has been taken on the Mining question, which will be an elastic subject of debate, and make good capital for provincial patriotism for the next 30 years.

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

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

Selections.

AN AUTO DA FE BEFORE PHILIP THE SECOND.

This *auto da fe* ("act of faith") was the most imposing, as it was the most awful, of the solemnities authorized by the Roman Catholic Church. It was intended, somewhat profanely, as has been intimated, to combine the pomp of the Roman triumph with the terrors of the day of judgment. It may remind one quite as much of those bloody festivals prepared for the entertainment of the Cæsars in the Coliseum. The religious import of the *auto da fe* was intimated by the circumstance of its being celebrated on a Sunday, or some other holiday of the church. An indulgence for forty days was granted by his holiness to all who should be present at the spectacle; as if the appetite for witnessing the scenes of human suffering required to be stimulated by a bounty; that, too, in Spain, where the amusements were, and still are, of the most sanguinary character.

The scene for this second *auto da fe* at Valladolid, was the great square in front of the Church of St. Francis. At one end a platform was raised, covered with rich carpeting, on which were ranged the seats of the inquisitors, emblazoned with the arms of the Holy Office. Near to this was the royal gallery, a private entrance to which secured the inmates from molestation by the crowd. Opposite to this gallery a large scaffold was erected, so as to be visible from all parts of the arena, and was appropriated to the unhappy martyrs who were to suffer in the *auto*.

At six in the morning all the bells in the capital began to toll, and a solemn procession was seen to move from the distant fortress of the Inquisition. In the van marched a body of troops, to secure a free passage for the procession. Then came the condemned, each attended by two familiars of the Holy Office, and those who were to suffer at the stake by two friars, in addition, exhorting the heretic to abjure his errors. Those admitted to penitence wore a sable dress; while the unfortunate martyr was enveloped in a loose sack of yellow cloth,—the *san benito*,—with his head surmounted by a cap of pasteboard of a canonical form, which, together with the cloak, was embroidered with figures of flames and of devils fanning and feeding them; all emblematical of the destiny of the heretic's soul in the world to come, as well as of his body in the present. Then came the magistrates of the city, the judges of the court, the ecclesiastical orders, and the nobles of the land, en horsback. These were followed by the members of the dread tribunal, and the fiscal, bearing a standard of crimson damask, on one side of which were displayed the arms of the Inquisition, and on the other the insignia of its founders, Sixtus the Fifth, and Ferdinand the Catholic. Next came a numerous train of familiars, well mounted, among whom were many of the gentry of the province, proud to act as the body-guard of the Holy Office. The rear was brought up by an immense concourse of the common people, stimulated on the present occasion, no doubt, by the loyal desire to see their new sovereign, as well as by the ambition to share in the triumphs of the *auto da fe*. The number thus drawn together from the capital and country, far exceeding what was usual on such occasions, is estimated by one present at full two hundred thousand.

As the multitude defiled into the square, the inquisitors took their place on the seats prepared for their reception. The condemned were conducted to the scaffold, and the royal station was occupied by Philip, with the different members of his household. At his side sat his sister, the late regent, his son, Don Carlos, his nephew, Alexander Farnese, several foreign ambassadors, and the principal grandees and higher ecclesiastics in attendance on the court. It was an august assembly of the greatest in the land. But the most indifferent spectator, who had a spark of humanity in his bosom, might have turned with feelings of admiration from this array of worldly power, to the poor martyr, who, with no support but what he drew from within, was prepared to defy this power, and to lay down his life in vindication of the rights of conscience. Some there may have been, in that large concourse, who shared in these sentiments. But their number was small indeed in comparison with those who looked on the wretched victim as the enemy of God, and his approaching sacrifice as the most glorious triumph of the Cross.

The ceremonies began with a sermon, "the sermon of the faith," by the Bishop of Zamora. The subject of it may well be guessed from the occasion. It was no doubt plentifully larded with texts of Scripture; and, unless the preacher departed from the fashion of the time, with passages from the heathen writers, how-

ever much out of place they may seem in an orthodox discourse.

When the bishop had concluded, the grand inquisitor administered an oath to the assembled multitude, who, on their knees, solemnly swore to defend the Inquisition, to maintain the purity of the faith, and to inform against any one who should swerve from it. As Philip repeated an oath of similar import, he suited the action to the word, and, rising from his seat, drew his sword from its scabbard, as if to announce himself the determined champion of the Holy Office. In the earlier *autos* of the Moorish and Jewish infidels, so humiliating an oath had never been exacted from the sovereign.

After this, the secretary of the tribunal read aloud an instrument reciting the grounds for the conviction of the prisoners, and the respective sentences pronounced against them. Those who were to be admitted to penitence, each, as his sentence was proclaimed, knelt down, and with his hands on the misal, solemnly abjured his errors, and was absolved by the grand-inquisitor. The absolution, however, was not so entire as to relieve the offender from the penalty of his transgressions in this world. Some were doomed to perpetual imprisonment in the cells of the Inquisition, others to lighter penalties. All were doomed to the confiscation of their property—a point of too great moment to the welfare of the tribunal ever to be omitted. Besides this, in many cases the offender, and, by a glaring perversion of justice, his immediate descendants, were rendered forever ineligible to public office of any kind, and their names branded with perpetual infamy. Thus blighted in fortune and in character, they were said, in the soft language of the Inquisition, to be *reconciled*.

As these unfortunate persons were remanded, under a strong guard, to their prisons, all eyes were turned on the little company of martyrs, who, clothed in the ignominious garb of the *san benito*, stood waiting the sentence of their judges—with cords around their necks, and in their hands a cross, or sometimes an inverted torch, typical of their own speedy dissolution. The interest of the spectators was still further excited, in the present instance, by the fact that several of these victims were not only illustrious for their rank, but yet more so for their talents and virtues. In their bearded locks, their emaciated forms, and too often, alas! their distorted limbs, it was easy to read the story of their sufferings in their long imprisonment, for some of them had been confined in the dark cells of the Inquisition much more than a year. Yet their countenances, though haggard, far from showing any sign of weakness or fear, were lighted up with the glow of holy enthusiasm, as of men prepared to seal their testimony with their blood.

When that part of the process showing the ground of their conviction had been read, the grand inquisitor consigned them to the hand of the *carregador* of the city, beseeching him to deal with the prisoners in all kindness and mercy; a honeyed, but most hypocritical phrase, since no choice was left to the civil magistrate but to execute the terrible sentence of the law against heretics, the preparations for which had been made by him a week before.

The whole number of convicts amounted to thirty, of whom sixteen were *reconciled*, and the remainder *relaxed* to the secular arm,—in other words, turned over to the civil magistrate for execution. There were few of those thus condemned, who, when brought to the stake, did not so far shrink from the dreadful doom that awaited them as to consent to purchase a commutation of it by confession before they died; in which case they were strangled by the *garrote*, before their bodies were thrown into the flames.

Of the present number there were only two whose constancy triumphed to the last over the dread of suffering, and who refused to purchase any mitigation of it by a compromise with conscience. The names of these martyrs should be engraven on the record of history.

One of them was Don Carlos de Seso, a noble Florentine, who had stood high in the favor of Charles the Fifth. Being united with a lady of rank in Castile, he removed to that country, and took up his residence in Valladolid. He had become a convert to the Lutheran doctrines, which he first communicated to his own family, and afterwards showed equal zeal in propagating among the people of Valladolid and its neighbourhood. In short, there was no man to whose untiring and unrepaid labors the cause of the reformed religion in Spain was more indebted. He was, of course, a conspicuous mark for the Inquisition.

During the fifteen months in which he lay in its gloomy cells, cut off from human sympathy and support,

his constancy remained unshaken. The night preceding his execution, when his sentence had been announced to him, De Seso called for writing materials. It was thought he designed to propitiate his judges by a full confession of his errors. But his confession he made was of a different kind. He insisted on the errors of the Romish Church, and avowed his unshaken trust in the Reformation. The document, covering two sheets of paper, is pronounced by the secretary of the Inquisition to be a composition equally remarkable for its energy and precision. When led before the royal gallery, on his way to the place of execution, De Seso pathetically exclaimed to Philip, "Is it thus that you allow your innocent subjects to be persecuted?" To which the king made the memorable reply, "If it were my own son, I would fetch the wood to burn him were he such a wretch as thou art!" It was certainly a characteristic answer.

At the stake De Seso showed the same unshaken constancy, bearing his testimony to the truth of the great cause for which he gave up his life. As the flames crept slowly around him, he called on the soldiers to heap up the fagots, that his agonies might be sooner ended; and his executioners, indignant at the obstinacy—the heroism—of the martyr, were not slow in obeying his commands.

The companion and fellow-sufferer of De Seso was Domingo de Roxas, son of the Marquis de Peza, an unhappy noble, who had seen five of his family, including his eldest son, condemned to various humiliating penalties by the Inquisition for their heretical opinions. This one was now to suffer death. De Roxas was a Dominican monk. It is singular that this orator, from which the ministers of the Holy Office were particularly taken, furnished many proselytes to the Reformed religion. De Roxas, as was the usage with ecclesiastics, was allowed to retain his sacerdotal habit until his sentence had been read, when he was degraded from his ecclesiastical rank, his vestments were stripped off one after another, and the hideous dress of the *san benito* thrown over him, amid the shouts and derision of the populace. Thus apparelled, he made an attempt to address the spectators around the scaffold; but no sooner did he begin to raise his voice against the errors and cruelties of Rome, than Philip indignantly commanded him to be gagged. The gag was a piece of cleft wood which forcibly compressed the tongue, had the additional advantage of causing great pain while it silenced the offender. Even when he was bound to the stake, the gag, though contrary to custom, was suffered to remain in the mouth of De Roxas, as if his enemies dreaded the effects of an eloquence that triumphed over the anguish of death.

The place of execution—the *quemadero*, the burning-place, as it was called—was a spot selected for the purpose without the walls of the city. Those who attended an *auto da fe* were not, therefore, necessarily, as is commonly imagined, spectators of the tragic scene that concluded it. The great body of the people, and many of higher rank, no doubt, followed to the place of execution. On this occasion, there is reason to think, from the language—somewhat equivocal, it is true—of Philip's biographer, that the monarch chose to testify his devotion to the Inquisition by witnessing in person the appalling close of the drama; while his guards mingled with the menials of the Holy Office, and heaped up the fagots around their victims.

Such was the cruel exhibition which, under the garb of a religious festival, was thought the most fitting ceremonial for welcoming the Catholic monarch to his dominions! During the whole time of its duration in the public square, from six in the morning till two in the afternoon, no symptom of impatience was exhibited by the spectators, and, as may well be believed, no sign of sympathy for the sufferers. It would be difficult to devise a better school for perverting the moral sense and deadening the sensibilities of a nation.—Prescott.

Last week, at Stanford, Mr. Augustus Stafford, M.P., lectured on the Crimean campaign. After a few preparatory observations, the lecturer said he embarked on the 2nd of September last at Marseilles, on board the *Hecla*, an English transport, with 760 French troops. Cholera was in the town when they sailed, and eight hours afterwards it broke out among the troops on board. As they steamed southward the pest increased and so did the cholera. This large number of men had been sent out without any medicine whatsoever. Not possessing the silent fortitude of English soldiers, their cries were most piteous. On reaching Malta, the state of the ship was so horrible that he at most determined to quit it; but, at the urgent request of many poor sufferers, he was induced to stay with them. Cholera then began among the English soldiers.

After briefly glancing at the dreadful scenes which ensued before the close of the voyage, the lecturer remarked that the French transport system is not, with all our faults, so good as ours. It was told him by a French officer on board, and it had been confirmed indirectly by many persons who had opportunities of ascertaining the same statistics, that the French had lost between July, 1854, and July, 1855—slain in battle, left dead on the field, 12,000; died afterwards of wounds received in battle, 7,000; sent home with loss of limb or broken in constitution, 25,000; died of disease, chiefly diarrhoea, cholera, and dysentery, 20,000;—total loss, about 105,000, exclusive of all who had been killed or died during the last seven months. "But," added his informant, "we do not put this in the newspapers; we only report a loss of 20,000. You English know too much about your army; we know too little." The hon. member said, "Two first view he had of Sebastopol—he spoke as a civilian—made him wonder why our army did not advance and take it at once; and ten minutes' explanation from an Artillery officer made him despair of taking it at all. He went through the town after it was taken, and he must say that the evidences of the civilisation of Russia, judging from that town, nearly, if not fully, equalled anything in this country; and, though we were at war with the Russians, he could not ride through Sebastopol without a sigh to see so many happy homesteads so utterly laid waste. It was truly surprising to see the vast amount of earth which had been raised to the top of the Blamelon and of the Redan in the face of the enemy. This was as wonderful to our engineers as it was wonderful to our Commissariat how the Russians had been able to feed so vast an army with the sea supply entirely cut off. Bearing these facts in mind, he must say he thought that history would award the glory to the defenders rather than to the besiegers of Sebastopol."

From the evidence taken by the Committee on Adulterations last week we extract a few interesting points:—

Dr. Nellagan, a physician, residing in Dublin, said he believed, generally, drugs were much purer in Ireland and England, and he attributed this in a great measure to the system of inspection adopted by the College of Physicians, although there was no punishment inflicted in the case of adulteration being detected. The College of Physicians in Dublin had just issued an order that in future all apothecaries and druggists should keep medicines of a dangerous nature in square or angular bottles, and those of a harmless nature in round bottles, so that the most ignorant person taking up an angular bottle would know it contained a dangerous drug. Another order directed that, in dispensing drugs and medicines, or selling them to individuals in their shops, all liniments and medicines for external use should be sold in square or angular bottles, and all those for internal use to be sold in round bottles. He had examined the so-called "quack medicines," and had no doubt that they were most injurious, and thought some steps should be taken to stop the sale of them. Many serious cases of illness owing to their use had come under his own observation. His opinion was, that all dispensers and sellers of drugs should be licensed; and if found selling adulterated articles they should be subject to a fine, and upon the second or third offence the licence should be withdrawn.

Mr. Philip Ripley, twenty years a tea-broker, said, in his opinion, tea was an article free from adulteration in this country. "Lie tea" was imported in 1817, and the quantity gradually increased until it reached 800,000 lbs., when it was found by the importers that there was no sale for it, and the manufacture had now entirely ceased. Witness had been in China from 1847 to 1851, and was sure there was no adulteration practised there. Probably some substance was used to colour the tea; but the quantity was so small as to be innocuous.

Mr. Weston said he had been a tea-broker for thirty years, and could confirm the evidence of the last witness. No "lie tea" had been in the market since 1825, when it was sold at 6d. a lb., while it had cost the importers 1s. No article reached the consumer in so pure a state as tea.

Mr. F. Crace Calvert, professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution, Manchester, stated some results of his experience derived from an examination of the articles supplied by contract to several large armies in Lancashire:—"The guardians were generally in the habit of taking the lowest tender if the articles were of the same quality, but no doubt this practice tended to encourage the system of adulteration. He

believed that the competition in cheapness was one of the greatest evils of the present day; in Manchester, where there was such an immense population of the lower class, this was most forcibly seen, and the adulterations were so scientifically carried out that it required science to detect them. He had examined 230 articles supplied to the union, and of these 138 were adulterated or of an impure quality. Taking one union, with an expenditure of £14,000, there was an absolute loss, owing to the low quality of the articles, of £2,271 in one year—to say nothing of the injury to the health of the paupers. In fact, competition had attained such a height that no honest man could supply the articles."

Mr. R. J. Richardson, inspector of nuisances to the Board of Health at Newton-beath, near Manchester, gave evidence as to the practice of selling diseased meat in his district. He knew that at the present time the "slink butchers," as they were called, were selling about twelve diseased cows and twenty-four calves in a week for the purpose of food. Some of these animals had died from the "tick disease," which was supposed to be contagious, and would extend to the human frame. The meat thus sold was disguised in all kinds of ways—in sausages, brawn, savory duck, &c., and he was sorry to say, even although a butcher might be convicted, yet the people still continued to frequent the shops where credit was given. He knew also that horseflesh was extensively sold, and made into sausages and other things. He wished to suggest to the committee that there should be power given to some central board, similar to the Board of Health in London and in the large towns, to order an analysis of animals supposed to have died of disease.

The Committee stands adjourned to Wednesday, April 2.—*London Guardian.*

At Kertch, the army is in good health and excellent condition. Some fraternising between the Russian and English chaplains is reported:—

"Including English officers of the Contingent, clerks, servants, the detachment of the 10th Hussars, &c., there is a Protestant congregation at Kertch, of about five hundred souls. Service is performed in the aforementioned building, which was a ladies school, and is now a cavalry barracks. By way of experiment, it was once performed in the Kertch Cathedral. The Russian priest's permission was asked, and he made not the slightest difficulty, and attended himself, as did a large number of the inhabitants, to witness the service. The building, however, was not found convenient, and the barracks were returned to. The Russian priest is an amiable and enlightened man, and his heart was won by the establishment, by the Rev. Mr. Boudier, who for two months officiated as chaplain at Kertch, of a school for the Russian children. The expenses of this establishment are defrayed out of a fund raised by rates levied on canteenmen and certain classes of shopkeepers, and the favourable impression it has made on the people is remarkable. The good understanding between the English chaplain and the Russian priest was perfect, and when the former left, about a month ago, the latter presented him with a veil, having both their names inscribed on it, which now swings in the little wooden bell of the church of the Second Division, where he owner does duty. These are pleasing and humanizing incidents, in the history of a war which abounds in bloody and desperate episodes."

The *Herald* correspondent relates the following anecdote:—

"You are well aware of the donations to the British soldiery sent out from the fair sex in England, from the lowliest cottager to the very highest lady in the realm. Among the presents were some flannel shirts. One of these fell to the lot of Sergeant —, the other day (I am requested not to print the name, but I know the man well); this shirt he opened, and then, inside, he discovered carefully pinned a lock of hair and the following letter, which I subjoin *verbatim*. The letter is directed thus:—

"This is for you And I
hope it is A young
man
if not Give it to you soon."

Inside, the words ran thus:—

"My dear Friend—I write these few lines to you hoping that they may cheer you a little. I think you are dull, but God will help you. I am A young woman And I hope that you are A young man, this is my hire (sic. for hair) Keep it for My sake

"from "MARY.

"You are now lazing, it is bad writing." So ends the letter. Neither country nor town is mentioned in it. It was watered, not sealed, and the stamp on the envelope is a "forget-me-not." The lock of hair enclosed is light brown in colour, and plaited in three, tied with blue and yellow silk threads. "Who is Mary?"

The advanced squadron in the Baltic, under Captain Watson, has met with much obstruction from the ice. On the 15th inst., Faro Sound was completely frozen over, but the *Imperieuse* and *Pyrales* made their way through without much difficulty. The next day they fell in with the main body of the ice, and took twenty-eight hours to make their way through thirty miles of it:—

"To one looking from the Island of Dago, perhaps, the most interesting part of the scene would have been the solitary ships moving through a sea of ice, and spurning the obstacles which came in their way. At 9 a. m. the *Imperieuse* encountered two small vessels from Lübeck so emboldened in ice that it was impossible for them to proceed to their destination or return whence they came. The history of their movements for the previous six weeks is somewhat curious, and proves that, instead of a brisk trade having been carried on between Russia and other countries (as was so confidently asserted in England), the Russian ports have positively been inaccessible to any sort of vessel whatever. These brigs left Lübeck on the 1st of February, and on the 8th, when fifteen miles from Port Baltic, were compelled to return in consequence of a firm barrier of ice, through which it was impossible for them to penetrate. On the 7th of March they again started, but, instead of getting within fifteen miles of their port, they are now frozen in at least 170 miles from it, with no prospect of getting liberated for the next three weeks. After communicating with these vessels a light breeze sprang up from the N. W., and, taking advantage of the channel which the *Imperieuse* and *Pyrales* had made in the ice, the Lübeckers followed in their wake, vainly hoping for a way to be made for them out of their 'fix'; but they had not got many miles when, from the firm and compact state of the ice, and not being able from the masthead to see any open water, the senior officer most judiciously determined on not penetrating further, which the brigs perceiving, rounded to again, and in all probability will have to wait till a general break-up takes place. Sail was now made, and, passing Dago at about eight miles' distance, the *Imperieuse* stood down the Baltic, passed Oesel about sunset, and was off the coast of Courland at 8 a. m. on Monday, the 17th inst.; passed within ten miles of Windau, and, sailing along parallel to the coast, was off Libau at sunset, and arrived at Dantzic at 11.30 p. m. of the 18th, and left for Faro after completing coal."

It is calculated from statistical tables that the number of children born in France on March 16, to all of whom the Emperor and Empress have promised to be godfather and godmother, must be about 2,500. Every one of these children, whose families may be willing to accept of, will receive, it is said, a present of 3,000 francs—this will be 300,000 francs! It is intended that the Emperor's boys shall be christened Louis Eugene, and the girl's Marie Louise. The proportion of boys to girls born in France is about forty-five to forty-three.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Charlotte Town, April 5, 1856.

Sir—An anonymous letter, and some Editorial remarks connected with it, appeared in the "Church Witness" of the 26th inst., and, as my letter and these remarks may, in some particulars, have led to an impression contrary to the truth, I feel bound in justice both to the Bishop and myself, to offer a few words in explanation. "Vigilante" speaks of a positive and aggressive opposition, on the part of our Bishop, to the Bible Society and other like constituted Societies—evidenced by what he calls my desertion of them (for I am the clergyman alluded to). He says "surely your influence must be strong that could induce such a lay and tried supporter to desert this (the Bible) Society, &c." I do not know Mr. Fisher, how I can be said to have deserted the Society when I was present at its annual Meeting, and was shown no sign of deserting it, except declining to take a Resolution and occupy a place on the platform. It is true that the Bishop has objected to my being passed over, as a Rector in my own parish, when prayers are offered on behalf of the people, and to a dissenting Minister's being called on in my stead, but his Lordship does not expect the Clergy to separate themselves from the Bible Society. In a letter received by me only a few days ago he says, "I have never objected to any clergyman taking part in it." So that not the Society, much less the cause of Bible circulation, but the position in which a Rector, in his own parish, may be placed is what seems objectionable to the Bishop—and this, of course, applies to all public Meetings where a Layman presides and calls upon whom he will to open or close the meeting with prayer.

Hitherto I had gone on the platform as one of a number of Christians, indiscriminately assembled, and had waived, for the time being, and in a mixed multitude, the consideration due to my Office as Rector of the Established Church—but, as the Bishop viewed my presence, under such circumstances, in a different light, and as his objections seemed to me to embrace a point of Church discipline, I thought it my duty to yield, inasmuch as the Bishop is the Constituted Authority in such matters—and, if we are bound to obey the laws of a civil power, tho' they be not conformable to our own judgement, I do not see how we can avoid obedience to Ecclesiastical Authority (provided it be not contradictory to the Law of God,) where our professional places us under its guidance.

No one can appreciate more highly than I do the work of the Bible Society so far as its circulation of the word is concerned—but I am not so sure about its platform system. In years gone by the great object was to promote the holy cause of Scripture Circulation, but now a new element is admitted. In Charlotte Town, on the evening referred to, I was pained and offended by perceiving that the platform

was carried into an arena, where the low Churchman denounced the high Churchman, and some of the Bishops were placed inividually in contrast with others, and this where the room was crowded with dissenters—and, on my complaining to the President of the Auxiliary, I was told that all this was allowable and that people might say what they choose on such topics—proving what "Vigilanter" means when he speaks of the freedom of action, and liberty of speech which is the birthright of every Englishman. Now, Sir, my belief is that such license of speech from the platform is unnecessary for the advancement of the Bible cause, and I felt myself debarred, on a future evening, when a renewal of the same language was to be expected, from attending the meeting of the Jews' Society—and as long as it is persisted in I shall feel myself excluded from the meetings of the Bible Society in this place.

While "Vigilanter" sets aside the force of Ordination Vows when the Bishop's objections are adverted to. I am told elsewhere that these vows render it imperative on a Clergyman to drive out error—or, in other words to denounce the High Church before a meeting, principally composed of dissenters!—and again that every one who does not support the Bible Society is worthy of public condemnation.

Such extreme views I believe to be injurious to the true interests of the Bible Society, and highly unchristian, simply doing what is felt to be party work, and tending to separate, more widely, Members of our Apostolic Church who, but for such appeals to the evil passions might "live in unity and godly love." There are some members of the Church of England who think proper to give all their support, as regards the printing and circulation of the Scriptures to the Society for Prom. Chr. Knowledge. That they are right in not extending their hands also to the Bible Society may be a question for our consideration; but surely we are not justified in holding them to public contempt, and perhaps hatred, because they do not give their £5 or their £1 where we give ours.

I cannot but altogether disagree with "Vigilanter" when he implies that the Bishop has denounced those who endeavour to make a reality of the prayer "that all who do confess Thy holy name may agree in the truth of Thy holy word and live in unity and godly love." Surely the method of doing even a good work is to be considered,—and people may agree in the truth, and live in unity, if they be guided by christian principle, without joining in all those "movements" which, in the letter referred to, are deemed "so essential to the welfare of man." That some of these movements, conducted in a christianlike manner, tend greatly to the welfare of man, I fully agree—but it is not compulsory on christians to join them. As the Editor of the "Church Witness" well quotes,—“Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind”—where they are multiplied it becomes impossible to attend upon them all, and all that the Bishop has required of me is that, while joining in any such movements, I occupy what he conceives to be my proper place. I am not aware that any other Clergyman in the Island has been addressed on the subject by his Lordship, and, therefore, whom he has denounced it is hard to say. He has simply prescribed to myself a course of action in official matters. Virtually, this prevented my standing on the platform at the Bible Meeting, but it is not at all clear that his Lordship intended it to do so.

I remain, Sir, &c. &c.

CHARLES LLOYD,

Rector of St. Paul's Church, Charlotte Town.

THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Your impression of April 5th contains the legal opinions of two eminent Counsel on the right of the Rector of a Parish to preside at all parish and vestry meetings; and this right is founded, we are told, in one opinion on the following points:

- As an incidence of office:
- From usage in this Province:
- As the understood law in England.
- By analogy:
- By provincial legislation.

In the other opinion we are told "that no Act of Parliament exists which creates this right," but that it is founded in England,

- On ancient and established usage:
- By Burns' Ecclesiastical law:
- By decision Wilson v. McMath:
- By decision Queen v. Doyley:

And in this Province

By usage:

One may reasonably doubt whether the above are sufficient to stamp a Rector's claim to the chair with the impress of law. Some other Judge may have ruled the reverse of Sir J. Nichol and Lord Denman on the above Cases; and were the question to come before the Courts in these days of Church agitation, it is more likely that the claim of the parishioners to appoint their own Chairman, would be so urged before the Court, as to obtain a different, or at least a qualified, decision to those above alluded to.

The ruling of one Judge only appears to hold good until another rules differently. Look at the beautiful example of judicial unity of opinion, recently afforded to us in the discussions in the House of Lords on the Wensleydale Peerage. Four or five learned Judges in their places in Parliament tell us, that the patent then under their consideration is both illegal and unconstitutional; four or five more Judges equally learned, tell us on the contrary, that the creation is both legal and constitutional; some again contend that it is legal but not constitutional, and vice versa, while all of them, quote precedents and authorities, in support of their opinion.

The same may be the case on the question of the right of a Rector to take the chair at parish or vestry meetings. If the so-called examples are worth any thing, it would appear that the law in England is not so positive and decided on the subject as the opinions of legal counsel would seem to imply, for in the account given of vestry meetings in the London Observer, of the following dates, laymen were in the chair.

Marblehead Vestry

Oct. 1st, 1854. F. H. Bridgman, Esq. in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Gurney, Rector of St. Mary's, present.

Oct. 8, 1854. Clement George, Esq., Ch. Warden, in the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Spry, Rector of St. John's Wood, present.

May 13, 1855. Clement George, Esq. in the chair.

May 20, 1855. General Bagnold was elected to take the chair.

May 20, 1855. Sir John James Hamilton, crown Ch. Warden, in the chair.

St. Pancras Vestry.

Oct. 8, 1854. Henry Farrer, Esq. Ch. Warden, in the chair.

These may help to show, that the right of the Rector to take the chair even in England, is not absolute, is not an office, nor by "analogy," nor by established usage, nor by an understood law, nor by Burns; and in that country, his right if any, could be advanced by a greater show of reason, than with us. There the Rector and Vicar contribute their regular proportion of all Church dues, assessments and expenses; and according to Burns they are to be at the sole charge of keeping the church in repair: with us they are not called upon to contribute to any parish charge, church expenses, or assessments. This difference may tend to weaken the right by analogy, &c.

Usage, can hardly claim ago enough in this province, in its support.

It is difficult to see on what grounds this right is founded among us; but suppose the right is perfectly clear, is it judicious to insist upon it? Parish and Vestry Meetings are convened only for temporal business purposes, at which the people meet together to regulate the expenditure of their own funds, and a Clergyman's duty is, or ought to be, purely spiritual. He can lose nothing by not even attending such meetings: a parish or vestry meeting cannot touch his vested interests against his will, as the law of the province has made his separate consent necessary to the sale of any glebe. How much better then would it be for every Clergyman to leave the parishioners alone to settle their business affairs, and their disputes too, without mixing himself up with either: let him cleave to his spirituals and leave the temporal to the people.

It was this very question, the management and control of the temporalities, which gave rise to one of the first serious murmurings in the early days of the Church, against the Apostles:—on the matter being plainly stated, they saw the expediency of relinquishing the attempt to manage two antagonistic duties. At once they gave up the care of temporal matters, and expressed their determination of confining themselves for the future, only to the sacred duties of their office.—Acts 6. Doubtless this event was recorded for edification and warning; there cannot be any great hardship in the successors of those persons following their example.

J. W. H. R.

Yarmouth, April 12, 1856.

[We publish the above letter at the request of one of our Subscribers, but we cannot agree with him. His arguments would prove too much, for according to his view there would be no possibility of discovering what is Law in any case. But we believe that, in this case, there is no ground for supposing, that "some other Judge may have ruled the reverse of Sir J. Nichol and Lord Denman," and in Burns it is stated that the Law is unquestioned.]

We have enquired, and have obtained the following explanation of the instances mentioned above as contrary to the opinions of Counsel. If our Correspondent will look at them again, he will see that they do not in any degree countenance his view, for the Rector does not appear to have been present on any one of the occasions referred to, and no one disputes the right of the Parishioners to elect their own Chairman if the Rector is not present. The Clergymen mentioned in the first two instances were only Ministers of District Churches, of which there are many included in the Parish of St. Marylebone, and could have no claim to the Chair. Whether it is expedient that the Rector should occupy the Chair is a different question.—We think that it is his duty as well as his right to do so; but we will say no more at present.]

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856.

THE MOTHER CHURCH.

It is something to be desired by Churchmen in the Colonies, that they could have placed before them a concise explanation of measures affecting the mother Church, whether emanating from her friends or foes, and any journal that would attend to this, and in such a way as to bring it within the grasp of the Church press of the Colonies, to be transferred to its pages, would be doing a great service to the people, who generally are as ignorant of such matters as if no Church existed in England at all. While not one in a thousand would care to wade through a lengthy debate on church matters, or a laboured essay on any of the more prominent questions by which she is agitated, there is none but would read and lay to heart just so much as would give him a correct idea of what is doing that can effect her welfare. In this way would a more ardent sympathy be excited between the Church in the Mother Country and her Colonial offspring, and the reformation that is so eagerly desired by many of her members, in her government and discipline, and which in the Colonies can neither be retarded by open foes, nor the intemperate zeal of parties within herself, we mean the restoration of her synodical functions, and the admission of the Laity to a share of Church government, according to primitive usage, would be hastened at Home by the influence of Colonial example and practice.

The *Literary Churchman* comes as near to what is desired, in the way of a summary of Church intelligence, as any thing we have yet seen, although it is not exactly what is wanted, inasmuch as it is the comment, without the substance of the thing commented on.

We extract the following from its pages as an interesting announcement, if it be a confirmation of all previous action on the part of Her Majesty's Government, although we demur to the term "concession" as therein used. The principle of synodical action in the Colonial Church, has been fully acknowledged, and while it is satisfactory to know that it has not been sought either in opposition to the desire and intention of Her Majesty who is on earth the supreme head of the Church, or of the Mother Church, we at the same time know, that as a right the Government of the Church is inherent in herself and in all her people, and cannot be separated from her constitution whenever it is desirable that it should be exercised for her benefit. We think according to the comment of the Editor of the *Literary Churchman*—that "It is the Church's own fault if she do not now do great things for 'the spiritual edification of the people.'" It is to be hoped, that in this Diocese at least, "the great things" that may be done, will not be hindered by division or dissension among her children, on points of comparative unimportance.

THE COLONIAL CHURCH.

"Mr. Labouchere has announced that the Government has consented to allow to the Colonial Church the privilege of synodical action. It is an important concession, which the Dissenters struggled long to prevent. It is the Church's own fault if she does not now do great things for the spiritual edification of the people."—*Lit. Churchman, March 22.*

The R. M. Steamship *Cambria*, arrived on Monday last, after a very long passage of 16 days from Liverpool. The news by this arrival had been nearly all forestalled by telegraphic despatches from New York. We have made some extracts from the papers.

A telegraphic despatch from New York on Thursday evening, announces the arrival of the U. S. Mail Steamship *Baltic*, which has brought news of the treaty of peace having been signed. The great rejoicings in France, and the coolness of public feeling in England, show, that the moral influence of the struggle, has been all in favor of our natural enemy, and that Napoleon with that tact for which he is distinguished, has made and will continue to make the best possible use of his position. Through his alliance the best disciplined army that ever left the shores of Britain has been annihilated, and now when the national resources have been brought into play with great exertions, and England had begun to assume her right place in the contest, a sudden stoppage of all the effort to be derived has been made; and the people instead of victory and Russian humiliation, will have to contemplate for some time to come the extravagance of a useless expenditure, and feeling its consequences in increased taxation, will be led to indulge in reflections not over pleasing either to themselves or to their rulers. War is however, under any circumstances, an unmitigated evil, and although it is a condition of things that the Great Ruler of the Universe has permitted, for wise purposes, yet it is to a time of peace that the arts and science will feel indebted for their cultivation, and the Christian must hope for its universal diffusion, as the best preparation for that period when "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the waters cover the sea."

Information has been received by the steamer *Cambria*, from Liverpool, of the death of Sir Rupert D. George, Bart., formerly Provincial Secretary of this Province.

SUPREME COURT.—The Easter Term of the Supreme Court commenced last Tuesday morning.—Present—Chief Justice, Judge Bliss, Dodd, and Desbarres. The Grand Jury were in attendance. There are two criminal cases, viz: Moses Johnston for larceny, and Mrs. Peters for murder. The long list of continued cases was called—nearly all of which are for trial. A number of rules were granted and the Court adjourned until Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. A. M.—*Chron.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

(Per Telegraph to Reading Room.)

The Steamship *Baltic* has arrived at New York. Liverpool dates to 2nd April.
Treaty of Peace actually signed.
Great demonstrations in Paris.
English demonstrations comparatively cool.
Consols 98 to 98 1/8.
Breadstuffs Market dull with a declining tendency.
Provisions unchanged: Small demand. No other News.

AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

THE National School was established in the year 1816, and has been in efficient operation since that period. It has afforded gratuitous instruction to hundreds of the children of the poor, both boys and girls; and there are many, now occupying honourable and useful stations in life, who have received their education in no other school but this.

The ability and efficiency of the Teachers, in both departments, has been admitted by all, who have ever visited the Institution, or have been present at the examinations held there. There are now in daily attendance, at the Boys' School twenty-four free scholars, and sixty paid scholars; in the Girls' school, thirty free scholars, and forty paid scholars; total—Two hundred and four.

Children of all denominations are received into the School, and although its religious instruction is conformable to the principles and usages of the Church of England, these are not forced upon the pupils against the wishes of their Parents or Guardians.

The Salaries of the teachers, and all other expenses, have been defrayed by means of voluntary subscriptions, aided by a small allowance from the Provincial Funds, and from the tuition fees: which last item, however, forms but a small amount, as the fees vary from five shillings, to twenty-five shillings per annum, according to the ability of the parents or guardians to pay, and also from the circumstance, that the majority of the children, are Free scholars.

The Building, which was erected by private subscription and a donation from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, has become in a very dilapidated state, and will soon be unfit for use; and unless some strenuous exertions are made, to raise the necessary funds for its thorough repair, the School will have to be closed. To avert this unhappy occurrence, an appeal is now made by the Provisional Committee to the public at large, and the Parishioners of St. Paul's in particular, for pecuniary aid, on behalf of this useful and truly charitable Institution.

An annual subscription of twenty shillings entitles the party giving it to nominate one Free scholar; and an additional Free scholar for every additional Twenty shillings subscribed. As a large sum would be required to repair the Building, the Committee intend to solicit donations and subscriptions, and also propose to hold a FAIR, about the first of August next, at Halifax, the property of the President of the Society, situated on the corner of the North West Arm, and trust that the Ladies, who are ever first in works of charity and benevolence, will be able to lend their valuable aid and assistance, in forwarding the object they have in view; thus supporting the Committee's confidence that the appeal now made will not be in vain, and that an Educational Institution of so much importance raised by the gratuitous subscriptions of others, will not be allowed to fall through, from the apathy and indifference of the residents of the city, in the present day.

- HENRY PRYOR, President. BENJAMIN SALTER, Treasurer. WILLIAM P. TOWNSEND, WILLIAM MEZGER, JOHN SHEVILL, Secretary. EDWARD J. LORDLI, MAURICE MELLERTH.

Halifax, March, 8, 1855.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—70 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages. Capital £250,000. Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders. HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

- DIRECTORS: WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. Esq. ANDREW M. UNIAOKE, Esq. WILLIAM GUNARD, JAMES A. MOREN. Medical Referee—EWD. KENNINGS, M. D. Secretary—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

Head Office in Halifax—No 60 Hollis Street. SOME of the leading advantages offered by this Company are:— I. Assurances can be effected immediately, without the delay of first referring to England. II. Peculiar advantages are secured to Policy Holders whilst living, which are not to be met with in any former existing Company. These will be found fully detailed in the Prospectuses.

III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates. IV. Policies are indisputable, and no expense whatever is incurred, by the assured, in effecting them, beyond the fixed rates of premium. V. No charge is made to the assured for Policies, Policy Stamps, or Medical Certificates, as these are all paid by the Company. VI. There is no extra premium or permission required for going to, or residing in Australasia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the British North American Colonies, or the Northern States of America. VII. Annuities granted on most advantageous terms, and on every contingency of life or lives. Detailed Prospectuses given gratis, and every information afforded on application to the local directors, the agent, or any of the following sub-agents:— Pictou—G. A. MACKENZIE, Esq. Sydney—E. P. ARCHBOLD, Annapolis—E. C. COWLING, Shelburne—H. W. SMITH.

The following are examples of the rates of premium for assuring £100 for life: Age 20 £1 10 0 | Age 40 £2 13 6 Age 30 £1 19 6 | Age 50 £3 18 6 B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c. No. 60, Hollis Street, Halifax, Head Agent for Nova-Scotia.

June 9. 17

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

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS. JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo. volume, 1400 pages. Spiers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12 mo. new and large type. Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French—by Jewett. Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Value. Keys to each of above Methods. Collin's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader. French Testaments. De Porquet's Tresor. Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page. Hamel's French Exercises. Les Messagers du Roi. F. Delon's Telemaque. Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII. Wannstroch's Recueil Choisi. Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar. Decr. 15, 1853. WM. GOSSIP, 21, Granville Street.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

THE BOOK for Subscriptions to the Stock of the UNION BANK OF HALIFAX, At the Office of JOHN BUNTON, Esq., Bedford Row, will remain open till further notice; in the interim application will be made to the Provincial Legislature, now in Session, for an Act of Incorporation. By order of the Committee. WM. STAIRS, Chairman.

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE TOPS, &c. MANUFACTURED of the best Italian and American MARBLE on reasonable terms. Orders from the Country thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch. Persons in want of GRAVE STONES will find it to their advantage to call at this Establishment before purchasing elsewhere. THOMAS WESLEY, Corner of Barrington and Blowers Streets. Feb. 9

R. M. S. CANADA.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received direct from the Publishers, Messrs. W. & B. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh: Chambers' Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts, Vols. 1 to 23 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, Adventures, &c. Entertaining Biography. Tales of Road and Rail. Select Poetry. History and Adventure. Chambers' Library for young people—a lot of nicely 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. Feb. 23

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

HALIFAX STEAM BAKERY.

No. 92, Upper Water Street,—Opposite Cunard Wharf. 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 Crackers, Imitation Bent, In Packages from 10 to 20 lbs each, Wholesale and Retail. Feb. 16. 3m. EDWARD JOST

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

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published respecting them. These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

IT has been the lot of the human race to be weakened down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD. These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

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