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The Churchman

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. X. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1867. NO. 6.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH PERSONS.

Month	Day	Feast	Month	Day	Feast
Jan	1	Epiphany	Jan	17	St. Anthony
Jan	2	St. Basil	Jan	18	St. Vincent
Jan	3	St. Basil	Jan	19	St. Ignace
Jan	4	St. Basil	Jan	20	St. Agnes
Jan	5	St. Basil	Jan	21	St. Agnes
Jan	6	St. Basil	Jan	22	St. Agnes
Jan	7	St. Basil	Jan	23	St. Agnes
Jan	8	St. Basil	Jan	24	St. Agnes
Jan	9	St. Basil	Jan	25	St. Agnes
Jan	10	St. Basil	Jan	26	St. Agnes
Jan	11	St. Basil	Jan	27	St. Agnes
Jan	12	St. Basil	Jan	28	St. Agnes
Jan	13	St. Basil	Jan	29	St. Agnes
Jan	14	St. Basil	Jan	30	St. Agnes
Jan	15	St. Basil	Jan	31	St. Agnes
Jan	16	St. Basil	Jan	31	St. Agnes

Worship.

"SPEAK, LORD, THY SERVANT HEARETH!"
1 Samuel iii. 9.

"Speak, for Thy servant heareth, Lord! How varied are the ways, Wherby Thy wisdom, O my God, the truth to man conveyest. 'Tis Thine to make Thy will be known by many a speaking sign; Thy will, how'er reveal'd, to heed with answering heart be mine!

Thou speakest in creation's works! Wher'er I gaze abroad, In nature's miracles I hear the voice of nature's God: I hear Thy voice of bounteousness breath'd in the silent shower, And in the awful thunder-storm I hear Thy voice of power.

Thou speakest in this chequered scene of human joys and woes, Where restlessness is twin to guilt, to holiness repose: And oft, though clouds of mystery perplex my feeble sight, I hear Thee say that Thou art good, and all will yet be bright.

Thou speakest in Thy book! with words man's eloquence shewest, I hear Thee of affection tell, surpasing woman's love: Of sinners' from distraction saved, of blood in baptism given, Of faith by charity matured, and hope that rests in heaven.

Thou speakest in the secret heart! 'Mid vice and folly's din The whisper of the still small voice, I hear my breast within. And when my feet would turn aside, I hear my guardian say, Right onward for the narrow gate, right onward hold thy way.

"Speak, Lord, Thy servant heareth Thee!" Nor sound I crave, nor sight, Which capt Thy chosen seers of old in visions of the night. But to my watchful eye be still Thy works, Thy word display'd With Thy viceregent in my breast, inform'd by Thee to aid:

And when by conscience' inward voice Thou wouldst, Lord, be heard, Or by Thy works of providence, or by Thy living word; From earth's obstructions purify my not-unwilling ear, And grant that what Thou speakest thus, Thy servant's soul may hear!

Religious Miscellany.

THE RAISING OF THE WIDOW'S SON.
Luke, vii. 11-16.

The city whither our Lord was bound, and at the gate of which this great miracle was wrought, is not mentioned elsewhere in Scripture. It lay upon the southern border of Galilee, and on the road to Jerusalem, whither our Lord was probably now going, to keep the second passover of his new ministry. That our Lord should meet the funeral at the gate of the city, while it belonged no doubt to the wonder works of God's grace, while it was one of those marvellous coincidences which, seeming accidental, are yet deep laid in the councils of his wisdom and of his love, is at the same time a natural circumstance, to be explained by the fact that the Jews did not suffer the interring of the dead in towns, but had their burial places without the walls. Probably there was very much in the circumstances of the sad procession which he now met, to arouse the compassion even of them who were not touched with so lively a feeling for human sorrows as was the compassionate Saviour of men; and it was this which had brought that "much people" to accompany the bier. Indeed, there could little be added to the words of the Evangelist, whose whole narrative here, apart from its deeper interest, is a master work for its perfect beauty—there could be little added to it to make the picture of desolation more complete—

"There was a dead man carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow." The bitterness of the mourning for an only son had passed into a proverb; thus, Jer. vi. 26, "Make thee mourning as for an only son, most bitter lamentations;" and Zech. xii. 10, "They shall mourn for him as one mourneth for his only son;" Amos viii. 10, "I will make it as the mourning of an only son."

And when the Lord saw her, he had compassion on her, and said Weep not." How different this "Weep not," from the "Weep not" which often proceeds from the lips of earthly comforters, who often while they speak the words, give no reason why the mourner should cease from weeping; but he that is come that he may one day make good that word, "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain," (Rev. xxi. 4.) does now show some effectual glimpses of his power, wiping away, though not yet for ever, the tears from the weeping eyes of that desolate mother. Yet as Olshausen has observed, it would be an error to suppose that compassion for the mother was the determining motive for this mighty spiritual act on the part of Christ; for, in that case, had the joy of the mother been the only object which he had in view, the young man who was raised would have been used merely as a means, which yet no man can ever be. The joy of the mother was indeed the nearest consequence of the act, but not the final cause; that, though at present hidden, was no doubt the spiritual awakening of the young man for a higher life, through which, indeed, alone the joy of the mother became a true and an abiding joy.

The drawing nigh and touching the bier was meant as an intimation to the bearers that they should arrest their steps, and one which they understood, for immediately "they that bare him stood still." Then follows the word of power, and spoken, as ever in his own name, "Young man, I say unto thee, Arise;"—I, that am the Resurrection and the Life, quickening "the dead, and calling those things which be not, as though they were." And that word was heard, for "he that was dead sat up and began to speak." Christ rouses from the bier as easily as another would rouse from the bed,—different in this even from his own messengers and ministers in the old covenant; for they, not without an effort, not without a long and earnest wrestling with God, won back its prey from the jaws of death; and this, because there dwelt not the fulness of power in them, who were but as servants in the house of another, not as a son in his own house.

"And he delivered him to his mother." He who did this, shall once, when he has spoken the great "Arise," which shall awaken not one, but all the dead, deliver all the divided, that have fallen asleep in him, to their beloved for personal recognition and for a special fellowship of joy, amid the universal gladness and communion of love which shall then fill all hearts. We have the promise and pledge of this in the three raisings from the dead which prefigure that coming resurrection. The effects of this miracle on those present were for good; "There came a fear on all," a holy fear, a sense that they were standing in the presence of some great one,— "and they glorified God,"—praised him for his mercy in remembering and visiting his people Israel,—"saying that a great prophet is risen up among us."—They concluded that no ordinary prophet was among them, but a great one, since none but the very greatest prophets of the olden times, an Elijah or an Elisha had brought the dead to life. In their other exclamation, "God hath visited his people," lay no less an allusion to the long periods during which they had been without a prophet, so that it might have seemed, and many might have almost feared that the last of those had arrived.—Trench.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THOSE WHO RECEIVE THE WORD AS SENT OF GOD FOR THEIR SALVATION.
John 1. 12, 13.

12. "But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name:
13. "Which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God."
It has been already stated, that when the Son of God came, He did not meet with acceptance. He

came unto his own, and his own received Him not. It was necessary, in the divine counsels, that the word of God should be first spoken to the Jews; but "they put it from them and counted themselves unworthy of eternal life." Yet not all. There were those who said, "Lord to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life." These opened their eyes to the evidence which proved him to be the Messiah. These neither opposed his doctrines nor revolted from the redemption which He offered them. They closed with the mercy of God; they believed in his name; they received Him; and together with Him, they received the privileges which He alone can give, the "adoption of children," and became the sons of God. Because, were made, the sons of God. Were they not so before?

In one sense, all mankind are the sons of God. So Adam is called by St. Luke when he is tracing the line from which Joseph was descended. But the whole of the Jewish people were children of God in a higher sense. God sent a message to Pharaoh. (Ex. iv. 22 :) "Thus saith the Lord, Israel is my son, even my firstborn." Accordingly Moses addresses the people in Deuteronomy, (xix. 1.) "Ye are the children of the Lord your God." Jesus recognises them as such, distinguishing them from the Gentiles. (Matt. xv. 26.) "It is not meet to take the children's bread, and to cast it to dogs." And St. Paul speaks of the privilege enjoyed by his brethren; (Rom. ix. 4;) who are Israelites; to whom pertaineth the adoption, and the glory, and the covenants, and the promises."

Yet still we find, that they were capable of, and required, a further and more special adoption. There is a higher privilege, which they could only possess as disciples of Christ Jesus; a privilege which those Jews forfeited, who, when He came, received Him not; and to which those were raised, who did receive Him, and believed in His name. To as many as received Him,—to those who acknowledged the character in which He came, and accepted the redemption which he offered, to those He assigned the blessings which he alone could give, and which in no other way they could enjoy. To as many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God. God's children. "Ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty." And justly are they so entitled. It is not a vain and empty term. For, by the adoption given them, they have the provision, and the education, and the inheritance of children.

1. They have the provision of children. As the Father of all, God has provided for the whole race of man. He sends them rain and fruitful seasons. He causes his sun to shine, and his rain to fall, "on the just and on the unjust." But a very different provision is made for those who belong to the covenant which is in Christ Jesus. They have the assurance that their God shall supply all their wants; that all needful things should be added to them; for their heavenly Father knoweth that they have need of all these things. "For even the hairs of their head are all numbered."† The circumstances of their lives are so ordered, that all things work together for their good. If they are poor, it shall preserve them from temptation, and keep them humble; if they are rich, it is that they may be "rich in good works." If they are in adversity, it is that they may enjoy a peace which this world cannot give. If they are in prosperity, it is that they may take comfort from the sunshine of God's favour. Rich or poor, afflicted or prosperous, in health or in sickness, in life or in death, "they are the Lord's."

2. Together with the provision, they have also the education of children. If they are the sons of God, they are "led by the Spirit of God,"‡ and prepared by his grace for the glory which is to follow. He purifies them from the corruption of their natural descent, and renews them after his own image; He withdraws their hearts from things below, and raises them to things above: He uses exactly that discipline which their character most needs, whether gentle or severe: sometimes He chastens them, that they "may bring forth more fruit;" but still He "dealeth with them as sons;" "† See Luke ii. 35.
‡ See Matt. vi. 33. Phil. iv. 19.
§ See Rom. viii. 14.

spareth them, as a man spareth his own son that spareth him."*

3. And in the end they have the inheritance of children. "If they are children, then are they heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ."† If they are children, they are the "blessed of the Father," whose "good pleasure it is to give them the kingdom," "the kingdom prepared for them from the foundation of the world."‡ We need not know, or desire to know, more of this inheritance, than that it is worthy of the purchase of the blood of Christ; worthy of the promise of God's everlasting covenant. It is an "inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away."§

Such are the privileges of those who are made the sons of God by faith that is in Christ Jesus. But who shall declare their generation? They are born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God. It is not with their spiritual as with their natural birth: that comes of the will of the flesh, and of the will of man; but the spiritual being cannot be so handed down: God keeps it in His own power. The corruption of Adam descended in natural course to his posterity; but not so the grace of Adam, or of any since born his children: no man can produce it in another by his own means, or secure it for another by his will and desire. It is the gift of God. And though we know it is bestowed according to just and equal laws, we are often foiled and baffled, if we attempt to trace their operation.

Still we know that, which it is of chief consequence to know. Though this birth is a secret thing, and of a spiritual nature, it is discerned by outward signs. It belongs to those who receive Christ Jesus. "To as many as receive Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe in His name."

Inquire, then, how it is with yourselves. It was shown, in the last lecture, why the Jews received Him not. When those reasons were pointed out, did your hearts reply, "It is not so with us? On the contrary, we desire to be saved, 'not having our own righteousness, but the righteousness which is of God by faith in Christ Jesus.'" We have "come to Him that we might have life," knowing that without Him we were "dead in trespasses and sins." We do not complain that "if we are the sons of God," we must be "led by the Spirit of God." The promise is dear to us, that, "if we continue in his word, we shall be made free,"—free from the dominion of sin. "Our rejoicing is this; the testimony of our conscience, that, in simplicity and godly sincerity," we have received Christ Jesus for that he came to be: our Prophet, to teach us the will of God; our Priest, to make propitiation for our sins; our Lord, to rule and direct our lives.

Blessed are they whose spirit bears witness with them that such is their case and state! And the more blessed, because "flesh and blood" has not put this new heart and right spirit within them, but the Father which is in heaven. If it was of flesh and blood,—if it was of the will of man, and not of God,—it might fail "through their manifold temptations." The corruption which they feel within, tells them it might fail, if it was of themselves. But this is their security; that it is not of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God. And none shall pluck them out of his hand. He that is the author, will be the finisher of their faith. "He that hath begun a good work in them, will perform it unto the end."—*Abp. Sumner.*

* See John xv. 2. Heb. xii. 7. Mat. iii. 17.
† Matt. xxv. 34. Luko xii. 32.
‡ 1 Pet. i. 4.

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by the Steamer Arabia.

ENGLAND.

The revenue returns for the year and quarter ending December 31, 1856, have been issued, and show the following results:—The customs receipts for the quarter amounted to £6,232,175, and those for the year to £23,618,375. The increase on the quarter is £525,074; and that on the year £1,084,073. The excise receipts for the quarter amounted to £4,816,000, and those for the year to £18,073,778. The increase on the quarter is £212,000; and that on the year £804,315. The stamps receipts for the quarter amounted to £1,838,000, and for the year to £7,268,272.—The increase on the quarter is £88,231; and that on the year £137,448. The receipts under the head of taxes, for the quarter, amounted to £1,356,000, and for the year to £3,105,026. The increase for the quarter is £5000; and that for the year £9,483. The property tax produced for the quarter £1,423,464, and for the year £16,028,422. The increase for the

quarter is £88,091; and that for the year £1,906,861. The post office receipts for the quarter amounted to £748,000, and for the year to £2,869,152. The increase for the quarter is £101,000; and for the year £165,152. The crown lands produced for the quarter £86,000, and for the year £284,837. The increase for the quarter is £1000; and that for the year £4341. The miscellaneous receipts for the quarter amounted to 195,842*l.* and for the year to 971,100*l.* These receipts show a decrease on the quarter of 149,476*l.*; and a decrease on the year of 131,901*l.* The total of revenue for the last quarter amounts to 16,695,481*l.* and the total revenue for the year to 72,218,988*l.* The total net increase for the quarter is 870,321*l.*, and the total net increase for the year 3,977,772*l.*

During the occultation which occurred on Friday, (Jan. 9) the entire disc of Jupiter was projected, by some extraordinary refraction, on to the obscure surface of the moon, which was distinguishable at the time; the planet was again visible on the luminous portion of the moon before its real exit. This phenomenon, which was noted by Dr. Forster on the Continent, was ascribed by him to an extraordinary terrestrial refraction; but by other observers was referred to a lunar atmosphere. The effect was beautiful and more satisfactory than the projection of Aldebaran on to the disc of the moon which the late Mr. Stephen Lee communicated to the Royal Society, and which he ascribed to "differential refraction." There will be another occultation of a star in Leo on the 5th of March, to which the attention of astronomers will be directed, for the phenomenon bears closely on the disputed question of an atmosphere about the moon.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces in the following terms what may be called the last proceedings of the Conference:—

"The representatives of the contracting Courts to the Congress of Paris, assembled this day (Tuesday, Jan. 6) in conference at the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, signed a Protocol, which puts an end to the difficulties encountered in the execution of the treaty of the 30th of March.

"It is known that the nature of the locality did not allow the Boundary Commission to come to an understanding upon all the points of the new frontier line between Turkey in Europe and Russia; on the other hand, it became necessary to make up for the silence which the treaty had observed as to the fate of the Isle of Serpents; finally, the strict application of the 21st Article, by annexing the Delta of the Danube to Moldavia, took away from the immediate sovereignty of Turkey a territory which formerly was directly a dependency of the Sublime Porte.

"Inspired with the resolutions of the Congress, and wishing to conciliate all interests, the Conference, by unanimous consent, has decided that the frontier line shall follow the Vale of Trajan as far as the river Yalpuack, leaving Bolgrad and Tabak to Moldavia, and that Russia shall retain on the right bank of that stream the town of Komrat, with a territory of about 800 square versts.

"The Isle of Serpents has been considered as belonging to the mouth of the Danube, and it has been agreed that it goes with their destination.

"The Conference has recognised that it was the intention of the Congress to re-establish, by Art. 21 of the Treaty of Peace, in their former condition the territories situated west of the new boundary; and to confirm itself to the provisions of the negotiations of the peace, it has decided that those territories shall be annexed to Moldavia, with the exception of the Delta of the Danube, which returns directly to Turkey.

"It has been decided, moreover, that on the 30th of next March, at latest, the fixing of the boundary shall be effected, and that at the same date the Austrian troops and the British squadron shall have evacuated the Danubian Principalities and the internal waters of Turkey.

"The Commission of the Principalities, the members of which are already at Constantinople, may the reform at that period proceed to the provinces, and fulfil the mission intrusted to it. As soon as that commission shall have terminated its labours, it will render an account thereof to the conference, which will meet at Paris, according to the terms of the 25th Article of the treaty, to sanction by a convention, the final agreement come to between the contracting parties relative to the organisation of the Principalities.

THE MURDER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.—Monsieur Sibour, the Archbishop of Paris, was murdered on Saturday, in the Church of St. Etienne-

du-Mont. The archbishop went to the church to inaugurate the religious ceremonies which are celebrated there during the *Neuvaines* of St. Genevieve. At half past four he left the choir, and was proceeding to wards the sacristy, when a man rushed towards him, and pushed aside with one hand the archbishop's cape, and with the other plunged a large Catalan knife into his breast, crying out, at the same time, "*A bas les déesses!*" (Down with goddesses.) The prelate staggered; his attendant priests surround him and hold him up; his face is deadly pale, some deep groans escape him, he is taken into the sacristy, medical assistance is at once procured, but all aid is in vain—the archbishop is dead. The murderer was a priest, who stood unmoved, his bloody knife in hand, by the side of his victim, whom he gazed upon, as he succumbed, with an expression of fiendish joy. This priest was formerly attached to a parish in Paris, where, in consequence of his conduct, he had been several times interdicted. In the month of November last he was at Melun. The Assize Court of that town having to try a woman charged with having poisoned her husband, the priest watched the case with the utmost interest. The woman was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour for life. This result did not abate the zeal of her protector. He openly declared that she was innocent; and, to give greater publicity to his protest against the verdict, he printed a pamphlet on the subject, which he was on the point of publishing, when the *parquet* (public prosecutor's office) interfered, and ordered the pamphlet to be seized. The measure was called for by the protest itself, and by the terms in which it was worded, for it contained most serious accusations against the honorable judges who pronounced the sentence. This libel, and others, gave rise to judicial proceedings, in the course of which the priest in question manifested a total want of self-control. The Church thought fit to interpose its authority, and to interdict the priest who had so misconducted himself. This interdiction greatly augmented the irritation of the party against whom it was pronounced. He provided himself with a Catalan knife, about a foot long, with a blade of the breadth of three fingers. On being asked whether he had stabbed the archbishop more than once, he answered "No; only once, for I struck at the heart, and I knew that the blow was mortal." "Why did you cry when you struck, '*A bas les déesses!*'?" "Because I do not believe in the Immaculate Conception. I have stated my opinion on that doctrine from the pulpit, and I wish to protest once more against the impious worship." On being asked why he had committed this great crime, he said, "Because I was interdicted, and told that this time the interdiction would not be revoked."

The murderer is thirty-two years of age. The church of St. Etienne du Mont is closed, and will not be opened till after the purifications necessitated by the crime that has been committed in it.

The assassin allowed himself to be arrested without resistance, and voluntarily gave up his bloody knife. He had once been interdicted for preaching a sermon against the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and the archbishop had confirmed the interdiction. Towards the end of his examination, when the enormity of his crime was dwelt upon, he said, "Yes, it is frightful!" and shed tears; he afterwards asked for a New Testament, saying, that he should have need of it during the night. M. Servat, the Vicar General, gave the archbishop absolution immediately.

Monsieur Sibour was born at St. Paul-Trois-Châteaux, in the diocese of Valence, on April 3, 1792, he was, consequently, in his sixty-fifth year. He was consecrated Bishop of Digne on February 25, 1810, and was appointed Archbishop of Paris by General Cavaigne in August 10, 1848, in the place of Monsiegnur Affre, who was killed on one of the barricades of the Faubourg St. Antoine, in June, 1848.

The assassin replied to the questions put to him with calmness, and only displayed agitation when he referred to the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. His features are full of expression. In the course of the evening he was conveyed to the conciergerie, and a turnkey was placed with him in his cell. On examining his dress, some printed papers were found fastened in his coat.

The body of the Archbishop of Paris was embalmed on Sunday. Some of the Paris journals, and, in particular, the *Univers*, the clerical organ, seems to imply that Vergès is insane. However, it is a fact that all the answers given by the assassin in the course of the preliminary interrogatory evince a singularly cool, clear, and determined mind. In the whole of his conduct prior to this last terrible act there are strong

proofs of a perverse and ill-regulated disposition, but none whatever of his being incapable of sane reflection and irresponsible for his conduct. The preparations for the lying in state were to be completed on Monday night. The body will be exposed on a dais of black velvet, supported by silvered columns. The face will be visible. On either side of the chapel will be an altar, at which priests will officiate. The assassin was again interrogated on Monday morning. He gave his answers with the same coolness as before and avowed his intention to kill the Archbishop. The prisoner was fully committed for trial at the Assize Court of the Seine. The terrible event throws immense additional power into the hands of the Emperor. There is a rumour that the Emperor's relative, the Abbé Lucien Bonaparte, who has only just entered holy orders, will be the new Archbishop.

On the body of the Archbishop being embalmed, it was found that one of the cavities of the heart had been traversed by the knife. The blow was given with such violence that the thick embroidery of the stole could not stop it. The heart has been separately embalmed, and will be deposited in the Church of the Carmes, near the remains of his predecessor.

FUNERAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.—The funeral of Monseigneur Sibour was performed on Saturday, in the cathedral church of Notre Dame. The service for the dead was celebrated in the usual manner. The Bishop of Meux officiated. The service was performed with all the pomp of the Church, and was exceedingly impressive. In the course of it, salvoes of artillery were fired from a vacant piece of ground near the cathedral, and at the elevation of the host, a detachment of soldiers in the body of the cathedral presented arms. After the mass, the five absolutions that the Church orders for an archbishop were given in the usual manner; and the bishops and clergy, and the distinguished personages present, then sprinkled the coffin with holy water. The congregation then dispersed, but the coffin was left exposed on the catafalque. At 3 o'clock the canons re-assembled, and chanted the vespers for the dead. The coffin was afterwards deposited in the vault destined to receive the mortal remains of the Archbishop of Paris, which is situated at the entrance of the choir.

The Archbishop made a will only two months before his death. This will began with the following words:

"I die in the faith and love of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church, for the glory of which I have never ceased to labor in the various ranks that I have filled in the sacred hierarchy."

He bestows 10,000 francs for the poor of Paris, to be distributed by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Sisters of Charity, and the cures of all the parishes of Paris.

The assassin Verger still maintains the same sang froid as before. He, however, now affects the character of a leveller—the avenger, rather, of the inferior orders of the clergy. He had intended, he is represented to have said, to begin by murdering his old benefactor and protector, the cure of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, who had been obliged to denounce him for acts of irregularity, but he changed his mind, and resolved to make a still greater example. His act he describes as a warning to other prelates how they undervalue the talents and the merits of the lower clergy. Various motives, no doubt, will be ascribed for the murder; but it is easy to see that Verger was a man of strong passions, of immense conceit, and unhappily of a dark, unforgiving, and vindictive spirit. He put forth all his strength in the blow he struck the Archbishop. The robes the Prelate wore when he met his death have been examined. The poniard pierced the thickly embroidered rose of his stole, his surplice, soutane, and waistcoat, and it split the heart in twain. An ordinary blow might have been warded off by the gold embroidery of the pontifical vestments, but Verger struck with all his might.

The Russian Government has notified to the Cabinets of the Powers interested in the Treaty of Peace, that orders have been given to the half dozen sailors who occupy the Isle of Serpents to retire.

The Russian flotilla in the Caspian Sea had already disembarked Russian troops in the Persian islands, alleging as a pretext the ancient treaties between Russia and Persia. The Russian ambassador, Annikoff, has left Teheran for St. Petersburg, for the purpose, it is said, of seeking help for Persia.

The correspondent of the *Times* describes the scene which ensued at Naples on the blowing up of the *Carlo III.*, ship-of-war—whether by accident or design does not yet appear, and probably will never be known. There was a large quantity of gunpowder on board, a thousand muskets, and the loss is estimated at \$250,000. The loss of life is not yet ascertained, the body of the captain and one other being all that have been found:

"It so happened that both the Royal boxes at San

Carlo were filled with members of the Royal family when the explosion took place, and the confusion that ensued must be imagined. All rushed to the corridors, which were in darkness, as the gaslights had been extinguished by the shock. Prince Luigi attempted to calm the tumult, but uselessly, and the soldiers on guard wished to stop all egress, but in vain. Out the people poured into the streets, which were in darkness, as the lights were extinguished in a considerable portion of the city. Here there was even greater confusion than within the theatre. Horses frightened, had run off with some carriages; coachmen frightened, had driven away; masters were shouting for their carriages, and the cavalry on guard, riding backwards and forwards, only rendered the disorder yet greater. In those parts of the city where the inhabitants had retired for the night many rushed into the street in their night clothes, and in some quarters voices were heard which did not speak of the 'Adorato,' or the 'adorable Sovereign.' One man said to me, 'I crouched down in my bed and put my hands upon my head, uncertain as to what might come, but yet prepared for all.' 'Fui, fui' was heard in some directions, but order was tolerably well preserved. In the palace, the windows of which toward the sea were blown in, and 3678 panes broken, the sensation created was profound. An officer who had been summoned by his Majesty was advancing towards him when the shock took place. The King observed 'a second bill of exchange.' The Queen, who is very near her confinement, fainted.—Lieutenant Colonel Fauss, Commandant of the Carlo Terzo, on hearing the explosion, nearly fell in the streets, and had something like an apoplectic stroke, in fact, as after the last explosion, the glaziers and the doctors profited largely by the catastrophe. It is just to our brave fellows, the crew of the *Matacca*, to recount the part they took in the night's proceedings.—No sooner had the explosion taken place than Captain Farquhar ordered out the boats, and in five minutes they were making for the site of the disaster. The unfortunate vessel went down directly, and the crew who were yet alive were hanging by the loose cordage or clinging to the foremast, twenty-five of whom were taken off, and their rapturous gratitude must have been something new for our men, as they kissed their hands and their feet. The Neapolitan boats came up when they were not needed, and the shore boats formed a circle round the site of the disaster, fearing to approach it, lest the powder which was under the water might explode!"

INDIA.

The Trieste despatch, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, brings no news of the Persian Gulf expedition, but states that the force under Brigadier Chamberlayne had nearly reached Cabul. The *Dombay Times* of Dec. 3 contained the following:

"An army of 5,000 men has for some time past been advancing by the hills of Kohat in the direction of Cabul, so quietly that we hardly knew anything of the proceedings till a letter from an officer with the force made us aware that they had got within fifty miles of the capital of the Ameer, without knowing the object or destination of their despatch. Sir John Lawrence was about to proceed to meet Dost Mahomed in person." This force, when last heard of, had marched through the Meeranzie Valley to Thull, 60 miles from Kohat, and 180 from Cabul. Moving onwards from Thull it crossed the river Korum and entered the valley of that name, still keeping on the great road to Cabul.

An appeal is being made from the inhabitants of Cochin to the East India Court, against the Rajah of Travancore, for taking away their idol, which has been the subject of contest between the two States for some time past. The idol, which is much venerated, was, after three centuries, moved by the Konganics to Travancore in 1792, in order to avoid the tyranny of the reigning sovereign. In 1811 they wished to return, but the Travancore State would not give up the idol, and gradually encroached on the appointment of its priests, hitherto selected by the inhabitants of Cochin, till the Konganics were forbidden to visit the shrine. They stole their idol, but were compelled by the Madras Government to return it. Hence the appeal to the Directors.

CHINA.

The *Globe* states that intelligence of a date so late as the 25th of November has been received from Canton, stating that fighting had recommenced, and the Americans had made common cause with the English. It is added that three Americans had been captured and beheaded, and their heads had been stuck by the Chinese on the city walls.

THE CHINESE INSURRECTION.—A letter from the Indian Seas, published in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, gives some new details relative to the Chinese insurrection. The insurgent army fought a battle on the 6th of November, against the Imperialists, and for the first time the latter completely evacuated the town of Shanghai and retired to their ships. The chief of the rebels, in order to excite the numerous enemies of the reigning government, represents himself as the last direct descendant of the Mings. The Ming dynasty was overthrown by the Mantchou Tartars, and the first Emperor of that nation commenced his reign in 1644. The reigning Emperor is his descendant, and it is for that reason that his enemies regard his family as a foreign race imposed on China. As soon as the rebel chief Tien-To was again installed in Shanghai he published the following curious proclamation:—

"See, too, my first aide-de-camp, having in my name the chief command of military affairs, and having been yesterday named chief magistrate of Shanghai in place of the magistrate who has fled because he dared not meet our eyes, publishes this proclamation for the purpose of announcing the definitive overthrow of the Tartars and the restoration of the glorious dynasty of the Ming, who gave the country 17 immortal reigns. By acting as we do we obey the orders come from Heaven—we likewise obey the desire of the people assembled round us to exterminate the Mantchou Tartars, and to drive them for ever from the earth. When we carefully study the emperors of the great dynasty of the Ming, we see that their exterior and their clothing were handsome and imposing, in so much as to be able to transmit their features and their remembrance to 100 generations, while these hideous Tartars, as little elegant as they are ignorant of the principles of justice, are the cause that they resemble animals, which prove that they themselves are not men.

"Those obstinate Tartars have set on our nation a sea of misfortune which still lasts. We have raised the standard and the sword of justice to exterminate them; in a few days, having taken the supreme orders, we shall tell the people in what manner they ought to dress themselves. In the meantime let us take great care of our victorious troops, in order that they may joyfully and happily accomplish their great labours. At present Shanghai is a declining town. Its produce is insufficient. Our duty is, consequently, not only to provide for the troops, but to see that the people have all that is necessary for them. Formerly, when a ship arrived in the port, it brought plenty of rice; why not now? I, therefore, aide de camp of the General in Chief, and for a short time chief magistrate of Shanghai, fear that rice will become as scarce as pearls, and firewood as scarce as cinnamon, and that we shall not have provisions for a single day. For that reason I publish this proclamation, which shall be scattered like the leaves of the trees to engage the nobility and the people to bring as much provisions as possible to Shanghai, and to invite merchants from all countries to come and trade here, which on the one hand will be good for the Government of the Ming, and on the other, will justly allay the anxieties of the people. Make no opposition! You understand. Special communication. Shanghai, 1st year of restored dynasty of the Ming, 10th Moon, 7th day."

Among the candidates believed to have the best chance of succeeding to the vacant see of Paris, the names of Monseigneur Salines, Bishop of Amiens (ex Legitimist, but present Bonapartist), and Monseigneur Muzenod, Bishop of Marseilles are mentioned. The latter is said to have the best chance. As he is in years, the young Prince Canino (son of Prince Charles), who has been lately ordained priest, and who, I presume, is to be the Cardinal Fesch of the Second Empire, is spoken of as likely to be his coadjutor.—*Times Paris Correspondent.*

We learn from the *Friend of India* that a great stride is being made in female education in the Agra district, through the exertions of Pundit Gopal Singh, who, having given himself to the work, has succeeded in establishing 200 schools, with an aggregate daily attendance of 3,800 Hindoo girls. The great want is female teachers, at present none but men being employed, a great objection made by native merchants, bankers, and others, who seeing the Pundit sent his own daughters, are slowly following his example. The want can only be met as the present scholars grow up fitted for the task.

A company has been projected, with two millions and a half of capital, to carry the Scinde Railway into the Punjab district.

It is said the French intend abandoning Tahiti, as not worth the cost of holding.

A rumoured battle between the Circassians and 10,000 Russians near Bey duk is recorded as a victory to the former.

Selects.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,—Thinking your readers would be pleased with a selection from Dr. Kuto's 'Daily Bible Illustrations,' I have copied his beautiful chapter on 'Woman,' for insertion in the *Church Times*, and will, if you approve of it, send others from time to time.

Yours, &c. MARGARET.

WOMAN.

'As if to prevent that man should take occasion, in the sad history of the fall, to hold in too light esteem the appointed companion of his life's journey, holding her to be merely a

"Fair defect of Nature,"

God has chosen to confer singular honors upon woman throughout the sacred Scriptures. They who disparage her capacities and pour contempt upon her understanding; they who condemn her faithfulness, and distrust her truth; they who make her man's household drudge, or the mere instrument of his pleasures or convenience—have none of them any warrant in Scripture for so doing. Although we may not overlook the sad part which woman took in the fall of our race—yet that terrible damage, which was not, after all, wholly her work, may be held to have been fairly and fully counterbalanced by the part she had in bringing salvation. It was not without some such significance that the illustrious "seed of the woman" who took upon him "to bruise the serpent's head," was "born of a woman," and nourished from her breast.

But let us look at the women mentioned in Scripture, and observe how few of them are undistinguished by some useful quality or holy grace. Some are seen to have been endowed before men with supernatural knowledge, being favored by the Spirit of God with the high gifts of prophecy—such were Miriam, Deborah, Huldah, and Anna. Others are noted for their sagacity and understanding—for which indeed they were proverbial—such as the woman of Tekoah, and the wise woman of Abel-Bethmaacah. Sarah lacked not strong capacities of faith, and strong was the faith of Rahab, of Sampson's mother, and of that alien woman whose faith won from Christ a blessing which then belonged to "the lost sheep of the house of Israel" only. Some have shown greater courage for the Church, and manifested firmer resolution than men have done. Did not Deborah encourage Barak to the war against the innumerable hosts and iron chariots of Jabin, and adventure her presence with him to the war, when, without her, he—the selected champion—was afraid to go? And who could be more resolved to jeopardize her life for God's people than the beautiful Esther, when she uttered and acted upon the memorable words, "If I perish, I perish." Others are famous or memorable for various things. For attention to God's word—as the Virgin Mary, and as Lydia. For going far to seek knowledge—as the Queen of the South to hear the wisdom of Solomon.—For works of charity—as Dorcas. For works of pious zeal—as the women whose busy hands in spinning and needlework helped forward the labors of the tabernacle. For fervency of prayer—as Hannah. For patient waiting for God, in daily fasting and prayer—as Anna. For the cordial entertainment of God's messenger for His sake—as the Shunammite woman, as Lydia, and as one of the gospel Marys. For courtesy to a mere stranger—as Rebekah. For humility and patience—as the aged Naom; and for faithful and devoted affliction—as the beloved Ruth. In Thessalonica, not only "devout Greeks," not only humble persons, but "chief women not a few," were among the first to receive the Gospel at the preaching of Paul and Silas; and among the learned of Athens, an Areopagite cannot become a believer without a woman, Damaris, to join with him. In what have men been, in fine, renowned, wherein some women have not been remarkable? In wisdom, in faith, in charity, in love to the world, in regard for His servants, in fervent affection, and in the desire of heavenly things.—If men have suffered imprisonments, cruel persecutions, and bonds for Christ—women have done no less. When persecuting Saul made havock of the Church, not only men but women were torn from their homes and committed to prison; and his commission had equally injurious respect to the believers, "whether they were men or women." And, although we confine our illustrations chiefly to the Scripture itself, it were impossible in mentioning these, not to call to mind the numerous illustrious women who, in a later age, were tortured, not accepting deliverance, that they might obtain a better resurrection, and who might say with Anne Askew in the prison-house:—

"I am not she that lyst,
Me an' ee to let fall,
For every dry'd ynge myst;
My shippe's substancyall."

Nay, more than this, have not the female worthies of the Scripture often, in many respects, surpassed the men of their day and generation? Who entertained Christ so much, so devoutly, and so often as Martha and Mary? Who are in many texts noted to have contributed to our Lord's necessities, but women? Who, of all the ordinary followers of Christ, took note of the place where he was buried, but women? Who first went to the sepulchre to anoint his body with sweet spices, but women? In Acts 16, 13, we may read of a congregation of women to whom Paul preached, being gathered together at the accustomed place of prayer, as being more forward in their faith, it would seem, at that time, than the men.

Some might count it tedious, were we to mention all the notable things reported concerning women in the holy Scriptures, and the excellent graces that were bestowed upon them. Yet may we not pass without a thought, the knowledge which Priscilla shared with her husband, in the ministry of the Gospel, which qualified her no less than him, to instruct even the eloquent Apollos; nor Lois and Eunice, by whom the well-beloved Timothy was trained up in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures; nor Persis, "who labored much in the Lord"—as many other women did. But not to dwell further on particular instances, it may be well worth our while to note one great matter that deserves to be mentioned to their praise, and to be held in everlasting remembrance. We have read of men once held in high esteem who became apostates—Demas, Alexander, Philetus and others; but never, by name, in all the New Testament, of a woman who had once been reckoned among the saints. This is great honor. But not only have women been thus honored with extraordinary gifts; they have been otherwise favored with special marks of attention from the Lord. To whom but unto women did Christ appear after his resurrection? Of what act did He ever so speak as to render it overlastingly memorable, but of that woman's who poured upon his feet her alabaster box of precious ointment; and to whom he promised that, whenever in the whole world his Gospel should be preached, there should her work of faith be held in remembrance!

A TEST OF CHRISTIANITY.—The heart is often more reliable than the head in the judgment it forms of Christian truth and character. Many professed skeptics are instinctive believers, and their faith sometimes shows itself unconsciously in works, as the following incident witnesses:—

A Christian gentleman had occasion to travel through a thinly and newly-settled part of the Western country; his companion was a man of intelligence, but of infidel opinions, who was fond of discussion, and tried to beguile the way by urging arguments against the truth of the Christian religion. The thinly settled section of the country through which they were passing was inhabited by a people of bad reputation, and it had been rumored that travellers had suffered fatal violence from them when they were within their power.

As taverns were unknown, our travellers were compelled to trust to the hospitality of those of whom they could not but entertain secret fear. On one occasion, as the evening closed in, they sought a lodging-place in a log cabin, far remote from other habitations. They anticipated but little comfort and were induced to believe that it would be a measure of safety to watch alternately during the night.

As they were about to retire to their rude beds, their host, whose exterior had excited their distrust, proceeded to a shelf, took down an old and much worn Bible, and informing his visitors that it was his custom to worship God in his family, he read and prayed in so simple a manner as to secure the esteem of the travellers. They retired to rest, slept soundly, and thought no more of alternate watching.

In the morning, the Christian requested his infidel companion to say whether the religious exercises of the preceding day had not dispelled every particle of distrust in their host's character, and had not enabled him to close his eyes in the most confident security.

He was evidently embarrassed by the question; but at last he admitted that the sight of the Bible had seemed a sound night's rest.

Here was a testimony extorted from an infidel in favor of the influence of a religion which he skeptically assailed. He could not harbor a fear of violence from one who was in the daily habit of bending his knee before God. The very erection of the family altar rendered the house a secure asylum. Who would not be a Christian? Who would be an infidel?

HERAT—WHAT AND WHERE IS IT?

Herat was formerly the capital of Khorassan. It is a city of no great architectural pretensions, whatever may be its importance of situation. Placed upon a spacious and highly cultivated plain, it covers an area of four square miles, and is surrounded by a lofty wall and ditch. On the western face of the wall there stands upon a mound a square castle, flanked with towers at the angles. Nature has raised a wall of mountains, which encircle the plain; the river Heratod flowing across the latter, and emptying itself into the Caspian, near Zaveb. The plan of the town is as follows:—On each side of the wall is a gate—two on the northern—and from each gate there runs to the centre of the city a spacious and well-suppliedazaar. On each side of the bazaars are public "stains, in addition to those enjoyed by almost every separate house, and the street leading from the southern gate to the cattle market is covered with a vaulted roof. Herat is not remarkable for its public buildings. The principal are the residence of the Prince and the chief mosque; the former, a mean building, with an open square in front, and a gallows in the centre of the square,—the latter, once a magnificent building covering a space of eight hundred square yards, has for some time been falling into decay. The site of this city is important, and as it is theemporium of the commerce carried on between Cabul, Cashmere, Bekhara, Hindostan, and Persia, it enjoys a very extensive trade. The articles of commerce which come to it are shawls, raw sugar, ebony, muslin, leather, and Tartary skins, which the inhabitants export to Meshed, Yezd, Kerman, Isfahan, and Teheran, receiving in return dollars, tea, chinaware, broad cloth, copper, pepper, and sugar-candy. Its staple commodities are silks, saffron, and asafoetida, which are exported to Hindostan. Its gardens abound in mulberry trees for the use of the silk-worms, and the plains and hills near the city grow the assaetida.—The fertility of the soil is great, and yields abundant crops of wheat, barley, and every kind of fruit known in Persia. The abundance of roses which grow in the vicinity of the city has procured for it the name of Saqultzar, or City of the Rose. The population does not exceed 100,000, 10,000 of whom are foreigners, Patans, Hindoos; the remainder being Afghans. The cattle are small and few in number; the broad tailed sheep abundant. Thus the possession of Herat is a matter of great moment to Persia.—*Morning Advertiser Correspondent.*

THE NEW METAL ALUMINIUM.—Aluminum is contained in clay in the proportion of from 20 to 25 per cent. (Greenland cryolite consists of aluminum 13 per cent., sodium nearly 33 per cent., and fluorine 54 per cent.) It is of a bright and shining white, intermediate between the color of silver and that of platinum. It is lighter than glass; its tenacity is considerable; it is worked by the hammer with the greatest facility, and it may be drawn into wire of extreme fineness; it melts at a temperature lower than the point of fusion of silver. Here is a list of characteristics sufficient to entitle this simple body to take rank with the metals of daily use in the arts; but its chemical properties render it still more valuable. Aluminum is a metal completely unalterable by the atmosphere; it may be exposed without tarnishing, both to dry air and to moist air. Whilst our usual metals—such as tin, lead, and zinc—when recently cut, lose their brightness when exposed to damp air—aluminum, under the same circumstances, remains as brilliant as gold, platinum, or silver; it is even superior to the last of these metals as to resistance to the action of the atmosphere. In fact silver, when exposed to sulphurated hydrogen gas, is attacked by it, and turns speedily black; and consequently, silver articles, after a long exposure to atmospheric air, are dulled at last by small quantities of sulphurated hydrogen gas, which are accidentally combined with the air. Aluminum, on the contrary, offers a perfect resistance to the action of sulphurated hydrogen, and in this respect claims a notable superiority over silver. Again, aluminum decidedly resists the action of acids; azotic or sulphuric acids, applied cold, produce no effect whatever. Thin plates of aluminum may be kept immersed in azotic or sulphuric acid without suffering dissolution or even injury.—Chlorydric acid alone attacks and dissolves it. The advantages to be derived from a metal endowed with such qualities are easy to be understood. Its future place as a raw material in all sorts of industrial application is undoubted, and we may expect soon to see it in some shape or other in the hands of the civilized world at large.—*Household Words.*

THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The interior of the immense continent of Australia is an unknown region, all the exploring expeditions which have from time to time been fitted out having from a variety of causes proved failures, or partial failures. In July, 1855, Mr. A. C. Gregory and a party of twenty men, with six months' provisions, were despatched from Sydney in a small vessel on an exploring expedition, by the direction and at the expense of the home Government. Their absence was expected to be only of four months' duration. On the 24th of September a letter was received from Mr. Gregory by the colonial Government, and then a period of nine months elapsed without any intelligence of him, so that fears began to be entertained that the party had shared the melancholy fate of Leichardt, Kennedy, and others. On the 19th of June, 1856, the Torch steamer, chartered by Government, and placed under the command of Lieutenant Chimmo, R. N., was despatched from Sydney in search of the missing expedition, and succeeded in ascertaining that the party was safe. On Entrance Island, at the latter end of August, notices were found posted up, stating that Mr. Gregory's schooner (the Tom Tongh) had a short time previous sailed for Coupang (Timor), for a fresh supply of provisions, and that a party had started overland for the Albert river in good health and spirits.

THE POPK AND HIS COLUMN.—The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 20th ult. from Rome, says:—“Yesterday afternoon his holiness went to pay a visit to the newly erected column in honor of the immaculate conception, and dismounted on the Piazza di Spagna to admire the monolith, and inspect the machinery, somewhat cumbersome according to modern ideas of engineering, by which it was raised to its lofty pedestal. The architect, Signor Poletti, was in attendance, to explain the details of the operation, and to receive His Nuncio's unqualified approbation of its success. His holiness heard with the greatest interest how 220 firemen (his corps has a military organization in Rome) headed by their colonel, Don Michael Angelo Cactani, Duke of Serinonta, having previously heard mass at the altar of the immaculate conception in the neighbouring Church of St. Andrea della Frate, repaired to the Piazza di Spagna, and were placed at the disposition of the architect; how, every man being at his post, at one o'clock precisely the sound of a trumpet gave the signal for the capstans and windlasses to be put in motion; how the huge column gradually rose to its perpendicular position in twenty seven minutes; how the exact adjustment of the column upon the sheet of lead covering the marble base, so as to have it fairly erect, occupied ninety-three minutes more; how no misfortune took place; how the band played, and the spectators clapped their hands, how many cardinals, ministers, witnessed the operation from the windows of the Propaganda College; and, finally, how Quera Christiana herself was spectatress of the same from the balcony of the Spanish Embassy. Well pleased at the success of the first stage of his favorite hobby, the benevolent pontiff blessed the architect and his assistants, and gaily returned towards the Vatican. Such is the new destination of his ancient column, *columna vitatorum*, which once served, according to the opinions of some authors, to bear the names of the Roman tribes and centuries who came to give their turbulent votes in the Campus Martius; whilst, according to other antiquaries, it belonged to the forum of Antoninus Pius. Whatever purpose it may have served in former ages, it certainly lay half buried and neglected for several hundred of years, in the garden of the missionary fathers, when it was excavated, by command of Pope Clement XI., and placed opposite the Innocentian Curia, on the Monte Citorio, where it lay undisturbed for another hundred and fifty years, until P. Nono cast his eye upon it, and destined it to rear its lofty head once more in *perpetuum memoriam* of his dogmatic definition of the immaculate conception.

THE KING OF PIEDMONT ROBBED OF HIS PURSE.—The Turin papers mention the following rather singular incident:—“The King of Piedmont, while on a sporting excursion a few days ago, having been separated from his suite, was stopped by a party of robbers, who demanded his purse. ‘But I am the King,’ was the reply; to which the robbers answered; ‘We know that very well, and it is precisely for you alone that we are waiting here.’ The wretch, being solitary and the King's suite at a distance, his Majesty was obliged to yield compliance, and held out to

the robbers a purse containing about twenty gold pieces, which was received with marks of the greatest respect.

At Newark the strange discovery has been made by one of the borough officials, that the whole of the articles, consisting of hams, bacon, wines, spirits, porter, ale, cheese, tobacco, &c., with a large quantity of warm clothing of almost every description, contributed by the inhabitants last year for the army in the Crimea, and left in charge of the Major, a Mr. Bagdale, who has just gone out of office, had never been sent, but were still lying in one of the rooms of the Town-hall, packed up, exactly as they were in 1855. Such of the articles as have not spoiled are to be returned to the donors. This specimen of home mismanagement has the merit, we trust, of singularity.

PREVENTION OF SEA SICKNESS.—Dr. Landerer, a medical man at Athens, announces that he has discovered a sovereign specific against sea sickness. His remedy is to give from ten to twelve drops of chloroform, in water. The chloroform, in most cases, removes nausea, and persons who have taken the remedy soon become able to stand up and get accustomed to the movement of the vessel. Should the sickness return, a fresh dose is to be taken. It was tried on twenty passengers on a very rough voyage from Zea to Athens, and all, with the exception of two, were cured by one dose. The minority, two ladies, were able to resist the feeling of illness on taking a second dose.

Diocesan Church Society.

CHESTER BRANCH OF THE D. C. SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Chester Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, was held Dec. 13, 1856. The Schoolhouse was well filled, and the audience manifested much interest in the proceedings.

Rev. R. Payno offered up the usual appropriate prayers. Huber's Missionary Hymn was then sung.

After the Secretary, Rev. R. Payno, had read extracts from the Report for the past year, the Rector, the Rev. C. J. Shreve, President of the local committee, introduced the subject of the evening. He adverted to the History of the D. C. S., and to its extending operations in the diocese, as well by sending Missionaries to destitute places of which he spoke from seton personal experience, as by the other proposed objects of the Society. After some lengthy observations, Mr. Shreve concluded by exhorting all present to additional exertions in support of the D. C. S., as the future source of aid for poorer parishes, when the support of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel should be withdrawn.

The Rev. R. Payno moved the 1st. Resolution, seconded by Mr. Amos Morgan:

Resolved—That earnest prayer should be joined with our unceasing efforts for the advancement of God's Church, inasmuch as the blessing from above is promised not to either alone, but to both conjoined.

In moving the Resolution, the Rev. Gentleman quoted some passages of God's word and our Lord's commission to his Apostles, as being obligatory upon the Christian Church. Our fellow Churchmen in England were impressed by these considerations, and established those missionary institutions which are the most cheering facts of the day. Colonial Churchmen should feel it to be an imperative duty to relieve the Parent Societies of the expense of sustaining the interests of the Church in the Colonies, that more aid might be given to new missions to the heathen. We should not only pray that the Lord of the harvest should send forth more labourers, but exert ourselves for their support. In conclusion the speaker took a rapid survey of the progress of the missions of the Church, and contrasted it with what remained to be done in the dark places of the earth.

Mr. Amos Morgan, in a neat speech, seconded the Resolution.

The 2nd. Resolution was moved by M. B. Desbrisay, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Joseph Whitford:

Resolved—That in view of the fact that millions of our fellow men are enslaved in spiritual darkness, the Members of the Church, mindful of their high privileges should be more than anxious to spread throughout the world the consoling truths of the Gospel.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Desbrisay drew a comparison between the slavery existing on this continent, and that endured by those who, in different lands, are lying in spiritual darkness, showing the painful effects of each,—that while the former shut out large numbers of men from the benefits of science and civilization, the latter deprived them of all

those Christian aspirations which impart the highest happiness in this life, and anticipate the joys which “eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor the heart conceived,” and urged the serious attention of the audience to the lamentable fact, that amidst the resplendent light of this century, and the onward march of truth, so many millions should still be living in heathen practices, and bowing down to wood and stone. He instanced the rapid spread of Infidelity at home and abroad, with its effects on its unfortunate victims in life and death. The high privileges of Churchmen, and the comfort they would afford if given to those deprived of them, were also dwelt upon, and the testimony born in favor of the Church by distinguished Divines not of her Communion, was quoted. The imparting of good things proposed to others not so favored, resulting from one of the noblest feelings which can animate the human mind, and the peculiar application of this duty to the comforts inseparable from the Christian life were strongly recommended. In answer to the charge made by the enemies of Christianity that the spread of the Gospel produces no good results, Mr. D. gave an account of the mission to the Hottentots of the Cape of Dr. Van der Kemp, who had been himself an avowed Infidel, and its extraordinary effect in securing their temporal and eternal good.

In conclusion he urged the right estimate of the high privileges enjoyed by Churchmen, in making liberal contributions to send the light of God's word into the destitute parts of this Province, and the dark places of the earth. To this line of duty they should be constrained by “the love of Christ,” the coming judgement, and the near approach of that Eternity, which in the words of an eloquent Divine, were declared to be “the only property in the Creation, compared to which all earthly joys and sorrows, all interests which know a period, fade into the most contemptible insignificance.”

Mr. Joseph Whitford in seconding, alluded to the onward progress of the Christian Church, notwithstanding varied obstacles—to the elevating effect of Christianity among those who were influenced by it, and concluded with some comments upon Huber's Missionary Hymn.

The 3rd Resolution was proposed by Dr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. John F. Hiltz:

Resolved—That whilst, as Churchmen, we thankfully acknowledge that all we possess comes from God, it is our duty and interest to give of our substance for the support of the Church in the advancement of true religion amongst the spiritually destitute of our own land, and those of foreign lands.

W. Pearson, Esq., in some very appropriate observations, showed that we consulted, not only our spiritual interests in giving our worldly goods to the cause of religion, but that even our temporal interests were promoted by the various refining influences in the train of religion.

Mr. John F. Hiltz briefly seconded, with some interesting remarks.

It was also unanimously—

Resolved—That a fourth of the money remitted to the D. C. S. should be reserved in aid of the fund for the endowment of the Parish.

Collectors were appointed, and officers and committee for ensuing year. A collection of nearly £9 was made, when the meeting closed with prayer and singing.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society of this Island, was held at the Infant Schoolhouse, on Thursday evening, the 5th of Jan'y. 1857, at 7 o'clock, the Rev. C. Lloyd, B. C., in the chair. After the offering up of prayer and the singing of the 100th Psalm, the chairman opened the business of the meeting by directing the attention of those present to two principal features connected with the Society, the interests of which they were that evening met together to promote, namely, its being a Church, as well as a Native Society; Church in its character and principles, and native in its aspirations and sphere of labor; a Society which, not only represented the interests of the Church of England in this colony, but expended all its means within its borders; means, however, which, he regretted to say, were as yet but small, and nothing equal to the demands which were made, or even likely to be made, upon it; a society which had the free and full disposal of its own funds, and over whose laws the Bishop of the Diocese had a controlling power. The prospects of the Society he was glad to see, were brightening, especially if he were to take the attendance this evening, at such an inclement season, as an indication of the interests felt in its operations. The time, he was persuaded, was drawing near, when the venerable Society which had hitherto so generously sustained the cause of the Church in this Island, would be obliged to withdraw its funds to younger and more destitute colonies, and therefore there was the more need, ere they

were altogether thrown upon their own resources, to promote the welfare of that native Society to which they must ultimately look for the support of their ministers in this Island. And after some further observations, in which he pointed out the duty of sustaining their own church, he called on the Secretary to read the annual report.

The Report having been read, and the Treasurer's account submitted to the meeting, it was moved by the Rev. W. Meek, and seconded by Charles Palmer, Esq., that the Report now read be adopted, and printed, under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by the Rev. D. Parnter, and seconded by H. Hazard, Esq.—That this meeting desires to return thanks to Almighty God for the many blessings, both temporal and spiritual, which he has vouchsafed to this Island during the past year.

Moved by the Rev. H. Read, and seconded by Capt. Orlobar, R. N.—That this meeting gratefully records its sense of thankfulness to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and also to the Colonial Church and School Societies, for their liberal and ready help towards the members of the Church of England in this Colony, whereby they are enabled to worship God after the manner of their fathers.

Moved by the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, and seconded by the Hon. the Attorney General,—That this meeting thankfully acknowledges the valuable assistance and co-operation of the Ladies' Branch of this Society.

Moved by Thos. DesBrisay, Esq., and seconded by T. B. Tremain, Esq.—That whereas it is a matter of convenience to the country clergymen, and appears to be conducive to the general interest of the Society, to alter the time of holding its Annual Meeting: it is therefore resolved, that the Annual Meeting of this Society shall in future be held on the 3rd Tuesday in January, at the hour of 7 o'clock p. m., and that the fourth Quarterly Meeting of the Committee be held on the same day, at 12 o'clock, a. m.

Moved by W. Cundall, Esq., and seconded by Thos. DesBrisay, Esq.—That the following persons, being members of this Society, do constitute the Executive Committee for the ensuing year—namely; all the resident Clergy of the Established Church; Messrs. W. Cundall, Thos. DesBrisay, J. Orlobar, R. N., R. Hutchinson, H. Hazard, C. Palmer, Thos. DesBrisay, Jr., G. Owen, J. Honsley, Attorney General, G. W. DeBlois, T. B. Tremain, J. Longworth, J. Gates, H. Cundall, A. H. Yates, G. T. Hazard, J. Hobbs, — Kaye, M. D., J. Aldous, J. Easton, J. Hudson, D. Esory, J. Tweedie, T. Hunt, J. Hazard, W. Reid, D. Palmer, T. Haslam, J. Pidgeon, W. Cousins, R. Gidley, H. C. Green.

We were glad to see, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a very good attendance of those interested in the welfare of the Society; yea, we felt persuaded that there was not one present who would not willingly have gone through greater difficulties rather than have missed the pleasure of being present, and listening to those spirit-stirring and eloquent speeches, which were delivered on the evening in question; and we hope that all those who may be spared to this time twelvemonth, and may be present at the next annual meeting, may be permitted to see and to hear of greater things than have yet been done towards the advancement and support of the Church of England in this colony.—*Hazard's Gazette, Jan. 14.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN'Y. 31, 1857.

British dates to January 17 have been received by the R. M. S. *Arabia*, which arrived on Wednesday night from Liverpool, in 11½ days.

There is nothing of great importance, ecclesiastically, to lay before our readers. The following extract from a London paper will show the progress of the Denison case. Judging therefrom it is likely that the Archbishop will again have to adjudge upon the Case in the Court of Arches. The importance of this step arises from the doubt which is entertained whether the law gives any appeal to the Privy Council, except from the Court of Arches:

The Courts at Westminster reopened on Monday for the term, when, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Hill, Q. C. (with whom was Mr. J. D. Coleridge), obtained a rule nisi calling upon Sir John Dodson, as Dean of the Court of Arches, to show cause why he would not hear an appeal from the Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, sitting at Bath, which gave judgment against Archdeacon Denison. The facts are too familiar to our readers to require repetition. The question to be argued is whether the Court at Bath was a diocesan court, and as such, having an appeal to the Arches Court of the province. Sir John Dodson

said there could be no appeal from the Archbishop sitting in the Court at Wells to the Archbishop sitting in the Arches Court of the Province of Canterbury. It is contended, on behalf of Archdeacon Denison, that the Archbishop at Wells simply sat in the place of the Diocesan, who refused to hear the case. Lord Campbell at once granted the rule. The most important statement made by Mr. Hill in his argument in favor of granting the rule, was the following:—

"On the 5th of May, 1856, the Archbishop cited the Archdeacon to appear before him in Doctors'-commons on the 27th of May, to answer the articles exhibited against him by the Rev. Mr. Ditcher. The Archbishop was then ruled by Mr. Ditcher to return the writ, and the Archbishop returned that he had cited the Archdeacon to appear in Doctors'-commons. A motion was then made to this Court to quash the return, on the ground that the Archbishop was only acting in the place of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was the patron of the prebend held by the Archdeacon, and that the case ought therefore to be heard in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

Lord Campbell—The Archbishop was acting as the judge of a diocesan, and not of a provincial court.

Mr. Hill—On that ground the Court of Queen's Bench quashed the return.

The following proceedings of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, at their January meeting, will not be without their interest to many of our readers. The Reference Bibles of the Society are highly valued, and the additions to be made by competent authority will increase their estimation:—

"At the monthly meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held on the 6th inst., the resolution of which the Perpetual Curate of Rochampton had given notice, was brought before the meeting in the following amended form:—

"That the standing committee be requested to take into their consideration the expediency of publishing, under the sanction of competent ecclesiastical authority, an edition of the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures, with such additions to the marginal readings as may have been supplied by collation of manuscripts, or by the Biblical researches of scholars since the publication of that version." The resolution was moved in an effective speech by Dr. Biber, seconded by the Rev. E. Copleston. The Bishop of London, who was in the chair, then rose and proposed that the meeting should go at once to a division, and proceeded to put the question. But no hands responded to the proposition on either one side or the other, the discussion was allowed to proceed, and continued at some length. The mover having replied, the motion was carried by 20 to 17."

We are glad to record the following paragraphs, which are a testimony to the efforts of the Lord's Day Observance Society, and to the readiness of the working classes to cooperate in them:—

"The committee of Lord's Day Observance Society having addressed Bishop Blomfield on his retirement from the see of London, the Rev. prelate in his reply congratulates the Society on the readiness evinced of late by the working classes to come forward in defence of the cause for which the Society labors, adding:—

"We have been sometimes taunted with the dulness of an English Sunday; may we long continue to deserve that taunt! The solemn observance of the Christian Sabbath by the people at large is an act of rational homage to the King of Kings; and, if ever it should unhappily cease to be paid, I firmly believe that His favor and protection will be withdrawn from us, and the sun of England's glory will set.

"But I think that the good effect of this Society's efforts is visible beyond the limits of our own Church and nation. I cannot but think that they have had some influence in calling to a serious consideration of the subject the public mind in France, where a movement is taking place, under the sanction of the highest ecclesiastical authorities, analogous to that which has originated with our Society. May the Lord of the Sabbath crown that movement with success!

We close our extracts with the best eulogium that can be afforded of the charitable munificence of that excellent Christian lady, Miss Burdett Coutts:—

"On the evening of the New Year upwards of 200 of the poor of the populous district of St. Peter's Stepney, were, by the benevolence of Miss Burdett Coutts, entertained with a substantial supper of roast beef and plum pudding, in the new school-church, in Essex street. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. T. J. Bowsell, M.A., incumbent, who, in an appropriate speech, explained to them the objects with which the building had been erected, and the manner in which it would be conducted; and it is gratifying to state that the benevolent donor much added to the happiness of the assembly by gracing it with her presence, attended by the Countess of Falmouth and Mrs. Brown. After the repast Miss Burdett Coutts was conducted through the room, and her affability will not soon be forgotten by those who were present; and many were the blessings invoked upon her by those who had partaken of her bounty, and she departed amidst the enthusiastic cheers of all present. These schools have just been built at an expense of upwards of £1,500., one third of the sum being contributed by Miss Burdett Coutts; £700 of the remainder was raised by the exertions of the incumbent among his private friends. The school church is situated in the midst of the dock and other labourers, and it was with the earnest wish to reach those people, and endeavor, if possible, to convey to them the blessings of God's Church, the rev. gentleman was prompted to erect this building, in which, every Sunday, portions of the church service, with a plain address, will be de-

livered. The room will be open during the week, and furnished with profitable and entertaining reading, and also suitable lectures upon familiar subjects will be given. On the day previous, 750 children of the schools were treated to cake, tea, nuts, oranges, and a toy to each child."

The political intelligence and news received by the *Arabia*, are of a more interesting nature than by previous advices. It is most satisfactory to find that all causes of war in Europe are for the present removed by the action of the Paris Conference. The Swiss question is also settled by a circuitous process, or in process of settlement, through the mediation of France and England, satisfactory to all parties.

The war with China is not an unpopular one, especially with the mercantile classes. The leading houses in the China trade have "addressed themselves to Lord Clarendon, putting forward sundry great concessions which, by a good use of this lucky opportunity, may be extorted (at the cost perhaps of a good deal more fighting) from the Chinese. They insist especially on the opening of the great rivers and of the whole inland traffic, and a resident embassy at Peking. And the Foreign Office 'will be happy to receive any suggestions or advice with respect to the new treaty which it is desirable to negotiate with China.' The last report is that the Americans on the spot have made common cause with us, in revenge for the murder of some of their countrymen, who had fallen victims to Governor Yeh's proclamations, or to the impotent ferocity of the townspeople."

Meetings against the Income Tax continue to be held, and are numerously attended.

Some particulars of the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris will be found in our columns.

Mr. Wm. Condon, who has written a long letter in the *Chronicle* in reply to some of the statements in the letters of the Hon. Joseph Howe, on recent dominatory proceedings, has requested us, as "no more than is just," to copy it into the *Church Times*. We know of no adequate reason why we should do so, as none of our extracts from Mr. Howe's letters were intended by us to have particular reference—and further we think we should be doing what is decidedly wrong, were we to give countenance to any attempt to turn what are grave considerations for every man's conscience,—viz., the exciting topics of Mr. Howe's letters—into a mere personal affair between individuals. We shall, however, so far depart from our settled conviction; that nothing we have published makes it a duty to reprint his letter, as to give just so much of it as he supposes settles the question of his correspondence abroad with the enemies of England; and shall be very glad indeed to find that in any enquiry that may hereafter be instituted, his correspondence was dictated by love for his sovereign, Queen Victoria, and loyalty to her throne. We do trust however, and we have no doubt, (matters having gone so far,) that the whole question of the Railway riots, their causes, and the instigation which led to them, will undergo a thorough sifting in the Assembly. And if this is to be the means through which the Government is to be remodelled, that such combinations will be afterwards effected, as will preserve the integrity of principle, civil and religious, of all parties—so that no religious Body in the State shall ever again be able to adduce its numbers or its influence as reasons for holding or wielding political power. The principle ought to be utterly repudiated in Colonial practice at least—if it is not entirely condemned by the British Constitution. Whenever the question is fairly before the country, therefore, and the day has arrived when it is to be generally tested, we hope that no interested motives, no considerations of party, no old party cries or party animosities, will prevent the people from doing their duty; and so preserving us for the next half century from a state of anarchy and misrule that will make us the wonder of surrounding countries, and will blast all attempts at social improvement, however wisely directed.

The following are the extracts from Mr. Condon's letter, to which we have alluded above:—

"Turning to my letter of the 17th June last addressed to you, and commenting on Mr. Howe's conduct, did I not frankly state.

"The correspondence I had consisted of two Telegraph messages, and two short notes to the gentlemen I sent them to, both of whom are entire strangers, unless by name to me. To all these communications my name was attached as President of the C. I. Society, and both letters and telegrams are published to the world."

"These telegrams and letters were published, they returned here, and 'is indeed "passing strange" that after nearly two years they should be brought forward as a charge against me. For the information of those who have never seen them I now transcribe them.

The following are the words of the despatch:
HALIFAX, 7th April, 1855.
Sixty Irishmen entrapped in Boston as Railway labour-

ers sent here for the "Foreign Legion." Publish and circulate this.

Wm. Condon, President C. I. S.

The following are the words of the notes.
 Sir,—The enclosed article from the Halifax Catholic will explain to you the reasons why I took the liberty of sending the Telegraph Despatch. Hoping timely exposure of this fraud will prevent similar impositions being practised on poor and unsuspecting emigrants.

I remain, &c.

Wm. Condon, President C. I. S.

P. S.—I am happy to inform you that owing to the prompt and decided action taken by the officers of the C. I. Society these poor men have obtained employment on the Provincial Railway.

These telegrams and notes were respectively addressed to the Editor of the Boston Post, and John McClenahan, Esq., Editor of the New York Citizen.

This is all the correspondence I had respecting the "Foreign Legion" and I dare any man to prove to the contrary. The reader will perceive that neither in the despatch nor the letter was Mr. Howe's name mentioned, and in the articles I quoted from the Halifax Catholic it will be seen that 'was not then believed that Mr. Howe could be a party to such a base transaction. Mr. Howe subsequently denied at a meeting of the Irish Society that he was a party to it, he generously gave him the benefit of his denial. Further, after his return from the U. S., he acknowledged to myself that he had never seen nor heard the despatch.

The Locomotive ran off the Track, a short distance from Schultz's, on Saturday evening, the 24th inst., but fortunately without injuring anybody. The accident occurred from a stupid boy, with a sled load of green wood getting on to the track, who, instead of throwing off his load when he found the sled had stuck, commenced unloading his horse, and while doing so the train was down upon him. The horse was literally crumpled up by the engine, which, though thrown off the track, was not injured.—Chron.

We have received a supply of Churchman's Alms for 1857, and shall be glad to send them to order of our country friends.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. J. Alexander—the money was received.—Rev. J. Ambrose—cash received and duly credited. Miss M. Wiswall—cash received, directions will be attended to. Rev. T. H. White, with £3 17 6. T. P. Calkin, Esq. with remit.

Reader if you wish a beautiful complexion use the Balm of Thousand flowers. It will remove all Tan, Pimples, and freckles, from the skin. And for shaving and cleansing the Teeth it has no equal.

Agents in Halifax—G. E. MORTON & CO.

HEALTH! HEALTH! HEALTH!

Restored to all who fairly use the restorative powers of G. W. STONE'S

IMPROVED VEGETABLE LIQUID CATHARTIC.

This great family remedy is warranted to cleanse the Stomach from all bile. It will positively cure the Piles; is a certain remedy for all Affections of the Liver; will remove Costiveness, and expel all humors from the blood; invigorates the digestive organs; restores Lost Appetite, and strengthens the whole system. Its use requires no change of diet, whatever the appetite craves and that which is relished best is the proper food while taking the medicine. Do not get discouraged if its effects are not perceptible as soon as you expect, but continue to follow the directions upon the label of the bottle and its operation will be found sure and effectual.

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

Worms!—People in general are too apt to think lightly of the ravages of these parasitical animals upon the human frame. Whenever a child appears restless, becomes pale, emaciated, ill tempered and feverish, worms may always be suspected. In such cases the very best remedy is Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge, which any child will take without trouble, and not only does it expel present Worms, but by thoroughly cleansing the system, prevents the formation of more.

Agents in Halifax—G. E. MORTON & CO.

Gerry's Pectoral Tablets the most certain and agreeable remedy for Consumption and Lung Diseases, ever known. Instead of wasting their energies in the stomach the active principles of the Tablets go direct to the diseased organs, and in all curable cases, never fail. A more efficacious and elegant remedy we do not know.

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

Rowland's Macassar Oil, for the growth of Hair and keeping it in curl during exercise. Rowland's Kalydor for the complexion. Essence of Tyro for changing the color of the Hair. Rowland's Odonto, or Pearly Dentifrice for the teeth.

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

Holloway's Pills—Wonderful cure of a diseased liver. Emily Burton, aged 31, of Halifax, N. S., was for a long time in a very precarious state of health, owing to her liver being diseased; the medical faculty prescribed for her in vain, and every remedy she thought likely to benefit her she made use of with the like ill success. About two months ago, she commenced using Holloway's Pills and complied with the printed directions, which quickly produced a very pleasing change, in five weeks the bloom of health was again upon her cheeks, being perfectly cured, to the agreeable surprise of her friends. The Pills are also infallible in all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Wanted,

On the 7th inst., by Rev. J. Alexander, Mr. ALEXANDER RUDOLPH, to Miss Rhoda McKinlay, both of Liscomb, in the district of St. Mary's East.

On the 16th ult., by the same, Mr. MICHAEL SUTTS,

widower of Indian Harbor, East, to Mrs. ELIZABETH SCOTT, widow, formerly of Hubbard's Cove, St. Margaret's Bay.

In All Saints Church, Pone's Harbor, by the Rev. H. Jamison, on the 20th inst., Mr. HENRY COOPER, to Miss SARAH J. HUNT, both of Tadler.

Also, by the same, at the same time and place, Mr. Wm. HENRY, to Miss HELEN WALSH, both of Spry Bay.

At Upper Dublin, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. John Ambrose, M.A., Mr. LEWIS WOLFF, to Miss MARGARET GORMAN.

At Lower Dublin, on the same day by the same, Mr. JAMES PUNTCOVNER, to Miss MARY E. O'BRIEN.

At Lower Lifford, on the same day by the same, Mr. EDWIN RICHARD, to Miss LAVINIA WILKIN.

Died.

Suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, Mr. ROBT. FRASER, second son of George and Elizabeth Fraser, aged 20 years. On Wednesday morning, 25th inst., after a long and tedious illness, Mr. TIMOTHY TUCKER, Mason.

On Sunday morning, JANE, wife of the late Jas. Banko, cabinet maker, of Galway, aged 76 years.

On Sunday morning, 25th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH KENNEDY, widow of the late John Kennedy, in the 72nd year of her age.

On the 10th of January, at the Residence of Capt. Watkins, Dabby House, Northamptonshire, deeply regretted and beloved, MARY ANN UNACKER, widow of the late Richard John Unacke, and only surviving daughter of the late Hon. Charles Hill.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Monday, Jan. 26.—Brig Orion, Boyne, Fortuno Bay, 19 days; reports fell in with the wreck of schr Standard, Dickson, Master, of New York, from East Florida for New York, and took off the crew—mate of her was lost overboard; two wrecks in sight same time bottom up; experienced severe gales all the passage; Belle, Sullivan, Ponce, P. R. 23 days; Lella, (late Zwicker) returned from sea; schr Lunenburg, Westhaver, Lunenburg.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.—Schr Labrador, Farlong, Mayaguez, 40 days; James, Walsh, Fortune Bay.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.—Brig Rosaway Bell, Crowell, New York, 6 days; Lady Seymour, Shaw, do.

Thursday, Jan. 29.—R. M. S. Arabia, Stone, Liverpool, G. B., 11 1/2 days—80 passengers, 29 for Halifax; schr Oroquo, Gaultier, St. Pierre, Miq.

CLEARED.

Jan. 24.—Anetta, Rudolph, Kingston, Ja.

Jan. 27.—Maude, Davidson, Porto Rico, Eclipse, Mitchell, Brazil.

DISASTERS, &c.

The brig Lella, Zwicker, master, cleared at this Port, Dec. 29, for the Br. West Indies, with cargo 1042 qts dry fish, and 160 bbls mkl by James Moren, Esq., his son being a passenger. She returned from sea on Monday last and reports as follows: Sailed from Halifax Dec. 31, wind N. E., and light; Jan. 1, wind N. E. and squally; 3, wind S., shortened sail; at 6 p m again took in sail, and hove to with heavy gale; 11 p m very rough and ship hove down in a heavy squall and obliged to anchor; 4th, the gale increasing to a hurricane, still running; 3 p m obliged to cut away the foremast; 5 p m—shipped a heavy sea which washed overboard Captain and Mate, stove cabin doors and small boat, split mainmast and broke main boom and gaff at the jaws, smashed wheel, shifted galley, and started topgallant forecastle; 5 p m let run starboard anchor and 30 fathoms chain to keep her head to wind; tried the pumps and found the ship tight. Lella subsequently spoke an Am. ship which offered to take the survivors off the wreck, which they declined; gave them their position 500 miles W. N. W. of Cape Sable; kept her course and made Cape Negro and at length arrived here as above reported.

The schr Ospran, hence for Boston; was frozen in at Pablico, N. S., 17th inst.

The schr Beverly, at Boston on Wednesday; harbour frozen over; Packets barque Halifax and America, and others, embargoed in ice.

Brigt Africa, hence at Kingston, Ja., 6th inst., with mast, cables, boats, and hull much damaged, having been on shore at Tortuga Island, north side St. Domingo.

Schr. Augusta Parker, from Halifax for Boston, has put into Provincetown with the loss of her mainmast, main boom, jibs, &c.

PRICES CURRENT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31.		
Apples		None.
Beef, Fresh, per cwt.		35s. a 45s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.		1s. 2d a 1s. 3d.
Cheese		6 1/2d. a 7 1/2d.
Chickens, per pair		2s. a 2 1/2. 6d.
Calf Skins, per lb.		6d.
Ducks, per pair		3s.
Eggs, per dozen		1s. 6d a 1s. 8d.
Geese, each		2s. 6d a 2s. 9d.
Homespun, wool, per yd.		2s. 6d.
Do. cotton & wool,		1s. 9d.
Lamb, per lb.		4d. a 4 1/2d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.		17s.
Potatoes, per bushel		4s.
Pork, per lb.		5 1/2d.
Turkeys, "		9d.
Yarn,		2s. 6d.
Am. Spfl. Flour, per bbl.		40s. a 41s. 6d.
Can. Spfl. " "		38s. 9d a 41s. 3d.
State " "		37s. 6d a 40s.
Rye Flour, "		22s. 6d a 25s.
Cornmeal, "		21s. 6d a 22s. 6d.
Indian Corn, per bushel		4s. 6d.
Sugar, bright P. R. per cwt.		57s. 6d.
Mojasses, per gal.		2s. 5d. a 2s. 6d.
" clayed "		2s. 3d.
Lumber—1 Inch Pine,		£4 2s. 6d.
" 1 1/2 Inch Pine,		3 10s.
" Shipping Pine,		50s. a 52s. 6d.
" Spruce,		40s. a 45s.
" Hemlock,		35s. a 37s. 6d. a 40s.
Wood, per cord		21s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chd.		40s.

SENIOR LOUIS G. CASSERES,

Professor of Music.

No. 53—BARRINGTON STREET.

OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S.

Sept. 27. if

REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES,

—AT— LONDON HOUSE!

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

The Alpine Gauntlet, 3s. 6d. per pair.
 The Swedish (Winter) 6s.
 The Empress Eugenie Gauntlet, lined, in all the new autumn and winter colors.

E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

Dec. 5.

RIOH DELHI CASHMERE'S:

RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

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

LONDON HOUSE.

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

E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

Dec. 6.

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!

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

WM. GOSSIP'S

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

NEW BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Received per Steamer Arabia.

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

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

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

Also.—All the Series of W. & R. Chambers' SCHOOL BOOKS, at cheapest rate.

For Sale by

WM. GOSSIP,

No. 24 Granville Street.

Dec. 13, 1856.

BOOKS—NEW BOOKS, FOR CHRISTMAS.

ANNUALS—Richly embellished.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS, in great variety.

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

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

Dec. 13.

WM. GOSSIP.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

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The Subscriber continues to effect Insurances in the above Companies, on favourable terms.

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27th Dec. 1856.

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THIS Old established and substantial Office continues to insure against Fire on very favourable terms, and offers the singular advantage of admitting parties insuring continuously for five years to a participation in its profits, without incurring any liability for losses.

W. YOUNG,

Agent for Nova Scotia.

Dec. 27—3w.

NOTICE.

WANTED, immediately, a plain COOK, in the Country, wages £15 a year,—previous character required. At MARTOCK HOUSE, near Windsor.

Jan. 3. Col. & N. Scotlan.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

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

Nov. 1

WM. GOSSIP.

SACRED MUSIC.

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

WM. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

Dec. 3, 1856

Poetry.

FUNERAL ANTHEM.

BY H. H. MILMAN.

Burthen, thou art gone before us, and thy saintly soul is flown
Where tears are wiped from every eye, and sorrow is unknown

The toilsome way thou'st travelled o'er, and born's the heavy load,
But Christ hath taught thy languid feet to reach his blest abode;

Sm can never tempt thee now, nor don't thy faith assail,
Nor thy meek trust in Jesus Christ, and the Holy Spirit fail;

"Earth to earth," and "dust to dust," the solemn priest hath said,
So we lay the turf above thee now, and seal thy narrow bed;

And when the Lord shall summon us, whom he hath left behind,
May we, untaunted by the world, as sure as we become find;

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, &c. &c. ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

BY the recent Fall Arrivals from GREAT BRITAIN, and by Arrivals from the United States, the Subscriber has received a General Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail at the lowest rates.

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Blue Laid, Blue Wove and Cream Laid Foolscap, Pot, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Coloured Papers, Tissue Papers, Scaling Wax, Water-ink, Sautes and Pencils, Account Books, Copy Books, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Sullivan's Geography, do. Grammar, do. Spelling superceded, Stewart's Geography by Moody's London Edition, Westminister Greek and Latin Grammar, Schmitt's Greek and Latin Grammar and Deletius, Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, and all Books in general use in the various Colleges and Schools in the country.

W. & R. Chambers' Series of School Books, including Bookkeeping and ruled Books for do. Also their Series of Drawing Books, consisting of General Drawing Books Nos. 1 to 15, which will be sold separately, Architectural Series, Geometrical Series, Mechanical Series, all highly recommended.

W. & R. Chambers' Entertaining Miscellaneous Reading Books of various prices, adapted for young and old, comprising the Sections, including Select British Poetry, Tales of Road and Rail, Entertaining Biography, History and Adventure, &c. &c.

Also, W. & R. Chambers' Miscellany, Repository, Pocket Miscellany, Library for Young People, &c. &c.

An assortment of Elegant CHURCH SERVICES, all sizes, all bindings, and all Prices; BIBLES, books of COMMON PRAYER, &c. &c.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S OIL COLOURS in Collapsible Tubes—Moist Water Colours, in Collapsible Tubes—Loose Cakes Water Colours—Hug and Sable Brushes for Oil Colours—Sables, large and small, from 10 l. to 1 1/2

WINSOR & NEWTON'S GRADUATED TINTS. Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting, Academy Boards for do. Prepared Mill Boards do—Sketching Charcoal, and generally every article required for Oil and Water Colour and Architectural or Engineering Drawing.

ALSO—All kinds of School Books used in the Province, Stationery, &c., PAPER HANGINGS, Wholesale and Retail in great variety.

WM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Oct. 11 1854.

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

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious complaints or morbid action of the Liver, constipation, heaviness, headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of a diseased state of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Purgative, when do not contain Calomel or any other injurious substance, and are so gentle yet effectual in their operation, that they may be taken by persons of every age and sex with perfect safety. Prepared at Langley's Dispensary, 24 Granville Street, London, Jan. 1. 1856.

SACRED MUSIC.

ON hand, from recent Arrivals, a Supply of the "AMERICAN VOCALIST and ZEPHER'S ANCIENT LYRI." Also, "Ecclesiastical Music."

WM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Dec. 3. 1856

A GREAT BARGAIN!

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

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

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

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

The subscribers solicit an early call from their patrons, as the low price must cause an immediate sale. Dec. 5. E. BILLING, JENNER, & CO.

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

NORRIS'S Epitome of Navigation; Bowditch's Epitome of Navigation, Blunt's American Coast Pilot, Lloyd's Nautical Magazine, Boyl's Anthon's Horace, do. do. Cicero; do. do. Sallust, do. do. Caesar, Alex. Reid's Geography, Frothingham's Arithmetic, McCulloch's Course of Reading, Hook's Etymological Dictionary, Crombie's Etymology, WELLS'S Cheap SERIES of Mechanical and Scientific Publications, Webster's Dictionary Dec. 20. WM. GOSSIP.

A PHYSICIAN,

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

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

Address DR. DRUMM, Dec. 6. Dispensary, Lunenburg Co.

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. 10.

SPELLING BOOKS & GRAMMARS. HISTORIES, &c. &c.

SULLIVAN'S Spelling Book Superceded, Carpenter's Mayor's, Dilworth's, Universal, Union and other Spelling Books.

Latham's Hand Book of the English Language; Quackenbush's Course of Rhetoric and Composition, an excellent Work; Murray's, Lemle's and McCulloch's Grammars, Chambers' English Grammar, do. Introduction to do., Russell's Grammar, Elements of Grammar.

Histories of England, Greece, Rome and France. Large School Bibles, clear print and strongly bound. 1s. 3d. and 1s. 1 1/2d. Testaments do. 6d. 7 1/2d. and 6d.; Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s. 2d. and upwards, to 25s. Halifax, Dec. 1. 1856. WM. GOSSIP.

TO COLLEGES, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

BLOOMFIELD'S Greek Testament, 2 vols.; Liddell & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon, Greenfield's Greek Testament, Goodwin's Course of Mathematics, Colloque's Homer's Iliad, Xenophon's Anabasis, Anthon's Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Horace, Sallust, Caesar, Latin and English Dictionary.

French, German, and Italian GRAMMARS; Dictionaries and Reading Books.

Baker's Analogy, Whately's Logic, Do Rhetoric, Quackenbush Course of Compos. Lit. and Rhetoric, Haswell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Poet et Book. WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville street.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtained at the Book and Stationery Store of WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street.

Colloquies, French Grammar, Value. Do. do. do. Jewell.

Key for each of the above. Noyl & Chappuis's French Grammar. Levizac's French Grammar, Wauvotrich's French Grammar, Pinney's First Book in French, De Fiva's Elementary French Reader, De Fiva's Classic French Reader, Collet's Dramatic French Reader, Rowan's Modern French Reader, Adventures de Telemaque, Histoire de Charles XII.

Reynell Chrest, Bolmar's Perrin's Fables, Petit Precipitor, Chabaud's Fables, Spru's & Co. French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.

Do School Dictionary, Book of Common Prayer, in French French Testaments Dec. 13

VESTA LIGHTS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER has exhibited in his Shop Window, No. 21 Granville Street, a beautiful assortment of VESTA LIGHTS, of all patterns, with or without Tapers, highly ornamental and very useful. They are very appropriate for presents at this Season. Vests in Cheap Boxes to supply the above when used out, constantly on hand.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

'SEÑOR LOUIS G. CASSERES, Professor of Music, No. 13—BARRINGTON STREET, OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S.

Sept. 27.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY

FOR A MARVELLOUS ACH!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY

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

ELYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM and SCORBU-TIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scoury, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

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

PILES AND FISTULAS.

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

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

Table with 4 columns: Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies, Caco bay, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Corns (Soft), Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore-throats, Skin-diseases, Scoury, Sore heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and 89, Maiden Lane New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 5s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport, Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chittman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilmet; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; B. Guay, Yarmouth; T. R. Pottle, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carter, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Antwerp; R. B. Huelsst, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Plouton; T. B. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Mathison & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Jan. 28, 1855.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX. PREPARED WITH L'EAU DE COLOGNE.

THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves 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.

IMMIGRANTS EXPECTED.

NOTICE.

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

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

Provincial Secretary's Office, November 22, 1856.

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, Halifax Street. July 18

ALMANACKS FOR 1857!

CUNNABELL'S AND BELCHER'S ALMANACK for 1857 on hand, and can be supplied Wholesale and Retail at Lowest rates. Dec. 13. WM. GOSSIP.

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