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whole life and character breathe one uniform spirit of submission to the ways of God. No one bad habit will be left; no one sin cherished; no weakness of character undisturbed; but onward he will go;— first mending this, then mending that, first getting rid of a weakness here, then purging out a bluish tinge, then pursuing some point of duty in this way, then pursuing another point of duty in that line; until the whole character is brought into an orderly, regular, and methodical subjection of the will to the perfection of the Gospel. And while he knows from the largeness of the demands which God makes in the law, and the spirituality which He sets forth in the interpretation of the law by His blessed Son Jesus Christ, that every nerve must be strained, and every effort vigilantly put forth in order to effect any portion of the success which God might look for, still, after all, &c. what he may, he feels sure that he will make but an unprofitable servant, do all he can, he will render up a poor return for the love, and care, and mercy, of that God who came on earth to die for him and to save him."— *N. F. Churchman.*

News Department.

From Papers by E. M. S. Adr. April 28.

ENGLAND.

A singular resolution has been adopted by the Canadian Parliament. An address to the Crown has been carried, on the motion of Mr. Cameron, by more than two to one, which, after referring to the late Colonial Act for the codification of the Clergy Reserves, and the declaration inserted in it "that henceforth there should be an entire separation of Church and State in Canada," and noticing that Churchmen in that province are under disadvantages felt by no other denomination, "inasmuch as they are unable to meet with their Bishops and clergy in Synod in their several dioceses to form rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, as large numbers of them conscientiously believe that they are under restrictions from Imperial statutes against the holding of such Synods," and that "they are hereafter required to provide for the maintenance of Bishops of their Church, while they are not allowed to have any voice in their selection or appointment," prays that a measure may be introduced this session to remove all real or supposed obstructions under any statute now in force in Great Britain preventing the meeting of Synods in the province and to enable the members of the Church there "to proceed hereafter to the election of their own Bishops." Whence this motion originated, whether it sprung wholly or partially from compunction, a sense of justice, the old dislike of Imperial interference, or jealousy of the possible claim to precedence which the Church might be thought to retain whilst it kept the disabilities, having lost the privileges, of an Establishment, and a last link with the Throne, we do not know, but it is important in more ways than one. Legislation on this subject would not then be repeated, as we were told it would, by the Colonial Assembly. On the contrary, it is desired, as an act of justice to the Colonial Church. And it remains to be seen, as regards the last part of the prayer, whether a question which has been contemptuously evaded when asked in the House of Commons, will receive more attention in the shape of a formal address from a powerful dependency, which it has been usual for our Government alternately to irritate by neglect, and to humour by almost servile compliance.— *London Guardian.*

The conference of the Amalgamated Protestant Societies was continued on Wednesday with open doors, after some discussion as to the admission of reporters. Sir Osling Eardley introduced a warm debate by attacking the Protestant Alliance as not being sufficient anti-Maynooth, but withdrew the charge on its being "regretted" by one member and "denied" by another. Sir Callin, however, carried an amendment forming a committee irrespective of other societies. A long discussion followed as to the policy to be pursued in influencing constituencies by open meetings or quiet working. The latter appeared to be preferred. One member, a Mr. Satehell, of Warrington, gave a reason why:—

"At the last election there were three candidates for a town with which he had some connection. Two of them were asked whether they would vote against Maynooth. They declined giving any answer to the question. The third candidate expressed his readiness to denounce Maynooth. Notwithstanding this avowal there were many persons connected with the societies who voted for the other two candidates. He believed such things would occur again. It would be much better, in his opinion, for some twenty or thirty Protestants to act quietly together in each borough. By so doing they would be enabled in many cases to turn the election, and thus settle the question at once. (Cheers.)"

The Rev. J. E. Gladstone objecting that members should be excluded in the presence of reporters, the chairman, Mr. J. O. Colquhoun, adjourned the meeting for a short period, and on its resuming reporters were excluded. The chairman wore a sword next day, presenting an address to the Emperor of the French, advocating religious freedom in Turkey. The committee wished to send a deputation to Lord Palmerston, but the Premier declined, logically telling the committee—"I can easily imagine what the deputation would have to say to me, and while, on the one hand, I could not hope to change their opinion, I am quite sure they would not alter mine."

Lord Fort, of the 42nd Highlanders.—The Earl of Fort has published a letter in defence of his son, Lord Fort. (late of the 42nd Highlanders,) whose conduct in the Crimea has been the subject of various unpleasant allusions. In this letter, the retirement or dismissal of Lord Fort from the service is attributed to an altercation with his colonel on being ordered to go into the trenches, his lordship refusing, on account of ill health, to go until he had had his dinner. On being taunted with cowardice, he changed his mind. "This most unfortunate altercation, arising, I deplore to say," writes the earl, "in a great measure from my son's inattention to his military duty, and want of subordination to the orders of Colonel Cameron, has been the foundation of the many anonymous, slanderous, and absurd falsehoods which have been so uncharitably set about regarding him, and which it was out of my power to deny until I had ascertained from various persons who were on the spot, and from Col. Cameron himself, the truth of this most painful affair."

Earl Dundonald is so positive that he could destroy Cronstadt, Sweaborg, Helsingfors, and Sebastopol, at the moderate expense of £1,000,000, that he is ready, with the sanction of the Government, to place his plans before spirited individuals in the city, under whose superintendence the money may be disbursed.

Nearly 150 Poles and Fins, who for some time have been in the barracks at Millbay, Plymouth, with the other prisoners taken at Bomarsund last year, having volunteered for service against the Russians, have been temporarily removed on board the Royal William ordinary guard ship at Devonport.

FRANCE.

Monsieur Guizot presided, on Saturday, at the annual meeting of the Protestant Schools Society, held, as usual, in the Oratoire. The meeting was very numerously attended. In his address, M. Guizot said that the society had during the past year two main difficulties to contend against—one internal, and of ordinary occurrence, its own deficiency in energy, its want of funds, &c.; the other external, and of a more unusual nature—he alluded to the difficulties which, it could no longer be doubted, were thrown in the way of the proceedings of their society. It was in vain any longer to attempt to shut their eyes to the fact that in many parts of the country they now encountered impediments to the formation, and even maintaining, of Protestant schools, such as a short time back they had been altogether unused to. To such an extent had this prevailed, that in one department alone no less than eight long-established schools of the society had been wholly suppressed. He could mention both names of localities and individuals connected with these acts; but he refrained. He proclaimed, however, such acts to be, in every sense of the word, illegal, and contrary to the established laws of the country and the recognised rights of their religion; for the right to profess a religion everywhere implied also the right to educate according to the principles of that religion. M. Guizot attributed these obstructions wholly to the local authorities; he mentioned both the "civil and ecclesiastical" authorities; but it was evident that it was to the influence, at least, if not to the overt acts of the latter especially, that he meant to attribute the annoyances against which he protested. To the central authority he did full justice, both as regarded the full religious liberty which it professed, and that which it practised. Whenever appeal could be made directly to it, justice had always been administered. The advice he gave his co-religionists was to meet with moderation, but with the greatest firmness, upon their religious rights, and he felt sure that if they did so they would be supported and would prevail over the attempted encroachments.

Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 10th, state that the gold was still scarce. The reopening of the navigation of the Neva was not expected before the 15th of May.

The *Intelligencer* confirms the death of Admiral Istomenc, who was shot through the head while returning from the inspection of the Kamtschka redoubt. He was a young man.

A letter from Alexandria of the 9th states that English transports have arrived there to take on board the cavalry regiment which had come from India. The embarkation had commenced and, by the 15th, it was expected 600 men and 700 horses would have reached Sebastopol.

The English fleet under Admiral Dundas, consisting of twelve steam ships of the line and three steam frigates, anchored in Keil Harbour on Thursday afternoon. They were still there on the 21st, on which day the *Dorsopate* captured a vessel under the Lubbock flag off Liban.

A private letter from St. Petersburg in the *Alta-Zeitung*, in speaking of a regiment of Bashkir, 400 horses strong, that had just arrived there from Moscow, says that the men were much less astonished at the Moscow railway, by which they were conveyed, than had been expected. They affirmed that it by no means went as fast as the breeze on the steppe, and that a good Bashkir horse could keep up with the train. The locomotive was, however, pronounced to be sorcery, but the Bashkir secreters could do some clever things also. On their entrance into St. Petersburg an empty barrack was assigned them, they begged, however, to be allowed to take up their quarters in the open air, if any earthquake came, the walls of the building might fall and crush them. On being required to resume their march in the morning after their bivouac in the capital, they were much cast down, and eventually refused to leave, as they had been promised that when there they should see the Emperor. On this circumstance being made known to the Emperor (Alexander) he immediately rode down to the place. Their delight at seeing their Czar knew no bounds they laughed, they sobbed, they threw themselves on the ground, they kissed first each other, then the Emperor's boots, and then his horse; then crept in and out between the horse's legs, which they embraced from time to time, and conducted themselves entirely as children highly delighted at meeting a long lost parent. After receiving the Emperor's blessing they marched off.

The Polish paper *Czar* states that all the bridges on the Lower Neva, which are built of granite, have been thrown down, and the materials cast into the stream, so as to make it impassable for vessels of any depth. The Russian fleet is armed ready for battle, and well stocked with provisions; two divisions are in Cronstadt, and one at Sweaborg and Revel. A flotilla of 300 row boats carrying guns, was being fitted out with all diligence. Along that part of the Baltic coast where the approach of Gatchina is protected by only two petty fortresses—Narva and Jamburg—there is an army of 120,000 men concentrated, consisting of a portion of the Grenadier Corps, and of the 1st Army Corps, with their reserves, the reserves of the 5th Army Corps and of the Infantry of the Guards, and Irregular Cavalry. These forces are stationed in echelon along the coast, and fortified camps are being erected at the most important points.

CANADA.

The Third Report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts relates to the propriety of establishing a Decimal Currency in Canada, and the expediency of keeping the Provincial Accounts on the Decimal principle. The determination to which the Committee came may be seen by the following Resolution which, at the conclusion of their Report, they submitted to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly:—"Resolved, That after the 31st of January, 1854 there shall be but one Currency of Accounts and payment, of which the Dollar shall be the unit and standard of value; the public Accounts shall be kept in dollars, cents and mills; and the currency shall be equal in intrinsic value to that of the United States." There is a second Resolution with regard to weights and measures, but it is of too limited and partial a nature to engage our attention at present, and we think it was a pity to mix up the two subjects together. The establishment of the Decimal principle in the Currency and monetary transactions of the Colony is a topic sufficiently important of itself to be considered and settled *per se*. Our system of weights and measures also demands more simple and enlarged treatment than to be appended to the fag-end of the Bill in a very imperfect degree. Slight and incomplete changes in the system would only increase the confusion and inconsistencies which already prevail in the incongruous medley of weights and measures from one end of the Province to the other. Settle the money first, and then turn full attention to other branches to which the application of the Decimal principle may be desirable. There is a deal of useful, curious and interesting information in the Report, especially in the notes explanatory and historical, which run along the bottom of the pages. The usual reasons are enumerated for the introduction of a Decimal Currency: it would lead to greater accuracy in calculations, and diminish the labour to the extent of one half and in some cases of four fifths.

A glance at the voluminous accounts and returns at the Corps House (it is justly stated) will show upon the labor which could be saved by the change. It would lead also greatly to the convenience of travellers and persons engaged in exchange operations.

more especially now that the reciprocity treaty comes into operation. It would facilitate the education of the people (says the Report) by introducing into schools a method made easy to the humblest capacity. Some persons are said to cling to the prejudice of contending to acknowledge the Halifax Currency. This is absurd; the Currency differs as much in reality from the British as the American does; the reputation of the same named with different values attached to them serves only to excite the greater confusion. The Commission, therefore, were right in boldly declaring that it is inexpedient to recognize and encourage two distinct currencies, that of Halifax and that of the United States; and that the United States currency dollars and cents should be adopted as the only money of account. Notwithstanding the greatness of the change and benefit, we do not think there can be much opposition occasioned on its introduction. British shillings and silver currency at present almost entirely the silver currency of Canada, and until substitutes are supplied (Mr. Ross of Kingston thinks) they may be allowed to remain current at their present value. A copious supply of the proposed Florin or Victoria would be highly serviceable. This latter introduced coin (which however is said to be called in again) is equal to the tenth part of the Pound Sterling, and therefore very nearly equal in value to a half-dollar. The Report is to be followed by an Appendix containing copies of about sixty answers from gentlemen in different parts of the Province to whom the Committee had forwarded a Circular of queries. Altogether the Report is an interesting document, and gives ample proof of the industry and research of the Committee, and doing no small credit on the activity of the Chairman (Mr. M. Kenzie) who through his makes the committee pay dearly for a superabundance of extraneous oratory, has shown in the present instance that he can act as well as talk. Bankers, Merchants, Business-men generally, and all concerned will doubtless prepare themselves for the expected change, earnestly desired by the country, and which cannot fail to prove very beneficial.—Quebec Chronicle, May 7.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE RAILWAY.—We are gratified to be able to state that letters received by the last mail brought the pleasing intelligence that the slight misunderstandings concerning our Railway matters—which some of our contemporaries have taken much pains to magnify—are removed, and that no difficulties need be apprehended. Mr. Giles returns by the next Halifax steamer, leaving Liverpool to-day, and it is our opinion that shortly after his arrival the whole road will be let out to sub-contractors in 20 miles sections, to be finished within the time fixed in the contract. Of one thing the public may be assured, that our Railway affairs are, all things considered, in the most satisfactory position, and that the road will be completed within the time specified in the contract.—Freeman.

Correspondence.

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

WHITSUNTIDE.

And the Spirit and the Bride say come: and let him who hears say come. and let him who is athirst, come, and whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely.

REV. XXXI. 17.

HARK! 'tis the Spirit and the Bride,
Whose voices wake our Whitsuntide;
And call th' elect of Christ to greet
The advent of the Paraclete.

Beneath the Dove's outspreading wings
The Church her song of welcome sings;
And all her children catch the strain,
To echo back its sounds again.

Come to the Fountain open'd wide:
Come to Emmanuel's pierced side;
From whence the water and the blood,
Pour out, and stream their mingled flood.

Ho! all that thirst, come, freely come,
No more in parched deserts roam,
Come drink the stream with healing rife,
The well-spring of eternal life.

The panting heart and aching breast,
Shall on its brink refreshed rest;
Who come, shall never come in vain,
Who drink shall never thirst again.

W. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

CATECHETICAL INSTRUCTION.

It is no wise man who, in taking measures for the erection of a superstructure, does not in the first place, take every precaution to lay well the foundation, and reasoning by analogy from things material to things intellectual, the same continues to hold good. If there is any neglect, during the period of youth, in settling the rudiments, it is useless to attempt the higher branches of learning.

We cannot but think that the substance of the above reflections must, in some way or other, have forced itself upon most clergy men who are called upon to

teach in rural and distant parishes, when they look round upon their congregations, and see, and feel, the result of all their attempts at simplicity of diction, they do not fully understand each other. And, indeed, this is one of the most painful trials a clergyman has to encounter.

And without this community of ideas, and feelings, and principles, it is impossible that any just intercourse can be maintained. Just as a community of language is necessary, to enable two persons to converse with each other, so it is necessary that there should be an identity of knowledge—distilling of course in degree—in order to enable the teacher to convey to those taught, the facts which he is anxious to impress upon their minds.

It seems to have been the intention of the English Church to procure this community of thought, by the systematic course of Catechetical Instruction which she recommends. And it is much to be regretted that various causes have hitherto combined—at least in this new country—to prevent the Clergy carrying out this most useful practice: at the same time it cannot be doubted, but that in the case of those who have to establish a Church, and as it were to give a tone to future generations, there was even a greater necessity for this elementary instruction. The following are the injunctions of the Convocations of England upon this matter: "The Curate of every Parish shall diligently upon Sundays and Holydays, after the second Lesson at Evening Prayer, openly in the Church instruct and examine so many children of his parish sent unto him, as he shall think convenient, in some part of this Catechism."—And all Fathers, Mothers, Masters, and Doctors, shall cause their children, servants, and apprentices (which have not learned their Catechism) to come to Church at the time appointed, and obediently to hear, and be ordered by the Curate, until such time as they shall have learned all that is here appointed for them to learn."—Rubric after Catechism.

With this agrees the 39th Canon, where there is actually an excommunication threatened both against the minister and people if they fail herein. But among the clergy, at least, there will be, there must be, a unanimity of feeling upon this subject. The reason why the practice has been discontinued is of another kind than contempt of the Church's laws.—Doubtless, there are practical difficulties; but those may be overcome; they have been overcome. Many persons would object to catechising, as interfering with the sermon. But fulfil the Church's intention, and rather shorten the sermon to a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, and make it bear upon, and drive home, the instruction given by the catechising. It is of no use to preach, unless "first principles" are understood.

We must know that had Catechetical instruction been persevered in, we never should have had to lament the many sinful divisions which now distract Christendom. We must know that owing to the lack of this teaching many of the pulpit exhortations fall to the ground. Words and phrases are not properly understood: and it is only by clearly and concisely explaining the elements of religious knowledge; by defining theological terms in the simplest manner; and giving an accurate outline of the Christian system; that we can ever hope to make the pulpit instruction really of avail. By catechising, a child is prepared to profit both by public and private teaching, and the foundation being rightly laid, all knowledge falls rationally into its right place. And certainly, if the rudiments are not properly implanted, a child cannot comprehend even the ordinary terms, "grace," "faith," "justification," "sanctification"; and hence result those confused, ill-assorted, crude, and one-sided views so often met with, both within and without the pale of the Church.

By this means the clergyman is brought into personal contact with the young of his flock; and is enabled to exercise a great influence in the direction of their minds, and formation of their principles. He will have an opportunity of guarding the little ones of his parish against the vices of youth; and by a judicious course of proceeding, will train up an enlightened, intellectual, and godly generation of followers in the faith and Church of their fathers.

Now is the instruction lost upon the adults. Just as the public baptism of an infant is intended by the Church to remind men of their own regeneration: so is public catechising intended to continually keep before Christian men the elements of their Christian faith: And how easy is it to reprove parents by speaking to children of sins to be avoided, and evil tempers to be checked! More than once has it been our lot to see the tear of sorrow steal down the furrow of cheek, when listening to the simple instruction and advice given to children.

Doubtless, it is remembered that it is one of the special duties of a Deacon to "instruct the youth in their catechism." And surely, it is a duty in which all ministers would take pleasure, and feel, that in properly discharging it, they were most effectually preaching the Gospel to the lambs of Christ's flock. Surely a subject which drew from the pen of St. Augustine the "De Catechizandis Rudibus" cannot be unworthy men's attention now. His and good men in all ages have given it their serious attention. St. Augustine, of Hippo, St. Cyril, of Jerusalem, Archbishop Cranmer, Bishop Beza, Bishop Nicholas, and Dr. Bellarmine, are the authors of Catechetical treatises which will never be lost to mankind.

Here it needs to be observed that the clergyman is not simply in itself, but capable of a great deal. Why do we make use of it? It is said also that a new scheme of Provincial Education is about to be presented to the

Legislature, totally opposite in its character. How important, then, for the Church to have, in a free operation, a system which will at any rate, keep pace with the irreligious tendency of the pseudo-liberalism of the times.

It is only by thus using our weapons that we can hope to retain the affections of the rising generation, and keep them from wandering into strange paths, and keep them in their allegiance to their Mother Church, and her ancient, pure, catholic, and scriptural faith. S. A. C.

Editorial Miscellany.

Our readers will find in this day's paper, a letter from Major Worsford of the 17th Regt. now before Sebastopol, to the Rev. O. Elliott of Piou, which they will peruse with interest. We copy from the Piou Mechanic & Farmer.

Our Poetical Corner is this week graced with a very beautiful paraphrase of a Psalm, by a talented contributor from Shelburne. The allusion throughout is significant of a recent event which startled the world, and taught it to reverence the judgments of the Almighty.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident of a most melancholy nature occurred in the Gold River, Lunenburg County, on Friday morning last. Several men were employed in repairing a Mill Dam situated at the head of the Falls, one of the most dangerous rapids in the County. By some fatal mismanagement, two young men were precipitated into the water and were at once engulfed in the falling torrent. The rest of the party were panic-stricken, and rushed down the hills which surround the rapid, uttering loud shouts, which fortunately led one of the immersed, to attract the attention of Captain Chearny and an Indian named John Penhal, who were Salmon fishing in the still waters below the Rapids. The keen eyes of the Indian instantly perceived that no man had gained the shore and was struggling to ascend the bank. He at once pushed across the stream in his canoe and then conveyed him to the camp of Captain Chearny, where he was instantly divested of his clothing, rubbed, and clad in a dry suit. Cheerred by a roasting fire, warm blankets, and cordials, he speedily recovered. The alarm was spread at once throughout the neighbourhood of the loss of the other poor fellow, and a large concourse of the neighbours assembled and recovered the body. The name of the youth lost is Joseph Elliot of Beach Hill (unmarried) that of the one saved so miraculously, Archibald Gray, brother-in-law to the deceased. No young man was more highly respected by all who knew him than he who has been called so suddenly from among us to meet his Maker.—Chronicle.

It is gratifying to learn that the fisheries on the western shore have been very successful in halibut and codfish. Large numbers were taken last week. Fresh fish sales high in Halifax just now.—Chron.

It is rumoured that several hundred men, Germans, French, &c., have been engaged in New Orleans, and that they may soon be expected to arrive in Halifax, to serve in the Foreign Legion.—Ibid.

TWO INCORRIGIBLE THIEVES CAPTURED.—Two young fellows named Duncley and Noonan, both of whom had previously been before the police for stealing a Port Mone from Margeson's Daguerriae Saloon, were again taken into custody on Monday last. They were captured by officers Gardner and Kraser. There can be no doubt that these scamps have been the perpetrators of numerous robberies in this city during the past few months, including the breaking into cabins of several vessels, stealing money from Messrs. Young and Hart's office, and finally burglariously entering the store of Alderman Bennett. For these enormities, they will doubtless receive their reward, in the penitentiary.

The Eastern Chronicle says:—"Improvements are going on at the Loading Ground, the work at the Millers is progressing most favorably, a larger amount of coal having been brought to the surface during last winter than in any similar period in past years, and at the present time they are raising at the rate of not less than twelve thousand chaldrons of coal per month equal to one hundred and forty-four thousand chaldrons a year."

By next steamer from England, Rev. Dr. Beaman, a Wesleyan of note, is to come to this Province. He is to organize into an independent self-sustaining Conference the Districts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland. It is expected that under this new regime the Wesleyans of these Provinces will be independent of all further pecuniary aid from their brethren at home, who will then be in position to carry on still more effectively their undertakings in China and India.

Dr. Beaman expects to be in Halifax on or before the 23rd inst.—four days before which the Wesleyan ministers of this Province are to open their Conference.—The Witness.

D. C. S.

Received	
May 4—Westport (Mrs. Lau)	50 0 0
Cornwallis (property of St. John's)	25 0 0
Georgetown (W. & O.)	2 0 0
Charter (do.)	2 30 0
St. John's	26 12 0
Edwin Gilts, Junr.	Secretary.

Selections.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, 29th March, 1855.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE COLONY.

Mr. Foley would oppose the resolution, and in doing so he could not be accused as the other opponents of it had been of hostile feelings towards the Church of England, for he was a member of that Church and venerated her as much, as sincerely, as the hon. and learned member of Toronto, himself. He should vote against it on two grounds, because they had no right by legislation to meddle with the internal administration of any church, and because he believed the legislation sought would be most prejudicial to the interest of the Church herself. He denied that the great body of the Church desired such a change, it was a movement got up by the Bishops and Clergy to put power into their hands. The Bishops had already too much power, as was evidenced in the Bishop of Toronto issuing a circular forbidding his clergy to meddle with such matters, when a clergyman at Packobam had spoken in defiance of order, by defending the Governor for his course on the Rebellion Losses Bill.

Hon. Mr. Robinson said they had in the hon. member, who had just sat down, another example of one of the greatest evils which the Church of England had always to contend with in this and other countries—viz: the strenuous opposition of those who make a parade of being churchmen themselves, and avowing a great veneration for and attachment to her doctrines. Whenever the Church of England had come before the Legislature for the common justice which is denied to no other sect, it is sure to meet the most bitter opposition from those very zealous churchmen. He could never listen to such language with patience. He much preferred meeting the avowed opponents of the Church. Such conduct in *soi disant* churchmen reminded him forcibly of some lines which he thought very appropriate as applicable to the speech of the hon. member:—

"Give me the avow'd, tho' erect—the manly foe—
Bold I may meet—perhaps may turn the blow—
But of all ill, good Heaven, thy wrath o'er tends,
Save, save, oh! save me from pretended "friends"

The hon. member might be, as had been well remarked by his hon. friend (Mr. Chabot) near him, a churchman in theory but not in practice. What they were now asking, and what he was gratified to find from the good feeling evinced in all parts of the House—particularly by their Lower Canadian brother-members—they were about to obtain, was merely the right and power to do what all other denominations could now do. He was much pleased to find that his hon. and learned friend from Toronto was about to carry, by a large majority, the address he had so ably introduced to the House.

Mr. Daly said that the resolution under consideration was in his opinion another step towards reforming an evil, by effecting a complete separation between Church and State. The Clergy and Laity of the Church of England had used every legitimate means to have certain restrictions removed by the Imperial Parliament, and had been referred by that Parliament to this Legislature to obtain an approval of their demands. These restrictions prevented them from having a voice in the election of their Bishops, and the management of their pecuniary affairs, and it was the duty of the House (and he was sure any unprejudiced reformer would agree with him in the propriety of their action) to assist in removing these disabilities, so as to place all the churches in Canada on the same footing. He should vote for the resolution.

Mr. Jackson opposed the resolution as an unnecessary interference by Parliament with religion. The Church of England could get on without all this legislation. It should not put its trust in legislative enactments and state aid, but build upon the foundation of our Lord Jesus Christ, and trust in his merits alone. There was more than met the eye in that resolution, he feared—an insidious design to secure the countenance and support of the Crown for the Church of England here. The hon. member for Carleton had spoke very sneeringly of the opposition to this measure of the Praise-God-bare-bones party, led by the hon. member for Lambton. He should not be deterred by any such sneers from voting according to his conscience, or assumed to go with that party in such a course.

Hon. Mr. Chabot spoke at some length in favour of the resolution. The opposition to it showed what the people of Canada, and especially Lower Canada, had to expect from the hon. member from Lambton, if they

(*Concluded from last week.)

should ever have the misfortune to be ruled by him—His view of religious freedom was to leave churches with whose doctrines he did not agree fettered with disabilities, unless they chose to regulate their internal discipline in a manner as to suit his peculiar views. Save him from such a sort of religious freedom!

Mr. Dufresne also supported the resolution. The debate had given him a still better knowledge of the views of the hon member for Lambton. He had supposed he was actuated by hostility to the Roman Catholic Church only, but he now found he was still more narrow-minded, and was prepared to deny justice or freedom to any church but his own.

Hon. Dr. Rolph had battled for many years to get religious freedom for other churches, to get the disabilities removed under which they had laboured, as to celebrating marriage and baptism, and holding burying grounds, &c. He certainly would not now oppose the removal of any disabilities from his own church; but he apprehended his resolution went further and was designed to cover much more. [The remaining remarks of the hon. gentleman were inaudible to the reporter, as he spoke in a low tone with his face averted—but he was understood to oppose the resolution on the same grounds as Mr. Hartman.]

Hon. Mr. Cameron rose to reply. He said a doubt had been expressed whether the members of the Church of England had not now the right to meet in synod for the purposes contemplated by the resolution. But it had been decided they had not by some of the most eminent Crown Law officers England possessed. The Solicitor General of England, and Mr. Bethell, one of the first lawyers of the present day had, in the debate from which he quoted in the opening remarks, declared that the statutes referred to debarred them from that right. In fact, no proposition of law could be clearer, and it had been asserted a hundred years ago, by that eminent man, Lord Hardwick, then Attorney General, in the case of the then colony of Massachusetts, which he had also previously referred to.—These disabilities did really exist, and though some believed they did not, others were convinced they did, and therefore the course proposed was necessary before they could act. Yet the resolution had been so framed as not to call for any declaration of opinion from those who differed with him. They were asked again, why should the legislature interfere? Why did they not go directly to the Imperial Parliament? They had done so. Petitions had been sent in by the representatives of 200,000 members of the Church in Western Canada, and their application was met by fears of interfering on the part of the Colonial Legislature should they act without first having some expression of its opinion. Suspicion had been attempted to be cast on this application for simple justice, because he was the person who asked for it in that House, and he had been taunted and sneered at by the member for Haldimand as the agent of the Bishops and Church of England in that House. Surely it was no proper subject for a taunt or a sneer, may he could not but consider it as an honour to be proud of, if in addition to standing there as representing one of the largest constituencies in the Province, numbering some 40,000 souls, he was also held to represent the views of the clergy and laity of his church, numbering some 400,000. He would ask for no prouder boast than that—But why should these suspicions be entertained, these doubts thrown out about their intentions and designs? What they wanted had been stated in no doubtful terms in the resolution. They asked what was there set down, and nothing more, as they could not be satisfied with any thing less. They asked for nothing which was not just—nothing which they would not be prepared to grant to others in return.—They did not seek to obtain the sanction of that House to the bill which he had lent to the hon. member for Lambton, and of which he had made an unfair use. They only desired to have the disabilities removed which now pressed on them. A part of these—those which related to their meeting in synod to frame rules and regulations for their government—could be removed by a single repeal, as regards this country, of the enactments complained of, and such a repeal was covered by the negative terms of the resolution. But they wished also the disability under which they now laboured, of having no voice in the appointment of their own Bishops, also to be removed; and the member for Norfolk, as a constitutional lawyer, should have known, he was sure he would see on reflection that the prerogative of the Crown in this regard could not be taken away by any simple negative or repealing clause, but requires a positive enactment to effect it. Although requiring this different form of procedure, however, it was like the rest of the concession demanded, a mere

removal of Imperial restrictions on the independent action of the Church in this Province. None affected to deny to the Methodist or the Scotch churches to be in connection with their parent churches in England and Scotland, and if it were replied that these churches asked no interference at the hands of the Parliament, the reason was clearly because they had no obstacles in their way.—Surely then it was not the duty of the House to force the members of the Church of England to erect themselves into an independent church. If the question once arose whether that church should release her properties or her liberty—whether, having tried all means to obtain what was her right, she should fail, then her children might perhaps have to declare that the necessity was above the law. And he hoped that event would not arise, and that it would never be said that, by the refusal of the aid of the Legislature the members of that church had been forced to go beyond the law, when they wanted to act under it. If the statutes he sought to repeal were not in existence, no one would desire to enact them; and if the members of the Church of England desired to choose their Bishops, subject to the approbation of the Queen, no one but themselves had anything to do with it.

Mr. Powell thought that while the hon. member for Lambton was constantly railing against the intolerance of the Church of Rome, he himself set up a standard to which he desired all others to conform.

Mr. Christie believed the late Inspector General had given the best of all reasons why the House should not interfere in the matter—that was because the connection of the Church in Canada with that in England was a purely religious connection. The member for Renfrew had stated that there was no opposition to the bill in England. Well, the Canadian Legislature was not called in to interfere in the dispute. He desired the Church of England to enjoy every religious freedom,—and if there were anything in this country to prevent it, he would repeal it at once; but he objected to interfering with matters of Church Government.

Mr. Hincks—Suppose there were an Imperial statute in existence, preventing the honble. gentleman's Church from meeting in Synod—would he not wish the House to interfere.

Mr. Christie—No such thing could exist in connection with his Church, and if any attempt were made to ere to it, he should declare at once that he had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Sydney Smith also believed that in this matter the house was mixing its lip-up with a thing with which it had nothing to do. He was not sent there to discuss what the Church of England desired, but to avoid legislating in any other than secular matters. The present address was supported by all those who were foremost on every occasion to secure advantages for the Church of England. No liberal, unless the member for Renfrew were still one, and advocated it.

Mr. Morrison of Niagara supported the motion as a very liberal measure, and one that was necessary, because the Courts of Upper Canada had recently had these acts were in force.

The House then divided. Yeas, 20; Nays, 30

A Committee was then appointed to draft an address, which having been done and the address presented.

Mr. Cameron moved that the House do concur. Mr. Mackenzie then moved, in amendment, that the following be added—"And provided also, that nothing in this address shall be understood as giving any authority to the British Government to veto the appointment of any bishop so to be appointed." In moving it, he took occasion to ridicule Mr. Hinck's enthusiastic stand, in favor of the church; and said that gentleman might be an excellent actor, for his manner would make any stranger believe that he was most deeply interested in matters in which his concern might be best described by the line—

"What's Hecuba to him or he to Hecuba?"

Yeas, 5; nays, 58

Mr. Brown then moved, in amendment:—That the said address be not now concurred in, but that it be sent back to the Committee with an instruction to amend the prayer thereof, so that the repeal of the English statutes affecting the Church of England in Canada shall be its sole demand; but no new provision made be imposed by the Imperial Parliament, but that the said church and all other churches may be left entirely free from the control of the Imperial statutes.

Mr. Hincks congratulated the member for Toronto on this motion in amendment, for it covered the whole ground of the original motion, and showed its necessity. It showed, too, that the persons who sustained the

member for Lambton were so stupid that they neither understood common sense nor the English language. He was heartily glad that they had had an opportunity of showing their stupidity and of completely stultifying themselves.

Mr. Hartman said that the member for Toronto would not say that the amendment covered all the grounds of the original motion. And after some remarks by Messrs. Langton and Wilson, Mr. Spence said he would not have spoken but for the remarks of Mr. Hincks that those who voted with Mr. Brown stultified themselves. After that he could not give a silent vote. He was one who sincerely desired the separation of Church and State in this Province; but he held that the members of the Church of England should not have sought to apply to the Imperial Government in a religious question through the House, but should have arranged the matter themselves. Yeas, 13; Nays, 26.

The House then Adjourned.

Pictou, May 9th.

The following letter has been this morning received from Major Welsford of the 97th Regt., and as some of your readers will remember this gallant officer when a youth in Pictou, and as it contains a brief notice of the latest operations of the siege, the Rev. Mr. Elliott, to whom it was addressed, has sent it for publication.

Camp Sebastopol, April 9th, 1855.

MY DEAR ELLIOTT:

We have opened fire again to-day in earnest, though for a long time we have been exchanging compliments from single guns and mortars along the lines. To-day, however, the hubbub has recommenced in earnest, and the roar has been incessant. It is a queer thing to write to you at the commencement of the contest. I cannot tell you much of what has been effected—the papers soon will—and I can at all events answer your kind letter now, or perhaps never, as I am sitting in momentary expectation of a turn out for mischief. I had my turn of 24 hours trench yesterday. Some of our people that have just come up say that our fire was most effective, and that towards evening the Russian fire had almost ceased. This, however, may be a ruse to bring us on, as I cannot imagine that the heap of guns they had in position could have been silenced in one day, and indeed from one side or other the fire is kept up pretty smartly now. You see how little we know of each other, or what is going on within a few hundred yards of us, though the next moment we may be ordered out to take part in a most serious affray. The weather has been terrible all day, a regular storm of rain, and most trying to me, who have spend 24 hours in trenches, where we cannot show a finger without having a rifle ball at it. Our winter has truly been the most trying one that soldiers ever went through, but now we are at it again with determination. I hope we shall soon bring it to a happy issue, to our own benefit, and that of mankind.

It was high time the aggressive policy of this barbarous nation was put an end to, or shortly all Europe must have succumbed. It is singular that after weeks of fine weather this storm should have come the very day of our opening, and would almost seem providential. The hand of God has been harder than that of war throughout, and we have lost more by pestilence and hardship than by the sword. One side may be punished for their pride, and another for their wickedness. The weather, however, though the source of great misery and suffering, where so many are obliged to be exposed, perhaps saves us from a heavy attack in our rear while we are engaged in front. The Russians on the Belbec are said to be much stronger than we are, and to muster some 120,000 men; but if we can only spoil this place I think we shall make light work of them.

The works that have been carried on this winter by these armies are miles and miles of trenches that have been dug, and will prove some day a curious matter of history. I trust our hardships are nearly over, and that many of us will return to our homes and friends with the satisfaction of having done our duty.

Yours truly,

A. T. WELSFORD, 97th Regt.

During the latter part of the debate in the House of Commons on Friday evening, the speakers were nearly inaudible, in consequence of an animated conversation carried on by some ladies in the gallery appropriated to them. Their voices rose so high that not the reporters' gallery only, but the House itself, was disturbed by them, and more than once the House was convulsed with laughter at the vehemence of the fair disputants.—*Morning Chronicle*.

SCIENCE ANSWERING SIMPLE QUESTIONS?

Why is rain-water soft? Because it is not impregnated with earth and minerals.

Why is it more easy to wash with soft water than with hard? Because soft water unites more freely with soap, and dissolves it instead of decomposing it as hard water does.

Why do wood ashes make hard water soft?

1st. Because the carbonic acid of wood ashes combines with the sulphate of lime in the hard water, and converts it into chalk; 2ndly, wood ashes converts some of the soluble salts of water into insoluble and throws them down as a sediment, by which water remains pure.

Why has rain water such an unpleasant smell when it is collected in a rain water tub or tank? Because it is impregnated with decomposed organic matters washed from roofs, trees, or the cake in which it is collected.

Why does water melt salt? Because very minute particles insinuate themselves into the pores of it.

Why do ladies fan themselves in hot weather? That fresh particles of air may be brought in contact with their face by the action of the fan; and as every fresh particle of air absorbs some heat from the skin, this constant change makes them cool.

Does a fan cool the air? No, it makes the air hotter, by imparting to it the heat of our face; but it cools our face by transferring its heat to the air.

Why is there always a strong draught under the door and through the crevices on each side? Because cold air rushes from the hall to supply the void in the room caused by the escape of warm air up the chimney, &c.

By which means is a room better ventilated—by opening the upper or lower sash? A room is better ventilated by opening the upper sash; because the hot vitiated air, which always ascends towards the ceiling can escape more easily.

By which means is a hot room more easily cooled—by opening the upper or lower sash? A hot room is cooled more quickly by opening the lower sash, because the cool air can enter more freely at the lower part of the building than at the upper.

Why does the wind dry damp linen? Because dry wind, like a dry sponge, imbibes the particles of vapor from the surface of the linen as fast as they are formed.

Which is the hottest place in a church or chapel? The gallery.

Why is the gallery of all public places hotter than the lower parts of the building?

Because the heated air of the building ascends, and all the cool air which can enter through the doors and windows keep to the floor till it has become heated.

Why do plants often grow out of walls and towers? Either because the wind blew the seed there with the dust; or else because some bird, flying over, dropped seed there, which it had formerly eaten.—*Dr. Brewer's Guide to Science*.

The *Era* sporting paper brings serious charges against the Hon. F. Villiers, the absent member for Rochester. It says that the rate of interest at which Mr. Villiers was accustomed to raise the funds for keeping up his position on the turf, varied from 60 to 80 per cent, per annum. In the securities which he was accustomed to give the money-lenders of the great metropolis, he was joined by many friends, who, confident of his honour, did not hesitate to accommodate him with their names. But, "we regret to add, that we fear, in too many instances, those names were not genuine, and parties who only imagined they were liable for certain sums, are now called upon to preble the amount. Some of them, we understand, among whom are the Marquis of Bath, Lord Glasgow, and Lord Clifden, have disavowed their signatures, and legal measures will be immediately adopted to try the question." The hon. member is at present supposed to be in Sweden, where the extradition treaty for giving up delinquents does not exist.

According to the *Dublin Evening Mail*, the late Czar made Lord Dunkellin an innocent instrument in a bloody piece of work. A Russian captain had drunk too much, strayed into the lines of the English at Sebastopol, and been taken prisoner. The Czar wished to get hold of this man to make "an example" of him; when Lord Dunkellin became a prisoner, Nicholas hastened to set him at liberty in exchange for the tipping captain. Lord Dunkellin, it will be remembered, was profuse in his gratitude for Nicholas's generosity. Within forty-eight hours after the Russian captain re-entered Sebastopol, he was shot for his act of inebriety.

THE CHINESE AN POLITICANS.—In ordinary times and when they are not under the influence of any revolutionary movement, the Chinese are not at all inclined to meddle with affairs of government. They are a delightful quiet people to deal with. In 1851, at that period of the death of the Emperor Tao-kouang, we were travelling on the road from Peking, and one day when we had been taking tea at an inn in company with some Chinese citizens, we tried to get up a little political discussion. We spoke of the recent death of the Emperor, an important event, which of course must have interested everybody. We expressed our anxiety on the subject of the succession to the Imperial throne, the heir to which was not yet publicly declared. "Who knows," said we, "which of the three sons of the Emperor will have been appointed to succeed him? If it should be the eldest, will he pursue the same system of government? If the younger, he is still very young; and it is said there are contrary influences, two opposing parties, at court—to which will he lean? We put forward, in short, all kinds of hypotheses, in order to stimulate these good citizens to make some observation. But they hardly listened to us. We came back again and again to the charge, in order to elicit some opinion or other on questions that really appeared to us of great importance. But to all our piquant suggestions they replied only by shaking their heads, puffing out their pipes, and taking great gulps of tea. The apathy was really beginning to provoke us, when one of these worthy Chinese, getting up from his seat, came and laid his hands on our shoulders in a manner quite paternal, and said, smiling rather ironically:—"Listen to me, my friend! Why should you trouble your heart and fatigue your head by all these vain surmises? The Mandarins have to attend the affairs of State; they are paid for it. Let them earn their money, then. But don't let us torment ourselves about what does not concern us. We should be very great fools to want to do political business for nothing." That is very comfortable to reason," cried the rest of the company; and thereupon they pointed out to us that our tea was getting cold and our pipes were out.—*Mr. Hue's China*.

AGE OF OYSTERS.—A London oysterman can tell the age of his stock to a nicety. The age of an oyster is not to be found by looking into his mouth. It bears its ears upon its back. Every-body who has handled an oyster shell must have observed that it seemed as if composed of successive layers or plates overlapping each other. These are technically termed "shoots," and each of them makes a year's growth; so that by counting them, we can determine at a glance the year when the creature came into the world. Up to the time of its maturity, the shoots are regular and successive; but after that time they become irregular, and are piled one over the other, so that the shell becomes more and more thickened and bulky. Judging from the great thickness to which some oyster shells have attained, this mollusc is capable, if left to its natural changes unmolested, of attaining a patriarchal longevity.

CRYING IN THE PULPIT.—A new way of touching the hearts of the congregation is being discussed in several religious journals. Crying habits in churches are justly esteemed nuisances, but crying from the pulpit is thought to possess many advantages. Tears excite sympathetic action, and when the clergyman is at a loss how to stir up his people, he must begin to wipe his eyes and whimper. Several articles have appeared in the Boston "Congregationalist" on this subject. In that paper of March 5th a pastor writes the following:—"Crying in the pulpit. I sometimes want to cry in the pulpit, but if I let my tears come, the flood-gates are opened, and I 'boo-hoo' like a baby, and of course preaching ceases. What shall I do?" To this question the western Advocate replies: "At the risk of being called impertinent we will say to the Pastor, make a strong effort when 'one tear comes' not to 'boo, hoo' like a baby, but cry out lustily like a man, and thus you will accomplish more in making the hearts of your congregation better, than any sermons ever have or ever can."

The *Waterford Chronicle* says of the tide of emigration which has again set in—

"Our quays are crowding with emigrants to the land of the 'Far West.' Nothing can stem the tide—they will—although from all that can be learned of the land of 'Brother Jonathan,' it is not new that haven of repose it was in the days of yore. The *Mer's* steamer left our quays on Friday, for Liverpool having on board nearly two hundred emigrants—well clad and comfortable, and apparently of the better class."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1855.

REASONABLE OBSERVATIONS.

This Spring of this year is generally acknowledged to be a backward one. We have arrived at the middle of May, and the bud is barely formed on the tree, the tender plant is scarcely above the ground, and the weather, a compound of cold and rain, reminds one more of the close of the autumn than of a more genial season, and is not calculated to cheer the labour of the husbandman. There may be nothing in all this to alarm us for the prospects of the harvest; a few days of grateful warmth would reanimate and invigorate the earth and bring vegetation as far forward as in general at this time of the year: but it gives cause for anxiety when it is coupled with the knowledge that upon the favorable result of the next harvest, in all grain-producing countries, depends the proper sustenance of the people. If this truth were seriously considered, it ought to lead to some action corresponding to its grave importance, and it is to this subject that we would turn the reader's attention, in the absence of all preparation to meet such an alarming crisis. Wheat flour, the great staple of man's existence, was so scarce in this city a few weeks bygone, that it was with difficulty a daily supply of bread could be procured for its people; and although a few arrivals have in some degree amended this state of things, it is still held at a famine price, as is also every article of imported food. If then, these apprehensions of general scarcity are well founded, all minor matters sink into insignificance, when compared with the duty to endeavor to avert from us the evil; and it is not a moment too early to think and to act with reference to the possible contingency. If it should prevail in other countries, from the products of which in ordinary or plentiful seasons, we draw the surplus, these products will then be diverted from us and applied to their own use; or if as is probable, the state of affairs in Europe should cause a great demand, the price of these commodities as we may judge from our present circumstances, would be so much increased as to make our condition one of extreme misery. The proper remedy will be to depend more upon ourselves than has been the accustomed practice. Cultivation in this Province has been hitherto limited by the demand for its products; let then our Farmers plant and sow as though that demand would be treble or fourfold, and we venture to predict for them a ready disposal of all they can produce, at remunerating prices. They need not hesitate to employ all their energies and all their resources for this object. Grave complications of the European question warrant the belief that the war will long continue, nay we should not be surprised that an occasion may be found by our neighbours to satiate their ardent longings for the possession of Cuba, when it is probable we should soon find ourselves in the position of an actual belligerent. The Supreme Ruler of the Universe, has seen fit to visit the children of men with his displeasure, and the whole world lying in wickedness, feels more or less the effects of Divine wrath. We have been as yet most mercifully spared, as well from pestilence as from want. While therefore we acknowledge the righteousness of the punishment, and feel grateful for the mercy, it will become us if we cannot prevent, to leave no human means untried to make bearable a time of trouble, of which we have had much preparatory warning. If we do what we are able, and in mercy it pass over us, even then we shall not have laboured in vain, but will be in a condition to relieve the suffering in other countries, which may have arisen from the absence of, or the inability to use precautionary means to avert the calamity.

The Day of Fast and Humiliation was religiously observed by a large portion of this community. The various places of public worship were open for Divine Service in some part of the day, and were well attended. Places of business were almost wholly closed, and work of all kinds, with but slight exception, was suspended. This decent outward observance was, however, peculiar to the City alone, and we understand the suburbs presented a scene of gaiety but little in accordance with the solemnity. We may hope, that the sincerity which prevailed, may be accepted as an act of contrition for the sins which have so manifestly provoked the Divine displeasure.

We understand that the Memorial or Remonstrance sent by the Parish of St. George, to the Queen, against the constitution of Synods, has been returned in consequence of informality in the mode of forwarding it.

We augur all the better of Church Synods from the opposition that is made to them, in which it can easily be seen there is vastly more prejudice and fear of something dreadful, not predicated upon any circumstances connected with their constitution, than sound logical conclusions derived therefrom. In Melbourne, Australia, the chief opposition to them, is somewhat singular, proceeds from the Roman Catholic Bishop. Our readers will gather from what we publish below, the principal grounds of that opposition, and it is amusing to observe how nobly they are done away by the debate in the Canadian Parliament, which we are now publishing, and which shows, that the tendency of Synodical action is rather to sever the connection between Church and State than to establish it—rather to secure an independent Church than to make a dominant one.—

Dr. Gould, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Melbourne, protests against the royal assent being given to the act passed in Victoria, allowing the Church of England to hold Synods in that colony. He has also taken steps to have the subject brought under the notice of the House of Commons [vide Mr. Duffy's question on Friday]. Dr. Gould objects to the bill on the following grounds:—

“First—Because the bill is at direct variance with the principles of religious freedom and equality which, with the royal sanction, prevail here, and there is every reason to apprehend that, should it become law, this young and flourishing colony would soon be agitated by the usual jealousies and angry feelings attendant on the establishment of a State Church, or even the semblance of one, such as the projectors and promoters of this bill seem to desire.

“Secondly—Because it is inexpedient and unnecessary, for the Church of England in Victoria is not fettered any more than other religious bodies in the colony; but, on the contrary, can, if she will, manage her affairs with as much freedom as they; and such being the case, this bill must necessarily be regarded as a grievance, of which all have fair and just cause to complain.

“Thirdly—Because even now the intelligence of the colony is awakened to its future privileges and benefits prejudicial to the rights of other religious bodies, which this bill seems to initiate for the Church of England here. I particularly direct attention to the seventeenth clause, which sanctions everything, by implication, which a dominant Church requires, such as the erection by law of parishes, &c.

We are somewhat surprised to observe in an extract from the New York Churchman, contained in the Church Times of the 5th inst., the following, certainly not very Protestant remarks on attempts to alter or modify the Prayer Book.

“The report of the proceedings of Convocation in England, furnishes equally striking proof of the firm resolve of the more influential portion of the Bishops and Clergy of the Church to resist the attempt to deprive the Prayer Book of the assertion of these great Catholic verities, which are the evidences of its divine character, as they are of the principles of its Apostolic constitution.”

If the more influential portion of the English Bishops and Clergy hold opinions in regard to the Book of Common Prayer of that Church, which tend to place it as we think the language of the above extract does, upon an equality with the oracles of Divine Truth, we have great fear that their future progress will not be in the right direction. Of one thing we feel assured, that such progress can no more be accompanied with the Divine blessing, than can the dogma of the “Immaculate conception” just announced with such impious formality at Rome. We bless God however that there are sound hearts and wise heads in the Church of England, with all its imperfections in our eyes, to whom the Truth of God is paramount to all other considerations, and who in the much needed revision of the Book of Common Prayer, would earnestly labour, and we trust succeed, in retaining only those excellent portions of it which are in strict accordance with the Canon of Scripture. A pious minister of that Church, in England, but who seems warmly and zealously attached to the Liturgy, writing on the present question of its revision observed—“we put the sacred oracles of truth, the written word of God upon the throne of supremacy; and we count it impiety and blasphemy even for one moment to compare the authority of our Book of Common Prayer with that of the inspired word of God.”—*Christian Messenger*.

The Editor of the Baptist *Christian Messenger*, has upon several occasions of late, gone out of his way to take exception to the Book of Common Prayer. This may be in accordance with Anabaptist tactics, although he must be aware that the opinions of a Baptist upon what concerns the Church, will carry no weight, except as unhappy illustrations of the unchristian asperity of religious division. But we fear that he reasons against his convictions. All his antecedents must teach him, that however highly English Churchmen value the Book of Common Prayer, they do hold the “Truth of God” as contained in the authorized translation of the Bible, to be paramount to all other considerations; and there is not any thing in the quotation he makes, (viewed

apart from a sectarian spirit of perversion) that can be said to controvert that opinion; and if there had been, we would not have published it willingly. Churchmen have never permitted to place the Prayer Book upon an equality with the “oracles of Divine Truth,” nor is it necessary they should do so, to assert for it a divine character, and it is evidently upon its being their reflex alone, that its claim to this character is assumed. As the work of holy men, drawn from the oracles of inspiration, it has stood the test of ages. It is sufficient for Churchmen that being based upon the Bible, and proved thereby from beginning to end, its superstructure cannot be assailed without involving the discomfiture of its enemies, or publishing their shame. Many vagaries have taken place in our time, both civil and ecclesiastical, (and then the correcting hands of Baptists have been tried upon the Volume of inspiration itself, we perhaps ought to allow them a latitude of expression on a book that does not belong to them,) but we do not expect that our Baptist contemporary will see the day when the doctrines of the Prayer Book will be changed to suit sectarian ideas of what may be divine truth, if what it now teaches be in opposition thereto. The *Christian Messenger* has chosen a strange time to agitate divisional feeling between Baptists and Churchmen; and would be much better employed in bringing them together upon any common ground of a religious or secular nature, which it is possible for them to occupy. With reference to the alterations sought to be made in the Book of Common Prayer, there is by no means a general feeling with reference to their propriety under any circumstances; but the Baptist Editor may rest assured that whenever any thing of the kind may take place, it will not be its doctrinal significance that will be impugned, although an attempt may be made to improve the adaptation of its services to the altered necessities of the people.

It is stated that the General Mining Association have paid over to the Province the amount demanded in the Assembly, as the sum due for Royalty on slack coal. A question on the justice and propriety of which diverse opinions were entertained is thus set at rest.

NOMINATION DAY.—On Tuesday morning a little after 10 o'clock, A. M., the Sheriff of Halifax opened his Court at the City Court House, for the nomination of Candidates. John Esson, Esq., was nominated by A. McKinlay, Esq., seconded by Thos. King, Esq., as a Candidate for the County. W. Annand, Esq., was nominated by Andrew Smele, Esq., seconded by P. Power, Esq. Wm. Evans, Esq., was then nominated by Mr. John English, as a County Candidate, seconded by Mr. Henry Mignowitz. Benjamin Wier, Esq., was next nominated by Peter Morrissey, Esq., seconded by Mr. George Paw, as a Candidate for the Township. Henry Pryor, Esq., was then nominated by B. Salter, Esq., and seconded by Mr. John MacColloch. Mr. John Rubin was then nominated by Conrad West, Esq., and seconded by Francis Munroe, Esq. There are therefore three Candidates for the County—Esson, Annand, and Evans—and three for the Town—Wier, To-in, and Pryor. The Elections come off on Tuesday next, the 2nd inst., the poll opening at 8 o'clock, A. M., and closing at 5 P. M.

The Pupils of the National School, attended by their excellent Superintendent, visited the beautiful grounds of Mr. A. Downe, on May morning. They were kindly received, and after gratifying their curiosity, they presented Mr. Downe with an address, which was handsomely acknowledged. We regret to learn that Mr. Downe is about leaving this Province.—*Journal*.

Mr. James M. Bazalgette, son of Colonel Bazalgette, formerly of Halifax, has been gazetted Paymaster to the 42nd Foot, Royal Highlanders, at present serving in the Crimea.

The Packet brig *Doston* brought 1 officer and 28 men for the Foreign Legion. They disembarked on Tuesday morning, and after eating a good breakfast at the Calcedonia Hotel, marched to Melville Island.—*Chronicle*.

A large ship laden with Railroad iron arrived here on Tuesday evening last. Nova Scotia is happily prosecuting her Railways with every prospect of a successful issue.—*Ibid*.

The streets of this city are at present in a very much improved condition, immense quantities of dirt having recently been carted out to the peninsula—Look to it Messrs. Superintendents—that is the only efficient way to cure the evil under which we have so long laboured.—*Ibid*.

It is gratifying to observe that large quantities of Breadstuffs are daily arriving at this port, from the United States, and it is to be hoped that an influx of these necessaries will bring down the price of provisions generally. Potatoes command 4s. per bushel.—*Ibid*.

The Canadian estimates for the year 1855, are—Anticipated revenue, \$4,266,000; Anticipated expenditure, \$4,252,500.—*Ibid*.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.—In a letter recently received from the above named Society, the following occurs—

"I am directed to convey to the Committee and the various friends, at Halifax, who so promptly and liberally responded to the appeal for aid, the thanks of the committee, for their reasonable and substantial sympathy, and I was instructed to request that you will express in the warmest manner their gratitude to each, and particularly to the family of the late Honble. Mr. Cogswell."

It is perhaps necessary to state that the above refers to a sum of money subscribed over and above the usual subscription to the Society in Halifax, as a special fund, to help it through a financial difficulty, caused by the present war affecting its usual income.

The names of the donors, and the sums respectively given by them, is as follows—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, and another column. Includes names like Hon. B. B. Almon, J. W. Ritchie, Esq., J. C. Creighton, Esq., etc.

Donations will be thankfully received towards the same object by the Rev. T. Dunn, Secretary of Committee.—Colonist.

Our obituary this week, notices the death of an excellent woman, Mrs. Henderson, of Digby.—Mrs. H. was of a very charitable disposition, and her departure will be severely felt in Digby, by the poor of that place, and by the many with whom she lived in companionship and friendly affection.—Among these latter is Miss Totten, whose praise is in the Churches, with whom she had resided for thirty-four years, and whose grief at the separation there is only one who can assuage. Mrs. Henderson, it will be remembered, during the last summer, gave through the Rector of Digby, Twenty-five Pounds to King's College endowment; and at her death she bequeathed Ten Pounds to the Sunday School at Digby, and another Ten Pounds to the Diocesan Church Society. She is gone to her rest, and her works do follow her.

The Rev. Mr. Ruddle takes this method of thankfully acknowledging additional contributions for the repair of the Church at Sherbrooke, viz.—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Amount of collection in Sunday School in St. George's, Halifax, £1 17 6' and 'Infant Class, 0 3 0'.

Holloway's Pills, an undoubted Remedy for Asthma.—Mr. Ellis Wilson, of Fredericton, N. B. had for five years, very severe attacks of asthma, which deprived him of bodily rest and day; the cough at times almost choked him, and caused him continually to spit blood, he was never safe either eating or drinking, and his family were distressed beyond measure to see him gradually reduced to almost a skeleton. Holloway's Pills, in his case, were as usual efficacious. This gentleman used them for eleven weeks, and they effected a perfect cure. He feels himself stronger now than he has been for the last fifteen years.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Rev. J. M. Campbell regrets the mistake in addressing the bundle, and hope the Yarmouth Post Office and Mr. Bridgetown one, have rectified the error. We have taken measures to rectify the transmission of the N. N. but the numbers will in future be sent from hence, and hope to attend to these matters so as to leave no cause of complaint. Rev. R. Avery—directions attended to. Rev. C. Elliott—when it suits your convenience. T. Deakins & Co.—make a positive sale, and close the consignment. Rev. H. L. Owen—directions attended to. Rev. Mr. Payne—directions attended to.

Birth.—Halifax—On Thursday, the 10th of May, the Wife of Wm. HULL, Esq., M. D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, of a daughter.

Married.—At Rossway Church, 10th May, by Rev. H. J. Clark, Mr. BENJAMIN W. WADE, to Miss MARGARET C. TIMPNEY, of Digby West.

At Bridgewater, on the 25th of April, by the Rev. Henry DeBolt, A. M., SARAH, relict of the late John Oulton, of Northfield, to Mr. GEORGE KNOTT, of Campden Down.

Also, by the same, on the 10th May, Mr. JOHN HAZELMAN, of Lapland, to Miss CHARLOTTE KEARSE, of Bridgewater.

Obit.—On Tuesday, 15th Inst., HANLEY, daughter of Mr. Robert Snook, beloved and respected wife of a circle of Christian friends: she was a humble follower of her Saviour, and for many years a devoted Teacher in St. George's Sabbath School. Her faith and patience have been deeply exercised on a painful bed of sickness,

but she endured her sufferings in humble submission to the Divine will, and sustained by the sweet promises and hopes of the Gospel she found joy and peace in believing, and now sleeps in Jesus.

On the 10th Inst. on board the brig "Ocean Bride," from Havana, Mr. HENRY HARTLEY formerly Merchant in this City.

On Friday morning, May 11th, GEORGE MCKENZIE, infant son of Wm. and Eliza Thindley.

On the 13th Inst., Mr. HENRY D. DAKER, aged 35 years.

At Dartmouth, on Monday last, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, aged 60 years.

At Three Mile House, Bedford Basin, on Thursday, 10th Inst., Mr. JAMES WARD, in the 35th year of his age.

At Amherst, on Wednesday, 2nd of May, of CATHERINE CATHBERTSON McDONALD, wife of Mr. Robert Paton in the 50th year of her age.

At Amherst, on the 9th Inst. after a lingering illness, MARY, wife of John Kinross, Esq., in the 32nd year of her age.

On Monday evening the 7th Inst. from a sudden attack of inflammation of the throat, after an unexpected recovery from a long and painful illness, which she bore with true Christian fortitude and pious resignation to the will of our blessed Lord and Saviour, MARY ANNE ELIZA youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Zwicker of Lunenburg, aged 17 years.—Blessed are the righteous for they shall be comforted.

At Kentville, May 3rd, SARAH W., wife of Mr. THOMAS LEWIS DOBSON, aged 35 years.

At the residence of Miss Totten, Digby, April 21, Mrs. E. HENDERSON, for eighteen years the unwearied Superintendent of the Episcopal Sunday School of that place.

At St. John, N. B. on the 12th Inst. in the 50th year of his age, Mr. EDWARD W. GREENWOOD.

At Boston, on the 14th Inst., ALEXANDER SIMON, Printer, aged 28 years, a native of Halifax.

At Washburn, Minnesota Territory, U. S. April 15, WILLIAM B. T. PIRAT, Esq., in the 45th year of his age.

At New Orleans, on the 7th of October last, Mr. GUSTAVUS W. WILLOUGHBY, in the 25th year of his age.

Shipping List.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Destination, and Agent. Includes entries for Saturday, May 12th, Sunday, May 13th, Monday, May 14th, Tuesday, May 15th, Wednesday, May 16th, Thursday, May 17th, Friday, May 18th, and Saturday, May 19th.

CLEARED.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Destination, and Agent. Includes entries for Monday, May 14th, Tuesday, May 15th, Wednesday, May 16th, and Thursday, May 17th.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table with columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Apples, Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Do. smoked, Hay, Hops, Home spun cotton & wool, Do. all wool, Oatmeal, Pork, Pigs, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Veal, Yarn, Corn Meal, Ham, Spruce, Pine, Wood, and Coal.

Advertisements.

TO PRINTERS.

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

- Brass Rule of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet, Leads, 8vo and 12mo. per lb. Space Rules, Quotations, Bulktus, Points, Loy Brushes, Newspaper and Book Printing Ink, All of which will be sold at a small advance to cover freight &c. for Cash only.

WM. GOSSIP, May 10.

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

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

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

The above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers—and will be warranted superior articles.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

STANDARD ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS,

SOLD BY WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

HUSSEY'S BIBLE, 3 vols., cloth, roy. 8vo.—accompanied throughout with a brief Hermeneutic and Exegetical Commentary and revised version by T. J. Hussey, D. D., Rector of Hayes, Kent. £1 12 0.

THE COTTAGE BIBLE, and Family Expositor, with practical reflections and short explanatory notes, calculated to elucidate difficult and obscure passages. Dedicated by permission to the late Right Rev. Thomas Burgess, Lord Bishop of Salisbury. By Thomas Williams 2 vols. 8vo., cloth. £1 10.

ADAM CLARKE'S COMMENTARY, 6 vols. Imp. 8vo.—London Edition 1834. Cloth, with Portrait. £4 15. Pitt-Rivers Edition.

MACKNIGHT'S TRANSLATION OF THE EPISTLES, to which is added a History of the Life of the Apostolic Paul. Imp. 8vo., cloth. 17s.

PALEY'S WORKS—Complete in one volume. London—1833. Imp. 8vo., cloth. 12s. 6d.

ROBINSON'S SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS.—8vo., cloth. 11s. 6d.

LECTURES ON SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY, by Professor Finney, 8vo., cloth. London, 1833. 17s. 6d.

The above Works, with numerous others on hand, are put at a much lower rate than they can be imported, and if not sold soon, will be withdrawn from the Province. April 28, 1835.

PAPER HANGINGS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

10,000 ROLLS just received—the cheapest in the market—Handsome Glasgow Patterns. Country Dealers will do well to give a call.

Look for WM. GOSSIP, April 14, 1835. 24 Granville Street.

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

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CORDAGE—Best Gourock and English from 3/4 yam Spinnings, to 6 1/2 inch Shrouding.

Hawsers, 3/4 inch and downwards. Bolt Rope, Point Rope, Manila, Hambroline, Hoqueeline, Manilla, &c.

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ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUBSCRIBERS for the above, or any other English or Foreign Periodical, by the undersigned, or by the Post Office, may be had of WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Poetry.

CRUCEM SEQUAMUR.

Pain would I lay this heavy burden down, My weary head would fain seek pillow'd rest.

Surely strange enchantment must surround me; Bleeding foot prints stain the rocky road.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

THE following Juvenile Books, have been just received, and are for Sale at the Subscriber's Book Store.

THE LITTLE EPISCOPALIAN; or, the Child Taught by the Prayer Book, by M. A. Q. with two fine Engravings, 271 pp. 16 mo. Library 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

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WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET, March 3. 1855.

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Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials. Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

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

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

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Superfine Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans; Tracing Linen Cambric, for Field plans, Carbon Copying Paper, Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowney's do. do.; Mapping Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristol and Long Beard; Whymper's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. Jan. 13 1855.

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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.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 26th 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.

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.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

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

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There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.-Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, Feb. 24. 1855. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

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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.

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THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND HORAX, PREPARED WITH RAVEN COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautified the TEETH.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER. -SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ-

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia.

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These Pills are cordially recommended for Bilious Complaints, a morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs.

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