

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1858. NO. 49.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
Dec. 1	1st Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 60	John 1
2	2nd Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 61	John 1
3	3rd Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 62	John 1
4	4th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 63	John 1
5	5th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 64	John 1
6	6th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 65	John 1
7	7th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 66	John 1
8	8th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 67	John 1
9	9th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 68	John 1
10	10th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 69	John 1
11	11th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 70	John 1
12	12th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 71	John 1
13	13th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 72	John 1
14	14th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 73	John 1
15	15th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 74	John 1
16	16th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 75	John 1
17	17th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 76	John 1
18	18th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 77	John 1
19	19th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 78	John 1
20	20th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 79	John 1
21	21st Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 80	John 1
22	22nd Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 81	John 1
23	23rd Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 82	John 1
24	24th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 83	John 1
25	25th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 84	John 1
26	26th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 85	John 1
27	27th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 86	John 1
28	28th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 87	John 1
29	29th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 88	John 1
30	30th Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 89	John 1
31	31st Sunday in Advent	Isaiah 90	John 1

Poetry.

SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT

And when those things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads, for your redemption draweth nigh.—St. Luke xxi. 28.

Nor till the freezing blast is still,
Till freely leaps the sparkling rill,
And gales sweep soft from summer skies,
As o'er a sleeping infant's eyes
A mother's kiss, ere calls like these,
No sunny gleam awakes the trees,
Nor darts the tender flowerets show
Their bosoms to th' uncertain glow.

Why then, in sad and wintry time,
Her heavens all dark with doubt and crime,
Why lifts the Church her drooping head,
As though her evil hour were fled?
Is she less wise than leaves of spring,
Or birds that cower with folded wing?
What sees she in this lowering sky
To tempt her meditative eye?

She has a charm, a word of fire,
A pledge of love that cannot tire,
By tempests, earthquakes, and by wars,
By rushing waves and falling stars,
By every sign her Lord foretold,
She sees the world is waxing old,
And through that last and direst storm
Describes by faith her Saviour's form.

Not sorer does the tender rose,
Set in the flint's polished stem,
Forebode the summer season bland,
Than those dread signs Thy mighty hand:
But Oh! frail hearts, and spirits dark!
The season's light unwarn'd we mark,
Ere miss the Judge behind the door,
For all the light of sacred lore:

Yet is He there: beneath our caves
Each sound His wakeful ear receives:
Hush, idle words, and thoughts of ill,
Your Lord is listening: peace, be still.
Christ speaks by a Christian's hearth,
Be silent, "vain deluding mirth,"
Fill in time after'd voice be known
Somewhat of Resignation's tone.

But chiefly ye should lift your gaze
Above the world's uncertain haze,
And look with calm unwavering eye
On the bright fields beyond the sky,
Ye, who your Lord's commission bear,
His way of mercy to prepare:
Angels He calls ye: be your strife
To lead on earth an Angel's life.

Think not of rest: though dreams be sweet,
Start up, and ply your heaven-ward feet.
Is not God's own upon your head,
N'er to sink back on slothful bed,
Never again your loins untie,
Nor let your torches waste and die,
Till, when the shadows thickest fall,
Ye hear your Master's midnight call?
—The Christian Year

Religious Miscellany.

The Tract, of which we commence the publication to-day, although designed for our neighbors, is well calculated to be useful in this Province, and we recommend our readers to make its contents known as widely as possible amongst their acquaintances who may be unbaptized. It is by Bishop Burgess of Maine, and is published by the Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge in New York.

ADULT BAPTISM.

In all Christian countries, except our own, almost all persons have been baptized in their infancy. It was so amongst the settlers of our country. But at present, in the United States, the majority die in childhood unbaptized, or arrive unbaptized at manhood. A denomination which rejects all baptism except that which is performed by immersion, and at a ripe age, has become in its various branches an overwhelming multitude. Far beyond its own limits,

its influence casts, of course, a shade of doubt over what was once prized as a sweet consecration of the cradle and the fireside. Amongst several other denominations, the practice, after a struggle, has been confined to the children of communicants. Every where, it is easier to leave undone than to do. Arguments on the side of neglect are readily admitted, and children will remain without baptism, if their parents believe infant baptism to be wrong, or doubt whether it is right, or are quite indifferent to the duties of religion, or permit themselves to postpone acknowledged duties from month to month, and then from year to year. Thus it is that so many of those into whose hands this tract may fall, will find in it an appeal to themselves; for, very possibly, half of them are still unbaptized when their eyes first rest upon its pages.

In these pages, the question of infant baptism, however, is not to be discussed. Every rebuke of those who bring little children to Jesus, that he may bless them, is a violation of his command, "Forbid them not," and to persuade any whom he has so received and blessed to renounce that baptism and seek another, must be left to more daring pens than mine.

Those, too, who have been already baptized in their maturer years are not here particularly addressed. In any right view of adult baptism they will find something to remind them of the vows that are upon them as soldiers of Christ crucified. But, enlisted as they are, they need not be urged by the summons which calls men to his banners. Their task is now to fight the good fight manfully.

For unbaptized readers chiefly, this tract is intended. They must be at this moment in one of two classes, such as *have not*, and such as *have*, considered more or less, the question whether they ought not to be candidates for baptism.

Those to whom this question has never seriously occurred, should be reminded of question even more pressing and more solemn. The reason why it has not occurred must be, either that they have thought very little of Christ and his commands; or, that they have been perfectly conscious of their utter unfitness for an act so holy. In either event, the word of God has other messages for them, before this can come with power to their conscience. To speak to the dissipated, the profane, the vicious, the frivolous, or the worldly and merely worldly, of baptism as their duty, might possibly mislead, and would certainly be useless. To speak of baptism as the duty of any, however sober, moral, or virtuous, who have never yet asked with any serious concern, what the Lord would have them to do, might be a language which they could misinterpret. But that which may not be simple and strictly their duty till they are otherwise than they now are, is yet to be before them in all their authority and necessity, as a duty fastened to their duties, of which one and all are as binding upon them as upon all beside who hear the Gospel. They may be startled by *two* reflections, which, in some thoughtful hour, may steal upon them, and refuse to be dismissed.

The first consideration is this. Nothing can be more certain than that our Lord and Saviour has required of "every creature" of the human race to whom his word shall be preached, to believe and to be baptized. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." Baptism is as plainly enjoined as belief; not as in itself of the same nature, but upon precisely the same authority. When you are asked why you are not baptized, your answer is, in substance, that it is because you do not believe. With neither of these two conditions, therefore, have you complied, and you have not the slightest hold upon the promise of salvation. You disregard one command because you have already disregarded, and still continue to disregard, another and a higher. That baptism should, under all circumstances, be a condition of salvation, it may be impossible to suppose. But why should it not be such for those whose only excuse for remaining unbaptized is that they are neither fit nor desirous to obey a divine commandment? In offering pardon to a multitude of guilty men, their sovereign might require them to apply for a certain document, which, duly attested should be the pledge of their safety. If any of them while earnestly desiring to comply with his offers of clemency, yet misunderstood them, or were unable

to perform the condition, such might still hope and expect from a just and merciful sovereign that they should not suffer for their involuntary failure. But, surely against those who have turned scornfully away from every offer, the absence of the attested document would be evidence enough. Think well that, however it may be with others, the want of baptism signifies in such as you indifference to the commands of Christ and to the terms of salvation, when those commands and these terms have been declared by him with exceeding plainness and solemnity. You read them in the very commission which he gave to his apostles, when he sent them and their successors into all the world, to preach the Gospel to every creature and so to you.

The other consideration is that the unbaptized are not within the communion of the Church on earth. That Church is a society, founded by our Lord, to bind together all his servants in one sacred fellowship. He names it his temple, his spouse, his body. The only entrance into that society is baptism. It has its unworthy members, and they are many, and yet, the intention of Christ, that all who look to him for salvation should be its members, even though tares should be as thick among the wheat, that it should rather be said that the wheat are among the tares; the intention of Christ that every Christian should be baptized, and thus become a member of his visible Church, is as clear as any other one thing in the Holy Scriptures. The duties of such membership are not yours. It is a very serious, a very awful thing to remain to the end without the fold of the Good Shepherd, when he has come to seek and save the lost; to decline enlisting in the armies of the Captain of our salvation, when he has summoned all to his help against the mighty; and to determine, under the full light of the Gospel, on casting in your lot with the heathen. The Bride, as well as the Spirit, has said, "Come;" and you have not come. You might have entered at any hour, but you have chosen to wait at a distance. You never thought seriously of becoming one of the company of Christians. Those who belong to that company may well remember with deep solicitude that within their outward fellowship there is still an inward communion of the saints, which can not be severed from the unfaithful portion of the Church till the final harvest. But you belong neither to the inward nor to the outward communion: you are not, and you care not to be, members of the church visible or invisible. Shut out by your own willing act and persevering choice, from the society of which Christ is king, here below, how can you enter that in which he reigns above? It cannot be.

We now turn from those who *have not*, to those who *have*, regarded the question whether they ought not to receive baptism, as one of personal and solemn duty. Some obstacle bars their way. It may be a particular view of the nature of baptism; or a doubt, whether they are prepared for its engagements; or a mere habit of consenting to delay a step so decided; or all these causes may have been combined, to produce neglect till now.

Has anything in your view of the nature of baptism persuaded you that you ought not to believe it binding upon your own conscience?

The ordinance of Christian baptism originated, not at all with the wisdom of the Church, but simply from the wisdom of our Lord and Saviour. He said to the apostles, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." The apostles did as they were commanded. They preached the Gospel everywhere, and they baptized those by whom it was received. On the day of Pentecost, they that "gladly received the word of Peter were baptized," so that the church of Jerusalem at once numbered more than three thousand. When the Gospel passed on to Samaria, they who believed "were baptized, both men and women." When the Holy Ghost fell on Cornelius and his friends, those fruits of the Gentiles, the apostle Peter at once exclaimed, "Can any man forbid water, that these should not be baptized?" When the Lord opened the heart of Lydia, she was baptized, and her household. The converted jailer at Philippi "was baptized, he and all his household." It was the practice, always and everywhere, of those

inspired preachers; and it has never ceased to be the practice, of those who, following in their steps, have preached the Gospel to the heathen. In all Christian countries, too, the person who has professed faith in Christ, and a desire to live in obedience to his laws, has been exhorted, if still unbaptized, to seek baptism without needless delay. Numerous have been the divisions amongst Christians; but as to this duty, there has never been a doubt in any class, with one single exception.

That exception is the society of Friends, or Quakers. It is a society which has embraced some persons of wide benevolence. It is a society, too, which has fallen into peculiar delusions. It is a society of human and recent origin, and can claim to be no more. That the churches of the apostles were not associations of Quakers is as certain as that they existed at all. They had, as every reader of the Scriptures perfectly knows, the baptism of water, and the breaking of bread; and these ordinances the Quakers have not. The fact that the Quakers have held themselves at liberty to dispense with these ordinances, as less spiritual than their own customs, can have no weight except with those who may regard that society as so specially guided and inspired by the Holy Ghost, that they may undo what the apostles did, with authority at least equal to that of the apostles themselves. You have no such opinion. You cannot doubt that they have taken a very bold and awful position when they have taught that the sacraments ordained by Christ ought not to be observed. They profess a more spiritual practice than that of our Saviour, who was baptized, and commanded his apostles to baptize. Such a profession, where it is sincere, is an appalling error; and, should it ever be insincere, must be something still more appalling.

(To be Continued.)

News Department.

Extracts from English Papers by the Arabia.

ENGLAND.

Uninformed as the English people are, and are content to be, of what their Government is doing, it would be useless to form an opinion on the question which has sprung up among the parties to the Treaty of Paris, or on the course which Lord Palmerston has thought it right to pursue. In tracing the frontier line of Bessarabia disputes have arisen, occasioned chiefly by the discovery that there are two places of the same name, the possession of one of which is of considerable value to Russia. The latter, supported by France, insists that the matter should be referred back to the Conference; Great Britain resists this, affirms that the Treaty does not want to be construed but to be executed, reinforces her fleet in the Black Sea, and countenances Austria in retaining her hold on the Principalities. The quiet but perfectly intelligible account of menace in Lord Palmerston's speeches in Manchester and in this city—the extreme violence of a portion of the continental press—the mushroom growth, day by day, of a multitude of rumours not worth sifting but containing, it is easy to see, a certain element of truth—some symptoms of anxiety on the part of the French Court, added to the sense of estrangement between this country and her late ally, and the express admission in the *Moniteur* that the two are actually divided, though on a "question assez faible"—indicate that the difference has assumed a critical aspect. It is no secret that France has gravitated towards Russia, and at this juncture openly sides with her. This if not the whole state of the case, is so much of it as has become certain and notorious.—*London Guardian, Nov. 12.*

If it has been an object, as may reasonably be supposed, of Louis Napoleon's ambition to become the most important person in Europe—to have his acts canvassed, his character studied, his intentions guessed at, his words weighed and scrutinized, that object has been amply attained. The present unsettled relations of the European States, the reputation he has earned for ability and unscrupulousness, and, above all, for far reaching projects and a strong, self-controlled will, and the vigor with which he handles the resources of his unsteady throne, have given him a prestige superior perhaps to his capacity, certainly to his real power.—Prestige is power, however, just as credit is money, if properly used. Master of his own course, more than any other potentate or statesman of the day, he is far more than any other observed, courted, flattered, and advised. The English journals write of him, just as they did six or seven years ago at the late Emperor of Russia, and the lightest expression he lets fall is caught up and dissected for a favorable meaning. By his latter process the anxieties of last week have been

a good deal relieved. The current theory now is that the Russianizing tendencies of the French Government are due entirely to Walewski and De Morny, in to whose hands the direction of its foreign policy had fallen during the Emperor's absence from Paris; but that the latter, having ascertained directly, through M. de Persigny's visit to Compeigne, the sentiments of the English Cabinet and the state of opinion in England, has overcome the intruding influence, returned in person to the helm, and is as much our friend as ever. So our papers coolly bid him dismiss Walewski, attend to business, adhere to his engagements, and all will be well.—*Id. Nov. 19.*

THE WEST INDIA AND NORTH AMERICAN COMMAND.—We, (*United Service Gazette*) are happy to announce the appointment of Rear Admiral Sir Houston Stewart to be Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West India Station, in the room of Rear Admiral Fanshawe, whose term of service expires on the 23d. Mr. Arthur Jones, paymaster, who was secretary to Sir Houston in the Black Sea and at Malta, will go in the same capacity to the West Indies, and Dr. Wm. T. Donville, late staff surgeon in the *Agamemnon*, will be staff surgeon in the squadron. It is expected that the *Indus*, 78, is the ship selected to bear Sir Houston Stewart's flag.

We understand that the first step in the appeal from the Bath Judgement has been taken, in the serving of an inhibition from the Court of Arches on his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

On Friday morning his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury attended, with his officials, at the Jerusalem Chamber, and prolegued Convocation to Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Six thousand pounds are to be expended in providing separate quarters for married non commissioned officers and private soldiers at Chatham.

The Nightingale Fund now exceeds £37,000: a first instalment of £1,000 had just been received from Calcutta.

A subscription list of £100,000 has just been completed in London towards the construction of a railway, twenty miles in length, by the side of the Welland Canal, connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario. The total cost of the line is to be about £175,000 currency.

The Bishop designate of Grahamstown gave a lecture on the opening for Missionary labour in his diocese to the members of the University of Cambridge, on Saturday evening, in the large room of the Lion Hotel. Dr. Cotterill was attended by the Rev. J. Cooper, Chairman, the Rev. J. Q. Nicholson, F. Gell, C. Clayton, and others. The rev. gentlemen spoke of his diocese as by far the most important missionary field in the whole world; and having described its position and the difficulties arising out of the Caffre wars, concluded his lecture by stating that it was pledged by its predecessor, Bishop Armstrong, to undertake the commencement of missions at five stations, including three Caffre tribes, amongst which no Christian missionaries were as yet labouring:—

"To do this he called upon the people of England to assist him; and the first great requisite to carry out this object was money; but above all they wanted men. He (the lecturer) was prepared at once to take out with him four or five men as missionaries; there was room for twenty, but five could meet with stations immediately. There was every reasonable ground for the presumption that the mission would be successful, in spite of all that might be said by worldly men to the contrary, in spite of the article which appeared in the *Times* a day or two ago, throwing ridicule and contempt upon the efforts of Christian men to turn the Caffres from their present habits to peaceful pursuits by means of the Gospel. They know that the Gospel would effect that end, in spite of what men might say, and in spite of the powers of hell. It was not the system of Bishops, Church forms, and clergymen; but it was the pure and unadulterated Gospel of Christ, making known to all men that they were sinners, that was effective. He had had a good deal of missionary work, and he had no great faith in what were called mighty and astonishing results, when whole tribes were converted to Christianity at once: it was not the character of God's work to act in that manner, but it communicated itself to the hearts of a few here and there, marking the living branches of the true vine—a little leaven sprinkled here and there, and by degrees leavening the whole. That was the way in which St. Paul's ministry was conducted, and that was the kind of work in which he intended to engage."

A company is in formation, having for its object the transporting of vessels, by means of a sea canal, directly to or from Shoreham and London, thereby avoiding

the risk, danger, and expence at present attached to vessels having to go round the Foreland. The speed and ease with which Government vessels (except ships of the line) would by this route be enabled to proceed from Deptford to Portsmouth is another consideration in favour of the scheme.

The *Glasgow Herald* says—"We are informed that the minister of an Established church has intimated from the pulpit that, in compliance with the expressed wishes of a number of his congregation, he would introduce a new system of Church service. It was thought that kneeling was the natural and proper way of conducting devotional exercises. He would, therefore, allow all who felt so inclined to kneel at prayers, and, on the other hand, to stand during the psalmody. During the singing, accordingly, the whole congregation stood, and during the prayer they all knelt, with the exception of ten or twelve.

The naval force in commission on the 1st instant, consisted of 264 ships, with 5,037 guns and 49,644 men. On the 1st of January the ships numbered 325, with 6,231 guns and 63,335 men.

A few months since it was decided by a majority of the guardians of a Welsh Union not to appoint a regular chaplain to the house, and the spiritual duties have since been performed by various Dissenting ministers of the town. The following is a *verbatim* copy of an entry made in the "Chaplain's Book," by one of these gentlemen:—"September 14. Attended and held Divine Service at they real Time the congregation very Fair and very attentive and it was indeed a Time to be remembered may God water There They Sowers and Seed."

The *Primitives*, or inmates of the *Agamemnon*, are about to start a newspaper at Bridgewater, under the title of *The Leader and Somersetshireman* for the purpose of defending the doctrines promulgated by Mr. Prince and his followers. It is stated that the new journal will be edited by one of the brethren within the walls of the "Abode."

James Mansfield, a butcher at Debden, in Essex, died last week at the age of 82. He is described as a second Daniel Lambert. Though not above the ordinary height, he was of immense magnitude, measuring 9 feet round, and weighing 33 stone of 14lbs. When sitting on his chair (made especially for his own use, 4 feet wide), his abdomen covered his knees, and hung almost down to the ground. When he reclined, it was necessary to pack his head to prevent suffocation. He could only lie upon one side; but in other respects is described, as a hale, hearty old man, of sanguine and happy temperament.

The news of the death of the Prince of Leiningen reached her Majesty on Thursday evening, it having taken place that morning. The Prince was the only son of his Serene Highness Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen, by his marriage with the Princess Victoria Marie-Louise of Saxe-Coburg (now the Duchess of Kent), and consequently stood in the position of half brother to her Majesty. The deceased was born in September, 1804, and succeeded his father in July, 1814, being then only in his eleventh year. On the 12th of September, he was declared "of age." He then entered the military service of the King of Bavaria, in which army he held the rank of Lieut.-General and Colonel-in-Chief of the 5th Regiment of cavalry. The Prince married in February, 1829, Marie (nee), Countess of Kletelsberg, by whom he leaves issue—Prince Ernest, born 1830, and Prince Edward, born 1833. The deceased Prince is succeeded by Prince Ernest, who is a Lieutenant in the British Navy, and distinguished himself during the recent naval operations in the Black Sea, obtaining his lieutenancy in April last year, and in May last he was appointed Second Lieutenant to her Majesty's steam frigate *Magicienne*. In addition to her Majesty and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the court of Brussels and several of the German courts will be placed in mourning by the demise of his Serene Highness, which has resulted from an attack of apoplexy.

A scheme is on foot for the erection of a new Bishopric in southern India, the seat of which shall be in Tinnavelly, to be formed out of the present diocese of Madras. The Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have clergymen there, and extraordinary accounts are constantly being published of the immense number of conversions of natives which take place. Many of these natives, after having gone through the necessary training, have been ordained clergymen of the Church of England, and have preaching stations allotted to them. In the Tinnavelly circle there are 140 towns and villages. Arrangements are all in progress for subdividing the

immense diocese of Calcutta, Dr. Wilson the present occupant of the see, having strongly pressed the immediate necessity of such a course upon the attention of the Government at home.

The following is the reply of the Emperor to the speech of the Russian Ambassador on the occasion of the latter presenting his credentials:—

"Monsieur le Comte—As soon as the Treaty of Peace was signed it became my constant care, without weakening my ancient alliances, to finally by kind acts all that which the strict execution of certain conditions might make severe. I learnt with pleasure that my Ambassador at St. Petersburg, animated by those sentiments, had succeeded in winning the good-will of the Emperor Alexander. The same welcome awaits you here, you may rest assured, because, independently of your own personal merits, you represent a Sovereign who so nobly knows how to impose a silence on sad reminiscences, which war too often leaves behind, to think only of the advantage of a sincere peace by entertaining friendly relations."

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes—"The firm attitude maintained by the British Government has triumphed over every obstacle which the enemies of the English alliance and the partisans of Russia had placed in the way of the complete execution of the Treaty of Paris. It is known beyond a doubt that the French Government has recognized the soundness of the views entertained by the Cabinet of St. James, and that the Emperor has taken upon himself the task of exposing to the Russian Government the absolute necessity of its abandoning all claims on Bolgrad and the Serpents' Island. It is understood here that the Russian Government will oppose no resistance to the observations of the Emperor, and that the complete execution of the treaty of the 31st of March may now be calculated on. On the other hand, Russia and France will demand the immediate evacuation of the Danubian provinces by Austria."

The price of corn continues to fall throughout France; and in Paris it has receded so much that the *Caisse de Service de la Boulangerie* is now receiving instead of spending, as it has done for some years past, to keep down the price of bread: the price would now be according to the price of corn, 46 centimes, but the as-is fixes it at 50 centimes.

The vintage of France has given satisfaction both as to quantity and quality; but it would require four or five similar harvests to restore the old abundance and cheapness. Accounts from Madeira also state that there are signs of improvement in the vines. The failure in recent vintages has led to the introduction or extension of other crops—sugar, corn, cochineal, vegetables.

A good substitute for potatoes has been introduced into France, the *Clerophyllum bulbosum*, yielding an abundance of tubers, of from half an ounce to an ounce each, very wholesome, and with a delicate vanilla flavour, containing 21 per cent. of starch.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says it is beyond doubt that since the publication of the Concordat numerous persons in Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia, have embraced the Reformed religion. A paper published in the north of Germany says that M. de R—, one of the richest manufacturers in Hungary, has embraced the Evangelical religion together with 300 of his workmen.

The Lutheran and Calvinistic churches in Vienna have recently been so much frequented by Roman Catholics, that there has not been room for the usual Protestant congregations.

A recent census of the Roman States makes the population 3,100,000; an increase of 300,000 in ten years.

The Bavarian Government has permitted the establishment of a Protestant school at Kisingen, which has been endowed by Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and other visitors to that fashionable watering place this summer, to the extent of 5000 florins.

The *Triest Zeitung* learns from Iabriz that during the night between the 30th and 31st of August, the Persian General obtained admission into the fortress of Herat. The Afghans, however, repulsed their enemies, who retreated, leaving 1000 dead and wounded behind them. It is further related that the garrison of Herat followed up its advantage and again defeated the Persians in the open field. [The fall of Herat is reported at a much later date.]

The Constantinople journals announce that the Russian cruisers of Admiral Gorchakov, having captured many Turkish vessels laden with contraband salt, Admiral Lord Lyons despatched some gunboats to require an explanation of this capture. But one of these gunboats, the

Dagger, was desirous to penetrate into the Sea of Anof, when the Russians refused her the permission to pass the Straits of Yenikal, and even fired upon her.

According to the *Post*, Prince Carini and the Marquis Antonini, the Ministers of the King of Naples at the Court of St. James and the Tuilleries, respectively, have been informed by the Governments of England and France that their passports are at their disposal. This has been done, it is said, because the King of Naples did not think fit to withdraw them after the rupture between the two Governments and himself; the departure of the Marquis from Paris appears, however, to be delayed, day by day, after the manner of the French fleet, said to have been destined for the Bay of Naples.

TURKEY.

The British squadron in the Bosphorus has now assumed the considerable proportions of a fleet. The ships there on the 30th of Oct. were these:—

"The line-of-battle ships *Majestic* and *Royal Albert*; the screw frigates *Curacao*, 80, *Diamond*, 28, and *Dauntless*, 28; the steam-corvettes *Malacca*, 17, *Magician*, 16, and *Ariel*, 14; the tenders and steam gunboats *Conflict*, *Curlew*, *Desperate*, *Swallow*, each of 8 guns; *Beagle*, *Centaur*, *Recruit*, *Snake*, *Sphinx*, *Stromboli*, *Viper*, *Vulture*, *Wrangler*, each of 6 guns; the *Arrow*, *Gladiator*, *Lynx*, *Medina*, and *Tartar*, each of 4 guns; the *Oberon*, 3, *Harpy*, 1, *Melampus* and *Wye*, powder vessels."

The *St. Jean d'Acres*, the *Retribution*, and the *Cressy*, all line-of-battle ships, joined the fleet a day or two afterwards. "The Sultan has not only informed the Divan that the stay of the British fleet in the Black Sea is necessary, but that he takes the entire responsibility on him."

The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople writes—

"The much talked of *Hati Humayoun*, which was to have set at rest the claims of the Christian population of Turkey, and removed all pretext for interference with the internal affairs of this country, is a dead letter, and likely to remain so for a long time to come, for in the hurry in which Europe was to decide this vital point in half a dozen conferences, all seemed to think only of what was desirable, and not of what was practicable.

"The question of the Principalities instead of advancing towards its solution, has become so complicated that nobody can see the end of it."

The *Nord* announces that the Commissioners of the five great Powers are to settle at Constantinople the question of the Principalities and the Black Sea, Bolgrad, and the Isle of Serpents. This is not, however, to be relied on.

PERSIA.

The reports from Herat are very little to be depended upon; but it would seem to be no longer doubted that Herat is in the hands of the Persians.

From India we learn that warlike preparations still continue, but the first detachment of the expedition to the Persian Gulf will not exceed 5,000 men. It had not, when the last mail left Bombay, received sailing orders. According to a telegraphic despatch from Trieste, "San Martino, a Piedmontese subject, has been engaged as principal instructor of the Persian troops." Other accounts intimate that a body of Russian troops is marching to the aid of Persia.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—With the incident of the Emperor's reply to the address of M. de Kisseleff on Wednesday last, the question of the continued and unaltered good understanding between the two countries, notwithstanding a difference of opinion on a minor point, seems to have received a favorable solution, and a settled conviction to have been left behind that the existing harmony is in no danger of serious interruption. Russian intrigues would seem not to have reaped any greater advantage by the court which it has paid to Louis Napoleon in the present instance than to have drawn down upon itself a tone of patronage which, though friendly, can hardly fail to have proved at the same time somewhat humiliating. At least one can hardly suppose the Czar to have read, without a certain unpleasant sensation passing through his mind, a declaration made to the ears of all Europe, which pretty nearly amounts to saying that the strict performance of all the conditions imposed upon him by his victorious enemies is so rigorous that the French Emperor has kindly used his good offices to make their severity as little felt as possible. The intention of the speaker was clearly friendly; but it is thought that in this case Louis Napoleon has somewhat overshot the mark, and that in his desire to give the Russian representative a friendly, or even a warm reception, he may have used language which will grate harshly on the proud ears of his master. The somewhat formal reference in the same address to the preservation of "other alliances" might not, perhaps, have been worth much had not the words seemed likely to be speedily guaranteed by acts. A belief seems now to be entertained that the French Government is likely to hit upon some middle terms respecting the matter in dispute which may be acceptable to England also, and so enable both Powers to join in insisting upon its execution. It is said that when, at the Conference, Russia insisted, or rather urged, that the frontier line might be so drawn as to

leave Bolgrad in her possession, France at once repudiated the claim if it were made with the intent on keeping open a communication with the Danube by means of the lake to which that place is adjacent. The reply of Russia was that she coveted the occupation of the place only as a means of protection to her advanced Bessarabian colonies in that direction. If this be so clearly laid down and understood, and if the real object of dispute be, not the few barren miles lying between the two places, but the fact of communication or non-communication with the Danube, and since in either case the frontier line must be purely artificial and not a natural barrier, it is asked why cannot such a barrier run as well between the Southern Bolgrad and the lake as between the one Bolgrad and the other. The real protection in either case will be the guaranty of the allied Powers, and not the few miles distance of the one line of frontier, or the few yards of the other, from the coveted point of junction. Something of the kind is said to be under discussion with a view to avoiding the obnoxious measure of a reassembling of the Congress of Paris. We hear almost daily of the "approaching departure" of the Marquis Antonini and suite for Brussels, but up to the present moment, as far as I am aware, the retirement of the Neapolitan representative is not yet a *fait accompli*. *Corresp. London Guardian.*

Editorial Miscellany.

The Cunard steamer on her last trip, took to Boston a part of the freight which should have been landed here. This at a time when Merchants and others in this country depend upon them for supplies available at the Christmas season, is provoking.

On the 17th ult., the county of Guyaboro rejected the Municipal Incorporation scheme of local government, by a majority of eight.

A second edition of "Contributions towards the Improvement of Agriculture in Nova Scotia" being compilations from Youatt, Johnson, Young, Peters, Stephens, &c., Edited by J. W. Dawson, M.A., F.R.S., Author of *Acadian Geology &c.*, and which is published under a Grant of the Legislature—has just been issued. The work will prove itself valuable to the Farmer of this Province, who will see in the example of other countries much of what in theory and practice he is himself desirous of; and will have the benefit of that example without the labour that has been necessary to perfect it.

The Committee appointed by the City Council to confer with the Directors of the Water Company, we understand have attended to that business. A meeting has been held with the Directors, who as far as they are concerned have consented to dispose of the works to the city, on being guaranteed an interest of six per cent. on their stock; and they promise to lay the proposition before the Shareholders as one which the Directors unanimously concur in.—*Colonist.*

D. C. S.

Received—

Oct. 22.	Mrs. Hier, St. George's Super. Fund	£0 5 0
27.	Rev. R. Payne, Colporteur,	1 1 9
28.	A Lady, Ann. Subscription for 1856,	5 0 0
	W. & O.	14 0 0
29.	St. George's collection	30 19 6
Nov. 19.	Int. on Railway Bonds	
	EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.	

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Halifax, Dec. 2, 1856.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the ensuing year, in the several Counties set against their names respectively:

- Halifax,—John J. Sawyer.
- Hants County,—Joseph Allison.
- King's County,—John M. Caldwell.
- Annapolis,—Peter Bonnett.
- Digby,—John K. Veits.
- Yarmouth,—Joseph Shaw.
- Shelburne,—Andrew Barclay.
- Queen's County,—John W. Scott.
- Lunenburg,—John H. Kaplack.
- Colchester,—Charles Blanchard.
- Cumberland,—Roderick McLean.
- Pictou,—John W. Harris.
- Sydney,—Henry P. Hill.
- Guyaborough,—Murdoch McLean.
- Richmond,—John F. Fuller.
- Inverness,—George C. Lawrence.
- Victoria,—Jacob S. Ingraham.

The *Montreal Pilot* says: "The proprietors of the Cunard Line are about to enter on a race of competition with the St. Lawrence and Ocean Steamers, and further, we have it from a commander of one of the Cunard steamers—our Canadian boats are to be run down, if possible, by a powerful Company."

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.

Nov. 29.

Selections.

FROM "A CHANCE TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON," BY JOHN, BISHOP OF FREDERICTON, 1836.

THE SYNOD QUESTION.

"The mention which the Society at home have made of a legally established council of clergy and laity, leads me to say a few words on the somewhat vexed question of a synod or convention. I am quite prepared to admit the desirableness of any such assembly, unless it were adopted with the general consent of the Church; and I can imagine no bishop so regardless of his own peace, as to wish to force on a reluctant community what they were disposed to resist. But then the community should recollect the grave evils which already exist, and for which no remedy has hitherto been found. Our Church, though amply supplied with standards of doctrine, is ill-sustained with discipline, and this is sometimes exercised in an informal manner, not according to canons and laws made by common consent of the Church in which the discipline should be maintained, but by help of a body of men, or rather a committee selected by that body, living three thousand miles away; yet supposing this to not to exist, and its bonds are every year becoming more feeble, the power left in the bishop's hands to enforce discipline will be encumbered with many legal difficulties; and if not placed in the Bishop's hands, in whose hands will it be placed? Would the laity in each parish undertake this duty of judging and condemning their own pastors? They might undertake it, but they certainly are not authorized by any law of Scripture or of the Church to do so, and they could hardly be expected to discharge it with fairness and impartiality. Where can we find in the Acts of the Apostles or in the Epistles, an instance of a purely lay body constituting themselves a tribunal for hearing and deciding on spiritual causes, without reference to any other authority? To admit this were to admit that the whole constitution of the Church of England is unconstitutional. For if the laity in each parish may judge and depose their pastors, the next step would surely be to ordain them, if indeed any such ordination could be required. Both these methods being therefore wholly irregular, it follows that some canonical and legitimate mode of proceeding to the mode of trial of offences of a grave nature, by whomsoever committed, should be established in the Church by the consent of all parties concerned, in person, or by their representatives. Equal justice should be meted out to all. An offending clerk ought not to defy justice by reason of his position, nor ought an offending layman to be overlooked, because most men think it meet to impose on the necks of the clergy a yoke which they are themselves unwilling to bear. Such offences, however, must be specified and limited. They must not be differences of opinion, tolerated by the general usage of the Church, but crimes known and recognised as such by the laws of God and man; gross neglect of duty, or public scandals and offences against the society to which we belong. They must also be proved at or due notice, patient hearing, and proper opportunities of defence. The establishment of such a code of Church law would be one use of a Synod, legally constituted, but it is obvious that such legislation would require long and grave consideration, and must be surrounded with such safeguards for the liberty of individuals as wisdom and experience can suggest. Objections may be made to any step of the kind; but it is clear that without some regular discipline we fall in one point of discipline we fall in one point of resemblance between our own and the Apostolic Church, which ought, I need hardly say, to be our model in all matters whether of faith or practice.

"It cannot, for example, be right that any members of our communion should openly secede from it, and range themselves under other banners without notice from us; and if they should unhappily be ministers of the sanctuary, bound by the most solemn vows, and whose bad example may prove an injury to others, there is the more reason that our silence should not be construed into an approval of, or an indifference to their actions. It may perhaps be thought by some that Synods would be the mere reflection of the opinions of the bishop, who would exercise an undue influence over the members; yet as it is probable that no measure could be passed affecting the whole body, which did not receive the consent of each order in the Church, it is incredible that the bishop alone should have much power to effect changes of any magnitude. His power, whatever it might amount to, would be simply conservative, and opposed to alteration and

change, which would give time for consideration.—The best answer, however, to these objections is, that in the Church Society, no freedom of discussion, no independence of opinion, has been checked by the presence and veto of the bishop, and that no measures adverse to the liberties of the clergy or laity have ever been carried, as far as I know, by his influence. If, therefore, the constitution of the Synod should resemble that which is already in operation, what is there to fear? or why should this unworthy suspicion be entertained? Synodical assemblies would also be found useful in regulating the temporal affairs of the Church, and in devising such prudent measures as may promote its enlargement and prosperity. For various reasons it would not be prudent nor desirable to discuss doctrinal subjects in ordinary synodical assemblies. Apart from other considerations, this reason for the prohibition appears to be sufficient, that we are an integral, but a very small part of the Church of England, and that no alteration can take place in the formularies of that Church without the solemn consent of all the parties who originally framed those standards; and at the present time, it is not only not desirable to alter them, but I think not desirable for us to discuss their alteration."

Sir John McNeil (late Crimean Commissioner) at a banquet given in Edinburgh to the soldiers of the regiments stationed there, spoke thus of the services of Miss NIGHTINGALE, and of her works of charity:—

"Though I am unable to tell you who was responsible for leaving the sick in that wretched condition, I am able to tell you who rescued them from it—Florence Nightingale. (Prolonged applause.) Except the aid she received from the Times Fund, she provided at her own expense linen for the numerous patients, which could not have cost less than £2000 or £3000. (Applause.) She found the hospitals unprovided with any establishment for washing the linen, and with the aid of the ladies and the nurses made arrangements for that purpose, some of the ladies taking an active share in that menial labour. She found the hospitals without any trained cooks, and she established a private kitchen, in which food fitted for those who were most reduced was prepared, and I have no doubt contributed to save the life of many a brave man. Perceiving that the accommodation was insufficient, she urged the repair of a large wing of the Barrack Hospital, which was so dilapidated as to be uninhabitable, and the repairs were commenced, but the workmen soon struck, because they were unpaid; and the officer who had charge of the work could not procure the requisite funds. She advanced them from her own means, and, curiously enough, the very day on which those repairs were completed a number of sick and wounded, sufficient to fill that wing, and for whom there was no other accommodation, arrived from the Crimea, and were placed there. But the wards were as empty as barns, and the hospital authorities declined to provide the requisite furniture. She purchased it at her own cost, and furnished the wards, but the amount has since been repaid. I mention those things, and I might tell you of many more, because many of you may not know, or may not remember them, and very few, I am sure, have ever heard or will ever hear of them from her. But it is needless to dwell further upon services to the sick and wounded which are known to the whole world—which have redounded to the honor of the nation—which have made her name dear to the army and to the country—and which secure to her a place in the history of our times as the worthy leader of one of the most remarkable movements which this war, in many respects memorable, has produced.

"I cannot, however, refrain from stating one or two facts credible to the soldiers of the British army which ought to be known. Miss Nightingale had, of course occasion to be in the hospital wards at all hours, and she informed me that she never, on any occasion had heard even an oath from a soldier. (Applause.) And lest you should imagine this propriety of behaviour proceeded from deference and respect to her personally, I will read a very short extract from a letter written by a lady who is in another hospital. She says—'In bearing testimony, as I do most gratefully, to the extreme delicacy and respect with which I was treated by our soldiers, I am but echoing the sentiments of every lady who has been in the Eastern Hospitals.' In answer to my inquiry whether she had observed on the part of the soldiers much reluctance to leave the hospital and return to their duty in the Crimea, Miss Nightingale replied that she did not remember having been asked to write one letter to any soldier with a view to prolong his stay in hospital, but

she believed she had written five or six hundred for men who wished to inform your officers that they considered themselves fit for duty. Such is the character which the soldiers of the army in the East have established for themselves—in action—in camp during the worst times—and in hospital—I am confident that they will not throw away at home the high reputation they have acquired on foreign service. (Applause.) Every one who knows the public services of Florence Nightingale, but those only who have had the honour of meeting her can know the refinement and truly feminine delicacy of her mind and manner, or the unconcealment of having done anything great or remarkable, that pervades her whole deportment and conversation. Far from dwelling upon the past, or taking any pride in the applause which has followed her unsought, the whole energies of her powerful, highly cultivated, and essentially practical intellect are already directed towards further and more permanent plans of usefulness. Truly pious, and thoroughly Protestant in her sentiments, her attachment to the Church of England is free from any tincture of sectarian bitterness. (Cheers.) She has not so read her Bible as to believe that it inculcates ill-will towards any class of God's creatures. Ready to extend her assistance to the sick and wounded of all persuasions without distinction, she has freely availed herself of the assistance of all. Holding fast her own principles with the firm composure of a strong mind and a settled conviction, she avoids alike the extremes of High Church and Low Church, and hears without resentment the extravagant and contradictory absurdities that are circulated in regard to her opinions. She appears to be too intent upon doing the good which it may be permitted her to do in the walk she has chosen, to care for either the evil or the good that is spoken of her—otherwise than that it may affect her usefulness. It is not from us, and it is not here, that she seeks praise or reward. But it should be in accordance with her practice, if, in speaking of the services rendered to our sick and wounded, I omitted to direct your attention to the obligations which she and all of us owe to the ladies who shared her pious labours—and I may be permitted, without disparagement to others, to remind you that some of the most prominent were our own countrywomen."

PALESTINE.

"In Palestine, as in Greece, every traveller is struck with the smallness of the territory. He is surprised, even after all that he has heard, at passing in one long day from the capital of Judea to that of Samaria; or at seeing within eight hours three such spots as Hebron, Bethlehem, and Jerusalem. The breadth of the country from the Jordan to the sea is rarely more than fifty miles. Its length from Dan to Beersheba is about a hundred and eighty miles. The time is now gone by when the grandeur of a country is measured by its size, or the diminutive extent of an illustrious people can otherwise than enhance the magnitude of what they have done. The ancient taunt, however, and the facts which suggested it, may still illustrate the feeling which appears in their own records. The contrast between the littleness of Palestine and the vast extent of the empire which hung upon its northern and southern skirts, is rarely absent from the mind of the prophets and psalmists. It helps them to exalt their sense of the favor of God towards their land, by magnifying their little hills and dry torrent beds into an equality with the giant hills of Lebanon and Hermon, and the sea-like rivers of Mesopotamia. It also fosters the consciousness, that they were not always to be restrained within these earthly barriers:—'The place is too strait for me; give me place where I may dwell.' Nor is it only the smallness, but the narrowness of the territory, which is remarkable. From almost every high point in the country, its whole breadth is visible, from the long wall of the Moab hills on the east, to the Mediterranean sea on the west. Whatever may be the poverty or insignificance of the landscape, it is at once relieved by a glimpse of either of these two boundaries.

"Two voices are there—one is of the sea,
One of the mountains,"—

and the close proximity of each—the deep purple shade of the one, and the glittering waters of the other,—makes it always possible for one or other of those two voices to be heard now, as they were by the psalmists of old. 'The strength of the mountains is His also—The sea is His, and He made it.'

"Thus, although the Israelites were shut off by the southern and eastern deserts from the surrounding nations, they yet were always able to look beyond themselves. They had no connection with either the east-

ern empires or the west-ern isle.—but they could not forget them. As in the words and forms of their worship they were continually reminded how they had once been strangers in the land of Egypt; so the sight of the hills beyond Jordan, and of the sea beyond the Thibistino plain, were in their daily life a memorial that they were there secluded not for their own sake, but for the sake of the world in whose centre they were set. The mountains of Gilead, and on the south, the long ridges of Arabia, were at hand to remind them of the distant regions from which their great fathers, Abraham and Jacob, had wandered into the country,—from which the camels and dromedaries of Midian and Ephah were once again to pour in. The sea, whitening then, as now, with the ships of Tarshish, the outline of Chittim or Cyprus just visible in the clear evening horizon, must have told them of the western world where lay the 'isles of the Gentiles,' which 'should come to their light, and kings to the brightness of their rising. . . . Who are those that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows? Surely the isles shall wait for me, and the ships of Tarshish first.' The very name of the 'west' was to them 'the sea,' and it is not merely a poetic image, but a natural reflex of their whole history and situation, that the great revelation of the expansion of the Jewish system to meet the wants of all nations should have been made to the apostle on the house-top at Tarsus,—

"When o'er the glowing western main
His wistful brow was upward raised;
Where, like an angel's track,
The burnish'd water blazed." P. Poet.

WHAT SETS HOUSES ON FIRE?—Very few persons entertain the remotest conception of what spontaneous combustion is; much less do they understand how they themselves stand affected by its propensity, or how to divert its devastating influences. Mr. Brown has great faith in the disinfecting qualities of *linum cath.* Mr. Brown is a dealer in raw cotton, or sawdust, or vegetable fibre of some sort or other. He linewashes the walls of his warehouse, and piles his stock in trade there against. By-and-by the rainy season sets in, the wall becomes damp, an effluence takes place of nitrate of potash (saltpetre), some of the goods come in contact with it, the requisite conditions for making gun-cotton, gun-sawdust, and gun-fibre are fulfilled and some fine night all London is alarmed by one of those magnificent conflagrations, which, as the news paper reports have it, illuminate the scenery for miles around.—The coal-hole is generally placed among the supports of the house, under the stairs or the beams and rafters, often with facile means of ingress for dogs and cats. Of course water can come in in such a situation innocently enough. But, of course, when a fire takes place, nobody thinks it was owing to the moisture developing carburated hydrogen amongst the coals.—Rubbish is thrown anywhere in a great many households. In some hundreds a room is even set apart for the reception of lumber. A mattress, stuffed with hay, probably, comes in contact with an old blackened tea-kettle. The black (or carbon) of the tea-kettle only wants a slight degree of dampness to set the hay alight; and so house gets burned—may be the people in it. The fact of the matter is, it is quite as dangerous to throw water indiscriminately about, as it would be to fly about lucifer matches. What is water but a compound of the most inflammable gas in existence (hydrogen), with the most energetic supporter of combustion known (oxygen)? The means of separating the one from the other, and so of liberating the hydrogen gas is surprisingly easy. We perform the operation every time we throw water upon iron; or, for that matter, anything; for water is capable of oxidising everything, and it cannot part with its oxygen without at the same time liberating an equivalent proportion of hydrogen.—Next to water, we owe the origin of our fires to oil. I know of fifty houses, including public establishments, which at the present moment are placed in jeopardy by the careless manner in which oil rags, used for cleaning furniture and machinery, are disposed of when not in use. Take, for instance, many a licensed victualler's, where the whole of the pot boy's kit is kept at the top of the cellar stairs, exposed to the effluvia of the spirits beneath. What is this kit composed of? Firstly, say, there is the blacking, and it must be very good blacking if it does not contain sulphuric acid. Of course the potboy thinks there is no harm done even if his oil rag should lay all day, where it may be carelessly thrown on the top of the blacking brush; and even if he should upset the blacking or the oil, or both together, so long as he sops it cleanly up, he little reck's where he throws the rag. The house in, flames

—the landlord is ready to take his oath that he never allowed a light in his cellar, and nobody is the wiser. —Mr. Jenkins wants a skylight in his warehouse. Economy is an object. He procures a bull's-eye glass and glazes his window therewith. By-and-by, hot weather comes, the sun shines through the bull's-eye, which is just in the proper focus to ignite a bale of goods lying underneath, and an alarming fire takes place. Instances of such nature may be everlastingly multiplied.—FRANCIS BENS. THOMSON, Andover-place, Kilburn, Oct. 30, 1856.

A remarkable step has just been taken by the Baptists. The admission of Dissenters to the Universities has rather alarmed than gratified them. Afraid of opening Colleges for themselves at Oxford or Cambridge, suspecting that their alumni will be rather drawn off to some of the attractive parties within the Church, the Baptists have opened a College for themselves at Holford-house, Regent's Park, where they purpose admitting secular as well as theological teaching. The professors and managers of the establishment will be Baptists, but any persons willing to submit to their general system of training may matriculate. It is observable that they are thus acting, as far as they are able, on the principles which they so long and loudly objected to in Churchmen.

CARRYING HOME BUNDLES.—Many people have a contemptible fear of being seen to carry any bundle, however small, having the absurd idea that there is a social degradation in the act. The most trifling, as well as weighty packages must be sent home to them, no matter how much to the inconvenience of others. This arises from a low sort of pride. There is a pride that is higher; that arises from a consciousness of their being something in the individual not to be affected by such accidents—worth and weight of character. This latter pride was exhibited by the son of Jerome Napoleon Buonaparte. While he was in college, he was one day carrying to his room a broom he had just purchased, when he met a friend, who, noticing the broom, with surprise exclaimed, "Why did you not have it sent home?" "I am not ashamed to carry home anything which belongs to me," was the sensible reply of young Buonaparte.—*Lord Stanley.*

PROTEST AGAINST THE BATH JUDGMENT.

The following declaration is in circulation:—
We, the undersigned, priests of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church, called by God's providence to minister in the province of Canterbury according to the Book of Common Prayer, do hereby, in the presence of Almighty God, and in humble conformity with the tenor of our ordination vows, as we understand them, make known and declare as follows:—

1. We believe (in the words used in the Book of Homilies) that we 'receive the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ under the form of bread and wine;' and with Bishop Cosin, 'that upon the words of consecration, the body and blood of Christ is really and substantially present, and so exhibited and given to all that receive it; and all this, not after a physical and sensual, but after a heavenly and incomprehensible manner; of which statement, Bishop Cosin says, 'it is confessed by all divines.'

2. We believe in the words of Bishop Ridley, 'that the partaking of Christ's body and of His blood unto the faithful and good, is the partaking and fellowship of life and of immortality.—And, again, of the bad and ungodly receivers, St. Paul plainly saith thus: 'He that eateth of this bread and drinketh of this cuppe unworthily, he is guilty of the body and blood of the Lord.' He that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh his own damnation, because he esteemeth not the Lord's Body; that is, he receiveth not the Lord's Body with the honours which is due unto Him.' Or with Bishop Poynt, 'that the Eucharist, so far as appertains to the nature of the sacrament, is truly the body and blood of Christ, is a truly divine and holy thing, even when it is taken by the unworthy; while, however, they are not partakers of its grace and holiness, but eat and drink their own death and condemnation.'

3. We hold with Bishop Andrewes, that 'Christ himself, the inward part of the sacrament, in and with the sacrament, apart from and without the sacrament, wheresoever He is, is to be worshipped.' With whom agrees Archbishop Bramhall:—'The sacrament is to be adored, says the Council of Trent, that is (formally), 'the body and blood of Christ,' say some of your authors; we say the same: 'the Sacrament,' that is, 'the species of bread and wine,' say others—that we deny.'

'We therefore being convinced,

1. That the doctrine of the real presence of the body and blood of our Saviour Christ under the form of bread and wine has been uniformly held as a point of faith in the Church from Apostolic times; and was accepted by general councils, as it is also embodied in our own formularies;

2. That the interpretation of Scripture most commonly held in the church has been, that the wicked, although they can 'in nowise be partakers of Christ,' nor 'spiritually eat His flesh and drink His blood,' yet do in the sacrament not only take, but eat and drink unworthily to their own condemnation the body and blood of Christ, which they do not discern;

3. That the practice of worshipping Christ then and there especially present, after consecration and before communicating, has been common throughout the church;

And moreover, that the Thirty-nine Articles were intended to be, and are, in harmony with the faith and teaching of the ancient undivided church;

Do hereby protest earnestly against so much of the opinion of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the case of Ditcher v. Devison, as implies, directly or indirectly, that such statements as we have cited above are repugnant to the doctrine of the Thirty-nine Articles.

And we appeal from the said opinion, decision, or sentence of his Grace, in the first instance, to a free and lawful Synod of the Bishops of the province of Canterbury; and then, if need be, to a free and lawful Synod of all the churches of her communion, when such by God's mercy may be had.

- "BARTHOLOMEW, C. C., M. A., Perpetual Curate of St. David's, Exeter.
- "BENNETT, W. J. E., M. A., Vicar of Frome.
- "CANTER, THOMAS T., M. A., Rector of Clewer, Oxon.
- "GRUBNER, C. S., Incumbent of St. James's, Hambridge.
- "HEATHCOTE, W. B., B. C. L., Proctor of Salisbury Cathedral.
- "HENDERSON, T., M. A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, Vicar of Messing.
- "KELLS, JOHN, M. A., Vicar of Hursley, Winchester.
- "NEALE, J. M., M. A., Sackville College.
- "OXENHAM, N., M. A., Vicar of Modbury.
- "PLUMBE, C. J., M. A., Rector of Filstree, Rochester.
- "POPIHAM, J. L., M. A., Prebendary of Salisbury, Rector of Chilton Foliat.
- "PURBY, E. B., D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.
- "SCOTT, W., B.D., Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Hoxton, London.
- "STUART, E., M. A., Incumbent of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster Street, London.
- "WARD, W. P., M. A., Rector of Compton-Vallence.
- "WILLIAMS, ISAAC, B.D., Stinchcombe, Gloucestershire.
- "WOODFORD, J. R., M. A., Vicar of Kempford, Gloucestershire.
- "YARD, G. B., M. A., Rector of East Torrington with Wrangby, Lincolnshire.

A CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN IN 1737.

It displays in a clear light the energy of Lacy as a commander, and shows us that the shallow waters of the Sea of Azoff, which roll lazily upon the spit of Arabat, had witnessed stirring scenes of military enterprise more than a hundred years before Captain Lyons's squadron again exposed them to European notice. Lacy had stolen a march upon his antagonist and while the Khan of the Tartars awaited him behind the lines of Perekop, the Russian General entered the Crimea on the side of Arabat.

As the Russian army was obliged to continue its march on a narrow spit of land formed by the Sea of Azoff, which stretches as far as Arabat, the Khan imagined he might retrieve his game at the outlet of the Spit. Accordingly, he marched thence with all speed, in the hope of stopping the Russian army by means of the lines which had been carefully constructed at the base of that tongue of land, and of compelling it to retreat, or at least to fight at a disadvantage, if determined to force a passage. But Lacy baffled all his plans. Having received intelligence that the Khan was arrived at Arabat, and was there waiting for him, he caused the depth of that arm of the sea, which separates this tongue of land from the rest of the Crimea, to be sounded; and having found a place proper for his purpose, he had a floating bridge made, for the construction of which he used all the empty casks of the army, and the timbers of the *chevaux de frise*, and by this means crossed the channel with the infantry and baggage train. The Dragoons, Cossacks, and Calmucks swam or forded it over.

It was not the Khan alone who judged this enterprise of Marshal Lacy, in marching along the spit of land towards Arabat, a rash one; for the Generals of his own army were of the same opinion. All of them, except Spiegel, waited on him one morning in his tent, and represented to him that he was exposing the troops too much, and that they were running the risk of all perishing together. The Marshal answered them, that there was danger in all military enterprises, but that he did not see more in

this than in others. However, he begged to know what they thought best to be done. They unanimously replied, "To return with all possible speed. Upon which Lacy rejoined that, since the Generals had a mind to return, he would have their passports made out accordingly; and actually called for his secretary, ordering him to make out and deliver them without delay. He even commanded a party of two hundred dragoons to be their escort to the Ukraine, there to wait his return. It was three whole days before the Generals could prevail on the Marshal to relent, and forgive them the presumption they had shown in proposing a retreat to him.

"The Khan, who had imagined he should beat the Russian army on its debouching near Arabat, was altogether disconcerted to learn that it had crossed the arm of the sea, and was now in full march towards him. But he did not think fit to wait for it."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1856.

ADVENT.

THE season when the Christian Church celebrates the coming of the Saviour, and earnestly seeks to turn the minds of her children to a contemplation of that time when He shall come again in His glorious majesty to judge both the quick and the dead, ought to be one of surpassing interest to all her children. The Gospel narrative glows with the incidents connected with the manifestation on earth of the Son of God. He who came in the spirit and power of Elias, filled the minds of the people with eager expectation of a mightier One whose shoes' latchet he was not worthy to unloose. The generation which then formed the Jewish nation, were perfectly conscious that the times were fulfilled. Nor did the preaching of John directed as it was against their sins, and urging immediate repentance, quite dispel their idea of a temporal prince, with power, who in some supernatural way was to redeem Israel. The seventy weeks of Daniel were accomplished—the sceptre was about to depart from Judah—the Roman essayed to be the lawgiver of the people. The day that Abraham foresaw and was glad, which prophets and righteous men had long foretold, was about to dawn upon a sinful world, and they expected it would have been made illustrious by pomp and circumstances of earthly grandeur. The dayspring from on high, visited them, and they believed not the report. He came unto His own and His own received Him not. It was reserved for a few disciples and for after years of a world imbued with the doctrine of Jesus Christ to appreciate the simple majesty of the Incarnation.

The Jews of old were taught to look with anxious hope for the advent of a conquering Prince, who was to deliver them from their enemies, and establish His kingdom on Mount Zion. The Church of Christ with a better knowledge, takes the opportunity of the yearly commencement of her calendar, to impress upon her children the facts of the Gospel narrative, as prefiguring to them the second Advent, when attended by myriads of angels, and glorified spirits, the Saviour will come as a King to judge the world, and to reign with His saints. In her services she points them to the means whereby they may attain to the life everlasting—in her prayers she entreats that they may have a proper understanding of the Scriptures, that by patience and comfort of them they may hold fast the blessed hope that is set before them—and in like manner as was sent the Messenger to prepare the way of the Lord, does she pray to her great Head, that the ministers and stewards of her mysteries may likewise so prepare and make ready His way. By turning the hearts of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just, that at His second coming to judge the world they may be found an acceptable people in His sight, who livest and reignest with the Father and the Holy Spirit, ever one God, world without end.

Every day that passes, hastens the period of the second coming of the Lord from heaven; and whether it be nigh or afar, it behoves all to be prepared for the change that sooner or later awaits their mortal bodies. None can tell that moment, although indications warrant the belief that it may be nigh even at our very doors. But it needs not an apprehension of the dissolution of nature to work in us a conviction of sin and an approach to the Saviour. A few short years will terminate to each one his present state of existence, and hence the serious question arises—Are we now prepared to meet our Judge? Are we in this our state of probation living acceptably in His sight? Can we with humble soul, acknowledge our sins, plead His merits, and hope to obtain His mercy? It is our proper use of the present time that will determine our condition in eternity—

whether on that great day of the Lord we shall be with the sheep or the goats—with those to whom the gracious welcome will be proclaimed—"Come ye blessed of my Father"—or upon whom the dreadful sentence shall be pronounced—"Depart ye cursed."

"Seeing then that all these things must be dissolved, what manner of men ought we to be in all holy conversation and godliness."

EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS.

We cannot imagine what induced the Editor of the *Halifax Catholic* to honor us with a notice last week, but we feel bound to return the compliment. We thank him for his statement that the *Church Times* is a harmless paper, for, whatever may be his estimate of such a character, we do not hesitate to avow that it has been our aim to deserve it. Our object has been to furnish our readers with the information most likely to interest them, particularly with reference to Church matters, together with useful extracts from sound religious publications, avoiding controversy and interference with our neighbours, and we know not that we can be charged with having provoked a quarrel in any instance by commencing an attack upon any of our contemporaries. We are therefore well pleased that even an adversary is obliged to admit our harmlessness.

We heartily wish we could say the same of the "*Halifax Catholic*," but unhappily it is the most mischievous paper published in Nova Scotia, and we recommend every head of a family to take care that it is not introduced into his House by any of his dependants. The spirit in which it is conducted is so bad, that its sarcasms and invectives against those who will not bow down and worship the image which they whose organ it is have set up, often degenerates into extreme irreverence, and are sometimes positively profane. The Editor has frequently professed a determination to avoid every thing likely to create ill-feeling between his own sect and other denominations, but scarcely a number appears without some assault upon Protestants. We quote one or two from a choice collection of extracts at our disposal: "Protestantism being opposed to the revelation of God and the peace of men, cannot be a permanent institution, and must therefore end in infidelity and total extinction." "Anglicanism like all other heresies has had its day." "There is an unlimited latitude of belief allowed with regard to the Commandments, and it has become almost an every day occurrence to have some of these sanctimonious bigots found guilty of violations of the 7th Commandment, while they are eloquent in their onslaught on Popery and the necessity of observing the Sabbath." "You believe that should your blasphemies, adulteries, murders, robberies and every other species of iniquities the most monstrous, outnumber the days of eternity and cease only with your lives, you will safely repose in the bosom of Abraham, whenever God will call you from amidst your iniquities to His dread Tribunal." While such vile slanders upon five-sixths of the population are circulated, can anything like harmony and good will be expected to prevail? Almost every number likewise contains violent abuse of England, because it is the strong hold of freedom and of the truth, and therefore hated by all supporters of despotism and falsehood. We wonder that any man with a single drop of English blood in his veins, however strict a Romanist he may be, can be found supporting a publication which incessantly vilifies his Mother Country, which moreover during the late war never contained a sentence of sympathy with our brave fellows in the East, but actually rejoiced in every failure, appeared to gloat upon the picture of their miseries, and only reluctantly to record the narrative of their successes. We cannot believe that it is a true expositor of the sentiments of the more respectable members of the Church of Rome, but it must necessarily exercise a very injurious influence amongst the ignorant multitude, who depend upon its teaching, sanctioned as it is understood to be by their Clergy.

The sentence upon which the Editor has thought fit to found a vituperative Editorial is the following, from the Report of the D. C. S.: "The experience of the past year has convinced the Committee that the long dreaded time of self support has actually commenced in our Church." He chooses to distort this into an admission, that the Committee have not "much confidence in the stability of their Church, or in the devotion of her members." We ask in reply, is the Church of Rome in this Province self supported? Has it no assistance from any other quarter? Are not a few thousands annually remitted from the Propaganda for the faithful Acadians? Are there no "old ladies" in the Old Country from whom "large sums are extracted for the support of the (Roman) Church" in this land? The circumstances to which the Committee allude are well

known to our readers. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has liberally contributed towards the support of many of the Clergy in this Province, for a long series of years, and has now at length begun to withdraw its assistance, thinking that we ought to be able to provide ourselves. Of this we cannot complain, neither have we any doubt that the Towns will mostly contrive to raise a moderate maintenance for their Pastors, but we confess our fears for the poorer thinly settled localities, and we do not see how they are to be supplied with a sufficient number of Ministers. We appeal to the experience of the Romanists themselves. According to the list published in *Belcher's Almanack*, for this year, we find only 18 Priests in Nova Scotia proper, (excluding Cape Breton,) against 55 of our Clergy, and knowing that some of the latter have 4 or 5 Churches and Stations under their care, we ask the *Catholic*, whether the number of their Priests is not limited by the amount of funds available for their support? We should feel it to be a great calamity if any of the Members of our Church, in distant settlements, were to be deprived of the opportunity of assembling for public worship which they now enjoy, and we dread the possible consequences of the experiment now about to be tried, although we still hope our fears may not be well founded.

The *Catholic* insinuates that we do nothing for ourselves now, but we beg to inform him that there were raised for Church purposes in 1855, the year to which the Report refers, upwards of £10,000 within the Province, and we expect an increase in each successive year. And these contributions are free will offerings, not extorted from us by frauds and cunning devices. The Romish Church has ways and means which a pure branch of the Catholic Church cannot adopt. She practically teaches her children, that every thing may be accomplished by money, and invents difficulties in order to create a necessity for payment; thus prohibitions are issued in order that dispensations may be purchased, the false doctrine of purgatory, with all its contradictions and its lying legends, is diligently inculcated that money may be paid for Masses, so that if the doctrine were true the rich would soon escape from purgatory, through the liberal gifts of their friends on earth, or their own bequests, whilst the poor would have no hope of any diminution of their sentence. And then the sale of indulgences; what a clever device for relieving the rich from unpleasant penances, and at the same time enriching the Church! They seem to find a multitude as ready to exchange good coin for worthless paper now as in those dark days, over 300 years ago, when Tetzel's wholesale traffic in indulgences stirred up the spirit of Luther. They sometimes also avail themselves of other opportunities, about which we can, if required, furnish further information from both the Old and the New World, but we forbear. And we beg the Editor of the *Catholic* to remember, that we have not any such means, as those above mentioned, for recruiting our treasury, and therefore he must not be too hard upon us if human weakness sometimes dreads the approach of the time, when we shall have to depend entirely upon the voluntary efforts of our own people, unaided by the venerable Society, from which we have so long received assistance.

"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."

We are compelled towards the conclusion, that in this good city of ours, it is unsafe to drop any thing of value, however particularly the owner's name may be written on it, or however plain may be the duty of restitution. It is unsafe to lay down an umbrella, or a parasol, or a stick, or a pair of gloves, or a book, or a parcel, or to meet with any accident such as in other and well regulated communities would be immediately compensated by the common honesty of the people. Several circumstances have of late accidentally come to our knowledge of indirect violations of the 8th and 10th commandments, which help to corroborate our growing convictions. Mr. Gossip, Civil Engineer, who is at present engaged in making a Plan of the City, had occasion one day to lay down a brass measuring tape—and looking round for it a moment afterwards, it had disappeared—it could do the thief no service. Fortunately he had another, or an important public work might have been delayed at its very commencement. The same party, leaving his office one evening recently, lost out of his pocket a treatise on Railway Curves, in which his name is legibly written—the finder has not had the honesty as yet to restore this waif. The Collector for the Diocesan Church Society, about a week since, happened to drop his book, in which was his own name, and the names of hundreds, to whom it might have been returned so as to come again into his possession, and altho' he has advertised it, and it is of no use to any one but himself, it has not yet come home. We did not intend to make the above

circumstances publicly known, but finding in the *Christian Messenger* the paragraph quoted below, we add them to the instances therein stated, and doubt not that many more might be adduced of the same nature and similar heinousness. We fear that but few instances can be adduced of articles found being returned to their proper owners, even when advertised for. We know but of one or two redeeming instances of this description, now long out of date, and shall be at any time glad to record others of recent occurrence. The City Missionary would find the inculcation of practical honesty within the line of his duty, and may be engaged in a less useful practice of his vocation, than preaching an open air sermon at every corner, against picking and stealing, in those degenerate days.

From the *Christian Messenger*.

Rev. T. H. Porter informs us that on Friday, 21st ult., whilst in the store of E. Billing & Co., he by some means dropped from his purse, a small parcel of about nine £1 bank notes. There were several persons in the store at the same time, yet, on discovering his loss, and on returning a short time afterwards, no trace of it could be found.

STEAMER ABADIA.

THE news by R. M. Steamship is of no great importance. Political affairs in Europe remain in nearly the same state as per last advices. The state of doubt and uncertainty as to the good faith of Russia still continued, and was acted upon by Great Britain by a determination to enforce the terms of the treaty as the Congress of Paris defined it, without any further reference to that body. In this decision we are glad to see that the Emperor of France thinks it right to agree. The differences between that power and England, upon various objections urged by Russia, is now attributed to the ministers whom the Emperor had left in charge of affairs during his summer absence at Compeigne, upon whom Russian influence has, it appears, been too successfully exercised. Whether this be or not true, it is evident that there is a great indisposition in the French Government, to proceed to extremities, either with Russia or on the Neapolitan question. And the present condition of affairs would lead to the conclusion that Louis Napoleon was playing a game to suit his own interests, and that the French alliance was not altogether to be depended on.

SUPREME COURT, Wednesday, Dec. 3rd.

"The Court opened at 10 o'clock—His Lordship Mr. Justice Bliss presiding. A full hour was occupied in endeavouring to get a jury for the Criminal trials, but only 12 of the panel of 36 answered to their names; and as some of these would be challenged on the part of the prisoners, of course their trials could not go on. The Judge directed all the absentees to be fined, and warrants to be at once issued against them. The Civil docket was then taken up, and the first cause—Moody vs. the *Anna Firo* Insurance Company, was commenced. This cause has already occupied two days, and is not yet finished. On Wednesday the Court adjourned for an hour to enable the Bar to proceed to the Venerable Chief Justice's, in order to present him with a congratulatory Address on his entering his eighty-third year. This interesting ceremony was attended by about thirty of the gentlemen of the profession, and by all the Judges in Town. We understand the Attorney General, as the official organ of the Bar, addressed his Lordship in an elegant and appropriate speech, which was responded to by the "Venerable Chief," in a very feeling manner.

"May the declining years of his eventful and remarkable life be marked with the same clearness and vigor of intellect which has distinguished his judicial career for the last half century! And when his time shall come to be gathered to his fathers, there is no man in this country who will fill a more honored grave—whose memory will be more respected—or whose loss will be more deeply felt."—*Journal*.

We most cordially agree with the concluding paragraph of the notice of this event.—*Ed. C. T.*

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Lt. Col. Lloyd—directions attended to. J. P. W.—remittance received. Rev. R. J. Unacke, Sydney—with £1. Rev. Mr. Smith—will be attended to. E. E. Hatchford, with remittance. Miss M. Wiswell, with remittance. Dr. Drumm—will be attended to in about a week.

The old and true maxim that an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure, will be fully realized by those who make use of G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic and Family Physic, as it cleanses the blood from all impurity, frees the stomach from bile, produces a healthy action of the Liver, and perfectly regulates the bowels; it also removes all local pains, prevents and cures dysentery, diarrhoea, or cholera, strengthens the whole system, and is agreeable to the taste.—[*Vox Populi*].

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

The California Herb Pills are causing as much excitement among the sick as the discovery of gold in that country caused among fortune hunters; but the hopes of the former are not doomed to the frequent disappointment of the latter, as these pills are certain to give relief, and cure nearly every curable disease when properly administered.

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

DURKO'S CATARRH SNUFF.—Try this article, you who are afflicted. You will say it is invaluable.

A GOLDEN HOPE. How the afflicted exults in prospect of immediate relief in the success of G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic and family physic, which is indeed fraught with remedial blessings for the sick. We feel that we cannot do a better service than to recommend it to every family in the land.

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

LIFE PILLS AND RHENIX BITTERS. For obstinate constiveness, heartburn, inflammation of the liver or kidneys these medicines have proved a never-failing remedy, and should be in the storeroom of every family.

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

Hollinck's Ointment and Pills will cure wounds of twenty years standing.—Mr. Henry Wilkinson, of Niagara, at the age of 18, fell from a chair on which he was standing, at first the leg only appeared to be bruised, but after a short time it formed itself into an angry wound. Medical advice was obtained, and amputation of the leg appeared to be the only thing likely to save his life. This was too great a sacrifice, which he resolutely refused to make; he dismissed his medical man, and commenced using Hollinck's Ointment and Pills; these remedies very quickly caused an improved appearance in the leg, and after seven weeks perseverance it was entirely cured; he now walks as well as ever he was able in his life, and the scar is scarcely visible. These remedies are also a certain cure for all diseases of the skin.

The Rev. Mr. DeBlain begs leave to acknowledge through the medium of *The Church Times*, the following subscriptions in aid of the Bridgewater Church;—

The Lord Bishop	£5 0 0
Rev. Fitzgerald Uniacke	2 0 0
Mr. Reese, Mahono Bay	1 0 0

Married.

On Sunday, 30th ult. by the Ven. the Archdeacon, at St. Paul's, GEORGE ASHMORE, to MARY ELLEN O'BRIEN, both of this city.

On the 13th ult., by the Rev. C. Churchill, Sergeant RICHARD DYER, R.E., to MARTHA MORRISON, of this city.

At New York, 11th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, THOMAS WALKER PICKMAN, Esq. of Nova Scotia, to LOUISA MARTHA, daughter of the Rev. Thos. Towell, of that city.

Died.

On 1st inst. of consumption, JANE, wife of Capt. Herman Kenney, and daughter of Mr. Wm. Campbell, of this city.

On 30th ult., LIZIA, infant daughter of Henry and Catherine Harris, aged 1 year and 17 days.

On 20th ult., after a lingering illness, BARBARA, wife of Mr. Ebenezer McLeod, of West River, Pictou, aged 69 years.

On Thursday morning, at St. John's, N. F., the Rev. R. A. CUSACK, Wesleyan Minister, of Typhus fever—after 7 days' illness.

At Charlestown, Mass., 21st ult., ELLEN, wife of the late Rufus J. Fenner, Printer, late of Halifax.

At Jamaica, 25th Aug., Mr. JOHN FLAVIN, aged 27 years, third son of the late Roger Flavin, of St. John's, N. F., and late first officer of the *Lair Sermon* of Halifax.

In the city of Mexico, 14th Oct. 1853, JAMES HUMPHREY, Surgeon in the Mexican Army, and brother of Mr. Thos. Humphrey, Apothecary, of this city.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Nov. 29.—Brigt Milo, Parker, Baltimore, 8 days; sch Victory, Arichat.

Monday, Dec. 1.—Schs Sultan, Dar. Boston; Univ. Cape Breton; Happy Return, Margate; Isidore, Brunell, Boston.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.—Schs Amazon, Fox, Quebec; Nancy, Crowell's, St. Stephen's.

Wednesday, Dec. 2.—Stmr Arabia, Stone, Liverpool, 10 1/2 days; schs Antelope, St. Andrews, N. B.; Louisa Ann, Lawrence, Boston, 8 days.

Thursday, Dec. 4.—Brigt Milo, Anderson, Kingston, Ja., 16 days; brigts Blanche, Massaud, New York; Vivid, Holmes, Matanzas, 21 days; schr Lunenburg Packet, Lunenburg, 8 hours.

CLEARED.

Nov 29.—Brigts Velocpede, McDonald, Jamaica; Harriet Ann, Mason, F. W. Indies, schs Lima, Siteman, Newfoundland; Heroine, Dar, Fortune Bay; John Silver, Hiltche, do; Mary Jane, Belton, St. John, N. B.

Dec 2.—Brigt Humming Bird, Hopkins, Trinidad, schr Bonita, Newell, Antigua.

Dec 3.—Brigt Boston, Purdy, Boston; schs Eagle, Romkov, Portland; Jasper, Portland; Dion Bradbury, Miller, New York, schr Mermaid, Gallant, Ch Town, P. E. I.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Omar Pacha, hence at Matanzas, 27th November,—chd from Halifax Nov. 8, and making the passage in about 18 days.—(Tel. to Williams & Starr.)

A person from the Eastern Passage, reports 4 Schrs on shore on McNab's Island,—two are on the South end, and two in the entrance of the Passage,—could not ascertain their names.

Brigt Sarah Cunningham, from Antigua and Turk. Island, was at Barrington on 23d ult,—cargo of salt, bound to New Brunswick.

The ship Chancellor, at New York, spoke, Nov. 3, long 36 55, brig Grand Turk, 33 days from Glasgow for Halifax.

REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES,

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) 5s. The Empire Eugenie Gauntlet, lined, in all the new autumn and winter colors.

E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

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

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

WM. GOSSIP, Granville Street.

A GREAT BARGAIN!

500 RICHLY WORKED MUSLIN SETTS, (collar and sleeves to match.) 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. 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.

E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

Dec. 5.

RICH DELHI CASHMERE!

RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

250 DRESSES of this beautiful material, unequalled for durability, in rich and elegant patterns, opened at LONDON HOUSE.

12s. 6d. per dress of 12 yards. E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

Dec. 6.

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. Bridgewater, Lunenburg Co.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtained at the Book and Stationery Store of WILLIAM GOESSL, No. 24 Granville Street.

Ollendorff's French Grammar.	Value.
do.	do.
do.	Jewett.
Key for each of the above.	
Noel & Chapsal's French Grammar.	
Levizac's French Grammar.	
Wagnstrochi's French Grammar.	
Pinney's First Book in French.	
De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.	
De Fiva's Classic French Reader.	
Collot's Dramatic French Reader.	
Kowan's Modern French Reader.	
Adventures de Telemaque.	
Historie de Charles XII.	
Reynell Cholsi.	
Bolmar's Perrin's Fables.	
Spiers & Surenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.	
do.	School Dictionary.
Book of Common Prayer, in French.	
French Testaments.	Nov. 15.

MISSIONARY SALE.

THE Friends of the Rev. J. STANNAGE have again sent him a large assortment of elegant Fancy and Useful Articles, including German, Leather, and Wool Work, Drawings, &c., which he intends to offer for Sale at the Mason Hall, on Wednesday the 17th day of December next. The proceeds of the Sale will go towards the finishing of the St. Peter's Parsonage, St. Margaret's Bay.

The kind Ladies who have often assisted him in disposing of his Missionary Goods, will it is hoped again lend their aid, and thus prove that they do not undervalue the charity of Christian friends at home, who are interested in the amelioration of this country.

The Rectory—St. Margaret's Bay, Oct. 3, 1854.

MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL FOR MAN & BEAST



Has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular in the cure of

Swains, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windfalls, Pabs, Evil, Callons, Cracked Heels, Gall of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, St. fast, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Fungus, Festered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Bolls, Oorns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chillsblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents.

Sold Wholesale in Halifax, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse No. 39, Granville Street.

Wholesale supplied, at Proprietor's Prices, on application to G. E. MORTON & CO.

SENOR LOUIS G. CASSERES,

Professor of Music.

No. 35—BARRINGTON STREET.

OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S.

Sept. 27.

**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 **STATIONERY.**

Blue Laid, Blue Wove and Cream Laid Foolscap, Post, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Colored Papers, Tissue Papers, Sealing Wax, Water, Ink, Slates and Pencils, Account Books, Copy Books, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Sullivan's Geography, Grammar and Spelling Superadded, Stewart's Geography, Moody's Latin Grammar Westminster Greek and Latin Grammar, Stoddard's Greek and Latin Grammar and Delectus, 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 18, which will be sold separately. Architectural Series, Isometrical Series, Mechanical Series, all highly recommended.

W. & R. Chambers' Entertaining Miscellaneous Reading in Books of various prices, adapted for young and old, comprising the Selections, including Select British Poetry, Tales of Road and Hall, 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.

By *Micmac, John Barrow, and R. M. Steamships;*

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S OIL COLORS in Collapsible Tubes—Moist WATER COLORS, in Collapsible Tubes—Loose Cakes Water Colors—Hog and Sable Brushes, for Oil Colors—Sables, large and small, from 10s to 12s **DRAWING PENCILS** per Set of 6—Brookedon's Patent Pure Cumberland Lead, selected by Harding—Cold Copy, Pens, Porte Crayons, Chalks &c. &c.

Winsor & Newton's **GRADUATED TINTS**, Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting, Academy Boards for do. Prepared Mill Boards for do.—Sketching Charcoal, and generally every article required for Oil and Water Color, 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 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, Hollis Street.

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

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are perfectly safe in their operation, that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared in an Equal Wholesale and Retail at **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE**, Hollis Street Halifax.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo volume, 1420 pages. Spiers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12mo, new and large type. Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary.

Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French—by Jewett. Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Value. Keys to each of above Methods. Collet's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader. French Testaments. De Porquet's Tresor. Consells A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page. Hamel's French Exercises. Les Messagers du Roi. Ferrelon's Telemaque. Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII. Wagnastoch's Recueil Choisi. Perrin's Fabliaux—by Bolmar. May 3, 1856.

WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

NOTICE.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX,
10th October, 1856.

THE Board of Directors intend opening the Doors of the above Institution on MONDAY, the 13th October, for the negotiation of Bills of Exchange on Great Britain and the United States, Discounting approved paper insuring within three months—opening ordinary bank accounts, and granting Deposit Receipts at 3 per cent per annum, for sums of £25 and upwards. Discount days—Mondays and Thursdays. Paper submitted for Discount to be lodged with the Bank by 1 o'clock, p.m. Oct. 11. W. S. STIRLING, Cashier.

**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 hereto 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.

Nov. 29

DRY GOODS.

W. & C. SILVER,

BEG to call the attention of Purchasers, to their Extensive and carefully selected STOCK, which is from the best sources in Great Britain, and the United States, and in every variety of Shade and quality. A large assortment of CARPETS, newest Styles and Patterns, with RUGS to match. Ready made CLOTHING, a superior quality Cotton Warp and Family TEA—all of which are offered at the very lowest market price.

Oct 18

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, Trillip's Homer's Iliad, Xenophon's Anabasis, Anthon's Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Horace, Sallust, Cæsar, Latin and English Dictionary.

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

Butler's Analogy, Whately's Logic, Do Rhetoric, Quackenbos' Course of Composition and Rhetoric, Haswell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book

WILLIAM GOSSIP,
No 24 Granville street.

Nov. 22, 1856.

TO PURCHASERS OF

DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail.

London House, Oct. 23d, 1856.

WE have now completed our FALL IMPORTATIONS of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, per Rochester, White Star, and other late arrivals.

Our increasing demands have necessitated a very considerable enlargement of business premises, our purchase in the British Markets have been proportionably increased, and the stock we now offer will present many advantages in price and variety.

We would call attention especially to our Grey and White COTTONS, Striped SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS & BLANKETS.

New Autumn and Winter DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTELES, BONNELS, Broad Cloths, Duckings and Heavy Cloths, and **Ready Made CLOTHING.**

In which department very decided advantages will be offered to the Purchaser.

E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

Nov 1

**SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
PAPER HANGINGS.**

Just Received per brig Ornate, &c &c.

PAPER HANGINGS, Newest Styles, for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Bed Rooms, Halls, or Kitchens—from 5d. to 3s. 6d. per Roll.

ALSO—GREEN PAPER for Window Blinds.

ALSO—BORDERING to match the Papers.

CALL AT WM. GOSSIP'S,
24 Granville Street.

Halifax, Aug. 16, 1856

STOVES, GRATES, CAMBOUSES.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate, he has just received his usual extensive Supply of Cooking Franklin, Air tight, Church, Hall, Office, Shop, and Vessel STOVES, for sale on reasonable terms for Cash, or a 3, 6 and 9 mos.

Orders from the Country and Islands answered with despatch.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,
Importer and Dealer.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY

FOR
BRITISH AMERICA.

BEING AN ELEMENTS OF GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, in which BRITISH AMERICA is treated with the fulness and detail requisite to impart to British American Youth some knowledge of their own country. The work will include the Geography of the other leading countries of the world, and *Outlines of Physical and Astronomical Geography.*

By HUGO REID, of Dalhousie College, Halifax
Author of "The Principles of Education," "Elements of Physical Geography," &c. 3m.
August 16.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX. PREPARED WITH FAC DE COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.
Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Feb. 1856

**A MARVELLOUS REMEDY
FOR A MARVELLOUS AIL!**

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 Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through pores 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.

ERYSIPELAS, 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. Scarcely, Sores, Head, 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 as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure and prevent, 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 observing the following the printed directions around each pot.

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

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Chapped hands	Gout	Skin-diseases
Burns	Corns (Soft)	Ocular	Scurvy
Bunions	Cancers	Swellings	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Lumbago	Tumours
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Piles	Ulcers
Chilblain	Elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Wounds
		Scalds	Yaws
		Sore Nipples	

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.; 2s. 3d.; and 5s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport. Dr. Harding, Windsor. G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chumman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibson, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; B. Gessell, Yarmouth; T. R. P. Lillo, Liverpool; F. F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Huzzell, Walling; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Hobson, Pictou; T. R. Frasey, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guvborough; Mrs. Norris, Canis; P. Smith, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

JOHN SAYLOR, Halifax,
General Agent for Nova Scotia

Jan 20 1857

WILLIAM GOSSIP

Has Received per MUNGO PARK, from Liverpool, 2 Cases SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz.—

SCHOOL BOOKS—Mathematics; Stewart's Geography, Eton Latin Grammar; Greek Grammar; Barker's Demosthenes; Colenso's Arithmetic, Stewart's and Hughes' Goldsmith's Geography; Sullivan's English Grammar; Hugo Reil's Physical Geography; Chambaud's Fables, Mavo's Spellings, Copy Books of all description—**STATIONERY**—Cold Demy; Post Folio; Demy Blotting Papers; Foolscap, Post, Letter, and 2 Size Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes; Paints and Round Slate Pencils; Account Books; Red and Black Ink; Screw Top Inkstands; Violin Strings, &c. &c.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS—Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting; Oil Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Poppy Oil, Nut Oil; Water Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Cakes and Half Cakes all Water Colors, do Pure Scarlet; Sets Graduated Pencils; Extra Supr. large Sables; Porte Crayons, Grad. Pinks, Slabs, &c. &c. &c.

Every Article in School Books, Stationery, and Artists' Materials, constantly on hand.

Look particularly for 24 Granville Street.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

July 19.

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 Dec. 10

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossett, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.

TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance.