

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

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

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, APRIL 18, 1868. NO. 20°

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	April 18	San. of Eas.	Deut. 10; Acts 10; Dent. 11; 3 Sam. 1
M.	19	1 Sam. 3	2
T.	20	3 Sam. 2	3
W.	21	4	4
T.	22	5	5
F.	23	6	6
S.	24	7	7
		8	8

Poetry.

PRAYER.

Ere the morning's busy ray
Calls you to your work away;
Ere the silent evening close
Your wearied eyes in sweet repose,
To lift your heart and voice in prayer
Be your first and latest care.

He, to whom the pray'rs are
From Heaven His throne
Angels sent by him shall
Your daily labour to defend,
And their nightly vigils keep,
To guard you in the hour of sleep.

When through the peaceful part
The music of the Sabboth bells,
Only tread the sacred road
Which leads you to the house of God;
The blessing of the Lamb is there,
And "God is in the midst of her."

Is the holy altar spread?
True to Him, for you who bleed,
Cleanse from your heart each foul offence,
And wash your hands in innocence,
And draw near the mystic board,
In remembrance of your Lord.

On the appointed sacrifice
He shall look with favouring eyes:
With holy strength your breast inform,
And with holy rapture warm,
And whisper to your wounded soul,
"I will heal thee; be thou whole!"

About your path are comforts shed?
Does peace repose upon your bed?
Lift up your soul in praise to heaven,
Whence every precious gift is given:
And thankful for the mercy show
Love to your fellow men below.

Do woes afflict? Lift up your soul
To Him who bids the thunder roll;
And fearless brave the stormy hour,
Secure in His protecting power,
Who ends distress your faith to try,
And your heart to purify.

And oh! where'er your days be past;
And oh! how'er your lot be cast,
Still think on him whose eye surveys,
Whose hand is over all your ways.

Abrond, at home, in weal in woe,
That service, which to Heaven you owe,
That bounden service duly pay,
And God shall be your strength alway.

He only to the heart can give
Peace and true pleasure while you live;
He only, when you yield your breath,
Can guide you through the vale of death.

He can, He will, from out the dust
Raise the blest spirits of the just;
Heal every wound, hush every fear;
From every eye wipe every tear;
And place them where distress is o'er,
And pleasures dwell for evermore.

Dr. MANS.

Religious Miscellany.

THE THREE-FOLD SAN-TSZE-KING; or, the Trilateral Classic of China, as issued, 1. by Wang-po-keou; 2. by Protestant Missionaries in that country; and 3. by the Rebel-chief Tao-ping-wang. Put into English, with Notes, by the Rev. S. G. Malan, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and Vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset. (London: Nutt. 78 pp.)

WHAT can this mean? What is the "Trilateral Classic" of China? One could no more guess than one can divine the meaning of San-Tsze-Kiang. It is ignotum per ignotius indeed, and we fear Mr. Malan, or his publisher, must take the consequences, and find few purchasers for a book, the very name of which conveys no idea whatever, except to the in-

stituted. However, we will attempt the office of interpreters.

The "San-Tsze-King," or, the "Trilateral Classic," is the Chinese Primer,—the easy little school-book, corresponding to our lessons in words of one syllable,—a kind of primer, as Mr. Malan describes it, in lines of three letters, (words, notes, or syllables,) which is put into the hands of every child in China on his first going to school. But it is not merely a book for learning to read, but intended, like any of our catechisms, to be learnt by heart, and to convey the most necessary elementary instruction.

Mr. Malan has sent out three of these primers in a literal English translation:—1. That of Wang-po-keou, which is the regular Chinese Primer, being in use in the schools of their own national establishments. 2. That used by the Protestant missionaries in China; the Christian primer, as Christianity is taught by the Protestants in China. 3. Tao-ping-wang, the rebel-chief, whose extraordinary adoption of some facts and doctrines of Christianity has awakened so great attention.

Mr. Malan's object is to enable us to judge of the nature of this extraordinary system from its own authorized documents: and to form an estimate how far it is likely to help, or to hinder, the progress of the kingdom of Christ in China.

It is certainly gratifying to have in one's hand even the first child's book, out of which the millions of the Celestial Empire are taught; so as to compare it with the Protestant missionary teaching, and to see for ourselves what use the new chief makes of our religion.

The authorized Chinese book is a simple instructor in morality and in "common things." The Almighty is neither named or alluded to in it; neither is life after death, nor prayer, nor any religious duty; it is merely "moral."

Here is the beginning,—of man in his natural estate:

"Men at their beginning
are by nature originally good.
By nature they are mutually alike,
but by practice they mutually differ.
If a child be not taught
his nature becomes deteriorated;
but in the way of education
the principal-thing is undivided attention."

Here is the end,—the object for which man should live:—

"When young you learn,
and in manhood also act;
above you, you will have access to the prince,
below you, you will confer blessings on poor people;
moreover your name will be renowned,
your father and mother will be illustrious;
you will shed lustre on your predecessors,
and raise-in-honour your posterity.
Some men leave to their children
gold and abundant wealth;
but I teach children
and leave them one book.
Diligence has merit,
but there is no profit in play.
I warn you of it then:
By-all-means make-every-effort in your power."

2. The Protestant Missionary's "Trilateral Classic," printed by the Religious Tract Society, is a simple statement of God, of the fall, and the corruption of our nature, of life and retribution after death; of Christ, His work and promises; of faith, and the sacraments. We cite the conclusion:—

"You, little children,
ought to pray to Spirit (Shin),
SPIRIT (Shin) is good
and always gives more grace.

Every day early
you ought to pray;
also every evening
you ought not to cease doing so.
First praise Spirit (Shin)
then confess your sins;
pray for pity and mercy,
and then give thanks for favours received.
Have an upright heart,
have a sincere will:
be earnest in your worship,
then your request will be fulfilled.
Let the words in your mouth
agree with your heart's desire;
if those two be opposed,
what will be the use of it?
Have a constant heart:
always fear Spirit (Shin)
and your death; and ye shall have
happiness that ceaseth not."

In extracting these passages, we ought to say that Mr. Malan wished to preserve as much as possible

the Chinese style, by rendering the text verbally, at the expense of the English idiom. Accordingly he says in his preface,—

"The order and the number of Chinese words in every line have for the most part, been retained, with the addition only of such words as were necessary only to make sense, and which are printed in italics. The following, therefore, is not so much a translation—by which is understood a faithful rendering of one idiom into another—as a rough version open to much criticism, but yet, I would hope, such as to convey a tolerably correct notion of the remarkable language in which the original is written."

In this translation, and the notes attached to it, the writer shows the great evils that result from the adoption of an improper name (Shin) for God, which ought to be Shang-te.*

3. We have the primer or catechism of the rebel-chief, which exhibits his theory in the simplest form. It is simply superadding the assertion of his own divine mission to the historical facts believed by Christians. His catechism begins with our Scripture narrative of the creation, in six days: of the Israelites in Egypt; their Exodus, and the giving of the law: of the coming down of Christ; His life, death, resurrection, and ascension:—

"Then Sovereign SHANG-TE
pitying man-kind,
sent his first-born son,
who came down into the round-world.
He is called YAY-SOO, (Jesus,)
the Saviour-Lord of men.
For to make atonement for their sins
He suffered extreme misery.
Upon the cross-beam
they nailed His body;
and there He shed His precious blood,
to save all men.
After long dead three days,
He again returned to life;
and for forty days
He discoursed on heavenly things.
Then ascending towards heaven,
He commanded His disciples
to make known the blessed news (Gospel),
and to proclaim His written will.
Those who believe shall obtain salvation,
and shall ascend to heaven,
Those who do not believe
shall be punished for their sins first."

But the superadded teaching of the new Prophet is, indeed, destructive of the foundation, for he himself is a second Son of God, who had been sent down to earth, then taken up to heaven, then authorized to deliver and teach the world:—

"But Sovereign SHANG-TE's pity
is like the bottom of the sea in extent.
The devil having injured man,
in an infinite degree;
SHANG-TE was angry,
and sending his-own son,
commanded him to come down to this globe,
after he had first read history.
In the TING-YEW year (1837)
he was received up-into heaven,
where the things and business of heaven
were clearly set before him.
Sovereign SHANG-TE
himself taught and directed him;
he gave him odes and documents,
and imparted to him the true-doctrine.
Te gave him a seal,
and also gave him a sword,
connected with authority and power,
and majesty difficult to oppose.
He commanded him together with his elder brother,
who is YAY-SOO;
to expel impish devils,
assisted by spiritual messengers (angels)."

That his knowledge of Christianity is not derived exclusively from Protestants appears from the words,—

"Then Sovereign SHANG-TE
gave him great authority;
the heavenly mother was kind,
most gracious and loving,
beautiful and noble in the extreme;
that cannot be compared."

But further:—

"Sovereign SHANG-TE
Then came forward
bringing YAY-SOO
with him into this lower globe,
to instruct his son,
to hear and sustain the conflict.
Te has set-up his son
to exist for evermore;
to dispel corrupt counsels,
and to manifest majesty and authority;
so judge and to seal the doom of mankind,
by dividing the good from the bad,
and awarding to them the custody of (earth-prison) hell,

* See Literary Churchman, No. VIII., p. 177.

or joys in the courts of heaven.
Heaven does the work; and
heaven sustains and supports the whole.
From every where under heaven then,
let all-people come to /s/ king;”—

that is, himself.

Our readers will now be able to appreciate the justice of Mr. Malan's remarks:—

"This authentic document, however, leads only to the one conclusion, that whatever be the political importance of the 'patriot' insurrection, the Christianity of TAI-PING-WANG is an imposture. He shows, it is true, a knowledge of Scripture, and even sanctions among his people, as Dr. Medhurst writes to me, the circulation of Dr. Gutzlaff's edition of the Bible. But MAUOUER, among others, did as much."

"Such being the character of the religion taught by the rebel-chief, it is probable that, should it take root in China, it may ultimately prove a greater obstacle in the progress of true Christianity than unmitigated heathenism. We hear of very few conversions indeed from among Mahomedans, whose fanaticism is notorious, and whose hatred of Christians is, in fact, implacable: and that, chiefly, because they have articles of faith in common with them. Now the case as regards the rebels' turbid creed, is at present, similar. They are as yet on their trial; and their power struggles as yet for supremacy. They see the moral superiority of the western nations, and feel that they are more likely to succeed in their plans of conquest while on good terms with them. But let the rebels get the upper hand, and sway the empire from north to south, and it may then be that their doctrine will grow into a sect as much opposed to true religion as the Crescent has ever been to the Cross of Christ."

The importance of this subject in regard to the conversion of the Chinese is great indeed.—*Literary Churchman.*

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.

Mr. Annand moved the second reading of the Sheriff's Bill.

SHERIFF'S BILL.

Dr. Tupper rose to request that as the bill entirely deprived the Judges of all power in the matter, they might likewise be relieved from all responsibility. It would place the judges in a most unenviable position to retain their names in the law, which went at the same to divest them of all power. He would therefore move that the Judges should take no part in the appointment of Sheriffs. Dr. Tupper also spoke of the important duties which the sheriffs have to perform, and the mischievous results to be expected from vesting the power of making such appointments in the hands of the government. The Sheriff of Cumberland had permitted the appointment of the most violent partizans, nearly all of one party, as officers to conduct the election; and, at the last election, when these same men had been again appointed, and Mr. Fulton had objected to them on the ground that they had changed their views since the previous election, the Sheriff retorted that on the former occasion they had been appointed by Mr. Fulton's special direction. In England the people have jealously guarded against the interference of the Crown in the appointment of Sheriffs,—so much so, that a single case of such interference had nearly produced a rebellion; and he would ask, was it not of the very first importance to the cause of freedom, that in the matter of our elections the public voice should be left uncontrolled, and free from interference by the government.

Hon. Attorney General put in and had read, a letter on the subject of the bill from his Honor the Chief Justice; full of sound instruction, and giving some explanations with reference to the manner in which the government had caused the removal of Mr. Chandler. The Attorney General's own remarks went to state that he would not consent that the judges should be altogether relieved from the responsibility of appointing sheriffs.

Mr. Wilkins considered the bill the most infamous attempt on the liberties of the people, and thought it might be described as the last dying speech and confession of responsible government.

Hon. J. W. Johnston.—By the old Act, in case of difficulty arising to interfere with the appointment of a Sheriff, the former incumbent was continued, and no inconvenience was felt; but by the present bill, in case of disagreement between the parties who are vested with the power of making the appointment, instead of referring the matter to a third party, you give the power to one of the two parties who have disagreed—the Executive; and he would ask the Attorney General if that was not taking from the Judges, practically, all power.

Mr. McLellan would like to have the Sheriffs elected, as the character of such officer was of the first importance to the people.

Hon. J. W. Johnston said, that circumstanced as we are in this country, with all our institutions democratical, he was not opposed to the election of Sheriffs; but no more fatal idea could be conceived than that of supposing that the administration is the people.

Mr. Wilkins said there was just as much difference between the people and the government as there was

between a horse and a cart. It is the nature of a people ever to struggle for liberty—it is the disposition of the government to restrain that liberty.

Hon. Provincial Secretary could not concur in a measure which went to give the Judges the semblance of power without the reality. He would be obliged to vote against it.

Mr. McKeagney said, there was no officer, the appointment of which was of more importance to the country, exercising as he did at times high judicial functions; and above any other he should be removed beyond the control of any administration.

Dr. Tupper introduced an amendment to postpone the bill, after which the debate was adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 3.

On motion of the hon. Solicitor General, £50 was granted to Mr. Wade for his services as temporary Speaker.

The sum of £50 was granted to the Colonial Church and School Society's Model and Training School of this city.

A number of claims for grants to local objects, which had been referred by the committee to whom they had been referred during the session, had been entered in a book by the different members interested.—This volume was opened on Tuesday, and that day and Thursday were occupied principally in grants to roads and other objects. On Thursday members united, and continued to pass everything in the shape of a money vote that came up, until an immense sum of money had been legislated away. However, on adding up at the end of the day, some doubts existed as to where the money was to come from, a resolution was passed to rescind all the special grants to roads and bridges, which had passed the house on Tuesday and Thursday—the £500 to Lunenburg county, was also rescinded.

FRIDAY, April 4.

House in committee on Bills, and took up the Assessment Bill.

Mr. McDonald thought that an exception should be made in the case of property in ships.

Mr. Churchill took the same view of the matter.

Mr. Wilkins differed.—Ships should be subject to assessment.

It was moved that one half of the value be inserted, which being put was agreed to without division.

SATURDAY, April 5.

Mr. A. G. Archibald moved the following Resolution:—*Resolved*, that the Sum of five hundred pounds, sterling, be granted and placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor, to be presented to the Honorable Joseph Howe, as a public acknowledgment of the high estimation in which the services of that gentleman in the conduct and completion of the arrangements lately made by him in London, in respect of the sale of Debentures, are held by the Legislature of this his native Country."

He thought there was no man in the Country, more entitled to a recognition of his services than the Hon. Gentleman mentioned in the Resolution, who had so long and earnestly laboured to place the country in a commanding situation; to bring it prominently before the world and to develop its vast internal resources.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins opposed the resolution; he could not understand how an Hon. Gentleman could move such a gratuity to an already highly paid official; although if he consulted his own feelings, there was no man in the country to whom he would sooner give a mark of esteem.

Dr. Brown was also opposed to the grant.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, in a lengthy speech, enumerated the many benefits conferred by Mr. Howe, and strenuously advocated the grant.

Mr. Tobin was in favor of the resolution, but thought the Government should have taken the responsibility of introducing it themselves, and not allowed a private member of the House to propose it.

Mr. McLellan was averse to these grants to public officers—but the services performed by Mr. Howe were beyond the scope of his duties, and he thought that there was no man in the country so well entitled to a grant of that kind.

Hon. Attorney General entirely differed with the hon. member for Halifax; the Government had assumed the responsibility of paying Mr. Howe his mere expenses—but for the Executive to come down and put such a resolution as that on the table was only to invite a party division.

Mr. Archibald.—The value of the resolution would be entirely lost, if passed by a party division, and he should feel disposed to withdraw it.

Mr. McKeagney opposed the vote; he thought all Mr. Howe did in going Home to England and making sale of Provincial Debentures was a mere adjunct to his duties of Chief Commissioner, and therefore he was not entitled to any further sum.

Mr. Killam was surprised at such a vote being moved. If it became necessary for the conduct of Railways, in his opinion, Mr. Howe was bound to go to the farthest part of the globe to carry them out.

Mr. Marshall.—Mr. Howe conducted the negotiation with such ability that I think his services entitled to some recognition. I have, therefore, concluded to second the motion; believing, as I do, that there is no man in the country to whom such a compliment could be more gracefully paid.

Mr. Locke said the opposition of the hon. member for Yarmouth came with a bad grace from him, when it was known that when Mr. Howe went home he found a letter from him (Mr. Killam) in the hands of Baring Brothers, offering abstraction to the sale of debentures.

Hon. the Speaker said it gave him great pleasure to

support the motion—but he had another source of gratification in knowing that his hon. colleague had seconded the motion. I consider this a sufficient atonement—if I may use the term—for any unpleasantness that may have subsisted between us since we came to this House.

Dr. Tupper expressed his regret that his duty compelled him to vote against the motion. He did so upon principle, and nothing would have been more grateful to his feelings than to have afforded a conscientious support to the resolution.

Mr. Annand supported the motion.—When Sir Allan McNab returned from his mission, the city of Montreal voted him 1000 guineas, and the Legislature of Canada £5000 for his services, which were not nearly so beneficial as those of Mr. Howe.

Hon. Mr. Johnston.—This was a mere matter of argument. Let a Committee be appointed to take the subject into consideration, and ascertain what sum if any, was due to Mr. Howe; but he would feel bound to oppose the resolution in its present form.

Dr. Charles Campbell thought it a wilful waste of the people's money to throw it away in that way; it was a mere piece of political trickery, and he should oppose it.

The resolution was then put and carried 34 to 16.

MONDAY, April 7.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

The Bill for the establishing of Municipal Corporations passed a third reading, to be sent to the Legislative Council, after a long debate.

An amendment to defer the Bill for three months—moved by Mr. McLellan—was negatived 31 to 15.

TUESDAY, April 8.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

The greater part of the day was occupied in debating the amendment on Mr. Johnston's Municipal Corporations Bill, moved by Mr. McLellan, which was negatived by a large majority, and the Bill passed.

EDUCATION.

The House resolved to continue the Education system heretofore in progress, as the present Education Bill could not be sufficiently matured.

JUROR'S BILL.

This Bill occupied the House the rest of the afternoon.

After a variety of motions, the Bill passed to give Jurors 2s. 6d. per day, and travelling expenses, 8d. per mile each way.

THURSDAY, April 10.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Mr. Archibald laid upon the Table, Report from Committee on Mines and Minerals, and proceeded to explain in detail, the state of the question as between the Crown, the Mining Association, and the Province.

Mr. Wilkins took ground in favor of the Mining Association's claims, which the honorable gentleman proceeded to sustain in a speech of considerable length, concluding with an amendment to the motion that the "Report be received and adopted."

The hon. gentleman was followed by the Hon. the Attorney General, in a speech which occupied nearly two hours in delivery; and on sitting down was followed by Mr. Johnston, whose speech filled up the remainder of the sitting.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, April 4.

Hon. Mr. Rudolf presented a petition from the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of St. John's Parish, Lunenburg, against the passage of the bill now before the House relative to certain public lands in the town of Lunenburg.

TUESDAY, April 8, 1856.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW PRESIDENT.

Hon. Mr. Kenny having presented his commission, and having taken the usual oaths, took his seat as President of the Legislative Council.

Hon. Mr. Almon—Before the House goes into committee, I should like to ask the hon. Receiver General, if it be true, as currently reported, that our late President in resigning his office as President of this Council also resigned his seat in the Executive Council.

Hon. Receiver General—That hon. member has resigned his seat in the Executive Council, and that resignation has been accepted.

Hon. Mr. Almon—I should also wish to know whether the vacancy thereby created has been filled up: I ask that question because there is a very general opinion entertained in this House that in the due exercise of our rights and privileges the President of the Legislature should not be a member of the Executive Council.

Hon. Receiver General—The vacancy has not as yet been filled up. What will be done hereafter with reference to it, will be a matter of future consideration.

Hon. Mr. Almon—Having frankly given my reasons for asking that question, I trust that the opinion of this House will be respected in filling up that vacancy.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Asia, at New York.

It is generally believed that the treaty of peace would be signed on Saturday, 22nd or Monday 24th. The tenth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was held on Monday, the 18th, when the Prussian representatives took their seats. The eleventh meeting was to take place on Thursday, the 20th. The actual business of the Conference is understood to be over. A committee of representatives, of each of the Powers, is engaged in getting up a treaty of peace. The committee consists of Bourgeois, Lord Cowley, Count Bnol, Baron Brunow, Count Cavour, and also Aali Pacha.

The Papers are full of congratulatory paragraphs respecting the infant Bonaparte.

The Austrian Correspondenz has the following, dated 10th and 14th:

"Omar Pacha has arrived at Constantinople. Great mortality among the French in the Crimea. Health of the French at Constantinople was improving. Fortifications at Nicholaioff are being strengthened. General Luders had ordered officers on furlough to return."

A letter from Kertch says that the news of the armistice produced a profound sensation of joy along the shores of the Sea of Azoff, and business became suddenly active.

The Imperial foundry established on the left bank of the Don has been closed, and this seems to confirm the intention manifested by the court of Russia to abandon all its maritime establishments on the Black Sea.

On the 17th all the ships and Allied batteries fired a salute in honour of the birth of the Emperor's son.

Letters from the camp in the Crimea extend from the 3d to the 11th of March, and are chiefly occupied with accounts of the weather.

General Codrington has issued general orders dated March 3, forbidding to fire upon the enemy until the expiration of the armistice on the 31st.

The line of the aqueduct running along the left bank of the Tebernaya is the line of separation between the English and Russian armies.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Buchanan has introduced his successor, Mr. Dallas, to the diplomatic corps, and on Monday, the 17th ult., transferred to him the charge of the Embassy. Mr. Buchanan has gone to Paris, whence he will return in a few days, and will probably return home by the steamer of the 19th April.

There is a report from the Crimea that two divisions of the army—the Highlanders, and the 2nd and 4th Divisions, under Sir C. Campbell, will immediately proceed to Canada.

BIRTH OF THE KING OF ALGERES.

The Empress of the French gave birth to a Prince shortly after 3 o'clock on the morning of March 16. The bulletins published states that the health of her Majesty was satisfactory, and that the infant was all that could be desired—plump and promising. The baptism of the young Prince was performed in the course of the day, the name given him being Napoleon Louis Jean Joseph, *filis de France*.

A Paris correspondent states that the Empress, who had returned soon after nine o'clock on Friday night, was taken ill at twelve, and from that hour till the moment of her delivery was never entirely free from pain. About one o'clock on Saturday she was able to walk about and take some refreshment. After this it is known that her agony became almost intolerable. Her excitement became so great that chloroform became ineffective. Her shrieks were heard outside the walls by the crowd who remained on the quay throughout the night. She sent for the Archbishop to put up his prayers by her bedside. It appears that the Queen of England and the Duchess of Baden had been anxious that her Majesty should receive the assistance of Dr. Lozeck. The Empress had shown a similar inclination, but the Emperor was of opinion that to employ a foreign accoucheur would be a reflection on the whole faculty of France.

The official journal announces that every day, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., one of the Emperor's Chamberlains will present a bulletin at the Palace to all persons calling to enquire after the health of the Empress. The name of them is legion, for her Majesty has endeared herself to all hearts by the never-fading benignity of her character. Prince Napoleon and Prince Lucien Murat, as well as the Minister d'Etat and the Guard de Sceaux, were introduced into the chamber immediately before the birth of the Prince.—On the day of the birth, all the theatres were thrown open to the public by order of the Emperor, and Paris illuminated in the evening, but a drizzling rain spoilt the effect of the latter. Her Majesty gave a sum of 10,000 francs to six different societies of artists in consequence of the Imperial birth. The infant is described as robust, and with every appearance of health; and the mother, though necessarily weak, is as well as can be expected. The infant, it is stated, is as big at its birth as the child of the nurse, although the latter is two months old.

THE BAPTISM OF THE PRINCE.

The ceremony of the *onduement* was performed with great pomp in the chapel of the Tuilleries. Near the altar, on the Gospel side, stood the Cardinals and prelates of the Church. Opposite were the Bishop of Nancy, First Chaplain to the Emperor, and his clergy. In the centre of the sanctuary, in front of the Empe-

ror's armchair, was a table covered with white drapery, bearing a splendid silver gilt baptism. Next to it were the Admirals and Marshals of France, and other dignitaries, also the Ladies of Honor of the Emperor. At half-past twelve o'clock the Emperor entered the chapel, accompanied by members of the Imperial family, the Legislative Bodies, &c. The Bishop of Astras having celebrated Mass, the Abbe Deplace rose, and, taking for his text those words of the Gospel, "*Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini*," called down the blessing of the Almighty on the now born Prince, and thus concluded his invocation:—

"Bestow on him the genius and magnanimity of his father, the kindness and inexhaustible charity of his mother, the sincere faith and devotion of both; and, to sum up those wishes in one word, bestow on him a heart worthy of his destiny and of his name."

After Mass, the Imperial infant was brought in by its governors, when the Bishop of Nancy, assisted by the parish priest of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, proceeded to christen him. A *Te Deum* was afterwards chanted, and the baptism having been removed, the parish priests placed on the table two registers in which the baptismal act of Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, *filis de France*, was inscribed. The Emperor signed on both registers, after which they were signed by the various dignitaries, senators, &c., present. The *Domine Saluum* was then chanted, which concluded the imposing ceremonies.

INTERESTING TO FLOUR SPECULATORS.—The Detroit *Advertiser* of the 26th March, makes the following statement, which may be a word in season to those who are holding on to their flour and grain, in the expectation of getting higher prices for it:

"A firm in this city, whose name we could easily give, have shipped to New York since last harvest, about 30,000 barrels of flour, all of which was bought for, and shipped to the English markets. This flour is still undisposed of in England, and letters were received by the steamer *Peria* from the English house which holds it, to the New York house by whom it was purchased, (in connection with which the house in this city operates,) stating that much of the flour is unfit for human food, that they dare not place it upon the market, and cannot do so except at a very great loss. The letter also states that the loss which will be sustained in this unfortunate business will exceed \$2 per barrel, beside the relinquishment of all interest and commissions, and asks the New York house to sustain a portion of the loss. We give the facts exactly as they come to us, for the truth of which, so far as the letters are concerned, we are able to vouch.—Those who are holding flour and wheat for higher prices can draw their own conclusions."

With large stocks of grain in the interior, and a strong prospect of peace in Europe, we may reasonably hope to purchase the staff of life as soon as navigation fully opens, at something less than famine prices. It is pretty well understood that heavy stocks of breadstuffs have accumulated at various points in the interior, which the resumption of canal and river navigation will render available. The commercial writer of the *New York Times* learns that at Chicago there is now an available stock of breadstuffs equivalent to about 30,000 bbls. of flour, 150,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of corn, and 25,000 bushels of other varieties of grain. Along the Illinois river, from Ottawa to Peoria, there is in store a stock of over 1,000,000 bushels of corn. At Bath, Ill., the reported stock of corn in store exceeds 175,000 bushels, with nearly as much more expected to reach that point ere the resumption of navigation. At Lockport, Morris and Joliet, Ill., there are about 200,000 bushels of corn available. At Milwaukee, Wis., the stock of breadstuffs is computed at about 55,000 barrels of flour, 275,000 bushels of grain, chiefly wheat. At Buffalo, N. Y., the latest calculation placed the stock a little above 60,000 bbls. of flour, and 700,000 bushels of grain—the latter consisting principally of wheat. The available stock in New York and vicinity is variously estimated,—but the writer has the acquiescence of some usually well-informed parties, in estimating it somewhat near 250,000 bbls. of flour, 300,000 bbls. of wheat, and 500,000 bushels of corn, with an unusually large amount of oats, and an ample stock of rye. The writer says:

"Such supplies of Breadstuffs, with those at other points not yet heard from, and the large quantity of Grain known to exist in the hands of our farmers that they must eventually dispose of, it is thought, will be sufficient to satisfy all our own requirements, and afford a handsome surplus to export, at low prices, up to harvest time. Hence holders do not evince any great reluctance to sell what they have to dispose of at prevailing rates, while purchasers are not inclined to buy more than they really need, as they look for an easier market here in the season."

THE STEAMER PACIFIC.—The barque *Llewellyn*, of Providence, makes the following report:

"On the 17th inst., lat. 35° 25' lon. 75° 03', picked up a metallic life boat, numbered 2313."

From a despatch received Monday night from New York, it was inferred that the life boat reported above was supposed to belong to the missing steamer *Pacific*; but from the following despatch, it appears that the boat belonged to another vessel:

"PROVIDENCE, March 25.—The life boat picked up at sea by barque *Llewellyn*, arrived at this port, belonged to the Revenue Cutter *Dobbin*. From this fact originated the despatch published in the morning papers, alluding to the life boats of the *Pacific*."

From papers by Steamer Canada, from Boston.

HAVANA.—On the 27th inst., the United States ships *Potomac*, *Cyano*, *Saratoga* and *Fulton* left the harbor—they have since arrived at Matanzas, whence, I understand, they will proceed to Key West, and will cruise about the Gulf until the summer months arrive, when the *Saratoga* is expected to arrive somewhere about that part of the station, and when Commodore Paulding will shift his broad pennant from the *Potomac* to the *Saratoga*. It is worthy, perhaps, of being noticed, that whilst the *Potomac* was in this harbor, at sunrise and sunset of each day, the splendid band of the British eighty gun ship *Powerful*, played "Hail Columbia." The compliment was of course returned by the smaller, but equally excellent (if not superior as musicians) band of the *Potomac*, playing "God save the Queen." These compliments are all very well in their place, but as I heard an old salt say, and I give you his own words, "Shiver my timbers, but I would rather hear the music of the long eighties, than this stupid nonsense about 'God saving the Queen,' when everybody knows we don't care a red cent for her."

The British war screw steamer *Termagant*, commanded by Mr. Kelitt, arrived here on the 26th inst., in eight days from Jamaica, and the British ship of the line *Boscawen*, Capt. Granville, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Fanshawe, on the 28th.

Vice Admiral Fanshawe was, I am told, (for I did not happen to meet him) on shore yesterday. The Captain General's carriage, with an aide-de-camp and a guard of honor, composed of a small body of the "Lifo Guards," being at the landing place to receive him, accompanied by the British Consul General, who also, I understand, rode in the Captain General's carriage, (his own carriage following.) Vice Admiral Fanshawe visited General Concha. The *Diario de la Marina*, of yesterday, thus pompously announces the arrival of the *Boscawen*. I translate the paragraph:—

"Her Britannic Majesty's fine ship of the line, *Boscawen*, entered our harbor to-day (yesterday), having on board Admiral Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief of the English naval forces of the West India station. Thus the assemblage of the British squadron, that we have announced, is being carried out. Its presence at Havana, as we have already said, will be hailed with universal and sincere joy, by all the inhabitants, whose unanimous sympathies are given to the brave mariners of our ancient and powerful ally."

A Lieut. Stubbs, of the British brig-of-war *Arab*, is to be tried by court martial to-day on board the *Powerful*, under a charge of having gone below when he had charge of the deck. "God send him a safe deliverance." No further news.—*Corresp. New York Herald, March 31.*

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending April 4 amounted to \$1,816,122. The amount of imports for the corresponding week in 1855 was \$764,546.

The steamship *Adriatic*, which is intended for the Collins line, was launched yesterday from the yard of the Messrs. Steers. An immense concourse of spectators were assembled, and the spectacle was one of the finest of the kind that has ever been presented to New Yorkers. Everything went off as successfully as could be desired, and after the launch there was a dinner, at which several speeches were made and toasts proposed, a report of which will be found elsewhere. The *Adriatic* is 354 feet long from stem to stern; 50 feet beam; depth of the hold under the spar deck 33 feet 2 inches, and tonnage 5,888, carpenter's measurement.—*N. York Paper, April 8.*

NEW YORK MARKET, April 8.—Flour was dull, with a tendency to lower prices, especially for common grades. Common State and Western ranged from \$6 50 a \$6 75. Wheat was in good demand for primo lots for milling, which were scarce. A small sale of fair Southern red was made at \$1 68. Corn sold to a fair extent at 60c. a 65c. for inferior to sound mixed white and yellow, and a parcel of extra Southern sold at 68c. Rye was dull.

WEST INDIES.—Advices from San Domingo city to the 28th of Feb. state that the English and French Consuls there were endeavouring to establish a good feeling between the Dominicans and the Emperor Soullouque. One of his Majesty's defeated regiments had arrived at San Domingo city.

Capt Wells, of the bark *Kato Lincoln*, from Demarara Feb. 22, informs us that during the late "Angel Gabriel" riots at that place—accounts of which have heretofore been published—the negroes pulled down, plundered and set fire to a number of Roman Catholic churches, and also destroyed several Portuguese vessels. A longboat, containing the captain and crew of the bark *Mary Harlow*, which sunk in latitude 05, N., long. 49, while on the voyage from Callao to London, arrived at Demarara on the 20th of February.

News Department.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

The following is the speech of the Emperor of the French on the opening of the session.—

"The last time I convoked you our minds were occupied with matters of grave import; the allied armies were exhausting themselves at a siege where the obstinacy of the defence made success doubtful. Europe hesitating, seemed to await the end of the struggle before pronouncing itself; to carry on the war I asked of you a loan, which you granted unanimously, although it may have appeared excessive. The high price of provisions threatened to cause general distress among the labouring classes, and a perturbation in the monetary system gave rise to fears of a slackening of commercial transactions and of labour.

"Well, thanks to your support, as well as to the energy displayed in France and in England—thanks, above all things, to the support of Providence, those dangers, if they have not entirely disappeared, have, most of them, at least, been averted. A great feat of arms has decided a desperate struggle, unexampled in history, in favor of the allied armies. Since that moment the opinion of Europe has pronounced itself more openly. On all sides our alliances have been extended and strengthened.

"The third loan was subscribed without difficulty. The country has given me a new proof of its confidence by subscribing a sum five times the amount I demanded; it has supported with admirable resignation the sufferings inseparable from a dearth of provisions—sufferings alleviated, however, by private charity, by the zeal of the municipal authorities, and by the 10,000,000*fr.* distributed in the departments. At the present moment the arrivals of foreign corn have caused a sensible fall; the fears arising from the scarcity of gold have diminished, and labour was never more active, nor the revenues more considerable.

"The chances of war have aroused the military spirit of the nation; at no time were voluntary enlistments so frequent, or so much ardour displayed by the recruits designated by lot.

"To this brief statement of the situation, facts of a high political signification must be added. The Queen of Great Britain, desirous of giving a proof of her confidence, of her esteem for our country, to render our relations more intimate, visited France. The enthusiastic reception she met with must have convinced her how deep were the sentiments inspired by her presence, and that they were of a nature to strengthen the alliance of the two nations.

"The King of Piedmont, who, without looking behind him, had embraced our cause with that impetuosity which he had already shown on the battle-field, also came to France, to consecrate a union already cemented by the bravery of his soldiers. These Sovereigns were enabled to see a country formerly so agitated and disinherited of its rank in the councils of Europe, now prosperous, peaceful, and respected, waging war, not with the momentary delirium of passion, but with the calmness, justice, and energy of duty. They beheld France, while sending 200,000 men beyond the seas, at the same time convoking all the arts of peace at Paris, as if she wished to say to Europe, 'The present war is only an episode for me: my ideas and my strength are in part always directed towards the arts of peace; let us neglect nothing to understand each other, and do not compel me to throw all the resources and all the energy of a great nation into the lists of battle.'

"That appeal seems to have been heard, and winter, by suspending hostilities, favoured the intervention of diplomacy. Austria resolved upon taking a decisive step, which brought into the deliberations all the influence of the Sovereign of a vast empire. Sweden entered into closer connection with England and France by a treaty which guaranteed the integrity of her territory, finally, advice or entreaties were sent to St. Petersburg from all the Cabinets. The Emperor of Russia, who had inherited a position he had not created, appeared animated with a sincere desire to put an end to the causes which had occasioned this sanguinary conflict. He resolutely accepted the propositions transmitted by Austria. The honour of his arms once satisfied, he did honour to himself also by complying with the distinctly expressed wishes of Europe.

"To-day the Plenipotentiaries of the belligerent and allied Powers are assembled at Paris to decide upon the conditions of peace. The spirit of moderation and equity which animates them all must make us hope for a favourable result; nevertheless, let us await the end

of the Conference with dignity, and let us be equally prepared, if it should be necessary, either again to draw the sword or to extend the hand, to those we have honourably fought.

"Whatever may happen, let us occupy ourselves with all the means proper to increase the power and wealth of France; let us draw still closer, if possible, the alliance formed by a participation of glory and of sacrifice, the reciprocal advantages of which will be brought into still stronger relief by peace.

"Let us, finally, at this solemn moment for the destinies of the world, place our trust in God, that He may guide our efforts in the sense most conformable to the interests of humanity and of civilisation."

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the Appendix to the Concordat with Rome. In the preamble it is said that "the temporal power must keep down with a strong hand the unbridled license which has so long been granted to the passions," because the Church has to wreathe with a party whose aim it is to undermine the faith which has been implanted by God in the mind of man. Such being the case, it has been thought necessary that the temporal power should make common cause with the priesthood (*Priesterthum*) "in defending the kingdom of God," and, therefore, his Majesty the Emperor, "has ordered me (the Archbishop) to make the following communication to your Eminence." The Archbishop then proceeds to comment on some of the more important stipulations of the Concordat:—

Art. 1. His Majesty is anxious that faith and piety should flourish at the Universities, and therefore it would be well if the Arch-Chancellors or Chancellors of the Universities were Bishops. Should difficulties arise, the Bishops will, at all events, have the direction of the theological faculty. Art. 2 and 3. Only Catholics will be allowed to examine the candidates who are desirous to take their degree as Doctors of Divinity or of Canonical Law. If it appear advisable that the Bishops should have the power 'by Apostolic (Papal) authority' to confer the degree of Doctor of Divinity, his Majesty will have no objection. Art. 4. The Bishops are at liberty to found a Catholic University, which shall be entirely dependent on them. Art. 5. Before a Professor belonging to the judicial faculty can lecture on canonical law, the Bishop of the Diocese must give his opinion respecting his faith and doctrine. Art. 6. As the University of Peshawar is founded by the proceeds of Church property, his Majesty finds it but reasonable that in future only Catholic Professors shall be appointed there. Art. 7. All students of theology are to be exempted from military service. Art. 8. In the 'gymnasias' and preparatory schools which have been established by the State, the teachers of religion will be proposed by the Bishop of the diocese, and as a rule, the man on whom his choice may fall will be appointed."

The next article, which relates to the press, must be given at length:—

Art. 9. The suppression of books dangerous to religion and morality is a matter which concerns Church and State, and his Majesty the Emperor will do all in his power to keep such books out of his dominions. He will therefore take care that, in order to curb literary audacity, the laws—which are not wanting in the necessary severity—shall be carried out with proper vigour, and that the greatest attention shall be paid to the wishes of the Bishops in this matter. However, the nature of the thing is such that great caution will be necessary, lest something worse should happen. In most of the countries in Europe, the classes which can boast of higher development are suffering under a deeply-rooted internal malady, which the Church must treat as a wise physician would do. Up to 1848 the strictest preventive censure was maintained, and those wished to be thought liberal-complained that the protection given by the State to the Church surpassed the bounds of justice and reason; but the truth is, that the censure, as it was then, was unable either to prevent evil or to suppress it. The frontiers of Austria are so extensive that means can always be found to elude the vigilance of the police. The booksellers were never at a loss to get forbidden books, and the more strictly they were prohibited the more greedily they were sought after, and the higher prices they fetched, so that foreign publishers were glad if any of their works were prohibited in Austria. [The following passage is adduced by the Italian Bishops in defence of their violent measures.]—However, the circumstances are not the same in all the provinces of the empire. It is much easier to keep dangerous books out of the Lombardo-Venetian territory than out of the German provinces, which are close to so many Protestant countries, or out of Hungary and Transylvania, where the number of non-Catholic inhabitants is so large. Besides, many things which have been so often repeated as to excite disgust in Germany are now to Italy, and therefore are more dangerous."

Art. 10 and 11 explain the limited jurisdiction of the temporal power in cases in which priests are concerned, but it is especially mentioned that if the clergy commit crimes against which drum-head law has been proclaimed, their cloth will not protect them. Art. 12 relates to the military frontiers, and is of no interest for foreigners. Art. 13. The temporal power will, if necessary, assist the Bishops in putting into execution

the sentence which they have passed on their clergy: but his Majesty expects that any explanations that may be required of the Bishops will be given. Art. 14. In future no troops will be billeted on the parish-priests."

SPAIN.—In the Madrid Chambers, on the 23rd ult., M. Batles, one of the Deputies, demanded why the Government, upon the request of the Ecclesiastical Vicar, had prohibited the circulation of a Bible recently printed at Madrid, the text of which was conformable to the approved text? M. Batles prefaced his query by a profession of Catholic faith:—

"I was born Catholic," he said, "and I hope to die in 'at belief; but if Protestantism consists in protesting energetically against the numerous vices, the unparalleled excess, the culpable egotism, the scandalous frauds, the notorious bad faith, the audacious resistance to the laws, the deadly influence of the Court of Rome upon Christianity, the abuse of power, the unjust and illegal intrusion of that Court in the rights and privileges of nations and monarchs—if Protestantism consists in denouncing the shameless and criminal disobedience to the constituted authorities, proached without ceasing, and to-day with more scandal than ever, by a great number of ecclesiastics—I declare boldly that I am a Protestant, and I am certain that my opinion is shared by all good Catholics who desire the triumph of the cross, and the propagation of the doctrines of Christ throughout the nations of the earth."

The Minister of the Interior having admitted the fact denounced by M. Batles, and having attempted to justify it by an un repealed law of 1820, expressed himself in these terms:—

"There was no need for M. Batles in making his interpellation to deliver such a speech. There was no necessity to accumulate grave charges against all the members of the Church and against the Roman Pontiff, visible head of the Church of Jesus Christ, and temporal Sovereign. (Violent murmurs of dissent.) These murmurs will not prevent me from expressing my opinions. These interruptions come not from the Spanish nation, eminently Catholic. A minister of Isabella II., Catholic Queen of Spain, cannot allow any one to insult, without any protest, the chief of the religion which the Spanish people profess. How can he do otherwise, when without provocation, without authority, and so inopportune, a deputy allows himself to outrage, in the midst of Parliament, the chief of the Catholic Church? What! representatives of the Constituent Assembly, have you forgotten so soon your vote declaring the religious unity of the Spanish nation? Do you wish to give your nation the pretext of saying, as it already has been said, that your constitution does not ratify this unity? Even if you had voted the toleration of other religions, it would be none the less improper to censure the chief of a religion which has civilized Europe."

INDIA.—The Mail does not fully bear out the *Trieste* report by telegraph that Oude had been annexed to our Indian Empire. Everything is ready, the order is passed, but the proclamation was not issued at the departure of the mail from Calcutta, on the 24th of January. The system of annexation which has been found so successful in the Punjab is to be transferred to Oude, instead of sequestration as at Mysore. The King is to be dismissed with a pension of £120,000 a-year, and it is calculated the revenue will produce a surplus of a million and a half. To prevent any show of resistance, an army of 16,000 men is collecting at Cawnpore, en route for Lucknow. General Outram is to be Chief Commissioner of the province. Mr. Martin R. Gubbins, an able collector, Finance Commissioner:—

"The Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Ommannay, is less known; but he bore a high reputation as a young man, and is said to be a stern, decisive judge. The Secretary, Mr. G. Couper, has been for the past two years Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, and has earned for himself a reputation as an active working officer. He is one of a number of young men whom Lord Dalhousie has selected, who are rising rapidly to the highest posts in the country, and who seem unconsciously to have imbibed his principles of administration and government. They are the most thorough-going reformers in the country, and, once in power, will effect more for India in a twelvemonth than the present race have effected in a generation. The additions to the empire during the present reign have rendered promotion unusually rapid, and we have now heads of departments scarcely thirty years of age. I may remark, *en passant*, that all our officials are younger than is usual in Europe. I cannot recall one civil officer in high position who is more than sixty, and the majority attain power before they are forty-eight. Mr. Lawrence, the successful ruler of the Punjab, is not yet fifty. His secretary, the author of the *Punjab Code*, now the ground-law of 17,000,000 of people, is yet barely thirty-two."

Lord Canning was expected in Calcutta on the 28th of February, and Lord Dalhousie leaves on the 10th of March, very unwell, worked almost to death. "A few days since he could scarcely stand to receive the members of the Bengal Club who came to invite him to dinner. In spite of his physicians he persists in doing all his work himself. The arrangements for the future Government of Oude have been made with his own hand, and, whatever theorists may fancy, the construction of a British Government in an Asiatic country is no child's task. He is drawing up also complete accounts of every province and department for the benefit of Lord Canning, and a report upon his own administration of eight years. And all this in addition to an amount of daily work such as falls to the lot of only emperors and writers for bread. Lord Auckland once said—it is the only witticism reported of him—that he and the Emperor of China governed half the human race, and still found time for breakfast. Both potentates, I suspect, left things pretty much to providence. Lord Dalhousie really does govern, and does not, therefore, find time for it. Calcutta is preparing to do him honor, but has not yet made up its mind as to the mode. The general voice is in favor of a public subscription for an equestrian statue. Statues, however, are long in coming."

Selections.

TRUST FOR DAILY BREAD.

Half the world are in distress about their temporal support. Society is full of men who are disheartened by want of success, and by fear of poverty. Their schemes have failed; disappointment makes them sad and dejected, and they think that they shall come to want. But a pious man will not yield to this despondency, nor cease from exertion. Let him still labor patiently, and hope for better days. Though he may not be able to see beyond this setting sun, or know how he shall obtain bread on the morrow, still let him work on as long as he finds work to do, and God will provide. The promise is absolute—"Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed."

Christians are guilty of criminal unbelief when they doubt the oversight and sympathy of God. Poor, faint disciples! Have they not read that their "Heavenly Father knoweth that they have need of these things?" Let them yield up their hearts to a feeling of perfect trust, and they will find a happiness which no wealth can give. This sweet confidence in God takes away all the bitterness of poverty, and converts their very weakness into joy. Because of this childlike trust, many of the poor of this world, who were rich in faith, like the shepherd of Salisbury Plain, have been the happiest of men.

It is instructive to see how the poor saints are provided for. Yonder lives a widow who seems to have hardly the necessaries of life. Yet He who feeds the young ravens when they cry, feedeth her. God raiseth up friends to help her. His awakens sympathy; he creates a feeling of kindness in many hearts, so that her bread and water do not fail. One, who had a long experience of life declared, "I have been young, and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread."—N. Y. Evangelist.

THE ARK VINDICATED.—It was for a long time the subject of great exercise to sceptics that the size of the Ark, as described in Scripture, was such as to have exceeded the power of man to have built. This anxiety will be put to rest, we trust, by the following description, which we condense from the New York Observer, of the new steamer about being constructed by Mr. Brunel for the Australian trade:

This enormous vessel, that is to surpass all the wonders of navigation since the days of Noah, is being built on the Thames, a few miles below London. She is to be 650 feet long, and to carry 22,500 tons! She is large enough to take inside of her the whole of Collins' line, or four ships the size of the Baltic. She is 60 feet deep, and has four decks, one above another. Her principal saloons are 400 feet long. She is built of iron, 10,000 tons being used in her construction. The company which built her is chartered with a capital of £1,300,000, with the power to increase it to two millions sterling. The cost will, therefore, be from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000?

It would seem at first as if the attempt to build such a vast structure were, like that to build the Tower of Babel, a stupendous folly. And yet wise and sagacious men think otherwise. The designer and architect is Mr. Brunel, one of the first engineers of England—whose father built the tunnel under the Thames—and he is sanguine that she will be successful as a ship, and will pay large profits even on her enormous cost. He reasons thus:

She is designed for the trade to Australia. The distance is nearly 12,000 miles; so that a voyage out and

back, would be nearly equal to a voyage around the globe. A sailing ship takes many months to go and return. Steam shortens the time one-half. Still, even then, the distance is so great that ordinary steamers, which might carry coal enough to cross the Atlantic, would be exhausted in the middle passage. Then comes the necessity of turning far out of the way, to go to some African or South American port, as the ship makes the passage by the Cape of Good Hope or by Cape Horn, to obtain a supply of coal. This involves great delay, and adds much to the time of the voyage. Besides coal must be bought at these foreign ports at double or quadruple price. When the American squadron was in Japan, the government had to send out coal to them, by which the cost was so enormously increased, that at one time the expense of the squadron for coal alone was \$1,600 a day! This is the great obstacle to steam navigation in the Pacific, or on long voyages. To meet this, the bold Brunel formed the project of a ship large enough to carry coal sufficient to feed her fires to Australia and back, or to take her entirely around the globe. The Great Eastern will carry 10,000 tons of coal, so that when she leaves England, she will not need to stop until she reaches Australia. Besides coal, she will carry 3000 tons of freight, and can stow away within her sides 10,000 soldiers, with their field equipments.

The Great Eastern was begun last May, and has five hundred men constantly at work upon her. The builders hope to have her completed by next summer, though many think she will require two or three years to finish her. When ready for the water, she is to be launched sideways. When fairly afloat in the Thames, she will be such a sight as England never saw; and when on the ocean, all the fleets and navies of the world will yield the title of Monarch to this

"Leviathan, hugest of all creatures That swim the ocean stream."

SHOPPING.

"It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer; but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth."—Prov. xx. 14.

Buying and selling have each its perils. The seller is tempted to praise his goods. "This is a very fine article. It was manufactured expressly to please old customers, and I think it cannot fail to suit you. And this—it was bought at auction; hence I can afford to sell it low; don't believe you can find its equal in the market at the same price! And this you shall have for a dollar; it is richly worth a dollar and a quarter; great concessions have been made on this article. Just look at the fineness of the texture, and see how beautifully it takes the light and shade! It will make up splendidly. Only one dollar a yard! Since it is you, though I can't afford it, I will take off an eight. No lady can afford to be without one. You shall have one very cheap."

So much for the salesman; and if he cannot set off a piece of tow cloth, so as to make it appear as fine a piece of satin as was ever manufactured: if he cannot turn every thing into good in the eye and estimation of the buyer, he is said to want tact, and the essential qualifications for a successful merchant. In plain English, if he cannot skilfully practice deception, and cheat the buyer into the belief that he is not cheated, he will never make a good salesman, and is politely informed that after the end of the month his services will not be wanted.

But now the text turns the table, and shows off the buyer. "It is naught, it is naught," saith the buyer. "I can buy it cheaper elsewhere; besides I want a better article. This may do, however, if—if you will say two dollars? Suppose it did cost more, you can better afford to take two than to keep it on your shelf."

Next comes the scene at home. "See here—what a splendid piece of cloth I've bought! Was it not a bargain? At two dollars when it cost two twelve and a half? Is it not Franklin who says that a penny saved is as good as a penny earned? And here is a dollar and a quart r saved! A good bargain that." "But when he is gone his way, then he boasteth."

Now, the preacher will not put the buyer and seller in the scales to determine whose sin is the greatest, but he has a word for you jointly and severally. To you both let him say: you are pursuing a course and forming a character contemptible in the eyes of all honorable men.

And to the seller—Never sell your goods on a sliding scale, between the lowest figure you can afford and the highest you can extort. Let your goods, like your words, praise themselves; and give only such information about them as your customer desires or ought to know. Let "one price" be your rule.

And to the buyer let me say—Never add injustice

to insult in cheapening goods, when dealing with an honest man. If you like not his goods, or his price, make room in his store for some one who will; and never add your name to the number of persons who are too mean either "to live or let live." And if you have ever made "a good bargain" at the expense of another, go beg his pardon, and equalize the scales of justice, rather than go away and boast of it.—N. Y. Evangelist.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SNEEZING.—A sneeze always indicates that something is wrong. It does not occur in health unless some foreign agent irritates the membranes of the nasal passages, upon which the nervous filaments are distributed. In case of cold, or what termed influenza, these are unduly excitable, and hence the repeated sneezing which then occurs. The nose receives three sets of nerves—the nerves of smell, those of feeling, and those of motion. The former communicate to the brain the odorous properties of substance with which they come in contact, in a diffused or concentrated state; the second communicate the impressions of touch; the third move the muscles of the nose, but the power of these muscles is very limited. When a sneeze occurs, all these faculties are excited in a high degree. A grain of snuff excites the olfactory nerves, which dispatch to the brain the intelligence that "snuff has attacked the nostril!" The brain instantly sends a mandate through the motor nerves to the muscles, saying cast it out! and the result is unmistakable. So offensive is the enemy besieging the nostril held to be, that the nose is not left to its own defence. It were too feeble to accomplish this. An allied army of muscles join in the rescue, nearly one-half of the body arouses against the intruder; from the muscles of the lips to those of the abdomen, all unite in the effort for the expulsion of the grain of snuff. Let us consider what occurs in this instantaneous operation. The lungs become fully inflated, the abdominal organs are pressed downwards, and the veil of the palate drops down to form a barrier to the escape of air through the mouth, and now all the muscles, which have relaxed for the purpose, contract simultaneously, and force the decompressed air from the lungs in a torrent out through the nasal passages, with the benevolent determination to sweep away the particle of snuff which has been causing irritation therein. Such, then, is the complicated action of a sneeze; and if the first effort does not succeed, then follows a second, a third, and a fourth; and not until victory is achieved, do the army of defenders dissolve their compact, and settle down in the enjoyment of peace and quietude.—New York Journal of Medical Reform.

BARBE DE CAPUCHIN.—This novel importation from Franco is likely to become cultivated in our own climate. As a salad it is truly gustable and cooling, and is strongly recommended by the faculty as a refrigerant in fevers. Although it bears a somewhat mysterious appellation, under its accepted name (Capuchin's beard), nevertheless it is neither more nor less than a common hedge and field weed, known in this country as dandelion (dent de lion), which bears, about the middle of July, a bright yellow flower, that ultimately determines in a downey head, adhering to the seeds which boys are accustomed to take up into their hands and dissipate into the air, with one act of expulsion of the breath. The method of rearing it for the table is to introduce the roots of the plant into a warm apartment, embedded in good rich mould, and as soon as the leaves spring, to cap them with earthen pots, to keep out the light and circumambient air. The operation will have the effect of bleaching the stalks a delicate white, and of inducing them to nearly one foot in length. Sea kale is treated after a similar manner.

It is not generally known that an ensign in the army, who has obtained his commission free, cannot sell under five or six years; a lieutenant (with both free) under seven. Any step in rank obtained without purchase is supposed to involve three years' servitude in that rank before it belongs to the holder.

Her Majesty's Government, after a series of experiments extending over several months on the Nova Scotia iron, and its qualities, as adapted for ordnance, have contracted for a large supply of it from the Acadian Iron Company.

Wouldst thou, O mortal, sail safely o'er the dangerous sea of life, and joyfully reach thy haven? When the winds breathe softly on thee, let not thine heart be filled with pride; when the tempests rage around thee, let not thy courage fail thee. Let Virtue be thy rudder, Hope thine anchor, and they will bring thee through all dangers safe to land.—From the German.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We regret to observe in the *London Times* of the 14th ult., an announcement of the death of James Beatty, Esq., Civil Engineer. It will be recollected that Mr. Beatty had charge of the first Railway survey in this Province, made here for Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts & Jackson, and while so employed, he obtained the good will of all with whom he came in contact. He was afterwards employed for the same parties in Nova Scotia, and was latterly appointed by the British Government to construct the Railway from Balaklava to Sebastopol. While there, we believe, his health gave way from a too arduous attention to his duties, and he returned to London only to linger a few months and be added to the number of those who have fallen victims to the war.—Many were looking forward to the pleasure of having him again amongst us to take charge of our railways, and nowhere will his memory be held in more respect than in New Brunswick.—*St. John Courier*, April 5.

DESCENT OF THE BOSTON POLICE UPON A "GIFT ENTERPRISE."—A number of speculators, who, under the fictitious name and style of "W. M. Bliss & Co.," had located themselves at the Merchants' Exchange Hotel, Boston, where they were carrying on a brick business, in the way of deluding the unwary of their cash by brilliant but baseless "Gift Schemes," were visited in their apartment by the police on the 25th ult., who took possession of a partially-drawn scheme, together with a large quantity of circulars, tickets, drawings, and \$188 in cash, lists of prizes, schemes for further humbug operations, two or three bustles of quills (each quill enclosing a number,) &c., &c., and committed the parties, five in number, to jail, to await an examination.—*Ibid.*

TRINITY CHURCH AFFAIRS.—A meeting of Pew holders in Trinity Church was held in the School House connected therewith, on Friday, 29th ult., "to take into consideration the propriety of an application to the Legislature for an act authorizing an assessment of the Pewholders to meet the necessary expenses for the completion of the repairs to the Church, in accordance with a resolution of the Parishioners to that effect passed on Easter Monday;" when it was resolved not to proceed with the Bill at present, or at least until it could be ascertained how much of the required sum might be raised by voluntary subscription. A list was accordingly opened, and about £320 subscribed before the meeting broke up.—*Ibid.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856.

MR. UNIACKE'S SECOND LETTER.

Mr. Uniacke has published a second letter, in which he reiterates the arguments of the first. The tone is still conciliatory, although we are at a loss to discover whether the sentiments are those of the majority, or only his own. We hope, however, that he will not rest short of attempting something that will settle existing difficulties, and restore a harmony that shall prepare the way for the united action of the Church.

Whoever takes a dispassionate view of the proceedings of the Parishioners at their Easter meeting, must, we think, be struck with the informality manifested in the mode of conducting its business. They were so ill considered and hasty, that they ought rather to be carefully revised, with a view to correct in them what is amiss, than to be made a point of progress, to involve further and greater difficulties. Although not very well versed in ecclesiastical law, we think it may well be doubted if the Parishioners either have power to appoint the Curates, or to dissolve the connection after it is made. And even so far as withholding the supplies is concerned, we doubt much if the present Parish officers have any power over these supplies, beyond the term for which they are appointed to manage them.

It will follow as a consequence, that the power of the Resolution terminates, just at the moment when the majority intended its effect to commence. Now, if this be correct, or there is a reasonable doubt upon the subject, the best thing for all parties is to get rid of its consequence, or want of consequence, and if this can be done without compromising the opinions of any party, so much the better: it ought, we think, to be a cause of rejoicing to all, that they can find escape from a proceeding that is not constitutional, and which is in fact an absurdity. If Mr. Uniacke speak the sentiments of the majority,—they already repudiate all intention of preventing the Cu-

rates from attending and taking part in the business of the Synod while in Session. On the other side, we certainly believe, that their right admitted, or a disposition manifested that its exercise shall not be interfered with, the remainder of the Resolution is so much waste paper, directed against an imaginary evil, and an intangible contingency.

Considerations like these ought to have their weight in determining a conciliatory procedure.—What then ought that procedure to be? The obvious solution of the difficulty is to bring matters to the state in which they rested previous to the unfortunate Parish meeting on Easter Monday. If this be Mr. Uniacke's desire he will find many eager to cooperate with him in all proper means, to compass that object. A meeting of the Parishioners at any convenient time, and a Resolution simply affirming that misapprehension has arisen respecting the scope and intention of the Resolution passed at the adjourned Parish Meeting on Easter Monday, and that it was not the intention to coerce the Rector and Curates of St. Paul's in their "determination" to attend the business of the Synod while in Session, but was solely directed against any attempt on their part to carry out canons and ordinances of the Synod in the Parish of St. Paul's, against the consent of the Parish—would be sufficient, we should think, for other parties interested to act upon, and would go far to bring about a return of that christian feeling which ought to prevail among all the members of one Communion. Had a Resolution like this, applicable only to the object sought, supposing that to be exactly as urged by Mr. Uniacke, been passed, there could have been no mistake about the intentions of the majority, and it would have been met in another way. The action of the Curates would then, we dare say, have proved that they understood its terms—and their replies would probably have shown how far they considered themselves bound by the acts of the Synod; and that it could be no part of their obligation as it could be no part of their function, to enforce canons and ordinances upon a Parish against its consent; that refused to acknowledge the authority of the Synod, or to be bound by its proceedings; or in any way in opposition to the law of the land.

We find in the New Brunswick papers a good deal of unnecessary comment upon the debate by which the Bill below alluded to was introduced, and no small display of that violent spirit against the Church and her ministers, which those of other communions, and even some who profess to be her children, whenever opportunity offers, think their especial privilege. If the Bill contains nothing more than is stated in the extract from the *Church Witness*, which upon such a topic we take to be good authority, it defines a principle which has been always recognized:

The *Church Witness* says—"The only subject of importance before the Legislature this week is the Bill brought in upon the petition of the Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of St. Marks, in this city, for defining the mode of inducting a minister into a benefice in the Church of England in this Province. The subject is one of much importance, but it is evidently misunderstood. The Bill leaves the right of presentation in the Governor, and, of course, institution in the Bishop, but declares that the Wardens and Vestry shall induct, being by law, invested with the temporalities of the Church. This course is in agreement with the advice of the Crown officers, tendered to his Excellency Sir Edmund Head, and the old practice in the Province. The Bill was taken up in the Lower House on Saturday, and after several amendments were proposed and lost, it finally passed by a large majority. We trust this measure will be agreed to by the Council, and this disputed question set at rest; for we are quite confident the laity will never surrender rights which the law, even as it now stands, gives them."

We understand that Colonel Butler and Mr. William Tupper, were elected as lay Representatives for the Parish of Aylesford, to the Diocesan Assembly, on Easter Monday.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Wilton, has received the honorary degree of D. D. from the University of Aberdeen.

The Steamship *Fersia*, left New York on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., for Liverpool, with two hundred and twenty-seven passengers.

We have received a number of Communications relative to the late differences in St. Paul's Parish; but we hope that they will be adjusted without any further necessity for parading our Church affairs before the public.

The government of Costa Rica, Central America, has declared war against Nicaragua, and calls upon its people to march on Nicaragua, and effect the redemption of their brethren from the iniquitous tyranny of the filibuster—it appears that Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras are joined with Costa Rica in the war. General Walker has accepted the declaration, and marched an army of 300 riflemen, under Colonel Schlessinger, across the Costa Rica frontier. It is said that a French frigate is at Puerto Arenas, the seaport of Costa Rica, and will act with a British naval force for the defence of that state,—but this requires confirmation.

The Legislature, it is said, will be prorogued on Monday. Some account of the proceedings in both branches will be found under the proper head, in our pages.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

The Easter meeting of the Episcopal Church at Antigonish was held at Little River, on Easter Monday, 24th March. The Rev. the Rector being unable to attend from severe indisposition requested that one of the Churchwardens would preside at the meeting, and Mr. Elisha Randall was accordingly proposed and took the chair.

After the usual business of the parish was disposed of it was unanimously resolved that a parsonage be immediately erected at Little River, (that locality being determined on as the future residence of the Rector), and that the Globe House in the village of Antigonish be rented in aid of the salary of the Clergyman.

Mr. Elisha Randall gave a lot of two acres, on which to erect a parsonage; a Building Committee was appointed, and an adjournment of a week resolved on to receive the specification plan and report of the Committee.

Previous to adjournment Mr. Elisha Randall, and E. H. Harrington Esq., were unanimously elected Lay Delegates to attend the ensuing meeting of the Diocesan Assembly. April 8, 1856. A PARTITIONER.

We regret to have to record the demise of an old and valuable member of the Community—HENRY G. FARISH, Esq., M. D. He expired on Tuesday evening. Dr. Farish has held several important public offices in this Town, has long been a Magistrate, and for the last 20 years Custos of this County—the duties of all of which he has discharged with ability, integrity and impartiality. He was the first Post Master appointed in Yarmouth—a situation which he has filled for half a century. As a medical practitioner, he was held in high esteem. His rare mental attainments and exemplary course are well known, and entitle his memory to respect.—*Yarmouth Herald*, April 3.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A Coroner's Inquest sat yesterday upon the body of the late Mr. George Smith, of Barrington, N. S. aged about 18 years. It appeared that deceased had attended Divine service at St. Andrew's Church on Sunday evening previous, after which in attempting to go on board a vessel at Conway's wharf, North end, for the purpose of paying a visit to his friends, Mr. Crowell and others, he fell overboard and was unfortunately drowned. His body was found by his own friends. Mr. Smith was a young man of excellent character. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death by drowning." It is said that cries of distress were heard by persons in the vicinity of the accident, but such being of frequent occurrence were unheeded at the time.—*Chron.*

The Annual Meeting of St. George's Charitable Society, took place at Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening last. There was a large attendance of members. The President, Henry Pryer, Esq. took the chair. A number of new members were proposed. Resolutions were passed relative to a Procession, &c. on St. George's Day. A Resolution was proposed, that application be made to the Legislature during the present Session, for an Act of Incorporation for the Society. The following gentlemen were appointed as office-bearers for the ensuing year.—President, Henry Pryer, Esq. V. P., E. Binney, Esq. Asst. V. P's., Henry Twining, Esq., Wm. Rennels, Esq. Treasurer, J. B. Bennett, Esq. Secretary, W. Gossip, Esq. Chaplains, The Venable, the Archdeacon, Rev. Wm. Bullock, Rev. H. Bullock. Physicians, Dr. Almon and Dr. Gilpin. Marshal, Mr. Shean. Committee of Management and Committee of Charity, same as last year. Royal Standard, Mr. Woodin. St. George's Color, Mr. Murray. The Society after other routine business adjourned to discuss an excellent Supper.

M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE IN MISSOURI.

JOHN P. O., ORKHOON CO., Mo., July 22d, 1855.

Messrs. FLEMING BROS.

Dear Sirs: I have used Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by you, in my family, and I do think it the best preparation now in use for expelling worms from the human system. My neighbors have also used it with the same success. You are at liberty to use this as you see fit.

Yours, &c.

WM. O. NETTLE.

The above is a sample of certificates daily received by the proprietors, Fleming Bros., of M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS. We think we are safe in saying they are the most reliable and popular remedies of the day.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges

In comparison are worthless Dr. Milano's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the name of

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

Asthma.—The most distressing, and at the same time one of the most alarming diseases to which the human frame is subject, is Asthma, which literally tears the human constitution to pieces, bringing its victim to the very verge of the grave, from which he seldom recovers, unless indeed, as it were, by a miracle. The most certain remedies for the cure of this direful malady is Holloway's Ointment and Pills; by repeated and salutary doses of the latter, the case becomes freed from phlegm, the body is relieved from an immense weight, and the cough leaves the sufferer in an incredibly short space of time provided the Ointment be well rubbed into the chest night and morning. The thousands who have been restored to health by these infallible remedies, render it needless to expatiate on their merits, therefore, all who are thus afflicted, should have immediate recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. J. Bredding—the order was received and duly paid.

Starved.

On 2nd Inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Cant. JARVIS, of Barnstable, England, to Miss ELANORA JOURNAL, of Bear Cove, N.S.

At Middle Musquodoboit, on the 3rd Inst., by the Rev. S. D. Green, Mr. James D. Reynolds of Upper Musquodoboit, to Miss Mary Smallman, of Middle Musquodoboit. At St. Mary's Church, Aylesford, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. R. Avery, Rector, Mr. Lysander J. Patterson, eldest son of Alexander Patterson, Esq., of Ross Hill, to Miss Eliza, daughter of George Fitch, Esq., of Mill Mead.

On 31st ult., at St. John's Church, Ayrchat, by Rev. K. F. Brine, Rector, Peter Bonnet, Esq., to Mary Ann DeCarteret, eldest daughter of the late Charles Fison, Esq. M. D.

Died.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. JOHN GIBBS, in the 83rd year of his age.

On Thursday 10th, at the residence of Dr. Jennings, Richard James, Esq., J. P., of Bridgetown, N. S., in his 61st year.

On Tuesday evening, in his 77th year, James Hamilton Esq., long a respected Merchant of this city.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. THOMAS PICKLES, in the 34th year of his age, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Pickles of this city, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

At Pictou, on the 7th Inst., JOHN LIPPELL, Esq., formerly a magistrate of this city. His remains were brought to the city, and interred in the Campbell Cemetery, on Thursday last.

At Barney's River, Pictou, on the 8th Inst., widow of the late John Sutherland, at the advanced age of 116 years. Her husband died several years ago in the 105th year of his age. They were married in Scotland in the year 1753 she bore a then only 15 years. She had a son in her 16th, who, if now living, is 100 years old. They came to this country about the year 1830.

At Six mile Brook, West River of Pictou, on the 10th of March, James Barry, aged 81 years, a native of Perthshire Scotland.

Killed, Jan. 30th, by falling from the mast head of schr. Bolleisic, on her passage from Halifax to West Indies. DANIEL McMAOG, seaman, about 20 years of age, a native of Antigonish.

At Shelburne, after a long and painful illness, endured with pious resignation to the Divine Will, Mrs. MCKAY, wife of Donald McKay, Barracks.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED

Sunday, April 6.—Schr Margaret, Green, Richmond, 9 days.

Monday, April 7.—Barque Ellerslie, Liverpool, 6 D. 45 days; Brigs Cordella, Morris, Glasgow, 43 days; Nancy, Grant, St. John's P.R. 17 days; schr. Oranoga, Gantier, St. Pierre, 12 days; Lima, O'Bryan, Philadelphia, 7 days.

Tuesday, April 8.—Nfld Telegraph Cos. Steamer Victoria, Slayton, N. York, 4 days; R. M. S. Osprey, Corbin, St. John Nfld, 4 1/2 days; brig. Adm. Simpson, St. John, N.B. 2 1/2 days; Bulow, Toiburno, Cienfuegos, 30 days; Margaret Morrimer, Hurko, do, 22 days; Marr, Dobl, N. York, 6 days; Sch. G. O. Bigelow, Whitler, Bermuda, 10 days; Syphida, Acker, Cienfuegos, 29 days; Delegate, Knowles, Ponce, P. R. 25 days, Eastern Light, Cox, Philadelphia; Victoria, Wilson, Baltimore, 8 days; Pearl, Nickerson, Barrington; Tony, Caystoro.

Wednesday, April 9.—Barque Sllah, Atkins, Philadelphia 15 days; schr. Uncle Tom, Kent, do, 9 days.

Thursday, April 10.—Barque Arabian, Shaw, Cetto, 65 days; Brigs Neander, Davis, Philadelphia, 6 days; Boston Lady, N. York, 6 days; George, LeBlanc, Arichat; schr. Pictou, Cienfuegos, 17 days; Three Brothers, Nearing, Mantana; Telegraph, McNab, N. York; Isabella, Hudloy, Gaysboro', H. B. S. Canada, Lang, Boston, 34 hours—sailed for Liverpool at midnight.

CLEARED.

April 5.—brigt Mata, Tinson, B W Indies.

April 7.—brigt Mercr, Hilton, B W Indies; Arctic, Hopkins, do.

April 8.—schr Challenge, Walters, B W Indies; President, Herman, U. States; Susan, Lang, Portland; Mary Ann, Shelant, Fortane Bay.

April 9.—schr Brilliant, Seaboyer, B W Indies.

April 10.—Schr Berlin, Sampson, Bermuda & St. Thomas; Brigt Roseway Belle, McKay, Cuba; schr. Jasper, Nickerson, St. Jago de Cuba; Biberata, Cunningham, N. York; Village Belle, Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA.

Capt of Steamer Ospray Reports—Passed through large quantities of strong field ice, by which the steamer received considerable injury. St. John Harbour was open. On Sunday last about twenty miles east of Sable Island, spoke schr. Inokermann hence for Fortune Bay.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCENT 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. July 2.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Hay, Flour, etc.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal per chaldron.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having opened the Old Establishment in the Market Square as a Hardware Store, have admitted Mr. H. H. FULLETT as a partner in the same.

That Establishment will be conducted under the style and firm of H. H. FULLETT & CO.

April 6. 4 Ins. EDWARD ALBRO & CO

SEEDS! GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from England per Steamer America, an assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, which can be confidently recommended as fresh and true to their kinds.

WM. LANGLEY, Langley's Drug Store, Hollis St.

April 5.

SEEDS—SEEDS—SEEDS—1856.

FRESH GARDEN and AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, received by Steamer from Liverpool and other sources, including a variety of true German FLOWER SEEDS, imported in the original sealed packets, and an assortment of English grown Flower Seeds, from Carter's well known establishment in London—now ready for sale by

April 5. 3w. AVERY BROWN & CO.

PRINTING INK.

THE Subscriber has just Received a lot of NEWS and JON PRINTING INK, of different qualities and prices.

April 5. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville St.

NOTICE.

THE "PENNY POST," published by John Henry and James Parker, London, has just been received by the Subscriber. About 20 Nos. of the present importation remain unsubscribed for. Nos. on hand—January, February and March. Price per annum, 1s. 6d. cr. payment in advance. A supply of Parker's Shilling Church Publications, expected by first arrivals from London.

April 5. W. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

RAISINS!

A FEW Half Boxes, &c., of those Prime FF Raisins—Purchased at Croughton & Grassie's Sale, put up for the English Market, for sale by

WM. GOSSIP.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

HARPER'S New York Edition, correctly printed and on good paper, embellished Paper Covers, may be had of the Subscriber, at the low price of 1s. 6d. per Vol. Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4 uniformly printed, may be had if required—(Vol. 1. contains a portrait of the Author, from a daguerrotype by Beaul.)—or any separate Volume at the same rate.

Also Harper's bound Library Editions, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, or either of them at 3s. 9d. per volume with portrait; and the bound large octavo edition, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, with portraits, at 8s. per vol.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Halifax, March 1.

FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP.

24 GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Constitution of the Diocesan Assembly adopted at an adjourned Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia, held at Halifax, in the Bishop's Chapel, Oct. 11, 1835. March 22.

IN CHANCERY.

KOLFF vs. JONES.

AS to THOMAS EVANS, formerly of Hoxton, London, Tailor, eldest son of John and Mary Evans, of that place, and who, it is supposed, sailed from London for Boston, Massachusetts, U. S., about twenty-three years ago. Whereas, pursuant to a decree of his Honor the Master of the Rolls, an inquiry is being proceeded as to who are the next of kin of Rachel Morgan (late of Pantry Coyte, in the county of Middlesex, England) deceased, who died on the second day of September, 1854, and it is alleged that the children of the said John and Mary Evans are some of such next of kin. Notice is hereby given, that if the said Thomas Evans was alive on or after the said second day of September, 1854, he or his personal representatives should forthwith give notice of his claim to Messrs Harting, No. 24, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, the Solicitors of the plaintiff in the said cause. And any person who will furnish the said Messrs Harting satisfactory evidence as to the said Thomas Evans' present residence, or death, will receive a reward of five pounds. Dated this 20th day of November, 1855.

J. Y. AND T. J. HARTING, 24 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

AN APPEAL

OF BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

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

The ability and efficiency of the Teachers, in both departments, have been admitted by all, who have ever visited the Institution, or have been present at the examinations held there.

There are now in daily attendance, at the Boys' School seventy-four free scholars, and sixty paid scholars; in the Girls' school, thirty free scholars, and forty paid scholars: total—Two hundred and four.

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

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

The Building, which was erected by private subscription and a donation from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, has become in a very dilapidated state, and will soon be unfit for use; and unless some strenuous exertions are made, to raise the necessary funds for its thorough repair, the School will have to be closed.

To avert this unhappy occurrence, an appeal is now made by the Provisional Committee to the public at large, and the Parishioners of St. Paul's in particular, for pecuniary aid, on behalf of this useful and truly charitable Institution. An annual subscription of twenty shillings entitles the party giving it to nominate one Free scholar; and an additional Free scholar for every additional Twenty shillings subscribed. As a large sum would be required to repair the Building, the Committee intend to solicit donations and subscriptions, and also propose to hold a FANCY FAIR, about the first of August next, at Hillside, the property of the President of the Society, situated on the shores of the North West Arm, and trust that the Ladies, who are ever first in works of charity and benevolence, will kindly lend their valuable aid and assistance, in forwarding the object they have in view: Thus supported the Committee feel confident that the appeal now made will not be in vain, and that an Educational Institution of so much importance raised by the gratuitous subscriptions of others, will not be allowed to fall through, from the apathy and indifference of the residents of the city, in the present day.

HENRY PRYOR, President.

BENJAMIN SALTER, Treasurer

WILLIAM T. TOWNSEND,

WILLIAM METZLER;

JOHN SILVER, Secretary.

EDWARD J. LORDLY,

MAURICE McLELLITH.

Committee.

Halifax, March, 8, 1856.

PROFESSIONAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE OFFICE—76 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages.

Capital £250,000.

Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. Esq. | ANDREW M. UNICAKK, Esq.

WILLIAM CURRIE, | JAMES A. MOREN.

Medical Referee—EWD. JENNINGS, M. D.

Secretary—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

Head Office in Halifax—No 60 Hollis Street.

SOME of the leading advantages offered by this

Company are:—

I. Assurances can be effected immediately, without the delay of first referring to England.

II. Peculiar advantages are secured to Policy Holders whilst living, which are not to be met with in any former existing Company. These will be found fully detailed in the Prospectuses.

III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

IV. Policies are indisputable, and no expense whatever is incurred, by the assured, in effecting them, beyond the fixed rates of premium.

V. No charge is made to the assured for Policies, Policy Stamps, or Medical Certificates, as these are all paid by the Company.

VI. There is no extra premium or permission required for going to, or residing in Australasia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the British North American Colonies, or the Northern States of America.

VII. Annuities granted on most advantageous terms, and on every contingency of life or lives.

Detailed Prospectuses given gratis, and every information afforded on application to the local directors, the agent, or any of the following sub-agents:—

Pictou—G. A. MACKENZIE, Esq.

Sydney—E. P. ARCHBOLD,

Annapolis—E. O. COVING,

Shelburne—H. W. SMITH,

The following are examples of the rates of premium, for assuring £100 for life:

Age 20 £1 10 0 | Age 40 £2 13 6

" 30 £1 19 0 | " 50 £3 18 6

D. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c.

No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax, Head Agent for Nova-Scotia.

June 9. 17

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE

TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAGE, PREPARED WITH Eau de Cologne.

This daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautifies the Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the Gums—and renders the Breath of a grateful odour.

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

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

W. M. GOSSIP, No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality—

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Collapsible Tubes, as follows:—

- Madder Lake, Ivory Black, Indian Yellow, Naples Yellow, Indigo, Vandyke Brown, Chrome Yellow, Scarlet Lake, Crimson Lake, Purple Lake, Roman Ochre, Indian Red, Venetian Red, &c. &c. &c.

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

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

Brushes.

- Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes; Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small; Camel Hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and round Do. do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 30 and 64 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Col'd Crayons, round boxes. Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3. Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Porte Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans; Tracing Linen Cambric, for Field plans; Carbon Coping Paper; Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowne's do. do. Mapping Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments: Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. Jan. 13. 1855.

REMOVAL, REMOVAL!

J. B. BENNETT & Co.

HAVE removed their place of business for a few months to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. J. C. Wille.

No. 33 GRANVILLE STREET,

Adjoining Messrs. Jost & Knight's, and opposite the Railway Office. Feb. 23.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

THE BOOK for Subscriptions to the STOCK of the UNION BANK OF HALIFAX,

At the Office of JOHN BURTON, Esq., Bedford Row, will remain open till further notice; in the interim application will be made to the Provincial Legislature, now in Session, for an Act of Incorporation.

By order of the Committee. WM. STAIRS, Chairman. Feb. 9.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

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

Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 19.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

I HAVE now on hand, handsomely bound in Morocco and Gold—a number of the New Edition of the PSALM & HYMN BOOK. These are well adapted for Presents. Sold singly at 3s.—a handsome discount when half a dozen or more are taken. Jan. 26. WM. GOSSIP.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has received from England per "Themis" and "Warburton,"

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

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

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

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

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

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

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE TOPS, &c.

MANUFACTURED of the best Italian and American MARBLE on reasonable terms.

Orders from the Country thankfully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

Persons in want of GRAVE STONES will find it to their advantage to call at this Establishment before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS WESLEY, Corner of Barrington and Blowers Streets. Feb. 9. 6 m pd.

HALIFAX STEAM BAKERY.

No. 92, Upper Water Street, opposite Gunard Wharf. FRESH BAKED.

500 BARRELS of Pilot Bread, 100 do Family do. suitable for toasting, 50 Half 50 Bags Navy Bread, &c. &c.

Boxes Wine and Soda Biscuit, Butter, Sweet, Ginger, and Sugar Crackers, Water Crackers, Imitation Biscuit, In Packages from 10 to 20 lbs. each, Wholesale and Retail. Feb 16 3m EDWARD JOST

R. N. S. CANADA.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received direct from the Publishers, Messrs. W. & R. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh: Chambers' Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts, Vols. 1 to 20 inclusive.

Chambers' Repository of Instructive and Amusing Tracts, Vols. 1 to 12 inclusive.

Chambers' series of Isometrical, Architectural and Landscape and Figure Drawing, in Nos.

Chambers' Pocket Miscellany.

Chambers' Cheap People's Editions of Instructive Reading, consisting of Poems, Travels, Adventures, &c.

Entertaining Biography.

Tales of Road and Hall.

Select Poetry.

History and Adventure.

Chambers' Library for young people—a lot of nicely bound Books for Children.

Rudiments of Geology.

Manual of Music.

Book of Common Things.

Primer At as.

With a large stock on hand of their Educational Books in every department.

Subscriptions received for Chambers' History of the Russian War, now in course of publication, with Maps, Plans and Pictorial Illustrations.

The Work appears in Monthly Parts, royal octavo. Price 1s. sterling each.

WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street. Feb. 23.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE

TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH, is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street Jan. 21.

TO PRINTERS.

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

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

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

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

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo. volume, 1400 pages.

Spiers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12 mo. new and large type.

Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary.

Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French—by Jewett.

Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Valat.

Keys to each of above Methods.

Collin's Dramatic French Reader.

Rowan's Modern French Reader.

De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.

De Fiva's Classic French Reader.

French Testaments.

De Porquet's Tutor.

Consells A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bonilly. Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bonilly. L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page. Hamel's French Exercises. Les Messagers du Roi. Fenelon's Telemaque. Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII. Wagnon's Recueil Choisi. Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar. Decr. 16, 1855. WM. GOSSIP, 21, Granville Street.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c. WM. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his numerous patients, that he has received from England a general supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality and moderate in price. LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. Nov. 2.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY,

FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!!!

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 bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or any fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scary, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice 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 any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

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

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

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

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

Table with 2 columns: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tia Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kind, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 50, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 6s. each Box.

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

A considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax. General Agent for Nova Scotia. Jan. 26, 1855.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Cambric—per yard: Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal and Demi 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; Erying Oil; Nut Oil; Poppy Oil; Moist Water Colors; in tubes and boxes: Liquid Sepia; Liquid India Ink; Liquid Carmine. Water Color Megilp; Prepared Gum Varnish; Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors, Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes: Camel-Hair Pencils: Faber's and Rowne'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, 21 Granville Street.

Published every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 21 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.