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J. P. Miller Esq
 Printer

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Ortho-Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1855. NO. 48.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.			EVENING.		
Day	Date	Leviticus	1. Acts	3. Isaiah	2. Heb.	4. James	
S.	Dec. 2.	Advent Sunday	18	3	13		8
M.	3.		20	6	22		10
T.	4.		21	6	23		11
W.	5.		22	6	24		12
F.	6.		23	6	25		13
S.	7.		24	6	26		14
S.	8.		25	6	27		15
S.	9.		26	6	28		16
S.	10.		27	6	29		17
S.	11.		28	6	30		18
S.	12.		29	6	31		19
S.	13.		30	6			20
S.	14.		31	6			21

Poetry.

FOR PUBLIC PEACE AT HOME.

"Heavenly Father, who alone makest men to be of one mind in a house."—*Prayer Book.*

When Jesu walked the midnight way,
 That foamed and flashed in lightning glare,
 Or darkened like devouring graves,
 On sea and ship-men tossing there,—

Nature obeyed her present God,
 As if crouched beneath His calming eye,
 As though she felt the feet which trod,
 Belonged to He who ruled the sky!

But storms arise, of deeper swell,
 And tempests of a darker way,
 Which in our mortal bosom dwell,
 By law nor reason lulled away.

Of sin and pride, and lust and sin,
 With stern emotions, fierce or wild,
 All in mad discord mixed within,
 How often have they man defiled!

And who but He whose word and will
 The storm of nature's realm control,
 Can say to spirits, "Peace! be still!"
 And calmly down, tempestuous!

Men wondered how the Ark contained,
 In perfect concord, brute and bird,
 Under a ruling spell restrained,
 And not in war and wildness stirred.

And yet a miracle we find,
 Of higher range and holier law,
 We in home is one harmonious mind,
 By love beamed and Christian awe.

All baneful tempests of the heart,
 Which darken here with turbid gloom,
 Soothe by the Saviour, thence depart,
 And smiles of peace their reign resume.

Thus all is hushed beneath the balm,
 For heaven's sun mirrored by its rest,
 As moonlight, when the waves are calm,
 Is stanced upon the ocean's breast.

—*Montgomery's Stanzas.*

Religious Miscellany.

THE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARTYRDOM OF RIDLEY AND LATIMER.

On the outskirts of this city, on the 16th of Oct. 1555, was consummated the Martyrdom of the prelates, Nicholas Ridley and Hugh Latimer, "in the cause of Christ." Tuesday, therefore, was the anniversary of that day, after a lapse of three centuries. Very properly,—considering the nature of the event itself, and the influence it undoubtedly exercised on the contemporary history of the Church,—this anniversary was not permitted to be passed over altogether in silence. It was marked by a religious appropriate observance. Before, however, we proceed to describe the nature of it, perhaps it may be as well, if, by way of refreshing the memories of our readers, we present a slight resume of the circumstances attending the event itself, derived chiefly from the records left us by the most graphic and minutely accurate of eye-witnesses.

It was a few months after Mary had ascended the throne, namely, in April, 1554, that Thomas Cranmer, late Archbishop of Canterbury; Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London; and Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, were conveyed from the Tower of London (in which they had been confined as prisoners) to the city of Oxford, for the avowed purpose of disputing with the divines and learned men of both Universities; but also, as it turned out, for the purpose of being afterwards cruelly murdered.

All the details connected with the "dispute" and the murdered, are distinctly recorded and may be clearly traced. The captive Bishops, doubtless, af-

ter a tedious journey, entered Oxford by way of the High street, and passing down it, we may suppose, cast an anxious look towards the Church of St. Mary the Virgin—the University Church—on their right, and which they were probably aware was to become the scene of their controversy. Continuing down to Corfax, they would turn to the right into Corn Market, pass the Crown Inn on their left and the Cross Inn,—where the "doctors of Cambridge," expected in a few days, were to have their temporary abode,—on their right. The next object then presenting itself would be the northern gate of the city, called the Bocardo, the upper portion of which served as the city prison, and was destined for their reception. On reaching Bocardo the distinguished prisoners were probably received by the then Mayor of Oxford, named Irish, and who appears to have performed in his own person the functions of chief magistrate and head jailor. Their experience of the prison on this occasion was very brief; for on the same day Ridley was carried off to Irish's own house, and Latimer to another house in the city, Cranmer being left alone in Bocardo. The probability is, that the city prison, which, as the top of a gateway must have been very small, was also a very inconvenient structure of but one strong room, and that the course pursued was the only one by which the prisoners could be separated, and thus prevented taking council together before the "dispute" in which they were to bear part.

The next day the public controversy took place. Even the minutest points in connection with this event have come down to us. The Vice-Chancellor and the Doctors both of Cambridge and Oxford assembled at Lincoln College, in the morning, and proceeded thence to St. Mary's Church. Arrived there the Vice-Chancellor caused all their scarlet robes to be sent for, and all went into the choir, when "the mass of the Holy Ghost was solemnly sung by the choirmen of Christ Church," and the process of opening a commission was gone through, and in the presence of a notary, they "signed the Articles." They then went in procession to Christ Church to hear a Psalm sung and a Collect read, though why they should not have heard both quite as well at St. Mary's is not quite clear. They then departed to Lincoln College, where they dined with the Mayor, one alderman, four beadle, and the Cambridge notary. Dinner over, they returned to St. Mary's—it would then be about one o'clock—where the Committee assembled, and sat before the altar to the number of thirty-three persons. The prisoners were then brought in one by one—Cranmer first—but the proceedings of the day were only of a preliminary character, future days being appointed for the debate; and the prisoners were remanded to the custody of the Mayor. Latimer did not retire without a word or two, declaring that he had read the New Testament seven times over, but could not find mass in it, neither the marrow bones or sinews of the same; but they very soon "put him to silence," and he was removed.

The deputations took place in St. Mary's on several successive days. The points upon which they turned were, we may explain—1. Whether the natural body of Christ be really in the Sacrament, after the words spoken by the Priest or not? 2. Whether in the Sacrament, after the words of consecration, any other substance do remain than the body and blood of Christ? 3. Whether in the sacrifice of mass there be a sacrifice propitiatory for the sins of the quick and dead? These points were disputed with great vigor and acrimony; and the result was, that on the 20th of April they were condemned as heretics. What follows we must transcribe for its quaintness and minute details. "On the ensuing Saturday the Papists had a Mass with a general procession and great solemnity. Cranmer was caused to behold the procession out of the grating of Bocardo prison; Ridley from the sheriff's house, and Latimer being brought to see it from the bailiff's house, thought that he should have gone hence to the burning, and spoke to one Augustine, a peace officer, to make a good fire; but, when he came to Corfax, the Oxford market place, where four ways meet, he raced as fast as his aged bones would carry him to one Spencer's shop, and would not look towards this vain procession." We have been at some pains to discover the situation of the house

occupied by Irish, but have not succeeded. However, from this passage there is reason to suppose that it was in Corn Market. The host probably passed up the Corn Market—Cranmer beholding it from a southern window of the gateway—toward Corfax, where it was met by Latimer. Probably, the bailiff's house, where he was brought, was in High street, or St. Aldate's.

The martyrs were kept close prisoners at Oxford for about eight months, and during some portion of the time must all have lived together in Bocardo; for, in a letter addressed by Ridley to Bradford and his fellow prisoners in the King's Bench, London, he says:—"We are in good health, thanks be to God, and yet the manner of using us doth change as sour ale in summer. It is reported to us by our keepers that the University beareth us heavily. A coal happened to fall at night out of the chimney, and burnt a hole in the floor, and no more harm was done, the bailiff's servant sitting by the fire. Another night, there chanced, as the bailiff told us, a drunken fellow to multiply words, and for the same was set in Bocardo. Upon these things, as it is reported, there is a rumour risen in the town and country about that we should have broken the prison with such violence as that, if the bailiffs had not played the pretty men, we should have made an escape. We had out of our prison a wall that we might have walked upon, and our servants had liberty to go abroad in the town or fields; and now both they and we are restrained from both. . . . As yet there has no learned man nor any scholar been to visit us since we came into Bocardo, which now in Oxford may be called a College of Quondams; for, as you know, we are no fewer than three." This description of life in Bocardo is, as far as it goes, most graphic; it is like a contemporary peep through the grated windows. Though Bocardo has vanished, the door of it has been preserved as a relic, and is at present in the Church of St. Mary Magdalen. The door is of dark oak, about five feet high, three feet broad, and four inches in thickness, with the hinges running right across it. The lock is large and cumbersome, but a very small key hangs from it. Upon the top of the door a modern hand has burnt portraits of the three reformers. Beneath these portraits is a brass plate, bearing this inscription: "This door was at the entrance of a cell in the old city called Bocardo, called the Bishops' room, in which Bishops Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were confined, and whence they were taken to suffer martyrdom, in the Town Ditch, behind the houses opposite Balliol College, in the reign of Queen Mary." Though precise, this inscription is hardly accurate. It is calculated to lead to the conclusion that Bocardo was to an equal extent the prison of all the bishops, whereas it was more especially Cranmer's prison, and the "whence they were taken" is absolutely a misstatement. The facts are, that on the 12th of September, 1555, Cranmer was taken from Bocardo before a fresh Commission sitting at St. Mary's, with the Pope's immediate sanction, and was afterwards re-committed to prison, where he signed his recantation. On the last day of the same month, Ridley and Latimer were also taken before a fresh Commission in the Divinity School, the result of which was their final condemnation to the stake. On this they were also re-committed; the one returning to the Mayor's house, and the other to that of the Bailiff, to await the carrying out of the sentence. An interval of a fortnight elapsed, and it was not until the 16th of October that all the preparations for the martyrdom were completed, and the aged men were summoned forth to death. The spot upon which the stake was erected is accurately described as "in the Town Ditch opposite Balliol College." The ditch, which was within a few yards of Bocardo, is now known as Broad street.

Instead of going from Bocardo to the place of execution, as the inscription quoted would lead us to suppose,—we know that, on the fatal morning, Ridley left the mayor's house, (where he had passed the night in sleep, not half so perturbed as was poor Mrs. Irish, who wept at the thought of his fate,) walking between the Mayor and an Alderman; while Latimer, in charge of several bailiffs, followed after. In this order they went down the Corn Market. On approaching Bocardo, Ridley looked up to the grated window (it was glazed under, the grating, ho-

ping to see Cranmer and speak to him; but was disappointed, Cranmer being engaged in controversy with certain friars. On this we are told, "Ridley, looking back, espied Master Latimer coming after, unto whom he said, 'Oh, be ye there?' 'Yea,' said Latimer, 'have after us fast as I can follow.' So he following a pretty way off" they passed through the gateway, and arrived at the stake, in the centre of the vast crowd assembled to witness the murder.

It is easy to conjure up the scene. The crowd—the reserved space—the stake in the centre with the faggots scattered around—the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford and some of the Commissioners sitting upon a form near it—Lord Williams, of Thame, the High Sheriff, and his men, and the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and Bailiffs, in charge of the two prisoners—the prisoners themselves. Ridley in a "fair black gown furred and laced with foina, a tippet of velvet furred likewise about his neck, a velvet night-cap upon his head, and a corner cap upon the same;" and Latimer "in a poor Bristol frieze frock all worn, and his buttoned cap and kerchief on his head, all ready to be fired, and a new long shroud hanging over his hose down to his feet"—the sermon preached to the assembly by Dr. South, from the words, "If I yield my body to the fire to be burned, and have not charity, I shall gain nothing thereby," and which scarcely lasted a quarter of an hour—the disrobing of the aged men (Latimer was 85 and Ridley 55 years of age)—the anxiety of the crowd to "pluck the points of Ridley's hose" as relics—the chaining to the stake—the firing of the combustibles—the look of calm Christian resignation with which Latimer uttered those prophetic words: "Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man; we shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out,"—and lastly, the bright, roaring, crackling flames, sending up clouds of smoke into the clear blue heavens, and reducing the bodies of the holy men of God to ashes. Fiction takes as firm a hold upon the mind as history, and we never stand by the cross, in Broad Street, and recall this picture, unassociated with the Tony Foster of "Kenilworth" introduced in these words, "He they call Tony Fire—the faggot, because he brought a light to kindle the fire round Latimer and Ridley when the wind blew out Jack Thong's torch, and no man else would give him light for love or money." The incident is so natural that, having once admitted it as a possible fact, the mind always reverts to it as a real one.

Cranmer is said to have witnessed the martyrdom from the top of the tower of St. Michael's Church, which he ascended from Bocardo, probably passing through the door window now visible from the street. His own sufferings were postponed until the 21st of March, when, having in St. Mary's Church solemnly withdrawn his recantation, he was led to the Town Ditch and suffered upon the same spot.

The 300th anniversary of this day was observed by a special service and sermon, in St. Mary Magdalen Church. There had, we understand, been some idea of an open-air service either on the very spot of the martyrdom in Broad Street, or in the vicinity of the Martyrs' Memorial. This, however, was on further consideration, deemed inadvisable, and the more convenient course adopted. The church was filled in every part; but not uncomfortably crowded. We observed in attendance the Vice-Chancellor, the President of St. John's, the Principal of Magdalen Hall, the Warden of Wadham, the Warden of All Souls, the Master of University, the Principal of New Inn Hall, the Senior Proctor, the Public Orator, the Mayor, the Rev. R. Gandell, the Rev. G. T. Cameron, Rev. W. D. Maeray, and other of the local clergy. The Evening Service of the Church was read by the Incumbent, the Rev. Jacob Ley. The Rev. J. C. Miller, M. A., of Lincoln College, and Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, preached the sermon. The rev. gentleman selected as his text the words, "And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony; and they loved not their lives unto the death."—Rev. xii. 11—*University Herald*.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, Nov. 10.

ENGLAND.

The *Times* of Friday announced that it was not impossible that Lord Stanley, M. P. for Lynn, might become a member of the Palmerston Government. The noble Lord was to have attended an Education meeting at Fakenham on Thursday, but the previous night despatched a letter, excusing himself, and saying—

"The reason of that absence I cannot at this moment explain; I will do so when permitted; and in the

meantime I beg you to believe in my assurance that it is of a nature to leave me no option whatever as to coming or staying. I go down to Knowsley to-night."

The noble Lord returned on Friday to London, but it was only yesterday we were positively informed that he had in fact offered the seals of the Colonial Office, which he had declined:—

"We are in a position," says the *Post*, "to state that Lord Stanley has been prevented from accepting the important office offered to him. We are sorry that at such a period of consideration should influence public conduct. The welfare of the country in a time of war and difficulty should supersede the jealousies of faction. That the chief of the present Government is free from such feelings the offer of office to Lord Stanley is a proof, and we equally believe that the noble Lord is above those prejudices which would interfere with public duty. His refusal of office, attributable to influences which he could not disobey, is, we think, to be regretted; but we do not think it will prevent either himself or the candidly-disposed of his party from giving an honest support to Lord Palmerston's Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war."

The *Times*, in remarking upon the affair, is careful to follow up the remarks of the *Press*, the *Daily News*, and other papers, in objecting to the revival of Lord John Russell. According to our contemporary—

"Lord Stanley was at first undecided, but ultimately he took Lord Derby's advice, and that advice being adverse to acceptance, he declined. We are not apprized of the grounds of difference; but certainly, when we remember the speech made by Lord Stanley on Mr. Disraeli's motion with regard to the Vienna Conference, we should not be surprised to learn that the refusal arose from the inability of Lord Stanley to acquiesce in the warlike policy of the present Government. If that were so, we can only regret that the prospect of obtaining Lord Stanley's services for the country at the present moment should be lost to us, but we must render justice to the honourable consistency which induced so young a man to refuse so high a position—a position which many holding similar sentiments would not hesitate to fill.

If by offering the Colonies to Lord Stanley, Lord Palmerston, as we are rather inclined to believe, placed a seat in his Cabinet at the disposal of one who does not go heartily with the people in their anxiety for the prosecution of the war and their aversion of a reopening of the Conference at Vienna, let not the error be committed a second time. The appointment of the new Minister will be regarded throughout Europe as an index of the present state of opinion in the British Government. No manifesto in favour of war could be so powerful as the appointment of a Minister thoroughly committed to its prosecution. Nothing could be done which would so effectually encourage the schemes of all those who hate and fear us as to raise to high office any one whom Continental Europe could in the least identify with the opinions of Lord John Russell, Mr. Bright, or Mr. Gladstone."

Of course all the former names mentioned last week are again revived, with the addition that Lord Stanley of Alderley is to have the Post-office, Mr. Robert Lowe, the present Vice-President of the Board of Trade, succeeding to the Presidency.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of the 21st. May, 1855, the Lords of the Admiralty have issued the following regulations relative to the qualifications of persons proposed to be appointed to junior situations in any of her Majesty's civil establishments:—

"No person shall be eligible for a nomination as a junior clerk who is under seventeen or above twenty-five years of age. (An exception to this rule may be made in the case of persons temporarily employed, who may be nominated to the establishments if under thirty years of age, provided that they were under the age of twenty-five when first temporarily employed.)"

Candidates will be required to produce before the Civil Service Commissioners—

"1. A certificate of age.

"2. A certificate from some medical man, to whom they are personally known, that they are free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of their duties.

"3. A certificate of good character."

They will then be examined in the following subjects

I. For the Admiralty, Whitehall.

1. Writing English from dictation.

2. English composition, and making a précis or digest of papers or correspondence.

3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

4. The leading points in English history.

5. Geography.

6. Translation from French.

7. Translation from Latin, or from a second modern language.

II. For the Departments of the Surveyor of the Navy, Accountant-General, Storekeeper-General, Comptroller of Victualling, Medical Director-General, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, &c.

1. Writing English from dictation.

2. English composition, and making a précis or digest of papers or correspondence.

3. Geography.

4. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

5. A knowledge of the principle of book-keeping, by double entry.

And the candidate must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has received a liberal education by showing some proficiency in a subject comprised under one at least of the following heads:—

1. Latin, or a modern language.

2. The leading points of English or modern history.

3. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of mathematics or science.

III. For the Dockyards, Victualling-yards, and Naval Hospitals at Home.

1. Writing English from dictation legibly, correctly, and quickly.

2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

3. Book-keeping.

No person shall be eligible for a nomination as a junior clerk in any of the above establishments who has not received from the Civil Service Commissioners a certificate of qualification for such situation.

A junior clerk will be nominated for six months on probation, and will not be finally appointed to the public service unless the head of his department transmits to their Lordships, at the expiration of that period, a report stating, after personal inquiry and investigation, that he has discharged his duties with efficiency and regularity, and has been correct in his general conduct.

If any officer, clerk, or other person employed in any of the above establishments shall be arrested or imprisoned for debt, or shall have given notice of his intention to take the benefit of any of the acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, all the circumstances of the case shall be, without delay, fully reported to the Lords of the Admiralty, who will suspend him, unless very strong cause be shown to the contrary.

If at the end of twenty-eight days from the date of his suspension he be not free from debt, he will be superseded.—By command of their Lordships.

THOMAS PHINN.

LANDING OF THE WOUNDED FRENCH GENERALS AT MARSEILLES.—General Trochu was the first of the generals who landed. He is a handsome young man, but he appears to suffer acutely from a severe wound in the left leg. The fleshy part has been completely carried away. General Malinot landed some time after General Trochu. He is dreadfully wounded in the face. Both cheeks are bound up, and, from his emaciated appearance, he must have suffered severely. General Bosquet came ashore long after the others, and was received, not at the usual landing-place, but at the house of the Captain of the Sinatory Board, where he rested for a few minutes. He spoke to the attendants in the Provinciale language, and expressed himself happy to be once more in his native land. He suffers severely from the wound in his right breast and shoulder, received at the capture of the Malakoff. He is unable to use his right hand, and required to be assisted into General Rostlan's private carriage, which, escorted by a picquet of Lancers, conveyed him to an hotel. A more than usual crowd assembled on the quay to see General Bosquet land.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Peterburg says:—"The new recruitment has thrown the country into great terror. It is doubted if 400,000 men capable of service can be found. The towns and districts furnishing the recruits will be obliged to provide them with fur cloaks, which is a heavy burden, owing to the present high price of furs."

A letter from Odessa, of the 23rd ult., says:—"The Russian army having been encouraged by the arrival of fresh reinforcements, does not think of quitting the Crimea."

Admiral Birch, Governor of Nicolaieff, and Admiral-in-chief of the Black Sea fleet and ports, is dismissed. Vice-Admiral Metlin is appointed in his stead, with the additional command of the flotilla on the Danube.

A new conscription is ordered for Poland by the Emperor Alexander, independently of that for the whole Empire, as appointed in a recent manifesto. The conscription will commence in the ensuing month of December.

There is a numerous party at St. Petersburg which deplors the war, and condemns the memory of the late Czar, for having wilfully started the strife from which all ranks in Russia suffer deplorably, and pray that the present Czar may sacrifice vanity to solid realities. Each day the pressure is more acutely felt, and prospects become darker, whilst hitherto not a single alleviation in the career of military disasters has intervened to flatter national honour, or compensate for numerous losses.

In a private letter from Odessa, of the 22nd ult., we read—"Since Kinburn has fallen into the power of the allies the communications kept up between Nicolaioff, Otchakoff, and Odessa by means of clippers have entirely ceased. Our official list shows that in September and October until the surrender of Kinburn ten vessels freighted with wheat, and five without lading, left Nicolaioff for Kherson, and 35 sailing vessels, with seven river craft, left Kherson for Nicolaioff and Otchakoff laden with salt, timber, and coal."

St. Petersburg advices state that discoveries had lately been made of extensive peculations in several departments, and many persons occupying high positions were in disgrace. The dismissal of the Governor of Nicolaioff, which is said to have taken place, may possibly have had a connection with these circumstances.

The Emperor of Russia has returned from Nicolaioff direct to St. Petersburg, without visiting Warsaw.

FOURTH DIVISION CAMP, Oct. 25.—The inhabitants of the little village of Karani, situated about midway between Balaklava and the Monastery of St. George, who had remained tranquil in their habitations during the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, receiving for a part, if not the whole of the time, rations from the allies to save them from starvation, expressed a wish since the fall of the place to be transferred to a point of the Crimea occupied by the Russians. Communications were made to the enemy and arrangements made to that effect, and on Saturday last they were embarked for Kaffa. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe was in command of the vessel that took them, and was accompanied by Major Ross and some other officers, who went as amateurs. Haste not being forgotten, due precautions were, of course, taken, and strict formality observed. Off Kaffa a Russian officer came on board to arrange about landing the emigrants. He returned to luncheon, and, on its being intimated by some of the English that they did not expect to be allowed to land, he thought it possible they might, and, finally, land they did. No sooner had they got on shore than they were surrounded by a crowd, including a number of Cossacks, who came down full speed. Each one of them was forthwith elevated upon a high Cossack saddle—rather an awkward seat to equestrians unaccustomed to such machines—and away they went at a scamper. Everything was done Cossack fashion—full gallop. They were taken to the country house of Prince Gagarin, about two miles from shore, and were there courteously received by the Prince himself, a man of some 60 years of age, minus a leg, which he lost when campaigning in the Caucasus, and who went about on crutches. The Prince spoke French, and told them he understood English. Chairs and a table were brought out of the country-house (over which the visitors were shown), and wine and fruit were placed before them, whereof they partook. The conversation was well sustained, and judging from the account given me by an officer present, almost cordial. Subjects connected with the war were not altogether excluded, and incidents of the siege were related. In the course of the conversation the Russian officer who had gone on board said something to Prince Gagarin, in which the English present distinguished the word "Kinburn." The Prince replied by a passionate exclamation, unintelligible to his foreign guests, and presently asked them what was the latest news. "Nothing from England," was the reply, "but in the Crimea the attack upon and capture of Kinburn." The Prince appeared to feel the intelligence painfully, but merely shrugged his shoulders and remarked that it was "la fortune de la guerre." He informed them of rather a curious fact, which was that by the great explosion of the French magazine in the Mamelon at the end of August persons in Sebastopol were killed and wounded. When they returned on board he sent

them a supply of wine and grapes, which they had expressed a wish to purchase before they knew that they would be allowed to land, and requested some tea in return. Tea, cheese, and other things that it was thought might be acceptable were sent to him, and thus terminated this friendly little episode of the war. The officers returned to Balaklava on Tuesday, much pleased with their trip. I omitted to mention that they were permitted to see and converse with two of the men of the 10th Hussars made prisoners in the late skirmish at Kerch.

I remarked some two months ago on the very small number of chaplains with our army in the Crimea. The deficiency seems to have been made up. There are now 52 chaplains doing duty with this army, and more are expected out. They include all denominations. There are 10 Roman Catholics, 8 Presbyterians, 10 or 12 of the Church of England, sent out by Government, and about 22 by the religious societies.

A letter from Balaklava in the *Opinion* states—"The troops are exercised firing at the target when not on active duty. The French have erected targets in the plain adjoining the Tebernaya within the range of the Russian batteries, in order, they say, to accustom their conscripts to fire steadily under the enemy's guns. The general belief at the camp is that the Russians must eventually abandon the Crimea before the superior forces of the allies, but another victory is indispensable to compel them to retreat. The allies do not appear disposed to regard the Crimea merely as a battlefield: the works now being accomplished there show they intend retaining possession of it. The English are carrying on works at Balaklava on a gigantic scale. Thousands of Turks, coming chiefly from Constantinople and its environs, Tartars, Piedmontese, and others, are paid by England at the rate of 3s. a day, besides soldiers' rations. These men are employed in landing in the bay an immense quantity of materials, which were conveyed from thence to the camps by beasts of burden. Whole regiments are meantime engaged in most important works. Along the bay the English have built a quay, at which the largest ships can land the provisions of the army without the aid of small boats, such is the depth of the water. Immense magazines are being formed at Balaklava, which would supply the wants of an army numbering not 25,000 or 30,000, but even 100,000 men. Assuredly all these expenses would not be incurred if it were intended to evacuate the Crimea. We are now supplied with comfortable woollen garments, with which we can brave the rigours of winter."

RUSSIAN APPEAL TO TURKEY.—The Russians have caused a number of copies of a proclamation to be struck off in the Turkish language, and distributed in the neighbourhood of Eupatoria. Russia laments in this document the circumstance that the Porte has thrown herself into the hands of the allies, especially as the Czar was always prompted by the most honourable intentions towards the Turkish empire. The allies, it is said, will never again leave the city of Constantinople, whose only hope of independence consists in the re-establishment of the friendly relations formerly subsisting between Russia and the Turkish empire. This proclamation was first put into the hands of Rifaat Pacha, who carried, as will be remembered, the congratulations of the Sultan to the generals of the allied armies.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has sent sabres, enriched with brilliants, to the Generals who conducted the defence of Kars, and decorations to the officers who had distinguished themselves on the 28th September. The town of Kars is exempted from all taxes for three years, as a reward to the inhabitants for their devotedness they have shown the garrison during the continuance of the siege.

AUSTRIA.

The *Journal de Frankfort* states that it is considered at Vienna that military events have taken a turn which must soon place in a stronger light than ever the necessity for the Germanic Confederation to act with energy as a collective power in the Eastern question. The *Boersenszeitung* says that the Austrian troops occupying the Principalities are to take up new positions before the commencement of winter. The army corps of occupation will be considerably reinforced.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The royal bank of Prussia has raised the rate of discount from four to four and a-half per cent. on commercial paper, and from five to five and a-half per cent. on loans from public funds and other securities.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The *Military Gazette* of Vienna pretends to have received from Trebizonde the news that in his report of September 30, the Turkish commander of Siars, Vasut Pacha, declared that he could not hold out more than three weeks unless he received reinforcements and supplies. Upon this Omar Pacha immediately gave orders to send to Kars 12,000 horses with provisions. It remains to be seen whether this re-victualing corps succeeded in reaching Kars. According to the same correspondence, Prince Bobutoff had arrived before the place with 14,000 horse, and a fresh assault was thought imminent.

A letter from Souchum Kaleh gives a rather more encouraging description of the state of affairs at Kars than some of the previous accounts. Colonel Simmons arrived at the above place on the 11th of October from Balaklava in the *Great Britain*, with 1500 Turkish troops. He there met Omar Pacha, who had sent forward the advanced guard of his army with the intention of following with the main body on the 12th. Colonel Simmons, it appears, had been present at a council of Circassian chiefs, the result of which had been a combination of plans by them and Omar Pacha, the exact object of which is not mentioned. Regret is expressed at the small force at Omar Pacha's disposal, but the letter adds that it is daily being augmented by draughts from the Crimea and elsewhere. The letter further alludes to the continued investment of Kars, and the great risk there existed of its reduction with a garrison of 16,000 men and 182 pieces of artillery, and imputes to the commanders of the allies considerable remissness in neglecting so important a place. In conclusion, the writer of the letter expresses an opinion that the recent expedition to Kinburn, and also to Eupatoria, are not likely to be attended with any important result at this season of the year.

THE REMOVAL OF PEACE.

The rumours of peace first circulated by some of the German journals, not being sustained by further intelligence, are rapidly falling in credit. The few journals which speak in the name of Russia deny that any new proposition have been sent from St. Petersburg, and allege that it is the Emperor of France who is sending round the olive branch. The *New Prussian Gazette* even affirms that Napoleon III. has caused it to be notified at Vienna, that he is ready, at this moment, to negotiate on the basis of the Four Points. The *Independence*, which very sensibly discredits this news, however, states its belief, that at no time, before or since the fall of Sebastopol, have the Western belligerent powers declared themselves disengaged from the "Four Points."

The *Constitutionnel*, remarking on the simultaneous presence of the Saxon and Bavarian Ministers in Paris, says that the general tendency of the secondary German States is now to rally round France. The *Daily News* correspondent thinks, however, that German diplomacy is going to work for the winter for the purpose of depriving us of the legitimate fruits of our expected triumph.

CHINA.

The insurrection at Canton has been virtually suppressed, and trade was at length reviving. It is said that 70,000 rebels had been publicly executed at Canton within a year. In the north of China the rebels had been beaten in several districts.

The following intelligence is from the *Oceania Friend of Canal* of Sept. 15.—"Torture and decapitation still proceed with fearful celerity at Canton.—The Potters' shops, for many years standing at the inland entrance of the execution ground, as well as the skull emporium in the centre, have been pulled down so that it is now possible to place five hundred malefactors in rows with sufficient room for the headsmen to pass between each file and perform their work without incommoding each other. The crosses, too, which used to be put up as occasion required, are now fixed permanently, in the rear of the little joss-house at the entrance of the golgotha. There was a grand butchery last Sunday, when Kan-A-sien, said to have been chief of the besieging force at north of the cit. last year, was cut into two hundred pieces. We are told they commenced with the finger joints, the victim living till his members were divided into numerous pieces. Five hundred poor wretches were also decapitated at the same time. Kan-A-sien was not taken in arms—he was arrested when ploughing in a field, having taken to labour of this kind in the hope of eluding his pursuers, bent on his capture by the offer of large rewards."

CANADA.

TRAINS THAT WERE NEVER DREAMT OF IN CANADA.—On Tuesday an enormous train of forty-four cars, and yesterday a larger one still, composed of fifty-five cars, passed over the entire length of the Great Western Railway. They contained live stock from the far west destined for the New York Markets. The receipts last week were the largest since the opening of the line, and we shall hardly be surprised some weeks before Christmas to see them figure up to £20,000.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

Missionary Intelligence.

THE CHURCH AT HAYTI.

ON Monday evening a lecture on the "Religious Wants of Hayti" was delivered at the chapel of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Jas. Theodore Holly, a coloured clergyman of the Church. Mr. Holly intends delivering a series of lectures on this subject, with a view to preparing the way for a missionary enterprise among the Haytians. His object is in every way deserving of encouragement, though we were sorry to find the attendance very small on the occasion of his opening lecture.

The reverend gentleman took for his text the following words of Holy Scripture: "Surely the isles shall wait for me."—Isaiah lx. 9. In order to understand the religious wants of a people, he began, it is first necessary to know their religious condition. He would therefore take a cursory glance at the state of religion in Hayti, as a preliminary to his subject. Though the Haytian people are not by any means to be entirely classed among heathen idolaters, yet they possess but the dim light of Christian evangelization, received through the polluted stream of Romanism. And even the empire of religious supremacy among them is divided with this doubtful form of Christianity by educated scepticism on the one hand, and ignorant fetishism on the other. The fact is, that the Haytian people were once a vast community of slaves, torn from the bosom of Africa, their fatherland. Of course when they were brought to the island of Hispaniola they were at the very bottom of the scale of social, intellectual, and religious advancement. They brought with them the religious superstitions and practices of that ancient land of darkness. And as the religious prejudices of a people, no matter how abominable and absurd, are the very last inheritance that they surrender—holding them even above life, it is not surprising that they perpetuated them with an unyielding pertinacity, from generation to generation, until a remnant of the same is still found among their descendants, after a lapse of three hundred years from the time that they were first brought from the benighted shores of Africa. The religious practices of the masses of Hayti have become a compound of heathenism and corrupted Christianity. Hence, on the Sabbath, after participating in the ceremonial observances at Roman Catholic temples, in the forepart of that holy day, they assemble together in the afternoon and evening of the same day, in portable tents, and celebrate by dancing and singing the heathen mysteries of Africa. Such, he added, is a picture of the religious and moral culture that the Haytian people have derived from their contact with their French and Spanish masters. But the religious perversion of the Haytians does not stop here, he continued. About the time when the dreadful revolution of Hayti took place, which resulted in the annihilation of French sovereignty in the island, France was infidel—scorning and atheistical philosophers occupied her seats of learning and directed her public press. Under this baneful and pernicious influence, many of the men of colour of that colony were educated, and formed the leading and influential class of Hayti after her independence. And the venom they had imbibed had been perpetuated to the present day in Hayti. Thus, when Hayti had thrown off the oppressive political yoke of France, her people were still in thrall by the triple chain of Romanism and scepticism, mingled with fetishism. But of these three elements the tendency towards Christianity had been the greatest. The African character is decidedly religious; it is therefore impossible to make him an out and out atheist. The Roman priesthood had no influence whatever over the intelligent portion of the people, who entirely deserted the temples of religion—except on occasions of state, when the official dignitaries and influential portion of the populace go as a matter of form. On other occasions, none but simple-minded females and a few ignorant but well-meaning men frequent Mass, or cherish much reverence for the ministrations of the Church, even on the Sabbath, whilst the more intelligent amuse themselves at social parties, or, in true Voltairian style, they frequent and spend their time at their clubs and lodges on Sunday, in the excesses of mirthful conviviality. Truly might he exclaim, in similar language to the Scripture chosen for his text, Truly, O Lord, this isle waits for Thee! This isle has long awaited the advent of zealous and Apostolic missionaries from a Church fully awakened to the responsibilities of her Gospel commission; but they have awaited so long in vain. Amid the gloom of such a state there were yet gleams of hope. First, should be noticed the standing provision in the Constitution of Hayti, which accords free toleration of the

exercise of all religious worship within her territories, notwithstanding that Roman Catholicism is made the religion of the State. But it was not alone by passive provisions written on parchment, that these people had opened their doors for the heralds of a reformed faith. They manifested an active desire for a better state of things by the employment of Protestant teachers in their government schools. Added to these, was the already extensive circulation of the Holy Scriptures among the inhabitants. "Oh Christian," he urged, "shall these merciful provisions be longer neglected and contemned? I hope not; and, in the ardour of my hope, I trust that the day has at last dawned for the work of evangelization to be commenced in Hayti, with earnest and vigorous effort." The rev. gentleman adverted to another circumstance, which he considered as offering peculiar encouragement, viz., that the present Emperor was a very liberal man towards Protestants, and was even supposed to be secretly in favour of the success of Protestant missionary efforts in his dominions. The Protestant missionaries in Hayti enjoyed his special favour and protection, and were permitted to travel at will throughout the island; whilst, on the other hand, the ministers of the established religion were not permitted to leave their respective parishes without first obtaining a special permit from the proper government officials. Thus, that government which was essentially Roman Catholic, manifested more confidence in the integrity of Protestant ministers than in its own clergy. The missionary efforts of the sects had been active. There were no less than three distinct centres of Protestantism in the city of Port au Prince alone, viz., British Wesleyans, American Methodists, and American Baptists. Schools were connected with the British Wesleyan and the American Baptist Missions. In addition to the missionary establishments in Port au Prince, there were two or three country out-stations; there was also an independent missionary station in the small town of St. Marc's. But such efforts as these were totally inadequate to the evangelization of Hayti. "Oh say my Christian friends," he exclaimed, "do not the people who have emerged, by their own unaided efforts, from the lowest scale of social being into an independent people—do not they deserve a better fate than to be given over to a degraded superstition, or a still worse scepticism! Oh! American Christians—ye who will compass sea and land to go elsewhere and make one proselyte, stop and reflect if you are not neglecting an imperative duty to your black brethren and revolutionary compatriots who lay at your door? Has not Providence signaled to you, in an unmistakable manner, by placing yourselves (who are at the very top of the social scale) in contact with those descendants of Africa (who are at the bottom of the same scale), that he has imposed upon you the duty of civilizing and Christianizing your less fortunate brethren? God has admirably arranged," he continued, "that by the forcing of the black blood from the extremities of Africa into the expansive heart and lungs of America, it might thus be revived into Christian and civilized life." Contiguity of position, similarity of destiny, and historical coincidences, he went on to say, gave the Haytians a strong claim on American sympathy. Men of colour had not been backward in lending their aid to America during her own revolution. A legion from St. Domingo, under Count D'Estaing, had fought side by side with American revolutionary heroes at the battle of Savannah. The most effectual means for the furtherance of the holy cause he came to advocate would be, the making use of the coloured people of the United States as instruments in the work. In this way, a class of men would be prepared whose glory it would be to go and identify themselves with the destinies of their heroic brethren of that insular nation of the Carribean Sea. "And when," he concluded, "by these means, Hayti shall have risen to a high and lofty position among the civilized and Christian nations of the earth, posterity may witness, at some future and not far distant day, national emissaries issuing from that people—descendants of Africa—bearing in their hands the triple and thrice brilliant flambeaux of Religion, Education, and Industry, who will cross the trackless deep to their ancient fatherland and rekindle the beams of her ancient civilization and Christianity, and thus cause Africa again to rejoice in her hundred-gated cities and her six hundred Christian bishops."—*New York Churchman.*

A new planet was recently discovered by M. Goldsmidt, at Paris. On the same day M. Luther discovered another at Bilk, belonging to the same group, which now numbers thirty-seven. The former has received the name of Atalaptic, the latter of Fides.

Youth's Department.

A DAUGHTER OF ABRAHAM.

Leila Ada T— was a young English Jewess who died a few years ago, at the age of twenty, in the triumph of Christian faith. She was highly accomplished, having received such an education as a wealthy and doting father, would wish to give to a lovely and talented daughter. Called by divine grace to the knowledge of salvation by Jesus Christ, whose day her father Abraham rejoiced to see, she suffered shame and spitting (literally) for his name's sake. The following account of her last moments, extracted from her Memoir, published by the Board of Publication, cannot fail to be interesting to the readers of the Record. It was written by a Christian female friend.

The closing scene drew on apace; for it was evident to all that she must soon die; indeed she knew it herself; and, therefore, she began to give final directions respecting the disposal of certain matters. This was three days before her death. After sending some substantial mementoes of her love and regard to those families on her visiting list, she turned her attention to her family and personal friends. Having expressed most of her desires concerning these, she requested that her writing-desk might be placed near her. It was done. Unlocking it she took out a number of elegant Bibles. "Precious books!" she exclaimed, as she clasped them to her throbbing bosom. "O, precious books! would I had read you more! Presenting one to her maternal aunt, who was present, she said, 'Do accept this token of my love for you, and this letter, which some time ago I wrote for you; and, as you read it, may the Spirit of God lead your heart to those blissful fountains of repose which have made me so happy! You believe, my dear aunt, that I am quite happy—that I have no fear of death—that I am going to heaven?' 'I cannot doubt it.'

'Well, then, it is all through the merits of my Lord Jesus Christ. His death atoned for my sins. I shall soon be with him for ever. Then, my dear aunt, will you promise me that my dying request, that you will read these Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, shall be granted? Her aunt assented. 'Thank you, you make me very happy; and I pray that God whom I serve, will, of his mercy, enlighten your understanding, so that you may perceive the truth. I am tired now; I must rest a little.'

Reviving, she said, 'I can say but little more. Then putting aside several bibles for as many of her relatives, and a letter with each; 'Let these be given with my dying love, to those to whom they are directed. Say, too, I most earnestly beg of each to read them, and pray over them, and to obtain all possible help to a knowledge of the Christian religion. And tell them, that with my latest breath, I testified, Christ is precious; that he was with me, pre-eminently with me—while passing through the valley of the shadow of death, and that through faith in Christ, I was victorious over death and the grave, and died in full, perfect assurance of eternal bliss. But be sure of this, tell them plainly, that it was all through the death of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ! Now I must repose.' 'Tis almost finished! Her articulation of these precious sentences was painfully interrupted, so that to say them all, occupied her some minutes.

The following day she requested that pen and ink might be brought to her. Affectionately clasping her Bible, she looked once more upon those parts which she had marked as having given her special encouragement and enjoyment; then being supported, she took the pen in her lying hand, and tremulously and disjointedly traced upon the fly-leaf the last words she ever wrote—'Christ is heaven!'

On the morning of the day on which Leila died, she said, 'It will soon be finished. Tell my dear father to come here.' What a scene! Friends weeping—the youthful Christian, in heavenly composure, awaiting the solemn moment of a separation from the body. Surely it was the spontaneous outburst of every heart. 'Is this death? Can all this holy joy and peace be death? Oh! then, let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like hers!' As I looked upon her placid countenance, I exclaimed exultingly, 'O death! where is thy sting? O grave? where is thy victory?' Gushing sobs broke upon the awful stillness.

Her father was weeping. 'Do not grieve for me, my dear papa,' she said, soothingly. 'If you are faithful to God you will soon be happy with me again in heaven.'

'Then, my precious treasure, you are not deceived! You feel that your religion fully supports you in death?'

‘O yes! O yes! Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I shall fear no evil—his rod—and—his’—she could proceed no further. Her father, bonding with grief, retained her hand in his.

In a little time she gathered strength: ‘Father,’ she continued, ‘you love me dearly, do you not?’ ‘My child, do you speak so to me; you know you are in the very soul of my existence.’

‘Will you grant me one request—a dying request?’

‘What is it? You know I will not deny you?’

‘It is this—that you will never again doubt Jesus my Saviour, but that you will begin to love and serve him. O, think, my dear father, what he has done for me, read the New Testament,’ and she looked inquiringly.

‘My dear, I have begun to read it. I have seen that your religion must be true. I never expected to witness a death like yours, my daughter. I have begun to pray: you pray too, that God will help me to follow you to heaven. I believe, my dear—I confess to you all the present that I believe—in Jesus.’

The sudden revolution of feeling was too great for her weak frame. She was able to articulate, ‘Blessing—praise—’ and then lay exhausted.

On recovering, she slowly reached her Bible, and in faltering accents said, ‘My dear Papa, I am dying—you have— We shall soon meet again. Here is the Bible which has been—so truly blessed to my soul. Let it now be yours. You have all my books of a religious character. They are choice—learn them well. Praise the Lord—I am dying; but I am rejoicing.’

She lay for some minutes with her eyes closed. Occasionally her lips closed as though in prayer.

Again she unclosed her eyes, and looking upon her father with a smile of indescribable pleasure— ‘Blessing, honour, praise and glory to Jesus! Kiss me, dear papa.’

In a little while—‘Glorious hope! immortality! eternal life! What an eternity! an eternity of perfect love.’

She then, with considerable interval, gave directions for her funeral. ‘You have said, papa, that you would have my mother removed, and that we shall all be here together in one tomb. I am glad of that. At my funeral make no show. Do not have me embalmed. I wish my body to be clothed in linen and white muslin only.’

When you have our name put upon our tomb, be sure you put this, ‘Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.’

‘I hear the voice, the Master is come and calleth for thee.’ My whole soul responds, ‘Even so, come, Lord Jesus.’ I am full of glory.’

Although perfectly sensible, she said but very little after this. She appeared to be looking into eternity. Its glorious realities were unfolding to her vision, and feasting her soul with ravishing contemplations.

About two hours before she died, she suddenly awoke from a gentle slumber and exclaimed, ‘Dear Emily are you here?’ I took her hand. ‘Give me a farewell kiss, my love. Thank you; and then pressing my hand with all her remaining strength, ‘We shall be united again soon, Emily, and then you will never have to separate from me. Love Jesus, it will not be long.’

A little after, she ejaculated, ‘Victory!’ and raised her dying arm. After a few moments—‘Heaven is—heaven is—’ the rest was lost.

She lay quietly for about an hour; then gently putting out her hand, she said, ‘Farewell, my dear papa. I am going to glory. Serve Jesus—you will soon be there.’

These were the last words she uttered. Her eyelids closed. For a few minutes she breathed softly and slowly, and then—the solemn stillness of death! My friend was a disembodied saint in glory! Her spirit had taken its rapturous flight to that blissful rest which she had so long anticipated; and in preparation for which, she had kept her soul with all diligence. Again, through gushing tears, I prayed, ‘Let me die the death of the righteous.’

She died November 27th, 18—, at a quarter past eight o’clock in the evening, aged twenty years and eighteen days.

Last week a lady, with her husband, on a visit at Edinburgh, suffered so much from a decayed tooth that a dentist, residing in a fashionable street in the New Town, was applied to for relief. To render the operation less painful, chloroform was resorted to, but the effect was deplorable. The lady remained unconscious, and, notwithstanding that the services of an eminent physician were immediately procured, and every attempt made to restore her to sensibility, death supervened in the course of an hour.

Selections.

CLAIMS ON CUBA.—Information has been received at the State Department at Washington, that the government of her Catholic Majesty has determined to fix the period of six months, counting from the 20th ultimo, for the presentation of claims of such citizens of the United States as were sufferers in consequence of the repeal, on the 20th of February, 1845, of a decree issued by the authorities of Cuba on the 7th of October, 1844, authorizing the importation into the ports of the island of Cuba, duty free, for the space of six months from the date thereof, of lumber and other articles necessary for building, and of corn, corn flour, beans, Irish potatoes, and rice; and that when the correct amount of said claims, as well those that have already been presented as those which may be submitted for examination within the specified period of time shall have been ascertained, proper instructions will be communicated to the Captain General of Cuba for the liquidation of the same.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, about half-past 6 o’clock, the express train from Albany, when in the vicinity of Chatham Four Corners, was actually blown off the track by a violent blast of wind. It appears the train had left Albany at 4.30 A.M., and arrived at Chatham Four Corners at 5.28, with three passenger cars and a baggage car. After stopping at Copake—a station about thirty miles below Chatham Four Corners—the train arrived at the place known as the Taconic or lower range of Berkshire mountains, the boundary line between Massachusetts and New York. This part of the road is very much exposed to high wind, owing to a narrow valley between two mountains, which, when the wind is east, concentrates it, and the most fearful gales are experienced on this part of the road when the wind at other places is even moderate. As the train was passing, a fearful gust came up from the valley, and the doors of the baggage car were blown in, and in a moment the car was hurled off the track, and rolled down an embankment some forty feet deep. The coupling which attached it to the engine snapped in a moment, but the passenger cars were jolted off the track, and were blown by the wind after the baggage car. Two persons were killed, and seventeen injured.

For some time past there has been seen as a visitor now in one, now in another of the European capitals, the Prince Leo of Armenia. *Leon, Prince d’Arménie, défenseur de l’Église, d’Orient*, did not shrink from his high destinies, but placed himself at once in relation with crowned heads—with Queen Victoria among the number, to whom personally he addressed a letter asking for the post of A.D.C. to Prince Albert. His account of himself was, that he was a descendant of the House of Lusignan, in Cyprus. Prince Sehaban, a son of Leo V., King of Lusignan-Roubenien, espoused the Princess Panna, daughter of Leo VI., King of Armenia; Prince Leo was the descendant of this Sehaban. The Russian Czar in the course of his southern conquests dispossessed him of his principality, and gave him in exchange for it a paltry pension. As vouchers for his statements the Prince brought with him to Europe a passport written in a character which nobody could understand, and a baptismal certificate which laboured under the same defect. London, Paris, Constantinople, Turin, Frankfurt, Brussels, Stutgardt, Berlin, have been successively honoured by his presence. In London, the Armenian potentate offered in his own name, and as agent for the Caucasian tribes, to conclude an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Cabinet of St. James’s. A French paper asserts that manifestoes from this illustrious Prince—among others a declaration of war against Russia—appeared from time to time in the London journals. The fellow was, however, obliged to leave London in consequence of a judgment obtained against him by a Mr. Mitchell, for criminal conversation with his wife. In 1847 the Prince travelled through Aix-la-Chapelle, and, without stopping, passed on to Stutgardt, where he put up at a first-rate hotel, and ordered everything suitable to his princely rank; he left, however, without paying his bill, and went into private lodgings. Although provided only with a forged passport, he presented himself to the Russian Minister at Stutgardt (Prince Gortschakoff, now at Vienna), and begged for a gratuity from the Emperor of Russia, pretending to be the descendant of a banished Armenian Prince; he was, however, not recognised as a Russian subject, and got no pecuniary assistance. Notice having been sent on to Stutgardt of his having left debts behind him in Brussels, and as he was not able to honor the dra-

drawn on him from that place, he was ordered out of Stutgardt by the police; he accordingly departed for Baden-Baden, leaving the proprietor of his private lodgings unpaid. In Baden-Baden he was, however, not to be found. Since then, and within the last few weeks, he has turned up at Berlin. He had taken lodgings in one of the best streets in that city, and caused a royal escutcheon to be fixed up over his door. A silver star with a red enamelled cross attached to it might have been seen on his princely breast, his spurs were of gold, his riding-whip mounted with gold. He was admitted into good society, and was constantly at the Legations. The suspicions of the Prussian police were, however, aroused by a trivial circumstance, and at last they ripened into certainty. Leon, *Prince d’Arménie*, who has harried Europe for the last ten years, turns out to be an impostor—a swindler—and a Dutch Jew, and has been committed to the House of Correction. His real name is Joseph Johannes, his mother was a German, his father a shipowner at Samarang, in Java. In his youth he had studied at Leyden. It was considered somewhat remarkable at first that the circumstances he narrated with regard to the principality of Korikos were historically correct. The wonder, however, ceased, when it was found that he had “crammed” them up some eight years ago at Berlin, his instructor being the Professor of Oriental History in that city.

A PRIEST SECRETLY MARRIED.—INTERESTING CASE.—An interesting suit is now pending in the Supreme Court at New York, before a referee. Julia Ann Smith, the wife of one Charles Smith, a Catholic priest, is attempting to recover from John Laughlin, Roman Catholic Bishop of Brooklyn, her dower in certain lands conveyed by her husband to Archbishop Hughes, in the alienation of which she did not join. The lands are located in Brooklyn, and are valued at \$10,000. It is averred by the plaintiff that about twenty-four years ago she and Smith contracted the relations of man and wife, which had continued to subsist until his death in 1852, and that two children were the result of this marriage; and that although such relation was kept secret except to confidential friends, it was freely acknowledged to them by both parties. Several witnesses were called, among whom was Charles H. Smith, one of the children, twenty-three years of age, whose testimony was very direct and positive. The defendant denies that the plaintiff was the wife of Smith, and set up that the property was purchased, held and conveyed by him in a fiduciary capacity. The case is reported in the *Evening Post*. It is not yet finished.

LEVEL OF THE TWO OCEANS.—The popular notion, which has so long prevailed that the Atlantic Ocean was so many feet higher than the Pacific at the Isthmus of Panama, has been formally exploded. Colonel Totten has decided, after a series of careful tidal observations taken at Panama and Aspinwall Bay, and connected by accurate levels along the line of railroad, that the mean height of the two oceans is exactly the same, although, owing to the difference in the rise of tides of both places, there are, of course, times when one of the oceans is higher or lower than the other, but their mean level—that is to say, their height at half-tide—is now proved to be exactly the same.—*Belfast Journal*.

FAMILIARITY WITH THE BIBLE.—He who is so familiar with the Bible that each chapter, open where he will, teems with household words, may draw thence the theme of many a pleasant and pathetic song. For is not all human nature and all human life shadowed forth in those pages? But the soul, to sing well from the Bible, must be imbued with religion, as the flower is alternately imbued with dew and sunshine. The study of the Book must have begun in the simplicity of childhood, when it was felt indeed to be divine, and carried on through all those silent intervals in which the soul of manhood is restored, during the din of life, to its purity and peace of its early being. He who begins the study of the Bible late in life, must indeed devote himself to it night and day, with an humble and contrite, as well as an awakened and soaring spirit, ere he can hope to feel what he understands, or to understand what he feels—thoughts and feelings breathing in upon him, like spiritual sounds and accents, as if from a region hanging in its mystery between Heaven and earth.

GOD hears the heart without words, but he never hears words without the heart.

HAPPINESS can be made quite as well of cheap materials as of dear ones.

UNITED STATES.

U. S. RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—The *National Intelligencer* of Wednesday remarks:

"In our brief paragraph of yesterday, referring to recent correspondence between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain, it was inadvertently stated that the latter had not replied to the request to make known definitely its construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The reverse is the fact. The British government has made a reply, agreeing to the construction of our Government, and submitting a different construction, but leaving the question open for farther negotiation. The correspondence has not been angry in its tone on either side. Indeed, from the urbanity and courtesy which are known to characterize the parties entrusted with it, no harshness or diplomatic impropriety could have been expected."

The *Washington Union* has two long articles upon the relations of the United States Government with England—the first warlike and bold, and the second mild and conciliatory. The latter article concludes as follows:

"We are satisfied, upon such enquiry as we have been able to make, that no cause, inducement, or plausible pretext of war, or even of serious misunderstanding, can be found in any question now pending between the two countries, and that, therefore, no apprehension on the subject need be entertained by the friends of peace, either in Great Britain or in the United States."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CARLETON.—About two o'clock on Wednesday morning last, a fire broke out in a two-story dwelling house, situated on the south side of King Street, in Carleton, on the western side of the harbor. This building was occupied by Mr. Christopher Maleman, and his family, with two or three other families, and was soon consumed. The fire very soon extended to, and embraced within its ravages, five other buildings situated immediately to the westward, which were entirely destroyed.—*S. John, N. B., Courier, Nov. 21.*

We understand that English papers, received by the steamer *Pacific*, contain the promotion of Colonel Williams to the rank of Major General in the British army. The brave conduct of this distinguished officer at Kus fully entitles him to the step, and the intelligence of its having been conferred will be gratifying to his many relatives and friends in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—the gallant officer being a native of Annapolis.—*Id.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1855.

ADVERT.

MANY a book has been written, and many a sermon preached upon the virtue of Christian charity—that noble quality which "thinketh no evil." It is to be lamented that human nature does rarely attain to this standard of Christian perfection—for even amongst the most noted for outward piety, the reality of the virtue often falls far short of the warmth of its profession. Both in the pulpit and the pew, there is, therefore, much room for its wider diffusion and practice, lest in its marked absence, there should arise a belief that it is no more to be found in religious communities than among the more worldly associations of the human family. Christian charity always accompanies Christian sincerity; and we may be sure that the latter does not prevail, when we find the places of the former supplied by a spirit of intolerance.

A superficial gloss may be put upon this defect in our common Christianity, in the judgment we are apt to form of differing bodies of Christians; but when it operates to prejudice the members of one communion against each other, it is altogether inexcusable. United in one baptism, they might certainly be expected to make allowance for the various hues of thought within the scope of the Christian virtues which their profession tolerates—and as brethren indulging the liberty wherewith Christ has made them free, to abstain from chiding and evil speaking, although they may not see exactly alike, or govern their practice by a strict conformity, where there are no particular rules to observe, and no law to bind their consciences. Experience has shown that religious animosity of this nature is a fruitful cause of the perversion of many to strange doctrine—to that of Rome on the one hand, or to Geneva or latitudinarianism on the other.

The termination of the Ecclesiastical Year, in which important changes have taken place with a view to the future prosperity of the Church, and the enlargement of her borders—and the commencement of a new one, during which we trust that the reality of those things hoped for may in a great measure be attained, seems to be a good opportunity to recommend the more earnest cultivation of this Christian virtue. The unity of purpose which has hitherto marked the course both of clergy and laity in this diocese, is indeed an earnest that good must spring

from their future deliberations in concert. That a contrariety of sentiment should here and there exist, is nothing wonderful; but even this may be expected to give way to a fuller acquaintance with particular subjects, and to increased conviction of the growing necessity for some well-defined system of Church management that shall call into activity the energies of all her members. In view of the enlargement of the Church, the accession to her communion, the demand for an increase of labourers in her vineyard, Bishops, Clergy and people must feel this necessity pressing upon them; and a zealous co-operation of all, to give to her system its full development, is the best mode in which it can be met, and its requirements fulfilled. Where hitherto there has been something very like stagnation, it is both impolitic and injurious to decry any thing in the shape of improvement, and is apt to cause a suspicion of powerful sinister motives to prevent the good and to perpetuate the evil. Churchmen ought no longer to be satisfied with the cold existence of a body, which contains a latent warmth, that properly elicited, is not only sufficient for its own lively exercise, but capable of imparting life and vigour to all around. To induce this a little more infusion of the Charity "that thinketh no evil," would seem to be at the present moment a useful ingredient. We would like to have it to say of certain recent manifestations, that "an enemy hath done this," and not that the hand uplifted to strike, was that of "a familiar friend." Here no unmeaning observations are sought to be engrained on the primitive simplicity of Christian worship, and we may safely defy attempts to show that in the improvements suggested, or progress pursued, ought but a due regard has been shown for the proprieties of the sanctuary, and the interests of religion. It only remains therefore, that credit should be given for purity of intention, and that all well disposed Churchmen should use their endeavours to lay those phantoms of the imagination which would impute to good motives all kinds of sinister design.—Nothing more is necessary for this purpose, than that Clergy and people should, according to their several abilities, and in their separate vocations, be zealous for the interests of the true religion established among us. Now, and henceforward in this Diocese, will be the time when the value of that faith which is not of works, will be proved by works, each one according to his ability, out of the store wherewith God has blessed him, and not comparing himself by the contributions of his neighbours. And that faith will be thrice hallowed in its professors, if it stir up to a Godly emulation in well doing, than which nothing can be more conducive, than the cultivation of that spirit of peace and good will which the Church holds forth to her children as a first rate grace of their Christian profession, during the holy season upon which they are entering, and in which they rejoice.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

We have much gratification in laying before our readers the account which follows of the progress and prospects of the Chester Young Men's Church of England Christian Association. Chester in this respect has afforded an example which is well deserving of imitation by every Parish in the Diocese, and we hope it will not be long ere we have to record the formation of similar Associations, having for their object improvement of the young in useful knowledge, and joined therewith an instilment of those religious principles which are to be their guide in manhood, and their solace and comfort in declining age. We are persuaded that associations of this nature will not only tend to the growth and establishment of the faith of the members of our own communion, but will also reflect advantageously on all who are without its pale; as by a parity of reasoning, such Associations, when of a general and mixed nature, where principle has to succumb to views of the general harmony, cannot really conduce to build up Churchmen in the principles of their most holy faith, but must in some degree have an opposite and even injurious tendency:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

The first annual meeting of the Chester Young Men's Church of England Christian Association, was held in the School-house on Monday evening, the 12th instant, for the purpose of electing new officers and transacting the business of the Association.

The Association was formed for the benefit of the young men of the parish, and it is gratifying to be enabled to report that many are manifesting an increased interest in its proceedings. Although there was a recess of only 34 months, the meetings once a fortnight have been generally well attended.

According to a rule of the Association the meetings are opened and closed with prayer and singing. The Choir of St. Stephen's Church in this respect render valuable aid to the Association. A lecture is delivered at each meeting, the subjects of which for the past year are as follows.—"On the advantages of the diffusion of knowledge," "Astronomy," "Modes of burial in different nations," "The Economy of Nature," "Earnestness," "Prophecy as connected

with Russia and the War," "Light," "Magnetism," "Divine Origin of the Holy Scriptures," "Inquiries into the forces or powers of matter," "Courage, how far it is a virtue, how far it is not," "Past History, Present circumstances, and Future prospects of the Jews."

The Lecture being concluded, remarks are generally made by one or more of the Gentlemen present in connection with the subject, and the remaining part of the evening is taken up with recitations by some of the younger members of the Association.

The names of 65 members are now entered upon the roll book. Our funds have been added to by the generous gifts of a few kind friends, and we have thus been enabled to procure two plain but neat chandeliers with lamps—to form a Library of 70 vols. and to erect a room adjoining the school which will serve as Library. We have also an Electrifying Machine, the gift of several Medical Gentlemen, and funds to procure an Air pump.

A monthly meeting of the members of the Association is also held. It is opened by prayer and the reading of a portion of the Word of God, after which is a brief lecture upon one of the Articles of Religion, followed by a discussion upon a subject previously announced, and concluding with prayer.

We feel assured that it is a good work in which we are engaged, and humble though our efforts may be, judging by the experience of the past, we hope by perseverance accompanied with God's blessing, to assemble year by year with fresh encouragement, and to realise the conviction that our labours have not been fruitless.

Yours &c.

Chester, 28th Nov. 1855.

OBSERVER

THE BISHOP'S VISIT TO ST. MARGARET'S DAY.

On Saturday, Nov. 17th, his Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. W. Bullock, was met a mile out of the French Village, by the Rev. the Rector and Curate, and James Croucher, Esq., and was escorted to the Rectory, the Church-bell welcoming him into the Parish.

On Sunday the 18th, a Confirmation took place, in the morning at St. Peter's Chapel, for the Lower Ward and Regy's Cove districts, when 29 persons renewed their covenant with God, and the Bishop both addressed the candidates before Confirmation and preached afterwards to a crowded audience.

Another Confirmation took place in the afternoon, in the Parish Church, where 17 candidates were admitted, and the same mode of addressing them followed.

In the evening the respected author of "The Songs of the Church" occupied the pulpit, when a very good congregation, considering the short time between the services, again assembled, to profit, we hope, by his excellent discourse.

On Monday, the 19th, the Bishop and Clergy present, crossed the Bay to St. James' Chapel, which, notwithstanding it being a week day, a busy season, and the poorest congregation, was well filled; 29 persons, among whom were several old people who never had so good a chance before, came forward to make their open profession of faith and to renew their Baptismal engagement, thus making 75 confirmed this time in this Mission. About the same number as the last time; but it would have been much greater had not the fishery been later this year than usual, which kept many from coming home for the purpose.

May God's abundant blessing rest upon those who were thus solemnly admitted into full communion with God's holy Church, and may they never forget the good and appropriate instruction given them on that occasion.—*Com.*

The Hon. Joseph Howe delivered a lecture before the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening last. Subject—"Mechanical Skill and Artistic Beauty." The lecture was pretty well attended—but those to whom the subject would be to their interest and profit, made up a small portion of the number.

The first Lecture for the season before the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Robert Sedgwick. Subject—"The direct and indirect advantages of Christianity."

The Bank of Nova Scotia is to be enlarged. The Directors have purchased the property of Mr. Knight, adjoining it. The front is to be composed of Red Sandstone of an excellent quality, and in large slabs.—*Four.*

HOW TO GET RID OF WORMS.

THE SIMPLEST THING IN THE WORLD.

You have only to purchase a bottle of M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and administer it according to the directions accompanying each vial. It never fails to give immediate relief, and is perfectly safe for young or old. The following testimony in favor of M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, was handed us a short time ago.

New York, November 10, 1852.

A friend of mine purchased and administered one bottle of M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE to a child of her's, four years old, which brought away between three hundred and four hundred worms—many of them large. The child is now well, and living in Remington place.

For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place... P. S. Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

At Dartmouth, on Sunday the 18th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. DAVID WELLS, to Miss MARY ANN JOHNSON, both of Preston.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Elsie P. Binet—with rem. Rev. J. Forsythe—attended to. Major Poyntz—Jas. P. Ward, Esq.—attended to. Rev. J. Broadbent.

ARRIVED.

At Dartmouth, on Sunday the 18th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. DAVID WELLS, to Miss MARY ANN JOHNSON, both of Preston.

At Mount Florence, Sydney, C. B., the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday evening the 19th ult., by the Rev. R. J. Unkacke, Rector, CHARLES EDWARD LEONARD, Esq., Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, to ELIZABETH CLARISSA, second daughter of Thomas Samuel Brown, Esq., Collector of Excise and Registrar of Stopped.

At Lunenburg, Nov. 17, by the Rev. H. J. Owen, Rector, Mr. JOHN CASPER SMITH to Mrs. JOHN KNICKLER. Also, Nov. 18, Mr. MICHAEL ANDERSON, to Miss JANE McLAUREN.

On Thursday the 22nd inst., at St. Paul's Church, Antigonish, by the Rector of the Parish, the Rev. WM. STEWART, of Cherry Valley, P. E. Island, to CHARLOTTE SOPHIA, youngest daughter of Mr. John Dexter, of Antigonish.

On 21st November, at Boston, at the Church of the Advent, by the Right Rev. Bishop, Southgate, JAMES FULLER, Esq., of that city, to KATE TULLOCH LINCOLN, daughter of the late Thomas Tullston, Esq., of Chester, Vermont.

At Digby, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. A. C. Halliday Gray, Rector of Trinity Church, JAMES ANSON, Esq., Controller of Customs at that Port, to ELIZABETH CONSTANTIA, youngest daughter of the late John R. Lightfoot, Esq., M.D.

DECEASED.

On Sunday morning, 27th inst., Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON BRACKEN, aged 41 years.

On the 23d inst., after a short illness, FREDERICK CHARLES, an infant of J. Freeman Twinn, aged 7 months.

On the 24th inst., MARY CATHARINE, youngest daughter of James H. and Eleanor Lindsay, aged 2 years and 1 month.

At Bridgetown, on the 24th ult., CHARLES FREDERICK, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Poyntz, aged 3 years and 8 months.

"May God Sanctify the bereavement." At Sydney, C. B. on 24th ult., Mr. ROBERT WOODILL, a native of Scarborough, England, and for many years a resident of Halifax, N. S., aged 73 years.

At Sackville on the 17th ult., CATHERINE, wife of Joseph Fielden, aged 69 years. Also, at the same place, on the 18th Nov. JOSEPH FIELDEN, aged 81 years—both old and respectable inhabitants.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Nov. 21.—Brigt Belle, Sprohen, Trinidad; s/he, Gold Hunter, Kenney, New York; Harriet Sewall Parsons, Bay St. George; Dart, and Waterwitch, Lunenburg.

Sunday, Nov. 22.—Schr Blue Nose, McKay, Baltimore. Monday, Nov. 23.—Brigt Golden Age, Curtis, New York; s/he, Magnet Maxwell, Richmond; Caroline Pabco.

Tuesday, Nov. 24.—Brigt Boston, Roche, Boston; Agorona, Murphy, New York; Matland, Hays, Havana; Vulcan, Hart, St. John's, N. E.; Advance, (new) Mahone Bay.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.—Brigt America, (pkt.) Boston; Brigt Ornate, Lenton, Kingston; Bessie, McDonald, Montreal; schr Nautilus, Baltimore; Brigt Eastern Light, Cox, New York.

Thursday, Nov. 26.—Brigt Anette, McDonald, P. Rico; schr LeMarchant, Ischem, Baltimore. Friday, Nov. 27.—Brigt Mercy, Kingston, Ja.; Dandy Jim, Vigneau, Miramichi, Laurel, Sydney.

CLEARED.

Nov. 27.—Fawn, Pugh, Jamaica; Ocean Wave, Day, Mill; James, Walsh, do.; Aurora, Bears, P. E. I.

Nov. 28.—May Ann, Anderson, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Achlever, Banks, B. W. Indies; Ava, Maxwell, United States.

Nov. 29.—Brigt Boston, Roche, Boston; schrs Wm. A. Henry, Martell, Philadelphia; Isabella Maria, Smith, Boston.

Nov. 30.—schr Margaret, Green, Nfld.; Oriental, P. E. Island.

MEMORANDA.

Port Hood, C. B. Nov. 17—Totally wrecked at Little Mabou, 3 miles north of Port Hood harbour, schr Eliza Jane Walsh master, from Montreal to Halifax. Crew saved.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

Importer and Dealer in STOVES and GRATES. BEGS to intimate to his numerous Customers throughout the Province, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, he has received part of his Fall Supply, and remainder to arrive per "Shooting Star" from Scotland "Africa" and other vessels from Boston, New York and Portland; with a general assortment on hand of all the different and best kinds of STOVES, GRATES and CABOUSES, generally used and most approved, with Save pipes of all sizes to fit, and placed up in houses and vessels at the shortest notice, which he offers for sale at the CITY STORE, No. 213 Hollis Street, at the Old Stand near H. M. Ordnance, on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or 3, 6 and 9 mos. credit. Constantly on hand—Bales of new and furthest dried Bedding FEATHERS. Order, from the Country executed with care and despatch. Sept. 22, 1855.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, etc. Prices are listed in shillings and pence.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

SERMONS will be Preached (D. V.) in aid of the Funds of the above Society, on Sunday the 19th December next, at St. Paul's Church, Halifax, in the Morning and Evening—and at St. Luke's in the Afternoon.

THE MISSES WELLS. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, WOLFVILLE. Will Open on the 1st December.

Table with 2 columns: Subject and Fee. Subjects include English, Music, Drawing, French, Leather-work, Board, Plain and ornamental Needlework.

WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' FUND.

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

P. S. HAMILTON, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor, &c.

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

LAND AGENT.

For this purpose he has become associated with a gentleman residing in Liverpool, England, intimately acquainted with the movements and wants of the emigrating classes of Great Britain and Ireland, and maintaining correspondence with various parts of those countries and of the Continent of Europe.

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber. Spore and Surung's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. Imperial Octavo, 150 pp. well and strongly bound.

ALMANACKS.

CUNNABELL'S Nova Scotia Almanack, and all the others as they appear, on sale at the Book Store of Wm. Gossip 21 Granville Street, Halifax.

AMHERST FEMALE SEMINARY.

PRINCIPALS. Mrs. C. E. Hatchford and Miss Yates. TERMS.

BOARD and WASHING (white dresses excepted), with Instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Grammar and Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, English Composition, and Embroidery—£2.00 per Academic Year. Extra Charges.

Bills payable Quarter's in advance. There are two Terms per year, of five months each. The Winter Term commences with January, and ends 5th June. The Summer Term begins 23d July, and ends 21st December.

There are six Panes in the Establishment and Pupils Boarding in the vicinity will be charged Five Shillings per Quarter for the use of an instrument to practice.

Amherst is a remarkably healthy part of the country, and possesses peculiar advantages for children of delicate constitution.

There will be a few Vacancies in the above Institution after the ensuing Winter Vacation, which can be secured by early application to C. E. RATCHFORD.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

W. N. SILVER & SONS. IMPORTATIONS FOR THE SEASON, are now open and upon inspection, and will be found equal to any in the City.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. W. M. GOSSIP, No. 21, GRANVILLE STREET, HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality.

Table with 2 columns: Material and Description. Includes Oil Colors, Drying Oil, Nut Oil, Poppy Oil, Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas, Academy Boards, Canvas, Brushes, Crayons, etc.

Poetry.

A FATHER'S PRAYER.

BY THE REV. DR. WHITTINGTON.

At this hushed hour, when all my children sleep, Here in thy presence, gracious God, I kneel...

I ask not for them eminence or wealth— For these, in wisdom's view, are trifling toys...

This world I know is but a narrow bridge, And treacherous waters rear and foam below...

If these soft feet, which now these foathers press, Are doomed the path of ruin soon to tread...

But if some useful path before them lie, Where they may walk obedient to the laws...

And teach me, Power Supreme, in their green days, With meekest skill thy lessons to impart...

How soft they sleep, what innocent repose Rests on their eyes, from older sorrows free!

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 occasionally want of...

WM. GOSSIP.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

WM. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general supply of the above...

NEW GIFT BOOKS.

A FURTHER SUPPLY of the Horse Sacre, Little Episcopalian, Our Little Comfort, The Baron's Little Daughter, in the World but not of the World, Herbert Atherton, Arthur Granville, &c.

W. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH...

JUST RECEIVED.

Per R. M. Steamship from England.

A LOT of the latest and most fashionable MUSIC—Consisting of Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, &c. &c.

W. M. GOSSIP.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—79 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

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

Capital, £200,000.

Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders.

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B. G. GRAY, Secretary, &c. No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax. Head Agent for Nova Scotia.

June 9. 1855

E. K. BROWN,

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

BAR, Bolt, Hoop, and Sheet IRON, Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL, Cav. Iron Pots, Ovens and Covers, STOVES, Single and Double; Cannon do. Gunpowder, Shot, Muskets and Fusils, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files and Rasps, Nails, Spikes, Glus and Putty, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Bright Copal and Turpentine Varnish, London WHITE LEAD: Black, Red, Yellow, Blue and Green PAINT, Lines and Twines, Fish Hooks, Wool, Cotton and Cattle Cords, Tin, Sheet Lead and Zinc, Mill, X Cut, Circular, Pit and Hand Saws, 15 Casks assorted Hardware, 4 do Hollowware, 6 Casks Chains, 4 do Hand Irons; 3 Casks Shovels, 1 Cask Slates, 2 barrels Hiddles, 1 Cases Brushes; Casks Railway Grease 2 ton Cutch, Crates Coal Scoops, Axes, Hatchets, &c., &c. No. 1 Ordnance Square.

Oct. 27

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...

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

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value...

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

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...

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

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale by W. M. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED. Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills...

ULCERS IN THE LEG—REMARKABLE CURE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edvard Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds...

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Madden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it, one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them...

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

- List of ailments: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Head-ache, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symp-toms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World...

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax. Feb. 21, 1855. General Agent for Nova Scotia

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

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