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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1855. NO. 51.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Decr.	28	Isalah 30; Acts 23; Isalah 32, 1 John 3	Isalah 32, 1 John 3
M.	29	Isalah 31; Acts 24; Isalah 33, 1 John 4	Isalah 33, 1 John 4
T.	30	Christmas D. 1; Luke 6; Tit. 1, 2	Christmas D. 1; Luke 6; Tit. 1, 2
W.	31	St. John. 1st Ma. 1; Prov. 25; Eccles. 1; Acts 7	St. John. 1st Ma. 1; Prov. 25; Eccles. 1; Acts 7
T.	1	St. Joh. Ap. & E. Eccles. 6; Rev. 1; Gal. 1, 2	St. Joh. Ap. & E. Eccles. 6; Rev. 1; Gal. 1, 2
F.	2	Innocent's Da. Jerem. 6; Acts 25; Wisd. 1; 1 John 6	Innocent's Da. Jerem. 6; Acts 25; Wisd. 1; 1 John 6
S.	3	Isalah 61; Isalah 26; Isalah 62; 1 John 8	Isalah 61; Isalah 26; Isalah 62; 1 John 8

* Proper Psalms—Morn. 79, 86, 88—Even. 89, 110, 132. The Athanasian Creed to be used.
 a To v. 8. b To v. 15. c Ver. 10 to v. 17. d Ver. 4 to verse 9
 e Verse 8, and chap. 7 to v. 30. f Verses 30 to v. 55. g To ver. 13.

Poetry.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE CHRISTMAS BIRTH SONG.

"Glory to God in the Highest and on earth peace, good will towards men." St. Luke, 11. 14.

HARK! to the sound, behold the light!
 The Saviour comes to earth;
 And all the hosts of heav'n unite
 To celebrate His birth:
 In glory clad, they chant the choral strain,
 Glory to God on high, and peace to earth again.

O for the tones of that bright throng
 To grace His natal lay;
 And with their full-voiced matin song
 To welcome in this day:
 The day of joy which through a thousand years
 Has shed its sunshine on this vale of tears.

Tho' earth be doom'd to primal woe,
 'Tis still to gladness wed;
 Tho' darkness shrouds all things below
 The light is over head:
 And now the Star pours down its ray serene,
 Where Christ resides, tho' leafless be the scene.

As at thy consecrated shrine
 O Saviour Lord, we fall,
 Inspire our hearts with love divine,
 To live in peace with all;
 And songs of glory to the Lord Most High,
 Be mingled with our works of charity!

W. B.

Religious Miscellany.

(From the Colonial Church Chronicle for October.)

THE CHURCHES IN THE EAST.

The Editor has lately received from America a small but exceedingly interesting volume, by the Rev. I. H. Tuttle, of New York.* The author intends to publish "Some fuller descriptions of Foreign Men and Foreign Places," but meanwhile "he feels it an imperative duty immediately upon his return from an extended journey, to communicate to his brethren some interesting facts respecting the Communion in the East, and thus to acquit himself in some degree of the obligations which rightly rest on those who are permitted to exchange fraternal tokens with those far-off brethren in Christ. More than this, the touching entreaty of Bishop Stephanus seemed to constitute the writer the bearer of a special message to the American Church."

The author first speaks as an American Churchman might be expected to speak of the "Scottish Communion." He then speaks of "English Brethren," and of the "Mother Church" of England. We should be glad to transfer to our pages all he says on this subject, if our limits would permit.—We will venture to extract the following passage:—

"But her home work is, perhaps, her lighter achievement. Her Episcopate is extending with primitive success. Her spiritual life is going out into all lands. Her chapels are to be found all over Europe and the East. Her existence at home and abroad constitutes a mighty section of the Kingdom of Christ.

With thus much already achieved, who, I say, has boldness to estimate her progress? For what are the elements of the reckoning? I need not speak of a Liturgy which expresses so accurately the temper and faith of the Gospel. But I may refer to the spirituality of the discourses heard, ay, hung upon, by her millions of devout worshippers. Who, also, are those offering themselves for the altar and the

* "Our Brethren in Every City." Brief Sketches of European and Eastern Churches. By Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, A. M. Rector of St. Luke's Church, New York. Putney and Russell. 1835.

pulpit? Many of England's noblest and wealthiest sons. Her scholars are foremost in the world of Christian literature. The best energies of her greatest minds are plied with scrupulous industry in watching and guiding and maturing a high Christian education. Best of all, the Sovereign herself of that elevated kingdom sets the example of parental oversight and domestic culture, by consuming the first hour of each day in personally embuing her children with knowledge that may make them wise unto salvation. And what estimate of result shall we place upon God's own chosen instruments of public prayer and celebration of the Holy Eucharist? Knowing the strong negative to the inquiry, 'Is the Lord's hand shortened that it cannot save,' well may we wonder what must be in store for a people with their devotion. There are about as many churches daily opened for Divine Service in Great Britain as we number churches in the whole United States. The light and power which issue from that communion are the most hopeful source of this world's regeneration."—P. 14.

The author then gives a very striking account of the ceremony at St. Peter's, "that ever humiliating event," when the Pope "assumed the power of adding a new Article to the Christian Faith."

But we wish to extract from Mr. Tuttle's book, those passages in which he speaks of the Churches which he visited in the East. He first writes of Alexandria, and of St. Athanasius.

"We look abroad over the city for the descendants of that noble man and age. Among the Coptic Christians are unquestionably to be found the survivors of the old Egyptian See of St. Mark's.—It was solemn even to enter within one of their sanctuaries; it was doubly so to be led by the Bishop first to the spot under the altar where St. Mark is said to have been buried. It was deeply affecting to kneel down among these brethren of a darker skin, and unite in heart, if not in a common language.—To this church I often repaired. I watched with lively interest for surviving customs of known primitive practice. The architectural arrangements bore witness to the great sacredness of the Sacraments. Its outer courts for penitents, and its inner one for those not under discipline; the Psalter and the Lessons, the Epistle and the Gospel, were all well-recognized features. But though there was considerable decorum, yet to the stranger it was uninspiring. There was no visible joint worship of the women with the male congregation and the priests. A close lattice screen shut off the females by themselves; and the salutation of their lips, not only to the hands of the priests, but even to the sacred vestments, bespoke a degraded spirituality. You felt that but little light, or heat, or healthful energy came forth from that priesthood and laity to dispel the surrounding mists of heathen ignorance. Once, indeed, they struggled manfully; and we will sympathize with them for what they have endured, from age to age, in their mere sufferance of existence.

Nor can much more that is satisfactory be said of the Greek branch that still survives in Alexandria. Those voices in that city, once so vocal with the praises of Jesus, have too far died away. In their place are heard those strange notes of Mussulmans standing on the lofty minarets of their mosques, and ringing out their perpetual summons for worshippers."

The testimony respecting this portion of the country will, unhappily, apply to almost the length and breadth of Egypt. Yet our hearts were made to bleed again and again at evidences of bitter endurance for Christ's sake. Scarcely had all Egypt been won over to Christianity, ere the Arch-Imperator, with his host of myrmidons, passed through it with the fire and the sword, and whole towns still attest how, twelve centuries ago, thousands and tens of thousands would yield their all sooner they deny their Lord. Even to this day, you may find fragments of the old Egyptian Church worshipping amid deserts, and in most bleak and secluded spots, whither they then took shelter from their persecutors. Where the occupants are no more, you may see the

* And yet there is something beautiful in this declaration, heard at the dead of night, from those sentinels perched high on the pinnacle, "It is better to pray than to sleep!"

caverns, and dens, and mountain tombs, where believers were long shielded from the destroyer. And it would have melted into friendly sympathy the coldest nature, to have witnessed how these down-trodden believers appreciate a fraternal interest; and if asked whether they are Christian, how they will lay bare their out-stretched arms to show on it the universally imprinted cross—their sacred token of life adherence to Christianity. They returned my fraternal greeting with their customary salutation to a priest of the Church.

CHURCHES UP THE NILE.—And now for clearer tokens of mutual sympathy, for their claims upon us of brotherly love beyond the cool formality, 'Be ye warmed and clothed.'

I wish, brethren, every man, woman and child of our communion would have their spiritual interest excited by the interviews we enjoyed at Grand Cairo the metropolis of Egypt.

Copts.—We were scarcely seated in the presence of the Patriarch of the entire Coptic Church, before he was anxious to learn our engraving into the true vine of Christ. His eye kindled, his wonder was apparent at the recital of our progress, and the number of our Bishops. He was neither ignorant or indifferent concerning the larger and older divisions of Christendom. He understood, also, the cause of their non-intercommunion, but all his holy indignation was aroused as he heard, first from my lips, of the late presumption at Rome—her arrogant claim of speaking by divine inspiration for the whole Church—her departure from the primitive standards. Ascertaining that the Protestantism of our Church meant not a mere negation, or parity with any voluntary society, but that it was opposition to Rome, by an earnest adherence to the true and ancient Catholic verities, he rose up from his divan full of holy ardour, declared that we were still closer brothers; that he, too, then, and all his communion, were Protestants; that everything would be sacrificed sooner than yield to those Papal exactions so utterly unknown among the holy fathers. 'What misery,' he said, 'has not Rome entailed on the Church, while despising those words of our Lord, "My Kingdom is not of this world." We ourselves honour, we revere the Blessed Virgin; for how can we forget the passage, "From henceforth all generations shall call me blessed." 'But,' he added, 'who dare make her a mediator, or advance her to the throne of God?'

My heart beat with fresh hope when he took us over the rooms where a large school was just opened under his own supervision, for the accommodation of youth. His soul was wrapped up in this nursery of the Church. He knew the value of education. He deplored the want of it in his own early youth; but referring with the most tender emotions to his father, while residing in Abyssinia, for rewarding his first, though feeble, progress in knowledge, he was now determined to express his gratitude, by offering to the young the most favourable advantages in his power. To this institution he should soon look for a better educated clergy, for those who would wield wider influence in civil life. But as the stream will rise no higher than its fountain, how did I long for some enlightened clergy to labour judiciously in this seminary under the sanction and encouragement of that dignitary; and to have some control over those publications which may soon issue from that press, whose mechanical working he was so curious to learn, and which he was anxious to have connected with his youthful college.

The Armenian Metropolitan, in the same city, was not a whit less indignant at the swelling pretensions of their ancient sister in the West, nor less confounded at her late marvellous assumption respecting the Mother of our Lord. He soon learned, and with joy, our historical membership with the body of Christ. With sufficiently ready learning, he referred to the Church of the early centuries, and the great doctrines then so warmly controverted; and going with us over his own church, he pointed to the chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul, and said, "Our Western brethren will find that we, also, highly honour St. Peter and all the Apostles, but they will find there no crucifix. 'True, neither here nor in the Coptic Church has a crucifix ever been sanctioned. Even paintings are only tolerated as a pictorial instruction.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, December 8.

ENGLAND.

The Post denies that Lord Palmerston has any intention of dissolving before Parliament meets. Even if, by so doing, Gladstone, Giham, Russell, Bright, Disraeli, and Cobden were turned out of their present influential constituencies, they would soon find others less influential to elect them. To say nothing of the eminent abilities of the Premier, or the "special qualifications" of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Palmerston has secured the aid of Mr. J. Lubbock, "whose powers as a speaker are entitled to respect," and of Mr. Baines, "a man of clear and vigorous intellect," whose career "justly entitles the country to expect that, as he will have abundant time, he will ably second the noble lord at the head of the Government in repelling all attacks which may proceed from the present coalition Opposition. Instead of having recourse to a hazardous experiment (for the first thing that the three last new Parliaments have done has been to turn out the Ministry that summoned them), Lord Palmerston has so rearranged his Cabinet as to consolidate its strength, to augment its efficiency, and to render it worthy of the continued confidence of Parliament and the country.

We are threatened with an immediate revival of the system of Ballotage for the militia. According to the *United Service Gazette*, it is to extend to all persons, without reference to rank, between the ages of eighteen and forty, the term of service is to be for five years; and, in the event of a refusal to serve, a fine of five pounds is to be paid to the Government, by whom substitutes for the defaulters will be found. The circumstantiality of the statement gives it, at least, a strong appearance of probability; and, indeed, if it had not been well founded, it would, no doubt, before this, have been authoritatively denied.—*Liverpool Mail*, Dec. 1.

Last week a very numerous meeting of the Archidiaconal and local Secretaries of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel assembled in the Chapter-house, Leeds, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to prevent the loss of funds anticipated through the withdrawal of the triennial Queen's Letter. The Lord Bishop of Ripon occupied the chair, and resolutions were passed for the employment of a paid organising secretary, to be appointed by the Bishop, with a salary of £200 per annum, and travelling expenses.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia arrived early on Friday morning at Dover, where he was received on landing by Lord Byron and the gentlemen-in-waiting sent by the Queen to receive her royal guest, and by the naval and military authorities of the port; and on entering the Ship Hotel, found the Mayor and Corporation in waiting to present a congratulatory address. Mr. Bodkin, the Recorder, having read the address, Marquis d'Azeglio read a gracious reply. Passing to the railway-station, where thousands had gathered to welcome him, the King entered the train, which dashed on to London, stopping only at Tunbridge. The Bricklayers' Arms station had been decorated; and there Prince Albert, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs awaited his Majesty. The train arrived at ten minutes past twelve; and Prince Albert, warmly greeting the King as he stepped from the carriage, introduced him to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. As the Queen's carriages, containing the King and Prince Albert and their attendants, left the station, escorted by a company of the Blues, the 3rd Regiment of Fusiliers played the national air of Piedmont; and the crowd assembled outside the station, and in the streets on the Surrey side, loudly cheered. The procession passed along the Kent-road, over Westminster-bridge, by Parliament-street and Whitehall, to Charing-cross, and took the same route to the Great-Western Railway-station as that traversed by the French Emperor in April last. The demonstrations of welcome were similar, although not so extensive, as on that occasion. As the King passed the Horse-Guards, a royal salute was fired from the Park, and at the Admiralty a band played the Piedmontese Anthem and "Rule Britannia." Flags and bunting of all kinds were generously displayed from the houses and the clubs at the West end; the Army and Navy Club being particularly conspicuous, though not out of the line of procession. The Sardinian colours were generally prominent, though often the simple Republican tricolour of Italy appeared, either with or without design omitting the shield with its cross and crown. The road through Hyde-park was lined by well dressed persons. At the Great-

Western Railway-station, the King was received by the directors: and the train in which he started for Windsor was drawn by an engine decorated with the Sardinian flag, the French tricolour, and the British union-jack. The train reached Windsor a little before two o'clock. The party proceeded directly to the castle in open carriages, escorted by a squadron of the 2nd Life Guards. The Eton boys stood at the base of the Round Tower and cheered; and as the King entered the courtyard, the band of the Grenadier Guards played the national air of Piedmont. At the grand entrance of the Castle, his Majesty was received by Queen Victoria with her four eldest children, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Palmerston, and the Earl of Clarendon. Afterwards, accompanied by the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Cambridge, his Majesty visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. On his return, he received the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, and a deputation from the Young Men's Christian Association, of London, headed by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, with an address, hailing his Majesty as "the bold advocate and uncompromising defender of civil and religious liberty" in his realm; exulting that he had established constitutional liberty, and hoping that he would be successful in extending "Christian civilisation."

THE RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE IN IRELAND.—At Deu's Hotel, in Birmingham, a meeting was held on Wednesday evening, on behalf of the Society for protecting the Rights of Conscience in Ireland. The Archbishop of Dublin, who was come over from Ireland on a mission on behalf of the association, was the principal speaker. He said—When he first went to Ireland many persons came before him, some of them with strong recommendations, chiefly priests, or persons professing to be priests, desiring to be allowed to officiate in his diocese as clergymen of his Church. Upon an examination he found three-fourths grossly ignorant and utterly unfit for the ministry. These he refused to employ, finding them in many instances persons of bad character, thrown overboard by the church of Rome, and then turning converts of Protestantism, in order to "make a gain of godliness." In consequence of that and some other causes he was set down as inflexible and lukewarm to the grand question between Protestantism and Romanism. The same inference was also drawn by many persons on account of his having always advocated perfect civil equality to persons of all religious denominations. (Cheers.) The best friends of the Protestant cause were those who had been lately burning Bibles. (Applause.) Those Bible-burners were proclaiming what we had long known and believed—that the Scriptures were contrary to the principles of the Church of Rome. (Hear.) He would not welcome converts with open arms until he had examined their professions with the utmost caution. Archbishop Whately then referred to the fierce persecution which Irish Protestant converts suffered, such as having their crops destroyed, being refused the purchase of the necessaries of life, and the unmerciful treatment which they met in the workhouse, and afterwards recommended the society as a machinery calculated to stop the evil. As an example of its usefulness, he said that in one district in Ireland, where Romanists threatened to give no work to those labourers who had abjured the Papal errors, the Protestant clergyman informed the employers that he would seek the aid of this association to provide employment for those who had in this way been deprived of their daily bread, when the employers, seeing that it would not do to lose their best labourers, relinquished the persecution (Loud applause.)

IRELAND.

Last Sunday was chosen by the inhabitants of the Kells district of the county Meath for an electioneering demonstration in favour of Mr. M'Evoy, called by placard, and held at the rear of the chapel in that town; the whole of the chapel congregation turning out after mass, and being joined by a concourse of persons who came in from the surrounding neighbourhood. There was a large array of Roman Catholic clergymen; Mr. M'Evoy arrived about two o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. M'Evoy, P. P. of Kells, was voted to the chair. In opening the business, alluding to the vacancy, the chairman called upon the meeting to join him in a prayer for the repose of the soul of Mr. Lucas, to which the whole of the parties present responded. Subsequently the rev. gentleman spoke of the Kingstown case as follows:—

"We have seen those pious, and learned, and laborious ministers, who have, within the last few weeks, given the benefit of the priceless blessings of their ministrations to the people of Kingstown, those ministers of the alters, those sanctified servants of the Lord,

about to be sent into the dock upon a charge which these good men again and again declared to be false. Would you know what is the nature of that charge? It was that of committing to the flames a thing which pretends to be the Bible, but which is a vile and blasphemous perversion and corruption of the Word of God. (Cheers.) It was for committing to the flames a volume which, if I myself, in the absence of attorney-general and solicitor-general, were going to commit to the flames, I should take it up with a pair of tongs for fear of soiling my fingers—(tremendous cheering)—and so with the tongs would I hurl it into the consuming fire! (Renewed cheering.) Referring to the Church Establishment, the rev. gentleman said that it owed its existence to the robbery by its present members of the wealth bestowed upon the Catholic Church, and that the robbers were not content with this, but they must also slander and vilify the people whom they had defrauded, and their clergy. This monstrosity must be abolished. He went on to show that by the formation of an Irish party this could be accomplished. When the war would be over, serious questions might possibly arise about the distribution of the gains; a misunderstanding might arise between her most gracious Majesty, whom God may bless—(laughter)—and his Catholic Majesty the Emperor of the French, and the Cabinet might be placed in difficulties so great as to threaten its existence as a Government. That would be the time for a compact party of twenty Irish members to go to the Premier and tell him that their votes counted as forty, and that he should have them if he paid the price for them—namely, justice to Ireland in making the tenant-right and the abolition of the rotten Protestant Established Church Cabinet questions."

It is not said whether Mr. M'Evoy, the candidate, is a relative of the reverend chairman, but he pledged himself to carry out all that the latter had said, and to abide by the principles he had enunciated. The rest of the speech-making, chiefly by priests and the candidates, being got over, the day was wound up with a show, a number of Mr. Meredith's (the Whig candidate) tenants being kicked and beaten for cheating for him; and the windows of some of the inhabitants who had not taken part in the demonstration broken.

INDIA.

The Santal rebellion is so far from being crushed, that the insurgents still hold Beerboom, and the peasantry are still harried by an enemy worse than the Mahabatas, and martial law has not yet been declared. Every officer, civil and military, is loud in remonstrance, but the Council will not act. Meanwhile, a paper which explains, to a considerable extent, the origin of the movement, is thus described:—

"It is the confession of Seejoo Manjee, the leader of the insurrection, through whom the Deity was supposed to utter his decrees. This man is not a bad specimen of his race; a bold clear-spoken savage, with no conscience and no remorse for the crimes he has committed. He says the Santals were ground down by the Bengalee money-lenders. The savages are always in want. They are fond of hunting, drink, and dancing, and always anticipate the harvest. The money lenders supplied their wants, and demanded interest at the rate of 500 per cent. The Santals were willing to pay only twenty-five, or, as they phrase it, four annas for every rupee. The Mahajuns beat them, abused them, pulled their ears, and seized their crops. The Santals petitioned, but of course Englishmen, with their fixed ideas of free trade, refused to annul their agreements, or, indeed, interfere. They resolved, therefore, to right themselves."

The *Calcutta Star* of October 20 gives the following brief account of the consecration of Bishop M'Dougall, in the Cathedral of the Indian Metropolitan See:—

"We witnessed the solemn ceremony of consecrating the Rev. Dr. M'Dougall, Bishop of Labuan, and we must say we have never seen any religious rite more affecting. What made it particularly so, and added to its interest, was the circumstance that the Bishop of Labuan was the first missionary Bishop that the Anglican Church has ever sent forth, after the apostolic example, to preach the Gospel and to plant a Christian Church in a heathen land. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Madras—one of the most excellent discourses we remember to have heard for a long while. The church was crowded to excess, so that full a hundred people were obliged to stand. Whatever scoffers may say, or wittlings, who think occasions such as these adapted to the display of their smartness of speech, the gathering at the cathedral on Thursday morning we would fain interpret as a proof that the community of the city are not insensible to the progress of religion. We shall not certainly lampoon them so grossly.

ly as to affirm that a worthy and sacred motive did not influence the gathering: we witnessed, and that it was produced by the paltry desire to gratify a prurient curiosity. Sure we are that the most thoughtless did not go away unaffected; and if any came to scoff, we believe that the awful solemnity of the ceremonial, if it did not hurry the mind along in spite of itself to devotion, must have at least driven far away the lighter feelings which the sippant impertinence of irreverence is apt to call forth in the vulgar breast."

A Commission, composed of English and French officers, for dividing the booty found in Sebastopol, met on the 15th of September. An inventory in detail was ordered to be made, and sub-committees appointed to explore the various forts. At its second sitting on the 25th, the presidents of the sub-committee laid on the table a detailed statement of everything found in Sebastopol:—

* The number of cannon in bronze (brass) is 128; that of iron guns, 3,711; total, 3,839. It was unanimously agreed that the guns should be divided into two equal parts, and one half sent to France and the other to Great Britain, with the exception of two field brass pieces, which would be offered to General de la Marmora. The effective strength of the Anglo-Sardinian army on the 8th of September was 63,715 men, and that of the French army on the same day was 126,705 men. The commission, therefore, decided that France should have two-thirds, and Great Britain one-third, of the value of the booties and trophies. The commission divided the following into three parts, two for France and one-third for England, with the understanding that they are to remain for the supply of the defence:—417,814 round shot; shell, 101,755; canister cases, 24,080; gunpowder, 325,000lb.; ball cartridges, 470,000 in good condition, and 160,000 damaged; waggons, 80; yards, 6; logs of *lignum vitæ*, 500; anchors of port moorings, 400; anchors of different sizes, 90; grapplings and small anchors, 50; chains for anchors, 200 yards; old copper for sheathing, 104,000lb.; old ropes 100,000lb.; water casks, 300; new ropes of different sizes, 50,000lb.; pulleys 460; spars, 60; tools, 300; bar iron and steel, 1,400,000lb.; iron wire, 400lb.; iron checks, 320lb.; sheet iron, 16,000lb.; tin plate, 14,000lb.; red copper, 129,000lb.; nails, 6,000lb.; firewood, a large quantity; pitch and tar, 200 barrels; barrels of paint, 150; small boilers, weighing 6,000lb.; the remains of a steam engine of 220-horse power, taken out of a steamer burnt by the Russians; large copper boilers, weighing 100,000lb.; old copper, 100,000lb.; copper screws, 10,000lb.; old iron, 160,000lb.; bells, 16; hospital beds, 359; iron forges in great numbers; main tackles, 12; coal, 2,000 tons; steam-engines, of 20 horse-power, for the basins, 2; large pumps, for the basins, 3; iron boilers, 3; 1 high-pressure engine of 16-horse power, for the basins; iron cranes, 18; an engine of 12-horse power in the military bakery; 2 dredging-machines of 30-horse power, unserviceable; a stool, a clock, six marble statues, two Sphinxes, a large basso-relievo; biscuit, 500 tons; flour, 150; barley, 9; buckwheat, 117; oats, 18; millet, 51; wheat, 20; peas, 1½; salt meat, 60; wheat in the granaries, 500 quarters, &c."

The breadstuffs were declared unfit for the use of the allied armies, and sent to Eupatoria for the support of the Tartars, to whom the allies furnish subsistence. The commission decided further that the few objects of art found in the place should be placed at the disposal of the General-in-Chief.

At the third sitting, on the 30th of September, the subject was the valuation of the guns, and it was decided that they should only take count of the value of the metal. One of the members observed that among the brass guns there were two Turkish field-pieces; these were placed at the disposal of the Ottoman Porte. A high-pressure engine of 20 horse power, a distilling machine, and a clock, were comprised in the French list, and in the English list were comprised a high pressure engine of 16-horse power and a furnace. As it would be impossible to decide the wood of the houses and buildings to be demolished, the city itself was divided, and to the English was allotted the east and to the French the western portion. The Karabelnars, or English portion, contained the largest and most valuable portion of the articles captured.

Novo Scotia butter is quoted in the St. John's N. F. Dec. 13. Price. Current, at 1s. 2d per lb. Sovereigns at £1 4, and duty 3s. per cwt. Here during the same week it was selling by the tub in our country markets at 1s. 5d and 1s. 6d. Sovereigns at £1 5s.

Collegiate.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

CHRISTMAS, 1855.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

1. The B. A. examination has been held as usual, and Mr. Rupert J. Uniacke received his Certificate, *satisfacti*.

2. The first Responsions under the new Statute have taken place, and the names of the following Gentlemen have been recorded as having passed them with credit:

BRASS,
HILL,
GRINDON.

3. The Prize in Hebrew and Biblical Greek has been adjudged to Mr. T. Crisp, Scholar. No proximo accessit, as on former occasions, has been awarded.

TERMINAL EXAMINATIONS.

In <i>lingua rectoribus.</i>	Civ. G.	Myers	In <i>lingua rectoribus.</i>	T. G.	Myers
		Hill			Sterns
		Lawson			Grindon
		Smith			Bliss
		Sterns			Bliss
In <i>lingua rectoribus.</i>	Civ. G.	R. F. Uniacke	In <i>lingua rectoribus.</i>	T. G.	Bliss
		Moren			Bliss
		Ruggles			Bliss
		Moren			Bliss
		Ruggles			Bliss
In <i>lingua rectoribus.</i>	Civ. G.	Bliss	In <i>lingua rectoribus.</i>	T. G.	Bliss
		Bliss			Bliss
		Bliss			Bliss
		Bliss			Bliss
		Bliss			Bliss
In <i>lingua rectoribus.</i>	Civ. G.	Bliss	In <i>lingua rectoribus.</i>	T. G.	Bliss
		Bliss			Bliss
		Bliss			Bliss
		Bliss			Bliss
		Bliss			Bliss

THEOLOGY.

1. The subjects in this department have been copious, including portions of the Old Testament in Hebrew compared with the Septuagint and Vulgate, the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles to the Ephesians and to Titus in the Greek Testament, Ecclesiastical History, Liturgies, Evidences, with Butler's Analogy, and composition of Sermons. At the Examination Mr. Gray distinguished himself by the promptitude and precision of his answers on the three first centuries, from Meheim. The Professor reports of the majority of his pupils that their attendance has been punctual and their preparation satisfactory, while some have evinced a very marked interest in their work.

CLASSES.

2. Some of the dramas of Sophocles and Euripides have been studied, as also the *Cyropædia* and *Anabasis* of Xenophon and the *Iliad* of Homer.—the *Annals* of Tacitus, the *Satires* of Juvenal and *Horace*,—*Cicero de Officiis* and *Virgil*. Themes, Essays, and other exercises in composition have been written. In this department the general comparative merit of the Second Class ranks highest.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

3. Here the Studies have been in Euclid, Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy. The Professor after expressing his pleasure in testifying to the diligence and attention of his pupils, adds, "with some few exceptions the general behaviour of the Students is exactly what we desire."

NATURAL SCIENCE.

4. Instruction has been given in the Chemistry of the non-metallic Elements, their nature and modes of occurrence, their uses to man in the simple state, the character of the compounds they form, and the laws which regulate their union among themselves, and the manner of the distribution of such substances in the organic and inorganic kingdoms; together with the numerous and important applications they admit of. The Professor submitted a series of Essays written weekly by his class, which together with

the actual examination papers, indicate their knowledge of such general topics as ozone of the air, bleaching and disinfecting powers of chlorine and charcoal, laxative effects of Iodine, of Sulphur, the extended use of Phosphorus, the wonderful relations of the atmosphere, &c., the manufacture of Gas, sulphuric and nitric acids, of glass, &c. The report in this branch is commendatory, with very rare exception, of the whole class for extreme regularity, interested attention and desire to profit by their opportunities.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

5. In the French Class there has been a general repetition of the regular and irregular verbs, translation from dictation including the niceties of the language and verbal exercises on the principal points of Syntax. In German in three divisions, the Grammar has been thoroughly studied in the difficulty connected with the separate, passive, reflexive and irregular verbs and the construction of sentences. The senior class read with intelligence portions of the *Paraphrase* of Herder and the *Parabeln* of Krummacher. The proficiency had been on the whole satisfactory to the Professor and to the Examiners.

6. In closing the examinations the President took occasion in his address to advert to some points in which the Collegio Board confidently look for a decided improvement in the ensuing term, while he felt happy in finding so large a proportion of the Students enjoying the full commendation of all the Professors.

7. Mr. Albert Mitchell from the Chester Grammar School, under the Revd. R. Payne, was examined and matriculated.

8. A satisfactory examination of the Collegiate School under the Rev. D. W. Pickett, B. A., completed the Academical business of Michaelmas Term.

GEORGE McCRAWLEY,

President.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

By the subjoined general remarks I would like to draw attention to certain circumstances connected with the celebration of the Holy Communion. At the very commencement of the office, a rubric says, "The table, at the Communion time, having a fair white linen cloth upon it, shall stand in the *body* of the Church, or in the Chancel, &c."

Immediately previous to the prayer of Consecration, the rubric again says, "When the priest standing before the Table, hath so ordered the Bread and Wine, that he may with the more readiness and decency break the Bread before the People, and take the Cup into his hands, he shall say, &c."

Now the practice usually observed in our Churches is to arrange these two rubrics—in the first place, the Table is usually placed against the chancel wall, so that when a Clergyman is about to consecrate the elements, he only follows half the rubrics, and places himself certainly in one sense (in my opinion the wrong sense) before the table, with his back to the Communicants, excluding their view from the act of Consecration; and in so doing forgetting the other half of the same rubric which directs him to stand before the Table only, that he may with more readiness and decency break the Bread before the people.

A remedy for this at once suggests itself; let us remove our Communion tables from the wall, and place them more in the centre of the chancel, so as to leave a clear space between the Table and the wall, in order that when the Priest places himself as the rubric directs, before the Table, he can face the worshippers, and break the Bread and take the Cup before them. The great advantage of this would be, that it would be in compliance with, and tend to harmonize, the rubrics of the Prayer Book, which all are bound to observe; and would doubtless be moreover in accordance with the practice of our Saviour, at His first institution of this Sacrament: for it is against all reason to suppose that when He blessed the Bread, and took the Cup, He turned away from his disciples, for whose benefit alone He performed that gracious act.

Again: before the Gloria in Excelsis in the post-Communion, the rubric says, "there shall be said or sung." As far as my observation extends, and as far as I have been able to learn, this practice exists throughout the diocese, for the Communicants to remain kneeling during this hymn of praise. Is this posture the right one? I think not:—it is usual to perform all songs of praise, standing; and the Communicants ought to rise when this is "said or sung," instead of continuing to kneel. The rubric in the American Prayer Book has the addition "all standing." Yarmouth, 10th Decr. J. W. H. R.

Youths' Department.

VOLNEY BEKNER: A TRUE NARRATIVE.

Volney Bekner was the son of a poor Irish sailor, and was born about the year 1748. He was taught little of what ought to be known by those destined to live in a city; but as soon as he could regulate his own movements, his father taught him to struggle with the waves, or to allow himself to be born away with them, laughing at the storms of the air and the fury of the sea. You should have seen the father of Volney with his son, then about three years of age, in the water; the father supporting with one arm the little child, and the latter endeavouring to imitate the movements of his father, and to turn and return upon the water, until he would be exhausted with fatigue. Volney Bekner, soon became an indefatigable swimmer, for scarcely was he five years old, when he could follow the vessel on which he had been brought up, for the distance of two leagues. Thus accustomed to make a sport of the dangers of the sea, Volney Bekner became an important personage, especially in stormy weather. None of the crew could man the yards with such rapidity; he was always the first to ascend the mast, always the most prompt in gliding amongst the rigging; and if his arms were not the strongest in executing the evolutions, his example was so encouraging that each one seemed to redouble his emulation, not to be conquered by the intrepidity of so young a child. Moreover, Volney Bekner was often able to render great services by himself alone. Sometimes but a slight effort is required to free a rope which interferes with the working of the sails: he sprang with greater rapidity than a man could have done; he made his way through places where it would have been impossible for a man to have passed; and, quick in receiving the word of command, and skillful in executing it, with a turn of the hand Volney had repaired the mischief. Submissive to all the privations of his adventurous calling, accustomed to look dangers in the face without emotion, the young sailor, who was a moral of obedience and courage, early understood that to be worthy of attaining a rank—that is to say, to have the right of commanding in his turn—it was not sufficient that he should inspire those under his command with respect, and show himself the bravest among them; he must also be best informed, in order to deserve their confidence. His father could only teach him to be a brave man; and on this point the education of Volney Bekner was perfect. His captain undertook to make him a well-informed man, and by the age of twelve he had attained the rank of head of the pilot apprentices. He had double rations and double pay. "If," said the commander of the vessel, "this little fellow continues to conduct himself with the same bravery and prudence, he will, I am sure, attain a position far above mine." Then turning towards Volney Bekner he added, "Is it not true, my lad, that you love glory?"—"Yes, captain," respectfully replied the child.—"And do you know what glory is?" added the captain.—"It is," replied the child, "faithfully to serve one's country, and honourably to fulfil the duties of one's station."

During a voyage from Port au Prince to France, it happened that the daughter of a rich American, who was on board with her father and governess, had made her escape from the latter, who had fallen asleep. The little girl imprudently went upon the deck; she played, she ran about: she got her feet entangled in the ropes, fell down and rose again, laughing at the accident; she faced the billows, that covered her with spray, and she laughed still louder than before. The sailors told her to take care, but the child foresaw no danger; she leaned over the deck,—the vessel heaved, the little American lost her balance, uttered a shriek, and disappeared beneath the waters. A sailor, perceiving her fall, immediately leaped into the sea, plunged, and swimming for a few fathoms, caught the imprudent child, and reappeared with her upon the surface of the waves. The sailor was the father of Volney Bekner. But, in the mean time, the wind had veered, and although but a few minutes had elapsed since the intrepid swimmer had plunged into the water to rescue the child from inevitable death, the vessel was already a considerable distance from him. Nevertheless he still swam on; a few efforts more and he would restore to the arms of a despairing father, who awaited him on the deck, the child whom he had believed lost to him forever. All at once the sailor stopped, and ceased following the direct line; he struggled with the waves to take a contrary direction, and shouted—"Help! help! a shark!" It was, indeed, one of those voracious and monstrous animals, that was coming direct towards him, and threatened to devour both deliverer and child whom he held firm-

ly pressed against his breast. The whole of the crew were assembled upon deck; they fired at the shark, but the monster was undismayed, and continued to pursue his double prey, which he unceasingly harassed. The sailor increased his speed; but the shark swam still faster, and every moment gained upon his victim. All who beheld this sight were struck with horror; the despair of the American, who thus saw his child about to perish before his eyes, amounted to madness; he wanted to throw himself into the water but the crew restrained him; he offered the whole of his fortune to any one who would kill the monster; no one dared to attempt so perilous an enterprise; but at the very moment when the unfortunate father believed himself abandoned by God and man, young Volney Bekner was seen in the distance, gliding beneath the shark, and thrusting into his body, up to the hilt, a large and sharp dagger with which he was armed. No one had seen him plunge into the sea; and if he was now recognized, it was by the velocity of his course through the water; for Volney Bekner was so skillful in this kind of exercise, that he seemed more like a cavalier borne upon a fiery steed, than a man swimming. The shark, dreadfully wounded, ceased to pursue the sailor, but only to direct his fury against a new victim; he allowed not a moment's respite to him who had struck him. By a generous impulse, Volney Bekner, fearing lest the monster might hesitate between him and his father, directed his course away from the vessel, whilst the sailor, who still protected the little American, gained the ship. However stout a swimmer our young pilot might be, it was impossible for him to maintain a lengthened contest with his terrible enemy. When he perceived that his father had seized the rope thrown to him, he then thought of his own safety. Darting from right to left in oblique lines, in order to embarrass the enemy, who was close upon him, he succeeded in reaching the rope. "He is saved!" was shouted with enthusiasm from the deck. The rope was hastily drawn in, and already had it reached the height of fifteen feet above the surface of the water, when the shark who had just disappeared, and had only dived, to take a more vigorous spring, darted in pursuit of the heroic boy, caught him by the middle of the body, and snapped it in two. Thus died in 1769, in the twelfth year of his age, a youth as remarkable for his wonderful daring as for the gentle virtues of obedience, filial devotion, and a martyr-like fortitude of spirit.—From the French of Michael Masson.

News Department.

ENGLAND.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LECTURE.*

Coming to the second question—How are our colonies to be governed? Mr. Gladstone found a reply in the principle afforded by the Greeks, as related in the History Colonisation by the Hellenic race, and which might be summed up in the terms "perfect freedom, and perfect self-government." Tracing the history of our own colonies from the golden age in the reign of the Stuarts, through the silver ages, just previous to the American war, followed by the brazen age in 1783, Mr. Gladstone brought it down to 1840, when better things began to dawn. "In this (the brazen age)," he continued, "the principle was that through a foolish and obnoxious interference a generous nature should be prevented from taking her own way, and should be taught to take our way, to perfection. The idea came to be, that it was absolutely necessary that from a certain spot in the city of London the local affairs of the colonies should be directed. It was thought that we, in England, must retain in our hands, and on no account give to our colonies, the disposal of the wild lands of the colonies; that besides the taxes raised by the colonists themselves to support the local government, we must have another set of revenues, called Crown Revenues; that we must keep little standing armies in the colonies at a great expense, and with the certainty of a great decrease in the efficiency of the army. It was in consequence of this that the army of England, when on the peace establishment, though small in number, had never been able to make a show in the field, even proportioned to those reduced numbers. Another mistaken notion of colonial policy was that they should be required to establish a civil list—a certain range of salaries for their judges, governors, and other officers, as if it was supposed that the colonists would be such barbarians that they would not recognize the necessity of having government, law, and order. If they did understand government, law, and order, they would provide judges and governors for themselves;

(* Concluded from last week.)

but if they did not understand them, the way taken by England was not likely to make them understand them. (Cheers.) Another matter was that England established for each colony a certain tariff of differential duties; she used to require the American colony to pay an extra price for West Indian sugar, and the West Indians to pay an extra price for American wool, instead of making it an interchange of freedom. Another notion was that it was necessary for England to nominate a legislative council for the colonies, as if she had an interest in the regulation of the debates of the colony separate from the people of the colony. Then, again, we used to interfere continually with their laws; their bills were sent home and frequently vetoed, though they were perfectly suited for the colonies. And, lastly, we exercised patronage in those colonies, appointing to office abroad a set of men who were not quite presentable at home, but who were thought quite good enough to hold offices with substantial salaries in some colony. How did this modern colonial policy come into operation? They must consider, first, of what the colonies consisted—of three classes, to none of which free institutions would be very useful; they were slave colonies, conquered colonies, and penal colonies. England had no free colonies then, therefore he was far from greatly censuring the statesmen of the time when this system came into vogue. He thought it was the fault or the consequence of the American war. There was no man more likely than Mr. Pitt to extend a free system of government to our colonies, if circumstances were favourable; but they were not, because the colonies were not free, and on account of the war just concluded. Those were unavoidable evils and calamities. But what were the consequences of the policy he had been describing? He would only mention one—the rebellion of Canada in 1837 and 1838, when the colonists took up arms to enforce a number of demands, not one of which would have been refused by England two hundred years or one hundred and fifty years before. To say nothing of the strife and bitterness caused by this rebellion, it cost England £4,000,000 or £5,000,000, and, almost immediately after the rebellion was put down, she began to concede all the demands made by the colonists one after another, not from terror, but because, on looking at them seriously, they were found to be for the interest of that colony. Its interest could not clash with ours: the interest of England was in the prosperity of Canada, and the best way to the affections of the colonists was by doing that which promoted that prosperity. There was only one other case illustrating the consequence of the meddling colonial policy to which he would allude. In Lower Canada the people, who consisted chiefly of Frenchmen, resisted us, rose in arms, and were put down by our soldiery. Some time after, in 1848, a bill was introduced in Canada, called the Canada Rebellion Losses Bill, the object of which was to give compensation at the public expense to some of those who had suffered losses in the rebellion in resisting the Queen's troops. This would surely be a very bad precedent. What effect would it have on the authority of law and the discipline of the army if, after rebels had been put down, they were to be compensated by Act of Parliament for their losses? But look at it from the rebels' point of view. They said they rebelled for matters which the Government had since decided to be necessary for them. Here was a difficulty, and he felt it to be so. Many good men thought the bill ought to pass, and it did pass; and England was obliged to put her dignity into her pocket. (Cheers and laughter.) The general effect of the continuance of this false system of governing the colonies in Downing-street was to alienate the hearts of the people from this country. A number of people in each colony, consisting of the Government officers and their immediate friends, and sometimes a newspaper or two, called themselves the British party, while all the rest of the community were anti-British. The little body of official men, with another little body of individuals picked out of the community, were pulling and tagging one way, supported by the British Government, and on the other side was the whole of the community. That was the way in which the colonies had been managed. Now this was all changed, and the principle was fully recognized that the local affairs of free colonies should be administered by themselves. He was glad now to discharge a debt of justice, for there were men in advance of their fellow-legislators in respect of the colonies. He mentioned them because he differed from them in political opinions, and, moreover, as the time of the greatest political freedom, in the reign of Charles II., which he had mentioned, was an eminently Tory time, he thought he should render their due to persons of an opposite—namely, a

Radical tendency. Mr. Hume, Mr. Roobuck, and a gentleman whose name was only recently added to the list of the departed—Sir William Molesworth—had told them the truth respecting colonial government, and at a time when the truth was exceedingly unpopular. They showed great courage and resolution in saying things for which they were looked on at the time as little better than traitors or madmen; but either they were not traitors and madmen then, or we were all traitors or madmen now; because what they so rarely ventured to utter amid general disapprobation, no man in his senses in the British Parliament now would wish to contradict. Of Sir William Molesworth he must be allowed to say that he had the greatest satisfaction in owing the benefit and advantage which, during many years, he had derived from communication with him upon colonial questions, and in acknowledging how much he had learnt from speeches on the colonies delivered by the late baronet in the House of Commons. He was a man of comprehensive mind, of singular diligence and industry, well grounded in the principles of colonial policy, and in the history of our colonies, and full of resolution and determination in making his opinions known, while at the same time he promulgated those opinions in a manner entirely free from the taint of party spirit, and, not arousing against him hostile objections, he thus greatly increased the benefit which his wise researches enabled him to confer on the community. He (Mr. Gladstone) felt perfectly satisfied that those speeches which he delivered in Parliament would, although he was dead and gone, long continue to be consulted, and his name be held in honor on account of the valuable matter that they contained, not only with reference to the facts of the colonial question, of which he was a perfect master, but likewise with reference to the principles upon which the great colonial empire of this country ought to be governed. To him he (Mr. Gladstone) wished to pay his debt of gratitude; it was now come to be understood that the affairs of colonists were best transacted by colonists themselves, as the affairs of Englishmen were best transacted by Englishmen. Now it was no longer attempted to force English institutions upon colonies. Then it would be said, 'Don't you intend to have English institutions in colonies?' Certainly; have them to the fullest possible extent. The only question was, who were to be the judges of their fitness? He said the English were not good judges whether the laws that were useful in this country ought to prevail or not. Their fellow-subjects who inhabited the colonies themselves were the best judges; and, more than this, experience had proved that if they wanted to strengthen the connection between the colonies and this country—if they desired to increase the resemblance and to make English institutions popular, they must not associate with them the hated name of oppression. The colonies must feel no yoke on their necks; but let them understand that the relation between them and us was a relation of affection, and they might rely upon it that a great reward would be reaped in the possession of that affection unbroken and unbounded, and in all the grandeur which it would add to the renown, already so great, of this country. Defend them (said Mr. Gladstone) against foreign aggression; regulate their foreign relations; these things belong to the colonial connection with this country. Of the duration of that colonial connection let them be the judges. I say, and, moreover, I predict, that if you leave them that freedom of judgment it is hard to say when the day will come that they will wish to separate from this great nation. (Cheers.) Depend upon it they ought to have a share of your fame. At present the greatest purchasers of books relating to English history are Americans. Those who come over to this country visit the places where the remarkable incidents of English history occurred, and unless you make the name of England odious to them their only disposition is to love and revere it, and that love and reverence is by far the best security you can have for their continuing not only to render the Crown allegiance, but that allegiance which is the most valuable of all—which proceeds from the depths of the hearts of men. You have seen something of that in the occurrence of the last year—some of the colonies that lie at the Antipodes offering their contribution to our fund for the relief of the families of soldiers slain in the war. (Cheers.) This may be called, without exaggeration, the first fruits of the system upon which, during the last twelve or fifteen years, you have entered, of a rational mode of administration with reference to your colonies. There is so much public feeling in Parliament and throughout the country upon this subject that now, I trust, we shall see to the constant extension of those principles; and, for my own part, I shall re-

joice in having lived at a period when a change in colonial government has been brought about which promises much advantage to a country having such claims upon mankind as England—change of system in which we have really made a transition from misfortune, from folly—almost, in some cases, from madness and from crime—to the rules of justice, of reason, of nature, and of common sense. (Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid long-continued applause.)"

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, December 8.

After various articles, *pro* and *con*, between the *Times* and *Post*, as to the question of peace being once more on the *tapis*, the latter yesterday admits that Austria is making a move in that direction, and in an article with all the significance of official type, intimates the terms on which alone England can consent to the renewal of negotiations:—"Sebastopol is destroyed—the Russian fleets have no existence—the Czar holds not one foot of the 'material guarantees'—the Danube is no longer his—the Turks, who dreaded, have learnt to contemn the power of their great neighbour—and the arms of England and France have virtually solved the 'Eastern question.' It was far different last year.

"Now, we have only to set up the facts achieved as permanent, and as forming the basis of the principles which must for the future rule the destiny of the East. Under these circumstances, the question of peace comes before us; and, on our part, it can be treated but in one manner. There is but one arrangement possible; and that is one which shall ensure the limitation of Russian ambition, the freedom of Turkey, and the future security of Europe.

"The most necessary condition for the attainment of these ends is the annihilation of Russian power in the Black Sea. Sebastopol must never rise again as a menace to the Turks—nor must any Russian fleet whatever be allowed to exist in the waters of the Black Sea. This is imperative, and secures the safety of Constantinople and the freedom of the shores of the Euxine. But, if the approach by sea towards the Turk be thus sealed against Russia, the approach by land must be equally made safe from her aggression. The mouths of the Danube must be given up by her, and they, with the Danubian Principalities, freed from her protectorate, must be secured to Turkey by the most binding guarantee. All pretension and interference with the subjects of the Porte must be fully renounced, and other arrangements with regard to the Baltic and the general interests of Europe must be accepted by Russia on terms which can leave no doubt as to the certain solidity and efficacy of the peace which may be brought about.

"These, the outlines of the only terms of peace which would achieve our objects, are the only propositions which the Western Powers would be justified in listening to—certain as they are that, if not consented to now, another campaign would enforce compliance.

"If the move which Austria is making towards negotiations have for its object the attainment of terms so satisfactory as these, and if she be ready, as Sweden and Denmark are, to give their verdict in our favour, and, when need arises, to enforce that verdict—then are the Western Powers bound to give heed to overtures which carry on their face no uncertain semblance—no diplomatic chicanery, but which are open, distinct, and honest."

IRELAND.

On Monday the Redemptorist Father Pecherini appeared at the Kingston Police-court, to answer the complaint of the Right Hon. Wm. Keogh, her Majesty's Attorney-General, for blasphemously burning and treating with contempt the Holy Scriptures, thereby tending to bring religion into contempt, at Kingstown, in the county of Dublin, on the 5th November instant. Defendant is described as of foreign appearance, about forty-five years of age, and of low stature. On being asked his name, he replied, in a defiant manner, "My name is Vladimir Pecherini, the name of the Russian saint!" A Mr. Kernan, an attorney, applied for a postponement, as the summons had been served only on Saturday last, at Mitchelstown, county Cork, and the Rev. Father had been travelling all night in order to answer it in person. Mr. Corballis, Q.C., on the part of the Crown, having consented, the case stands over until Wednesday next (this day), the Rev. Father having entered into recognisances, himself in £50, and two sureties of £25 each. Mr. Corballis then tendered information of George Brown against John Hamilton, for tearing a Testament and throwing it into the fire on the same occasion, and summonses were issued against defen-

dant for Wednesday next (this day). The greatest excitement prevails. A strong body of police are on the spot. A large mob assembled round the court, and several arrests were made. The Government have adopted the most effectual measures for the preservation of the public peace.

The Bible-burning case came on before the Kingstown magistrates again on Wednesday. As on Monday, there was again considerable popular excitement. Crowds filled the streets in the neighbourhood of the office; but a large force of the metropolitan police, both mounted and on foot, was present, and preserved order much more effectually than on the former day. At eleven o'clock, Father Pecherini, attended by his solicitor, Mr. Kernan, and several Roman Catholic clergymen, entered the court. Mr. Corballis, Q.C. attended by Mr. Rea, of the Crown Solicitor's office, arrived shortly after, followed by Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., who appeared as counsel for Father Pecherini. Mr. O'Hagan said—

"His client felt, and he (Mr. O'Hagan) felt with him, that it was his bounden duty, as a minister of religion—having regard to his own character and the character of the church to which he belonged—to submit the imputations against him to the fullest possible investigation; and on the part of the Rev. Mr. Pecherini he would say that he desired investigation—courted investigation—and demanded it. If, therefore, his worship, in the exercise of his judicial discretion, considered, upon the information returned by the Crown, that there was a *prima facie* case against his client, he (Mr. O'Hagan) on his behalf, was instructed not to offer any opposition, but merely to say that the rev. gentleman was prepared to go before any tribunal selected by the Crown, and if he should be brought to trial he expected to be able to demonstrate his absolute innocence of the foul crime which had been sworn against him, viz., 'for blasphemously burning and treating with contempt the Holy Scriptures, thereby tending to bring religion into contempt.' His (Mr. O'Hagan's) client instructed him most solemnly to say that, neither directly nor indirectly, by any act of his or by any other person with his knowledge, privity, consent, or authority, was he guilty of such a crime as that charged against him.

"The first information tendered was that of Police-constable Halpin, who deposed that he remembered the 5th of November: he was on duty near the chapel. Between eight and nine o'clock he saw several boys wheeling barrows full of books. Saw a boy with a bound book, with gold letters, 'Holy Bible,' on the back. Saw a Testament also, but did not open it. Heard they were going to burn those books. A priest made his appearance, whom he did not see before. He threw the books into the corner of the chapel-yard outside. He stood by whilst the fire was lighting, and saw him stand by whilst the books were burning. The fire was over about nine o'clock."

"Charles Lawson deposed that he saw a parcel of cinders after the fire. Took some fragments out of the cinders, which were pages from the Bible. (Those fragments having been submitted to the bench, Mr. Bourke said they were passages from the Old Testament.)

"Robert Wallace, Wesleyan minister, deposed that he saw a number of boys kicking what he felt assured were small pocket Bibles into the fire. A boy took a portion of a book out of the fire and handed it to him. It was part of the Old Testament.

"Christopher Duff, a Roman Catholic youth of thirteen years, deposed that Father Pecherini asked him if he had a barrow. Said he had, and he asked would he bring it. Tom Doyle said he would bring another barrow. They brought their two barrows to the residence of Father Pecherini. Saw a good heap of books in the room; saw a book which he believed to be a Testament. When those books were put into the barrows he and Doyle wheeled them to the chapel-yard. Father Pecherini desired them to be lighted, after which he went into the vestry, and returned again to look at the fire.

"Halpin was here recalled, and identified the Rev. Vladimir Pecherini as being the person who was present when the books were lighted on the 5th November, in the chapel-yard at Kingstown.

"George Brown, whose appearance bore marks of the rough treatment he had experienced on Monday, identified John Hamilton as the person who was present in the chapel-yard when the books were burning.

"There being no defence entered, Father Pecherini was bound in recognisance, himself in £100 and two sureties, for £50 each, to abide his trial at the next commission. The boy Hamilton was also bound in recognisance to abide his trial."

The *Newry Examiner* supplies the following information with reference to the priests who are implicated in the Bible-burning charge. It is almost superfluous to mention that the *Newry* paper is a fierce champion of the Roman Catholic party.

Father Vladimir Pechine, the Priest charged with burning Protestant Bibles at Kingstown, is a Russian by birth, and a native of Odessa. The other fathers of the same order are also foreigners, with one or two exceptions. Father Buggenous and Vandora are Belgians, Fathers Theunis and Leon are Greeks, Father Bagshaw is an Englishman, and Father Harrison an Irishman, and we believe a native of Dunganon. The Irish house or convent of the order is at Limerick, and if this prosecution were carried out in that city it would require all the troops in Ireland to suppress an insurrection there, such is the reverence in which these priests are held by the people at large. Even at Kingstown things look bad already. Their chapel is open from five o'clock in the morning till nine at night, for the accommodation of the working people, and at every hour of the day is crowded with fervent worshippers. It is rather unlucky that the only member of the order who is a Russian should be the man against whom this prosecution is directed. For it will excite Russian sympathy in the people. On the whole we consider it a most indiscreet prosecution; for it will create a general feeling of indignation throughout Ireland, which will not be allayed for a long time, and perhaps not without unpleasant consequences."

SYDNEY, C. D.

ANOTHER SEVERE GALE OF WIND.—For the past five or six weeks, we have been visited by a succession of gales of wind; but that of Friday, the 7th instant, was probably more destructive than had been any previous one this season. The wind commenced from East North East, about three o'clock in the morning—after fine weather on the previous day, with moderate breezes from West South West—and blew with great violence until Saturday morning. The tide in the Harbor rose to a hitherto unknown height, sweeping away everything in its course, or that unavailingly resisted the approach of the waters now lashed into fury by the appalling violence of the wind. At Fresh Water Creek, much damage was done to the Shipbuilding appliances of Mr. Harrington—the sea breaking a passage over the Bar, on which the Sail Loft and Building are situated, and injuring the western front thereof, and at the same time throwing the whole of it off its level. Much timber and plank was swept out of the Basin, within the Bar, and were strewn along the shore on the Southern margin of the River above the Creek. For particulars of other and more serious damage, we are indebted to our correspondent at North Sydney, whose Letter on the subject we subjoin. But trifling injury was sustained at Main-a-dieu, although the tide there rose unusually high; but, as the wind from the northward prevailed property which would have been damaged by a southerly gale, remained safe.

At Gabarus, the schooner *Elizabeth*, Gillis, master, fully loaded and bound for Halifax, was driven ashore, and became a total wreck—cargo being saved in a damaged state.

At the loading ground, North Bar, the Schooner *Swift*, was slightly damaged, and the steamer *Banshee*, sustained some trifling injury; but the latter vessel was plying on the River, as usual, on Tuesday. There are reports of losses to the Northward of this port, but we await authenticated particulars, before giving publicity to such.

North Sydney, Decr. 8th, 1855.

The storm of Friday night has done much damage to property on our shore. The tide rose to an extraordinary height.—Never within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants did the sea wash over our wharves and roads with such fury. The main Post road in several places is sadly cut up, and piled over with rocks, logs, and sea weed, in singular confusion, and left almost impassable.

The new Store lately erected by Messrs. J. & W. Moore, on the edge of the Bank in front of their Dry Goods Store, was torn down, and so completely swept away that not a vestige is left to mark where it stood, together with about, it is stated, £60 worth of property, which it contained. The Messrs. Moore lost besides, the outside block of their wharf: their loss is supposed to be over £200. But the greatest sufferer amongst us is Mr. Thomas T. Hart who was carrying on the Tanning business, at Sparring's Brook. His tan house and all the leather in Tan, were swept away, and his new dwelling house greatly injured. Himself and family were obliged to take shelter in a neighbour's house, in the dead of night.—Numerous other damages, of less extent, happened to wharves and dwellings along the shore,

which will require time and expense to repair. I have not ascertained what damage had been done to the Shipping.—There is a small vessel ashore at the South side of the Arm, supposed to be wrecked; and Captain Melcod's vessel is ashore at his own place. It is very likely you will have an account of some damage to the Shipping from the Bar.

J. ROBERTSON.

—O. B. News, Dec. 15.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1855.

CHRISTMAS.

THE exact time of the birth of the Saviour of mankind is not sufficiently indicated by any historical record, so as to make it a matter of absolute certainty that the day we celebrate is the very day of the Nativity. It is enough, however, that this commemoration is well worthy of the Christian's character, and entitled to his high respect and reverence. What is well known respecting it is, that the Incarnation was manifested when peace reigned over the Roman world, and inspired Cæsar Augustus with the idea of general taxation, with the object, probably, of finding means to carry on his vast designs, for the embellishment of the Roman capital; and that this taxation was first made when Cyrenius was Governor of Syria. This systematic taxation brought every man to his own city to be enrolled; and we may in fancy, see the Carpenter Joseph and his wife Mary, poor in earthly wealth, but rich in faith—of more ancient lineage than Cæsar Augustus himself, and conscious of Divine favor, yet shrinking in their proud humility from the world's observation—trudging afoot to Bethlehem, amongst the humblest inhabitants of Judea to obey the behests of the Emperor. For them there was no room in the inn—a circumstance that of itself proves their low estate. We may imagine the poor carpenter, as he bargained for accommodation in the stable, carrying back his knowledge of Judean history over a series of centuries, to the time when his progenitor, the mighty David, reigned supreme over all the land that now denied his descendant the humblest lodging—when Aarah the Jebusite as a king gave unto a king—or when he, the man after God's own heart, made provision for building the temple which Solomon, his son, completed, and which was the glory of the whole earth. Yet do not the Scriptures record that any sentiments beside those befitting his humble condition, filled the mind of Joseph—and glad to find the meanest shelter for the travail of womanhood, Mary brought forth her first born son, wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger.

Meanest of earth's mean ones in the eyes of the occupants of the loudly chambers of the inn, were the family in the stable. Yet what reeked they of the world's contumely. Mary pondering in her heart the advent of the incarnate God, could well dispense with the pomp and pageantry of the world's witness of a great occasion. Visions of human redemption gave to her bosom that peace which the world could not give. She appears to have had a just conception of His glorious mission, long before the prophetic voice of old Simeon made known to her that "a sword should pierce her own soul, and the secrets of many hearts might be revealed," and in the suffering for sin of the Son of God, of her son, she saw no maternal cause of exultant joy. As the painful events connected with His sojourn upon earth crowded upon her, she ever pondered them in her heart as so many tokens of the fulfilment of all that prophets and righteous men had foretold concerning the Messiah, esteeming herself as the instrument, only too highly honored, in the hands of the Lord. The world expected not such a Messiah as this—the Jews did not realize in this Son of David, the splendid imagery of Isaiah. Could this be He of whom it was said—that His name should be called—"Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace?"

But there is music in the fields of Bethlehem. The morning stars sing together and all the sons of God are shouting for joy. Heaven opens upon the astonished gaze of the humble shepherds who are keeping watch over their flocks by night—the angel of the Lord comes upon them, and the glory of the Lord shines round about them, and they are sore afraid. Christian, what would you have given for one half hour of that divine melody, the foretaste of the hymns around the Throne—of the song of the redeemed—that accompanied the proclamation to earth of a Saviour, and filled the courts of heaven with loud swelling chorus, in honor of the advent of the King of Glory? Happy shepherds, to whom, and not to the great and noble of the earth, was vouch-

safed the first news of the welcome day which many prophets and righteous men had longed to see with earthly eyes, and longed in vain.

And this anniversary is our Christmas. It is a day to be remembered in our generations for ever. It is the one festival of the Church that gladdens the hearts of all, high and low, rich and poor. It is appointed seasons, she mourns the death of the Saviour, and celebrates His rising, she rejoices at the birth of Immanuel, and makes it her New Year's celebration. Nor while England's Churches raise their spires throughout the land, and her Ministers dispense her spiritual blessings, will the observance of Christmas be aught else than one of her holiest Festivals—a time of anticipated pleasure for the young of her flock—of sober enjoyment for the aged—a time when her friends feel towards each other a warmer affection—and the hearts of all enlarge with human sympathies and constrain the tongue to give expressive utterance to the words of the Psalmist—"Bless the Lord O my soul and all that is within me bless His holy Name! Bless the Lord O my soul and forget not all His benefits!"

Since February last, we have endeavoured to supply to a number of subscribers the *Illustrated London News*—and have used every exertion to do so satisfactorily—but we cannot so far overcome the ignorance of the London Agent, from whom these papers are ordered, altho' repeatedly instructed, as to cause him to send them for the intervening period between the sailing of the steamers, addressed by the Cunard steamers to Halifax only. The consequence is, that in most instances the earliest date being sent via United States line, has reached us here upon one or two occasions a day before, but generally a day or two, sometimes a week after the latest date is received direct by the R. M. Steamship. As we have hesitated under these circumstances, to order any more papers, altho' solicited to do so by a number of persons, until we can secure a more sensible agent in London, we recommend all our friends to try Messrs. Morton & Cogswell, druggists, who we believe to be men of strict integrity, and who profess to be able to furnish them punctually. We shall give further notice when our own arrangements are satisfactory to ourselves—Messrs. Morton & Cogswell can also supply the *News of the World* and other periodicals, at the cheapest rate. The apothecaries having taken to vending news, it will soon be a drug in the market.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.—The Annual Examination of the National School, previous to the Christmas Holidays, was held on Wednesday last. The room was decorated in old English style, with boughs of evergreen, and displayed altho' the taste of the teachers and the enthusiasm of the scholars. The Lord Bishop, the Ven. the Archdeacon, Revd. W. Bullock, Hugo Reid, Esq., Principal of the Seminary in Dalhousie College, J. S. Thompson, Esq., School Commissioner, and a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the Institution, were present—The Rev. W. Bullock examined the School, and the Bishop expressed himself highly pleased with the progress of the pupils. We understand also, that Mr. Reid, who has had much experience of schools, having visited largely the schools in England and Scotland, gave the National School the praise of being one of the most efficiently conducted that he had ever seen. Amidst all this course of usefulness we regret to say that the National School is not half so well supported as it ought to be by the denomination under whose auspices it was established, and to which it belongs. The building is in a bad state of repair, and the Teacher's salary in arrears, although he is one of the best in the Province. We trust that no further word of exhortation will be required, when the next appeal is made to them, to induce Churchmen to wipe away this reproach. Altho' we have said nothing about the Girls School in the above remarks, they will apply equally to that examination, and to the other circumstances plainly hinted at.

The R. M. Steamship *Asia* arrived on Tuesday last. A summary of her news, which is not important will be found in our columns. There is nothing new from the seat of war. The papers are chiefly taken up with the reception in England of the King of Sardinia on his visit to Queen Victoria, which has been in all respects worthy of our nation, and appears to have been highly pleasing to her noble ally.

The R. M. Steamship from Boston for England arrived yesterday morning. Despatches from Washington affirm that the British Government had declined giving any further explanation with reference to the questions which have recently formed the subject of discussion between the representatives of

the two countries. The President has issued two proclamations—one against the Niagara filibusters, and the other admitting Newfoundland to the benefits of the reciprocity treaty.

APPEAL.

The Missionary at Bridgewater, having on a former occasion made an appeal to the Churchmen of Nova Scotia, on behalf of a Church about to be erected in his Mission, has now a second time reluctantly to solicit their aid. He begs to state, that the funds already contributed enabled him to erect a Place of Worship capable of holding about four hundred persons, and that necessary steps were being taken for the due completion of the same, when owing to the violence of the gale on the night of the 9th inst., the building was level to the ground. Service is held at present in a School house merely by sufferance, and we know not how soon we may be without a place wherein to assemble on the Sabbath Day, rendering our late misfortune doubly deplorable. Those who know how bitter a thing it is to have one's hopes blasted, when just on the point of being realized, will better be able to sympathize with us in our sad mishap. The loss has been estimated at about £150—and to attempt to collect the whole of this sum from a people who have already made many sacrifices in the cause, would be impossible; their Pastor therefore with that courage that true misfortune ever leads, hopefully begs for help in this hour of need.

Bridgewater, Dec. 10th, 1855.

Contributions forwarded to the Rev. HENRY DE BLOIS, Bridgewater, or left with Mr. GOSSIP, will be thankfully acknowledged.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Colonial Church Society took place on Tuesday evening, last, at the Temperance Hall. The Lord Bishop took the chair at half past seven, and the meeting was opened with prayer. There was a good attendance, especially of ladies. The Rev. Secretary read the Report—several resolutions were passed, and the meeting concluded with the Doxology and the Apostolic benediction. We shall be glad to publish a more detailed account of the proceedings if forwarded.

D. C. S.

Subscription to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Diocesan Church Society, Windsor.

Capt. Maynard,	£5 0 0
C. B. Bowman,	2 0 0
Harry King,	1 0 0
Mrs. Mackay,	2 0 0
Rev. A. Gilpin,	5 0 0
J. L. DeWolf,	1 0 0
Wm. Metzler,	1 0 0
P. M. Cunningham,	1 0 0
R. C. Porter,	1 0 0
J. O. King,	1 0 0

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. J. M. Campbell—not too late for vessel—have credited Benj. H. Saunders to Jan. 11, '55—hope there will be no further mistake about friend Wade's paper—have received no payment from any one on account of John M. W. Received from G. Fowler 2/6, J. S. Dodge 10s., John M. Qucken, 5s., Robt. Stoddart, 10s., Miss A. Saunders 5s., L. McCormick, 42 10s., W. Fowler, Esq., sent parcel to go by Mr. Pearce. Rev. Dr. McCawley. Rev. T. H. White—directions attended to. Mrs. Weeks—have attended to all directions. Rev. J. Robertson, £1—have satisfied the agent of Ch. P. Mag. and paid order John Pearce.

THE HAPPY RESULTS FROM THE USE OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

Are daily facing themselves before the public. Our citizens will speak out. Read the following:

This is to certify that I was troubled with liver complaint for six months, and being advised by a friend to use Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, I got two boxes, and by the time I had finished taking them the disease had entirely disappeared. I therefore cheerfully recommend them to all afflicted with liver complaint, or any other disease arising from excess of bile.

MUS. CARNES, No. 5 Clinton street, New York.

P. S. The above valuable preparation, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public. Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

Cutaneous diseases, and a certain remedy for them. How many thousands of human beings are rendered the most unsightly, nay, almost hideous to behold, from the effects of some very disagreeable and sickly looking eruptions on the face or hands; they are shunned by friends, and avoided by acquaintances; for this reason, many have suffered much, and expended a large sum in endeavouring to obtain a cure of this malignant form of disease, but without success. Holloway's Ointment, however, if used with Holloway's Pills, will cure every description of sore, and ulcers even of twenty years standing, and will restore the patient to health after relief has been despaired of, leaving the sufferer without a blemish.

A GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE!! It is of the utmost importance that House-holds, especially such as are at a distance from Medical Advice, should keep by them a medicine that will control and cure the various ailments common to domestic life. Such a Remedy is GERRY'S GANOMILE PILLS, which are a certain cure for all disorders of the Stomach and Liver, and those disturbances of the bowels that are produced by improper food, or changes of weather or climate. In the diseases of Children they are very efficacious and perfectly safe. A bottle of these Pills may save many a Physician's fee, for taken in time they prevent dangerous and fatal complaints.

In Bottles, 1s. sterling each. Sold wholesale, in Halifax, at the Medical Warehouse of G. E. MORTON.

HARRIS.

At St. Mary's Bay, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. P. J. Fillet, Mr. JOHN MOORE, of Hillsburgh, to MARY JANE, second daughter of Mr. Christopher Specht. Also, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM BRECHT, to MINERVA, youngest daughter of John McNeil, Esq.

DECEASED.

On Monday Evening 17th inst. MARY, wife of Mr. Wm. Campbell, aged 47, much and deservedly regretted by all who knew her.

On Thursday evening, after a tedious illness, CHARLES P. STONY, in his 41st year.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. WM. RICE, thinsmith, aged 69 years, of Barnstable, Devonshire.

On Wednesday Inst. after a short illness, Mr. D. McKEACHIN, aged 61 years.

On Tuesday morning, after a few days illness, Mr. CHRISTOPHER GILBERT, (a native of Wm. haven, I. C.) in the 82nd year of his age, leaving ten children, and a great number of grand and great grand children to mourn his departure.

On Monday morning, 17th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE, of the County of Donegal, North of Ireland, leaving a widow and four children to mourn their loss.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, December 15.—Brigt Lady Safe, Sydney; schrs Hibernal, Newell, Baltimore, Mary Ann, Glasgow, Bay Chaleur, Splendid, Allen, Newfoundland; Speculator, Canoe; Matilda, do.; Alschief, Cape Breton; Faller Matthew, Joseph, Three Brothers, Elizabeth, Challenge, Queen of the Isles, Sphronia, Elizabeth, Reward, Eagle, and Ethel, P. E. Island.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.—R M S Asia, Lott, Liverpool; brigt America, O'Brien, Boston; Mary, Duff, St. John NB; brigt Plato, Boyle, M. iago Bay; schs Darling, Daly, Sable Island; Port of Spain, Richmond; Three Brothers, Scaring, P. E. Island; Reepoerty, Gross, Sydney.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.—R M S Merlin, Corbin, St. John, N. E.

Thursday Dec. 20.—Brigt Mary, Doble, St. Jago; schrs Alexander, S. iour, Pictou; Mary, John, Montano, Unity, and Susan, P. E. Island.

Friday, Dec. 21.—R M S America, Harrison, Boston—113 passengers—S. ior Halifax; schrs Ann, Burley, N. I.; Victory, Laughlin, D'E. iousse, G. B. Bar, Hooper, Fouchu, G. B.; Lord Right, O'Brien, M. ianchi; Lucy, Margaret Ann, Tenby, Olive Branch, Mary, Keaton, Victory, Hibernal, Champion, and Victory, P. L. Island.

CLEARED.

Dec. 15.—Brigts Electric, Newell, B W Indies; Bessie, McDonald, do.; Y. iopede, M. Donald, Jamaica; schs O. pay, Riches, F W Indies; Jessie Ann, Leckenbough, P. E. Island.

Dec. 18.—Steamship Asia, Lott, Boston; brigts Mercv, Hilton, Kingston; Ranger, Paynter, B W Indies; Boston, Roche, Boston; schrs Uncle Tom, St. John N. F.; Inkermann, Fortune Bay; Ann, McDonald, George Town.

Dec. 19.—Agent, Murphy, F W Indies.

Dec. 20.—Brigts Laurel, Spencer, B. W. Indies; Odd Fellow, Young, B. W. Indies; schr Tradesman, Skun, Boston.

PASSENGERS.

Per R. M. S. Asia—From Liverpool to Halifax—Asst. Surgeon Skene, Capt. Rennell, Mr. C. Atkinson, Mrs. M. C. Johnston.

Per Steamship America—From Halifax for Boston—Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Bazliere, Mr. McCullam & Lady, D. Howard, Messrs J. Brown, E. M. Archibald, McDonald, Barnes.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

Bacon, per lb.	none.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	30s. a 45s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 4d. a 1s. 5d
Cheese, per lb.	7d. a 7½d.
Eggs, per doz.	1s. 3d.
Hams green per lb.	none.
Do. smoked, per lb.	none.
Hay, per ton.	£5.
Honespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s. 6d. a 24s.
Oats, per bus.	2s. 6d. a 3s. 9d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	2s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Veal, per lb.	3d. a 4d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F.	53s. 9d.
Am.	55s.
Rye	42s. 6d.
Corn Meal	28s. 9d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	21s. a 22s.
Coal, per chaldron.	32s.

THE MISSES WELLS, SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WOLFVILLE,

Will Open on the 1st. December.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

ENGLISH in all its branches,	£5 0 0
" primary,	4 0 0
Music	7 0 0
Drawing	4 0 0
French	2 10 0
Leather-work—twelve lessons	1 0 0
Board	25 0 0

Plain and ornamental Needlework without extra charge. Each Pupil must furnish her own Bed-linen and Towels. Three months notice required previous to the removal of a Pupil. Nov. 17, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received from England per "Thomis" and "Warburton."

THE principal part of his FALL SUPPLY of GOODS, consisting of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other toilet requisites, &c. &c., to all of which the attention of Customers is respectfully invited, as the articles are good and prices moderate.

W. LANGLEY, Hollis Street, Halifax. Oct. 13.

1855. CHRISTMAS. 1855.

Per Ship Alliance and R. M. Steamship Acta.

WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 GRANVILLE STREET, has received per above Arrivals.

A LARGE STOCK OF

BRITISH BOOKS & STATIONERY,

Suitable for the Season for Presents, &c.

A large and Handsome assortment CHURCH SERVICES, all Bindings and all Prices.

Route's Latest Shilling Volumes.

GAELIC Bibles and Psalm Books.

Instruction Books for Accordion, Concertina, Guitar, Flute, Violin, Piano, &c. &c.

With a host of other articles in CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, Inkstands, Boxes Paints, Panoramas.

PRINTS and MAPS of the SEAT OF WAR.

A new and handsome collection, and going off fast.

All kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL MATERIALS, ALMANACS for 1856, &c. &c.

Look for No. 24 Granville Street, and

Dec. 22. WM. GOSSIP

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

DURING the continuance of the war, the undersigned will supply the following LONDON NEWSPAPERS

at the prices named:			
NEWS OF THE WORLD,	4s.	6d.	per quarter
PICTURE TIME,	4s.	6d.	" "
ILLUSTRATED NEWS,	6s.	6d.	" "
WEEKLY TIMES,	4s.	6d.	" "
ILLUSTRATED TIMES,	4s.	6d.	" "
REYNOLDS, OR LONDON,	4s.	6d.	" "

The Comic Times, or Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper supplied at 5s. sterling for a year.

The Ladies' Newspaper, Punch, and other British Periodicals, at publishers' prices.

Mail free to any part of the British Provinces, on receipt of a quarter's payment in advance.

New subscriptions may commence on JANUARY 1, 1856. Please address,

G. E. MORTON & CO.

Halifax, Dec. 1855.

RAISINS!

A FEW Half Boxes, &c., of these Prime FF Raisins

—Purchased at Craghton & Grassie's Sale, put up for the English Market, for sale by

Dec. 22. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

AS much inconvenience is felt when the Mails for Boston, &c., are made up on the arrival of the Steamer at night owing to their limited stay at Halifax, and the anxiety of the Mail office to procure the Mail at once

Notice is hereby given, that for the future (commencing with Tuesday next the 18th inst.) and until further notice, the mails for the United States, and Canada, via Boston, per Cunard Steamers, will be closed at this Office at 8 p. m. on the Tuesday of the week in which the Packet from England is due at this Port. Should the Steamer, however, not arrive by six o'clock the following morning, supplementary mails will be made up for the above named places.

Also, commencing with THURSDAY, the 20th inst., the Mails for the United Kingdom, Bermuda and the West Indies, and Newfoundland, will be finally closed at this Office at 9 p. m. of the THURSDAY of the week in which the Royal Mail Steamer is expected to arrive from Boston.

Should the Steamer from Liverpool arrive previous to Tuesday night, the Mails, as at present, will close immediately on her arrival.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. General.

General Post Office, Halifax 12th Decr. 1855 } 2s.

WINTER ARRIVAL.—CHRISTMAS SUPPLY.

THE SHIP ALLIANCE, just arrived from Liverpool, has brought the Subscriber a large and varied assortment of Stationery—in Envelopes, Post, foolscap, and Post Papers, Music Paper, Children's TOY Books, amusing and instructive; Red and Black Sealing Wax, Bottle do. Newest Prints, Inkstands, Violin Strings, &c. &c. which he will sell wholesale and retail, at lowest rates.

Valentines by wholesale—a selling article in the country—at all prices WM. GOSSIP.

Dec. 15, 1855.

Also, daily expected from the United States, a Choice and Supply of Annuals and Books, adapted for Presents.

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 Valer. 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 Forquet's Treasor. Conseils 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. Frensch's Tricomaque. Voltair's Histoire de Charles XII. Wansstrocht's Recueil Choisi. Perrin's Fabliau—by Solmar.

Dec. 15, 1855. WM. GOSSIP, 24, Granville Street.

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA

OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have cured her: but although I paid a large sum or medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did: the result was marvellous: by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old.

I remain, Sir, your obliged,
(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors: having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,
(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks, I was cured, after every other means failed, to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 214 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 1d., 1s., 2s., and 3s., each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

Feb. 24, 1855. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

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 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.

Nov. 20, 1854.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London: Feb. 1855

E. M. BROWN,

HAS RECEIVED PER ALMA, THEMIS, SHOOTING STAR, EAGLE, AND WARBURTON:

BAR, Bolt, Hoop, and Sheet IRON, Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL, Cast Iron Pots, Ovens and Covers, STOVES, Single and Double; Carron do. Gunpowder, Shot, Muskets and Fuses, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files and Rasps, Nails, Spikes, Glass and Putty, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Bright Copal and Turpentine Varnish, London WHITE LEAD: Black, Red, Yellow, Blue and Green PAINT, Lines and Twines, Fish Hooks, Wool, Cotton and Cattle Cords, Tin, Sheet Lead and Zinc, Mill, X Cut, Circular, Pit and Hand Saws, 15 Casks assorted Hardware, 4 do Hollowware; 6 Casks Chains, 4 do Hand Irons; 3 Casks Shovels, 1 Case Slates; 2 barrels Riddles, 1 Cases Brushes; Casks Railway Grease. 2 ton Catch; Crates Coal Scoops, Axes, Hatchets, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. No. 1 Ordnance Square.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

W. N. SILVER & SONS,

IMPORTATIONS FOR THE SEASON, are now open and upon inspection, and will be found equal to any in the City. No pains or cost have been spared to make every department worthy the patronage of their customers. Their BLANKETS and FLANNELS are of a superior make. Their Velvet, Brussels, 3 ply and Scotch CARPETINGS are of the newest styles of make and pattern. Their ready made CLOTHING is neatly and substantially made. Their Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS are the cheapest in the City. Their Cotton Warp and Family TEA of the very best quality. Their SHAWLS and Winter DRESSES are in great variety. Their Washington Shoulder Brace, for Gents, the healthiest and easiest Brace ever invented.

Oct. 13. 8w

D. C. S.

WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' FUND.

THE Society is now ready to receive applications from Clergymen wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the Fund, under the Rules and Regulations published in this number of the Church Times.

Oct. 20, 1855. 6w EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Secretary.

NEW GIFT BOOKS.

A FURTHER SUPPLY of the Home Sacrae, Little Episcopalian, Our Little Comfort, The Baron's Little Daughter, In the World but not of the World, Herbert Aichert, Arthur Granville, &c.

W. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

TO PRINTERS.

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

- Brass Rule of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet, Leads, 8vo. and 12mo. per lb.
- Space Rules,
- Quotations,
- Bookbinds,
- Points,
- Ley Brushes,
- Newspaper and Book Printing Ink,

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

May 19. WM. GOSSIP. Orders for new Presses or Type, and all material connected with the Printing Business, supplied from one of the best Type Foundries in Boston—and every information afforded to Parties entering upon the printing business, to enable them to do so with economy.

P. S. HAMILTON,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor, &c.

HAS Removed his Office to the Merchants' Exchange Building, entrance No. Prince Street, where in addition to his strictly professional business he is prepared to act as a

LAND AGENT.

For this purpose he has become associated with a gentleman residing in Liverpool, England, intimately acquainted with the movements and wants of the emigrating classes of Great Britain and Ireland, and maintaining correspondence with various parts of those countries and of the Continent of Europe. Local Agencies will be established throughout the Province. Parties desirous of buying, or selling, real estate, either in town or country, in any part of Nova Scotia, will find that this Agency affords opportunities never known in this country before of doing so to advantage.

Halifax, Oct. 29, 1855. 3m

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. 4 July 2.

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.

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

PROFESSIONAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—76 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. UNIACKE, Esq.
WILLIAM CUNARD, " | JAMES A. MORRIS,
Medical Referee—EWD. JENNINGS, 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
" 30	£1 19 6	" 50	£3 18 6

B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c.

No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax,

Head Agent for Nova-Scotia.

June 9. 1r.

" PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS. ?"

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber.

Splere and Surenne's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. imperial Octavo, 1100 pp. well and strongly bound. (This Work has been newly composed from the French Dictionaries of the Academy, Laveaux, Choise, Bacherolle, Landais, &c., and from the English Dictionaries of Johnson, Richardson, Walker and Webster. It surpasses all others in correct and philosophical analysis of shades of meaning, in fullness of definition, and clearness of arrangement; and contains many words, particularly such as are connected with modern science, not to be found in any other work of the kind.) Price £1.

Surenne's French and English Dictionary 12mo.

do. do. Abridged School Edition.

Lovizac's French Grammar.

Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak French. By Value.

do. do. do. By Jewett.

Key to Ollendorff's Method &c. &c. French

De Fivas' Elementary French Reader,

Rowan's Modern French Reader,

Wanostrocht's Recueil Choisi,

French Testaments,

Lelbrun's Telemaque,

De Fivas' Classic French Reader,

Collet's Dramatique French Reader

Histoire de Charles XII, par Voltaire

Perrin's French Fables, with Key. By Bolman.

June 12. No. 24 Granville Street.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

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

Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London, Halifax, N. S.

Dec. 1v.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per R. M. Steamship from England.

A LOT of the latest and most fashionable MUSIC

—Consisting of Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, &c. &c.

Sept. 5. WM. GOSSIP.

ALMANACKS.

CUNNABELL'S Nova Scotia Almanack, and all

the others as they appear, on sale at the Book Store of Wm. Gossip 24 Granville Street, Halifax.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Pri-

etor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Gran-

villle Street. Subscriptions will be received and

forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocess.

All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for

publication, or on matters relative to its manage-

ment, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.

Terms.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in

advance.