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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. XX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1880. NO. 66

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
Jan 27	Epiphany B.	Gen. 22	1 Cor. 13
Jan 28	Epiphany C.	Exod. 17	1 Cor. 13
Jan 29	Epiphany D.	Exod. 17	1 Cor. 13
Jan 30	Epiphany E.	Exod. 17	1 Cor. 13
Jan 31	Epiphany F.	Exod. 17	1 Cor. 13
Feb 1	Par. Ver. Mary	Wisdom 9	Wisdom 12

Poetry.

ANTIOCH.

And the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch. *Acts of the Apostles*

Old Antioch shall answer ye
What title I would claim!
Old Antioch—whence Christian men
Confess their Christian name.
I wear no other name but Christ's,
And His is name enow.
Writ by our mother's spousal hand
On all her children's brow.

Yet something doth that mother give,
A token to her sons,
And Catholic—both she surname
Her Lord's begotten ones:
And such, the children of her love
Are children all of Heaven:
Lo!—he answ'ers to God,
And these that Thou hast given.

I know that many martyrs died
At rack and cruel stake,
And Cranmer laid his prelate hand
On fire, for Jesus' sake;
And many a bishop's burning heart,
Like flames was lost in flame:
But Christ—none other died for me:
I'll wear no other name.

I wear the name of Christ my God,
So name me not from man!
And my broad country Catholic,
It hath no tribe nor clan:
For one and endless is the line
Through all the world that went,
Commissioned from the Holy Hill
Of Christ's sublime ascent.

For there, our great Melchizedek
Ornated of God that came,
And not Himself did glorify
To wear His priestly name,
His mantle—as He went on high,
To chosen sons beneath,
And halo Apostles seal His Lungs,
As o'er them all He breathed.

'Twas there, as God had sent the Son,
The Son His own did send,
And with them promised to abide
For ever—to the end:
And faithful to His pledged love,
The Lord is with us yet,
Where our Apostles bear the key:
He left on Olivet.

When call me not to other fields:
No greener fields I see;
The shepherds of my Lord alone
Can feed a lamb like me:
I cannot wander, if I will,
And wither over wood,
Out-flames a burning chronicle
In Peter and in Jude.

I read how Korah boldly swang,
The censor God abhorred,
And spurned old Aaron's banners,
Commanded of the Lord.
These bold Apostles echo it,
And while their voices I hear,
If ever strange words adorned Zion's gate,
That warning word I fear.

I hear my Saviour's earnest prayer
That I should love all men,
And oh, how can I go with thee,
Who art my Lord and King?
I see the friends of His cross,
Whom Jesus sent of yore:
And I can I pray my sacred hands I
I love my Saviour more.

Dear Lamb of God! I know full well
All power is Thine and given,
And oh there is no other name,
To name us, under heaven!
I know, when Thou dost send a sign
Through all the world to see,
To calm of seas, if that hath failed,
Can Thy power be denied?

Thou, Priest and Prophet both for us,
Art Priest above in heaven:
But to Thy chosen, still on earth,
Thy prophet power is given:
Thank God, it never failed, nor shall!
That long unbroken chain
Began in Thee—in Thee shall end,
When thou shalt come again.

So Christ forbid that I should boast,
Save in His blood-red cross:
And let me, for the Crucified,
Count other gain but loss;
And ye that scorn His follower,
And deem my glory shame,
Forget not, in upbraiding me,
To name me by His name.

—From *Christian Ballads*, by A. C. Carr, M. A.

Religious Miscellany.

RESTORATION OF A PERVERT.

[From a Correspondent of the New York Church Journal.]

A few weeks since we were startled by the announcement that a Student of the General Theological Seminary, who had but recently connected himself with that Institution, had suddenly forsaken his position there and had been received into the Roman Church. It will gratify his former friends, and all interested in the honor of the Church, to know that this young man has returned to the fold which he had so hastily and unadvisedly left. He was fully restored to our communion on the evening of the 5th inst., by Bishop Southgate, in the Church of the Advent. The service, which it was thought proper should be in this case as nearly private as the circumstances would allow, was a very interesting and impressive one. The form of renunciation and reception used was in substance that drawn up by the English Convocation of 1711. It may be found published at length in Dr. Catechist's "Synodalia," and in Dr. Hook's Church Dictionary under "Abjuration." Besides the Clergy of the parish, three in number, there were present two chosen witnesses of this solemn act, one of whom had formerly stood as a witness of the young man's baptism. Aside from the peculiar interest of this event to those present, there was much in the service itself which rendered the occasion deeply impressive. When the former pastor of this returning wanderer read for the Lesson the parable of the lost sheep, there was a touching propriety in the heartfelt exclamation, "Rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep which was lost."

And when the right hand of reconciliation had been given to him by the Bishop, with the fervent prayers of all present for his and their own "stability and perseverance" in the faith, and the apostolic greeting, the "kiss of charity" had been given and received, the little company separated, heartily thankful to God for the comfortable assurance that they had not prayed altogether in vain that He would "bring into the way of truth all such as have erred and are deceived." The next day (Epiphany) he received the holy Communion at the same place from which he had renounced the errors of Rome on the evening previous, thus completing the act of penitence and of restoration.

The history of this happy return is briefly this. Having remained in New-York a short time after his defection, he removed to Philadelphia. Thence he came to Boston, last week, for the purpose of placing himself under the care of the Roman Catholic Bishop in this city, to whose nominal jurisdiction he was considered to belong by reason of his baptism here, which, by the way, does not appear to have been deemed so heretical as to require repetition, although administered by the Bishop of our own Church.

He had opportunity after his arrival but for one interview with the Roman Catholic Bishop before that Bishop was called out of town for a day or two. In the mean time, the young man improved the leisure to visit a few of his former friends and associates. The effect of these interviews upon his immature Romanism, may be better estimated from the scene just described, than from any particular narrative of them.

In the conference with his former Rector he soon became convinced of the sad error into which he had blindly plunged, and determined, with a promptness

which speaks well for his honesty and simplicity of purpose, to review the whole ground of that hasty and unfortunate decision which had led him so far astray. A whole day of prayerful retirement intervened.

On Friday evening (4th inst.) he made known to Bishop Southgate his sincere desire to retrace his steps; and the next evening he was received back with hearty congratulations for his timely escape from the baneful effects of a system of error, the blind adoption of which has degraded not a few noble spirits. As the overt of this young student's defection was widely published and freely commented upon at the time of its occurrence, it seems proper, and justly due to the Church, that the same publicity should be given to this manful act of his which releases him "from the tyranny of the Bishop of Rome, and all his detestable enormities."

Rites and ceremonies are necessary to the very existence of the visible Church; they constitute the body corporate of which religion is the spirit. It is the spirit however which gives value to the form, and not the form to the spirit; even as it is the soul which gives value to the form of man, and not the dust and ashes which give value to the immortal spirit. And as the body of man, though the highest manifestation of physical beauty, sculptured by the hand of God himself, is, when the breath of life goes out of it, but a carcase tending to corruption; so the most ancient, most glorious forms of the Church are nothing but a ritualistic carcase tending to decay, when devoid of the life-giving power of the Holy Ghost. But, on the other hand, as the soul cannot demonstrate its existence to our senses except through some visible and material organization; so the Holy Ghost manifests itself as a spirit of grace and supplication through the personality of rites and ceremonies, the liturgic apparatus of prayer and praise.

The danger, however, and that a very pressing one, is, that in our attempts to preserve intact the form, we give it a value which belongs only to the indwelling spirit; for it falls in with the whole bent of the natural heart to be a formalist; to substitute ritualism for repentance, and, pharisee-like, to trust to long prayers, and broad phylacteries, and wide fringes, rather than cling by faith to the one oblation once offered on the altar of the cross. But this danger will be averted by the coming down upon the heart of the Holy Ghost. He will place these forms in their true relation, and give to the soul such a discernment and appreciation of his own presence, that there will be no disposition to magnify the externalities through which he manifests his power. The forms will still be cherished as precious, the clothing of wrought gold will not be thrown away because the king's daughter is all-glorious within; but the hidden beauty of Christ's bride, the spiritual treasures of the Church will be kept before the soul as its first object, and be made to receive its boldest affection; for when the Holy Ghost dwells in the heart of the worshipper every service will be infused with grace, every rite have a living tongue, and every ceremony minister to a higher devotion.—*Rev. Dr. Stevens.*

THE PRAYER OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM.

THE prayer bearing this title is taken from the middle of St. Chrysostom's Liturgy, but it is much more judiciously placed, as Bishop Brownell in his Commentary observes, "in the close of ours." Its chief feature is that it submits entirely to God's wisdom, in what manner and how far, he will think it for our good to grant us any of our particular requests. An illustration of the importance and need of such a limitation occurs to us. A pious woman, member of a numerous family, used frequently, during her old age, to tell her surviving children that once only did she remember to have prayed, with agonized anxiety, to have a threatened misfortune averted from her, without making the usual reservation that the circumstance should be as God thought best for her good and his own glory. This was during the illness of a lovely infant, the restoration of whom to life she fervently implored with all the devoted earnestness of maternal affection. The child did soon recover, but only to be hopelessly an idiot. During the years that it survived—to the

age of eighteen—that mother's care was beautiful to behold; yet she always afterwards set herself up as warning, to those whom she loved, never to encourage a wish or form a plan without distinctly referring it to the superior wisdom and undoubted goodness of God. To be deprived of worldly blessings is not a loss sometimes, but an escape, and God is able to correct our prayers, as we ask often what would prove, if granted, our destruction. How many have been ruined by that very rain or sunshine for which others have heartily prayed?

"Still raise for good the supplicating voice,
But leave to heaven the measure and the choice,
Safe in his mind, whose eye discerns afar,
The secret ambush of a specious prayer."

Diocesan Church Society.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

ON the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 16, the annual meeting of the D. C. S. was held in St. Paul's Church, St. Margaret's Bay. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, many were present to testify by their contributions the interest they take in the welfare of a Society which so strongly commends itself to all reflecting Churchmen.

The meeting was commenced by the Rev. J. Stannago saying the "appointed prayers," he afterwards in introducing the business of the evening, took occasion to explain the objects of the Society, and the principles upon which those objects are carried out. He called attention to the position, past and present, of the Church in this Province; insisting upon the necessity of all who really believe in the existence of a divinely-instituted Church, to contribute according to their ability in the extension and maintenance of her services, and shewing also that while we make vigorous efforts to support our own clergy, we are really contributing to the spread of the Gospel in heathen lands.

The following Resolutions were put to the meeting, and carried unanimously:—

1. That we, feeling thankful to the venerable S. P. C. and S. P. C. K. for having long assisted in the ministration of God's Holy Word and Sacraments, think it our duty in turn to extend the same to the more destitute parts of this Province.

Moved by Mr. Ezrom Boutillier, and seconded by Mr. Wata Orchard.

2. That we will support the D. C. S. because it is the only authorized means by which the Church in this Province is to be handed down to posterity.

Moved by Mr. W. E. Brine, and seconded by Mr. J. Le Brocq.

3. That it is the duty of every Churchman to maintain the D. C. S. with all the means at his disposal.

Moved by Mr. James Croucher, Jr., and seconded by Mr. P. Boutillier.

The Curate of the Parish, in supporting the last Resolution, impressed upon all the great duty of showing their love to Christ, by their exertions in behalf of his Church. He reminded them that there are many parts of Nova Scotia where, but for this Society, the services of God would be "few and far between;" where the sick could not be visited; where the Holy Communion would be but seldom administered; and where children would be brought up, or die, unbaptized, while the D. C. S. was the means for the concentration of our efforts in behalf of our less favored brethren; and that by it every parish is, through the Bishop, the centre of unity, joined together; and thus there is afforded an opportunity for realizing that oneness and catholicity of Christ's Church, in which we all profess to believe.

The speaker next took a rapid survey of the Colonial Church—calling especial attention to the Island of Borneo, where an ancient problem is being worked out, in making the erection of the Episcopal see always the first step towards the evangelization of the country. This led to a mention of the fact, that Dr. McDougall is the first Colonial Bishop consecrated out of the mother country,—an intimation that the time is fast approaching when the power of the Church must be wielded in her Synods, and made to bear upon human society for the conversion of the whole world.

A collection was next made, and a larger sum taken than last year,—an example which will, doubtless, be followed by the other districts of the Parish. The meeting was then dismissed with the usual blessing.

S. A. C.

SYDNEY, C. D.

The annual General Meeting of the St. George's (Sydney, Cape Breton,) Branch of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, was held in Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening last.

The Rev. R. J. Uniacke, Rector of the Parish, presided. The Meeting was opened with Prayer, and the singing of part of the 67th Psalm.

The Meeting was then addressed, at some length, by the Rev. the President, who explained the objects and designs of the Diocesan Society, in a perspicuous and agreeable manner, and who fully presented its claims to the earnest support and sympathy of Churchmen, in particular, and of others who desired to witness the spread of true religion throughout the Province.

The Report of the Committee for the year just expired was next read; which document contained an exposition of matters relating to the progress and doings of the Church in this Parish, during the year 1855.

A series of Resolutions were submitted to the meeting, and passed. Several of these Resolutions were spoken to with effect, and ability.—The first speaker being

J. L. Hill, Esq., who spoke on the affairs of the Society, and the Church in general, with becoming zeal. His gentleman's speech was a very excellent one.

The Rev. W. X. Porter, the indefatigable Secretary of the Society, to whose untiring zeal, and unwearied efforts, much of the success of the Society, in this quarter, is attributable, delivered a very suitable Address, partaking of a Review of the nature of the doings of the Societies in England,—together with the one in Nova Scotia, engaged in behalf of the Church of England, in the cause of Missions, and the propagation of the Gospel,—concluding with appropriate references to other subjects of interest, in this behalf; and by an earnest appeal in aid of the Funds of the Sydney Branch of the Diocesan Church Society.

The Rev. R. Arnold, Rector of Trinity Church, (Sydney Mines) who had kindly come over to assist at the Meeting, followed the last named speaker.—Mr. Arnold lent good help to the meeting by an agreeable and felicitous speech, designed to arouse the energies of those interested in the permanency and progress of the Institutions of the Church, and to increased support thereto; and to the more general application of the means necessary to effect the same. The Rev. gentleman's speech was decidedly pleasing, and abounded with spicy and happily conceived similes.

Judge Dodd, also made a short speech in reference to the progress of the Church, in some parts of Nova Scotia, (the Western Counties,) which he had witnessed and heard of during his visits there, in the discharge of his public duties.

The choir next sung Heber's Missionary Hymn, in which a large number of the auditory, united their voices.

The collection taken at this stage of the proceedings amounted to £4.

Mr. Ward made a few observations respecting the Endowment Fund and the Voluntary system.

The Meeting was again addressed by the President, and by Mr. Arnold; the remarks of the former being a very impressive and beautiful application of the comments, of a previous speaker, on the flight of time.

During the evening the absence of Captain Ouseley, and of P. H. Clarke, Esq., members of the Local Committee, by reason of temporary indisposition, was alluded to by the Rev. Messrs. Uniacke and Porter.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman, by a unanimous vote.

The Meeting was then concluded by the singing the Doxology—"Praise God, &c.," and the Benediction by the Rector.

The foregoing is an unavoidably rough and hurried sketch of the proceedings of one of the most interesting, and numerous and respectfully attended Missionary Meetings, that it has been our privilege to be present at, in this place, for many years. The interest of the meeting was well sustained throughout, and the cause seemed to command the sympathy and friendship of most those present. During the evening a young gentleman came forward and generously handed in two dollars, in aid of its funds. The meeting was attended by some of the leading persons—Ladies and gentlemen—of the several Protestant Churches—including the esteemed Minister of the Wesleyan Methodists here, the Rev. J. H. Starr, whom, with Mrs. Starr, we saw present in the Hall. The moon shed her soft light over the earth, and shone so brightly as to almost render invisible the twinkling stars that studded the unclouded canopy of the heavens, and which, with a balmy and refreshing atmosphere, made up a night of surpassing loveliness—such a one, as the inhabitants of northern latitudes alone, are permitted to enjoy.

We shall shortly have the pleasure of announcing a

similar meeting at Sydney Mines—the Parish of the Rev. Mr. Arnold.

Let us hope that the interest thus being manifested in the affairs of our beloved Church may go on increasing, more and more, and that we may all have occasion personally to thank God that in his good pleasure we have been made instrumental in extending the blessings of religion, and the privileges of this branch of His Church on Earth.—C. B. News, Jan. 19.

New Department.

From Papers by R. M. Steamer America, Jan. 6

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

We believe we may add to our information, that when the Cabinet of St. Petersburg heard of the intended movement of Austria, for the purpose of promoting the resumption of peace negotiations, it was thought advisable to inform that Power of the views of Russia upon the subject; and accordingly Prince Gortschakoff, some weeks ago, announced to Count Buol that Russia would be now willing to resume the Conferences of Vienna at the point at which they had been broken off; and he then declared to Count Buol that which is now made public in the circular of the Russian Foreign office, viz., that Russia was ready to consent to the third of 'the Four Points,' which it will be remembered had for object to 'put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea,' and on the manner of effecting which object the belligerents could not agree.

Now, in the first place, by this offer, Russia contravenes the spirit and the letter of the Third Point, of which the first object was, through a revision by all the Powers of the treaty of the Dardanelles, to bring Turkey into the family of European nations, and constitute her a substantive portion of the States interested in maintaining the balance of power. In the second place, to stipulate, after all that has occurred, that while the Russian flag is to float in the Black Sea, uncontrolled—save by an agreement with Turkey—the flags of England and France are to be excluded from its waters, is simply to laugh at us.

We presume Count Buol felt this, as he has not ventured to submit to the Western Powers a proposition which savours more of useless impertinence than of the artful plausibility in which Russian diplomats are generally such distinguished adepts. Count Buol, however, in the interest of peace, made it his business to ascertain what terms the Western Powers would insist on requiring from Russia. Having done this, and Austria approving of them, they have been sent in the form of an Austrian ultimatum to St. Petersburg. The general outline of these terms which were first communicated to the public in the *Morning Post* of December 4, embrace, it will be remembered, the neutralisation of the Black Sea, the cession to Turkey of the mouths of the Danube, the renunciation of the Protectorate, and the undertaking not to rebuild Bomarsund.

Now, while thinking it possible she might yield on the other points, we are certain, in spite of her issuing this last circular, that Russia would accept the neutralisation of the Black Sea—indeed, she has given this to be understood—provided that the unanimous voice of Europe press it upon her authoritatively; but this is next to an impossibility—Austria will, and Prussia won't. Here, then, already among the great Powers is a decisive difference. It is true that Baron Werther, the Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg, has instructions to 'support Count Esterhazy's propositions in a sense favourable to peace;' but the word should not be 'support,' it should be 'enforce,' otherwise it is valueless—and, indeed, it is hardly doubtful but that it is meant so to be so.

Under these circumstances, we can scarcely expect the Czar to accede to the Austrian ultimatum. It is plain, however, that the Autocrat has not hastily rejected the propositions, as the telegraph is yet silent on the point, and they, therefore, still lie under its consideration. But however probable their rejection, we can never be certain of Russian action till the thing is done. If diplomatic ingenuity can convert the conditions into some non-natural sense, Russia may accept them, for the purpose of trying by negotiation to effect dissensions in Europe; but she will not catch us again, though she may try. If, as is probable, she is persuaded of this, then the Cabinet of St. Petersburg may save its trouble; and, on the one hand, seeing no hope of injuring the allies, on the other, feeling not yet sufficiently coerced to submit, Russia may refuse the terms, and await the further decision of arms.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Corrigan, a "commander" in the East India dock, and his wife, were on a Christ-

was visit to Mr. Burton's, 47, Church-street, Minorie. The wife went upstairs to dress, and the husband followed her; presently screams were heard, and the wife ran out screaming, Corrigan coming after, and attacking with a knife the hostess and Mrs. Corrigan's sister, who attempted to seize him. The poor woman had been literally stabbed to the heart by her husband, and died shortly after. Corrigan had been drinking constantly for a week previous. He bought the knife at a cutler's the previous evening. The first examination of the prisoner, at the Thames Police-office, on Thursday, was a very distressing scene. Corrigan is described as about thirty. Mrs. Fearon, sister of the murdered woman, and one of the Christmas party, was so hysterical at the examination that she was at first unable to speak: at her appearance Corrigan buried his face in his hands and sobbed aloud. She fainted and had to be removed; and when again brought into the court, she could only whisper to the magistrate, who repeated her statements aloud;—

“Mr. Ingham asked the witness to turn round and look at the prisoner, for the purpose of identifying him; but her terror was so great that she was afraid to do it. At length she was raised from her chair, and was proceeding out of the court, when she wildly rushed towards the dock in which the prisoner stood, and stretched out the arm that was not wounded to shake hands with him. The prisoner eagerly leaned forward, caught her hand in his, and exclaimed ‘God bless you!’ He then gave way to a paroxysm of grief. As Mrs. Fearon was led into the clerk's room, she exclaimed, ‘Oh, my arm, my arm!’ and fainted away.” Mr. Burton, the host, who lost all self-possession when he entered the court, said, in answer to a question prompted by the prisoner, that Corrigan had evidently been drinking on Wednesday; that drink affected his nervous system; and that on Christmas Eve, it was said, he had an attack of *delirium tremens*. Since his incarceration Corrigan has written a letter expressing the deepest distress at the crime he has committed, and the greatest affection for his murdered wife, a lock of whose hair he begs to be allowed to have. The unhappy couple had four children.

Mr. Russell, the *Times* special correspondent, and Mr. Angell, of the Post-office, dined with General Codrington on Thursday.—Owing to some strictures made by Mr. Russell in the *Times* on drunkenness in the army, and his advising the withdrawal of the soldiers' field allowance granted by her Majesty, his house was attacked by the red-coats the other night, and serious consequences might have ensued but for the prompt arrival of the picket.”

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Bishop Selwyn's return was notified to the people of Auckland in a way characteristic of himself. A merchant vessel having been observed standing in the harbour without waiting for the pilot, that functionary is said to have exclaimed that the Bishop must be on board, as no other person was equal to the task. This opinion being universally entertained, the Bishop's friends proceeded to the ship with the certain expectation of finding him on board.

INTERESTING FROM AMOOR RIVER.

We are informed by Mr. James Piko, chief officer of the bark Palmetto, recently arrived from Ayan and the Russian settlements on the Amoor river, that the forts erected at the latter place by the Russians, under the direction of the Governor of Siberia, are actually impregnable, and were so regarded by the English-observing officers. No naval power possessed by the allies in the Pacific is strong enough to take the three forts.

The Palmetto entered the Amoor river, and proceeded some distance up. The navigation is intricate, and at the mouth, where the river empties into the Saghalien Gulf, not unlike the Mississippi. The Gulf, for many miles, is discolored by the great volume of water discharged into it. The country bordering on the river is low and alluvial, and the banks and channels constantly changing, owing to the great number of quicksands and debris sent down the stream. The Russians have good charts of the river, and the allies were making surveys when the Palmetto left. The supply ships of the allied fleet have been wrecked, so that provisions and naval stores were scarce, and commanded an unparalleled price. Our informant saw two small pigs sold by the supercargo of the bark to the English flagship for \$15 each. Soap sold readily at \$2 the bar, (common brown.) Liquors commanded the most exorbitant price, and all that could be obtained was eagerly bought up. Mr. Piko

thinks that a small trading schooner, loaded with stores and the necessary articles, would find a constant market in following the allied fleet from port to port. The Governor of Siberia presented each of the officers of the Palmetto with valuable gifts—that of the chief officer being a superb gold and silver goblet, which we have seen, and which an eminent jeweller values at \$600. A splendid sword was also sent by the Governor by the Palmetto to the commander of the American squadron. The gift, however, we believe, could not be accepted by him, owing to the rules of the service prohibiting the receiving of presents from foreign officers.

Money was abundant among the Russians, and exchanged readily for the common necessaries of life. While at anchor in a small port in Siberia, there were at one time above a hundred Russians on board the Palmetto, who slept on deck, wrapped in their furs and their skins of deer. During the night snow fell on the deck to the depth of ten inches, but nothing incommoded by the cold, these hardy Northerners aroused themselves in the morning, shook the snow from their clothes, crossed themselves after the devout Russian manner, and repaired to their work, after eating a crust of black bread and tasting nothing stronger than liquor.

The mode of travelling in the great region of the Montchooria, drained by the Amoor river, is by the reindeer and sled. Expresses were constantly passing between the Russian settlements and the far interior, bearing orders and news from port to port. All was activity and cheerfulness, and the Czar was rapidly and surely strengthening his position on the coast. Our informant states that the inhabitants, from the Governor down, displayed a particular desire to conciliate and please all Americans, and it was thought they were manifesting this friendly spirit by orders from St. Petersburg.

The Governor and his wife (a Parisian lady) came on board the bark, and paid many compliments to the vessel, and made presents to all, according to rank.

The navigation of the Amoor is probably at this time completely closed, for various reasons. But with the close of the war, a field for trade is here presented to Americans, which will, in all probability, prove of great value. All the tribes along the course of this immense stream, which winds its way for thousands of leagues amid fertile countries, are well disposed towards Americans, and doubtless have instructions to keep on as good terms with us as possible.

The bark John Baring, of Baltimore, before reported as having been seized by the British fleet at Castro, Oct. 14th, was taken on incontestible proof that her commander and supercargo had been landing stores for the Russians. The case was to be decided before a naval board, but had not been adjudicated when the Palmetto left.—*New York Herald*.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

LECTURE ON “CHURCH MUSIC.”

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton's lecture on *Church Music* at the Mechanics' Institute, last evening, was listened to with the greatest interest and attention by an audience of at least eight hundred and fifty persons. Nearly all the Episcopal Clergymen in the City, we observed, occupied the platform. His Honor Judge Parker acted as Chairman of the evening, by request, and delivered a short address. Several Hymns were sung, and the Anthem was pretty well rendered. Very many young persons, and both old and young musical amateurs of either sex were present. For ourselves, we would not, on any account, have missed listening to such an able and excellent sketch of the origin and progress of Sacred Music; and much as was the pleasure we had anticipated, we were not disappointed. To say that the lecture was full of information, and showed much historical research, would be only stating what every body who knows how peculiarly at home his Lordship is on the subject of Music—will admit should have been expected. But then it was eloquent, racy, and humorous, and written in his beautiful and charming style—beautiful because of its simplicity.

At the close of this admirable lecture, the Lord Bishop threw out several capital subjects relative to the cultivation of true Church Music; and we wish that one for the formation of a Society for this purpose may immediately be acted upon. Want of space prevents our saying more of the lecture; but we promise our readers a more extended notice in our next issue. We are sure that others besides the members of the Church of England Young Men's Society, who invited the Lord Bishop, appreciate his kindness in coming to this City to deliver a lecture.—*St. John's*

Editorial Miscellany.

The weather during the past week has been delightful for the season, and has afforded the best opportunity for several years, for the enjoyment of sleighing. There is no present likelihood of a break up of the snow, and we doubt not, that during the past fortnight it has been turned to the best account all over the country; and that it will be felt as a blessing through succeeding seasons, in cheapening fuel and lumber, of which a very large supply must be in course of preparation for the summer trade.

The Yarmouth papers state, that the shock of an earthquake was felt at that place about half-past 7 o'clock on the morning of Thursday the 17th inst.

The Canadian parliament is to be called together on the 15th day of February.

The first No. of a new paper, entitled the “Western News,” came to hand on Monday. There can be no doubt that the Western part of the country from Wilmot to Digby, is well able to sustain a paper, and we expect to hear that this effort will meet with complete success.

D. O. S.

4th Rule of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. “Every Clergyman of the Church of England in the Diocese, wishing to avail himself of the benefits of this fund, shall, within six months from the 10th Octr. 1855, or within one year from taking orders, or from his admission into the Diocese, apply to the Sect'y for a Certificate of pension, and shall pay the annual sum or premium therefor, as hereafter mentioned.”

The above limited time expires on the 10th of April, 1856.

5th Rule. “Any applicant after such period of time, shall only be permitted to receive such Certificate at the option of the Sub. Com., and upon such terms as they shall direct.”

The premiums for 1856 on Certificates already issued, are due on the 1st Jan'y, 1856. The last day on which such premiums can be received is Saturday, 9th Feb'y, 1856.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

HOUSE OF REFUGE IN HALIFAX.

The Annual Meeting of the friends of this Institution was held on the 15th inst. Hon. M. B. Almon in the chair. The following clergymen were present—Rev. Archdeacon Willis, D. D., Rev. John Scott, Rev. John Martin, Rev. J. C. Cochran, Rev. W. Bullock, Rev. E. Maturin, Rev. Mr. Brownell, Rev. Mr. England, Rev. Professor King, Rev. Mr. McKnight, Rev. Mr. Dunn, Rev. D. Freeman, and Rev. P. G. McGregor, the Secretary.

Prayer having been offered by Rev. John Scott, the Chairman, after appropriate remarks, called upon the Secretary to submit the Report for the past year, which was read. The Secretary read also an extract from the Report of the City Missionary, Mr. Steele, showing that the most marked attention was given by those now in the house to his religious instructions. A paper was also read containing the date of reception of every one received into the House, the length of their stay, date and mode of departure, whether with or without leave, and how far there was any evidence of improvement in character.

It appeared that there were six under Mrs. Wilson's charge at the commencement of 1855, and ten received during the year—and as there are five now in the Institution, eleven had left during the year. The results of the year's experiment are various. Some left before there was time afforded to obtain evidence of improvement. Two or three were removed to the Poor's Asylum in consequence of impaired intellect. In other cases there were decided evidences, not only of disgust at a life of vice, but of the formation of industrious habits, as proved by diligence and propriety of conduct in the house, and the continuance of a similar course when another situation was provided. In several cases the Committee were severely disappointed, intemperance, after a situation was obtained, being the fatal cause of every fall.

The Committee having laid the facts before their friends, asked their advice. The Meeting resolved unanimously to sustain the Committee, and to form a Society for that purpose; and a prepared constitution having been submitted, was adopted. The report was adopted and an abstract ordered to be circulated.—Office-bearers also were appointed. President—Wm. Lawson, Esq.; Vice-President—Hon. M. B. Almon; Treasurer—A. M. Uniacke, Esq.; Secretary—Rev. P. G. McGregor. Directors—Hon. J. W. Johnston, T. A. S. DeWolfe, Esq., J. W. Ritchie, Mr. C. Robson, and Rev. J. C. Cochran.

The Clergymen present expressed their readiness personally and by commending it to their people, to aid in sustaining the Institution. An appeal will soon be made to the public for funds, and the preceding facts are published to afford them some information respecting the Institution. A more particular statement will be given in the abstract of the Report to be published in the course of another week.

P. G. MCGREGOR, Sec'y.

Halifax, Jan. 14, 1856.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

The *South African Church Magazine* for September has a full report of the proceedings instituted in the Bishop's Consistorial Court at Capetown, in the case of the Rev. A. G. Lamb. On Wednesday, the 22nd of August, 1855, the Rev. R. G. Lamb, having been duly cited, appeared before the Bishop to answer for what he was reported, during his late visit to England, to have said and written concerning the clergy of this diocese, which was considered to be injurious to their characters as clergymen. Besides the Bishop, there were present his two assessors, the Venerable Archdeacon Welby and the Rev. Canon Judge; the two churchwardens of the cathedral, Captain Herbert and Mr. Penketh; Charles Reade, Esq., H. E. L. C. S., who attended at the request of Mr. Lamb, by special invitation of the Bishop; and Mr. Palmer, acting for the Bishop's registrar. The Bishop addressed Mr. Lamb at length, expressing great pain that he had been compelled to take the present course, as Mr. Lamb refused to substantiate or repudiate the charges he had made, and concluded by calling upon him, as the Bishop to state where and when any clergymen of the Church in the diocese had held or taught anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Church of which he is a minister. The following is an abstract of the questions and answers which followed:—

"The Rev. Mr. Lamb stood up to reply—My lord, it is with deep pain that I appear to answer your lordship in this matter. I would beg leave with all respect, to observe that in whatever I have said I have not accused any man individually, or your lordship's clergy as a body. I must respectfully decline to specify names, or to detail facts. I dealt with general evil in a general way.

"The Bishop—Your language has been understood very generally, both in England and here, to imply that, in your belief, the clergy of the Church in this diocese have held and taught doctrines at variance with the Church of England. Did you mean to imply this, in anything you have said or written respecting the clergy of this diocese? Mr. Lamb—I cannot, my lord, help that. I respectfully submit that I am not responsible for any construction which may be put upon my words. I expressed an opinion which your lordship will not deny me the liberty to hold, and which, in my conscience, I believe, as an Englishman, I am privileged to express.

"The Bishop—Then, am I to understand that you wish me to believe that you did not, in anything you may have said or written respecting the clergymen of this diocese, intend to impute to them unsoundness in the faith, or the holding or teaching of doctrines at variance with those of the Church of England? Mr. Lamb—I have nothing, my lord, to answer to that question, except that I repeat that I have made no charge against any individual, neither did I make any charge against your lordship's clergy as a body. In anything I have said, I never intended to offend or wound the feelings of a single child of God, much less to calumniate my brethren.

"The Bishop—That does not appear to me to be the question. No one will, I believe, impute to you the desire, unnecessarily, to wound the feelings of any of your brethren. The real point at issue is, whether you have made statements injurious to their characters or not. You have said in your letter that you felt that you had a testimony to deliver. That testimony, whatever it was, was delivered before a mixed audience in Liverpool. The proper tribunal before which a clergyman ought to deliver his testimony, when it relates to the faithfulness or unfaithfulness of his brethren in the ministry, is the Bishop of the diocese. I now call upon you, in the most solemn manner, to state to me whether it is within your knowledge whether any clergyman in this diocese has held or taught anything contrary to the doctrines or discipline of this Church? Mr. Lamb—I beg to thank your lordship for the opinion expressed in the first part of your question; and to say that I did not prefer any charge against any one, nor is it my intention to do so before your lordship."

After some further attempts by the Bishop to obtain a satisfactory reply to his question, Mr. Canon Judge put a question:—

"May I ask, did you mean, or did you not mean, to convey to your audience at Liverpool, that your brethren in the ministry in this diocese were unsound in the faith, or unfaithful to the Church? Mr. Lamb—I must respectfully decline to answer that question. At this distance of time it is exceedingly difficult to analyse one's thoughts on the occasion referred to; and I must respectfully demand to my being questioned as to

my very thoughts, especially when I have given such ample satisfaction, in my judgement, to any one who may feel hurt.

"Mr. Judge expressed his regret and disappointment that Mr. Lamb's answer was not more satisfactory.

"Archdeacon Welby—May I ask whether your letter of December 23 was written to his lordship with the intention of removing from yourself the charge made against you of having cast an imputation on your brethren the clergy of this diocese? Mr. Lamb—My letter of December 23 contained all the explanation which I conceived that I was called upon to give to his lordship.

"The Bishop—In that letter you say you believe it to be your duty to expose the stealthy introduction of the leaven of false doctrine; that a leaven of principles inconsistent with the purity of evangelical truth, a tendency to Tractarian doctrine, is insidiously working in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. I call upon you, as the Bishop of this diocese, to state whether it is within your knowledge that any clergyman of this diocese has taught false doctrine, or principles inconsistent with the purity of evangelical truth? Mr. Lamb—I abide, my Lord, by whatever is written in the letter to which you refer; and I must respectfully decline to say anything more in reply to your lordship's question.

"The Bishop—In my letter to you of September 24, '54, I called upon you to say what clergyman has taught 'dangerous doctrines,' when he has taught them, and in what words. I now repeat that call. Am I to understand that you decline to answer it? Mr. Lamb—I respectfully submit, my lord, that the answer to the preceding question meets the one now put to me.

"The Bishop—In your speech delivered at Liverpool, you are reported to have said that a gentleman whom you would not name, under the pretence of teaching Christian doctrine, had lent a book to a young woman; it professed to be the confession of a saint, but you would blush to describe it, and it was not, indeed, fit for the human eye. Is that, substantially, a correct account of what you did say? Mr. Lamb—I cannot, my lord, recollect the precise terms I then used; but I have stated, in my letter to your lordship, my opinions respecting the book.

"The Bishop—In your letter to me you did not deny the accuracy of the report of the speech upon this head. But you add, that 'the book was brought to your notice by a respectable matron, who wrote to you telling you that it had been given to her young female friend.' Those words, as I have already brought under your notice in my letter of August 8, have been understood, even by your own friends, as reflecting severely on the character of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Douglas, one of the most pure-minded and devoted clergymen that ever laboured in this land. He has been charged by them, in consequence of your words of having 'attempted to corrupt the mind of an innocent female by base and unholy means; but they have expressed the 'withering scorn and indignation' with which they regarded him, for placing such a book 'in the hands of a virtuous young female.' I have informed you that the young woman in question was a female of loose character, who was under Mr. Douglas's pastoral charge, and twice confined in Somerset Hospital of illegitimate children. I had hoped that you would have expressed sorrow for the unguarded and untrue language which you have used with reference to a brother clergyman, and which has exposed him to so much unjust animadversion. This you have not hitherto done. Are you prepared now to retract the language which you have used with regard to him, and to express sorrow for having been betrayed in it? Mr. Lamb—I have never made any charge of offensive allusions against any individual with reference to this book; and, in what I did state, I carefully avoided pointing to any individual. I candidly avow that I did not know the character of the woman to whom the book was given. And, while I cannot be responsible for what any injudicious friend may write or express to your lordship, I deeply regret that any one should have addressed your lordship in such language. But my opinion as to the unsifted passages in the book for the perusal of any females whatsoever remains the same.

"The Bishop—Then am I to understand that you did not say, as you are reported to have said, that a gentleman, whom you would not name, had, under the pretence of teaching Christian doctrine, lent the book in question to a young woman? Mr. Lamb—I cannot, my lord, charge my memory with the exact words I

used on the occasion. It was simply my intention to bear my testimony to the character of the work. I scarcely believe that I expressed myself in the precise terms reported.

"The Bishop—Now that you have heard the real facts of the case, and the injustice which has been done to Mr. Douglas, in consequence of the words used or attributed to you, do you wish that those words may be cancelled or withdrawn? Mr. Lamb—I cannot be answerable for any report which may appear in the newspaper. I am, however, ready to confess that, had I known the character of the individual to whom the book was given, I should not have omitted to state it. And as the gentleman, whoever he may be, who gave the book, I can only say that I never intended to wound his feelings; and if I have done so, I regret it.

"Archbishop Welby—When you became aware that, in consequence of what you were reported to have said, the character of Mr. Douglas, as a Christian and a clergyman, had been reflected on, did you, by letters or by words, or in any other way, seek to make reparation? Mr. Lamb—If personally called upon by Mr. Douglas, I have no doubt that I shall perfectly satisfy him in the matter."

The sitting of the court was adjourned to the following day, when the Bishop addressed Mr. Lamb in the following terms:—

"Before proceeding to give any decision in this case, I would make one more effort to induce you publicly to declare, either that you never intended to impute unsoundness in the faith to any clergyman in this diocese; or else, that having in an unguarded moment been betrayed into language which could only bear such a construction, you now feel that you were not warranted in casting any imputation upon your brethren, and desire to withdraw any words which may have seemed to imply such an intention, and to apologise for the same. Mr. Lamb—I respectfully submit that I have already given my answer upon this point; and I trust your lordship will pardon me for declining to say anything further in the matter than I have stated in my letter to your lordship of the 23rd December last.

The Bishop—Such being the case, it now only remains that I proceed to give my decision.

The Bishop then proceeded to recapitulate the facts of the case, and concluded as follows:—

"Without any apparent grounds, and with no facts to justify your assertions, you stood up publicly and assailed the character of God's ministering servants in this land. After your examination, and the utter failure of all proof to justify your statements, I again gave you an opportunity of withdrawing them and expressing sorrow for the same. But again you refused to make a full and frank apology. It remains only that I should award to you the punishment which I think your fault deserves. There are three degrees of punishment known in our Church, and usually inflicted on offending ministers, according to the degree and nature of their offence—admonition, suspension, deprivation. Your fault, calculated as it has been to introduce strife and division into an otherwise peaceful diocese, would call, in a Church where discipline had long been strictly enforced, for at least the second of these punishments. Being willing, however, to hope that a lighter sentence may suffice, both to vindicate the discipline of this diocese, and to bring one who has shown both zeal and earnestness to a due sense of the greatness of his fault, I shall content myself on this occasion with administering the lightest punishment which a Bishop can inflict upon an offending brother, and admonish you that the sin of which you have been guilty is a very heinous one—no less than that of bearing false witness against your brethren, and using language calculated to impede the usefulness of the Church of which you are a minister, and thereby hinder the Lord's work in this land. You will consider yourself, therefore, as admonished and censured for the course you have, in a far-off land, adopted towards your brethren, while they were cheerfully undertaking your duties, that you might have rest and relaxation. And you will, at the same time, consider this as a warning; for should you unhappily pursue the same course as that into which you have already fallen—should you again undermine your Church by assailing in public the character of its ministers, I shall feel it my duty to inflict those severer punishments which my office requires me to administer to obstinate offenders. It is with infinite pain that I have had recourse to this formal proceeding. I trusted that you would have rendered it unnecessary, by a frank and free confession, that you had been betrayed into the use of language which, on mature thought, you could not justify. This unhappily you have not done. May God so

His mercy lead you to see your conduct in its true light, to repent of it, and to act and feel hereafter in a different spirit from that which you have in the present case exhibited.

"Mr. Lamb—I feel bound, my lord, respectfully to submit to your lordship's decision, and to thank your lordship for the terms in which you have spoken of my character; but, while submitting to your lordship's decision, I must, in my conscience, solemnly protest against its justice.

"The Bishop objected to the word 'protest,' and suggested, by way of advice, the impropriety of its use, since it might place him (the Bishop) under the necessity of resorting to an unpleasant proceeding, which he would willingly be prepared.

"Since Mr. Lamb did not seem to understand wherein the impropriety of the word consisted, Mr. Judge remarked that, in any judicial court, it would be held disrespectful in any one to protest against the decision of the bench; that a protest was admitted in the House of Lords from none but members of that house; and that Mr. Lamb might fully express his meaning by a better and less offensive word. To this Mr. Lamb assentingly consented; and he thus shaped the concluding words of his answer:—But I feel called upon respectfully and solemnly to state that I cannot, in my conscience, fully acquiesce in its justice."—*London Guardian*.

Reflections.

THE TWO PICTURES IN CONTRAST:
Now look at this, then at that.

In the latter part of September, on one of those cloudy days which often, at that season of the year when the sun was obscured by a thick and lazy atmosphere, while a gentle, drizzling rain was noiselessly falling, the curtains of night seemed prematurely drawn over the horizon, shrouding nature in the gloom of night ere the sun had left the western horizon—on such an evening might have been seen a weary traveller wending his lonely way through the dark forests of the South on the road towards Charleston. Far from home, in a strange land, anxious to find shelter from the drizzling rain, which seemed to increase as night drew on, he quickened his pace, hoping to find some human habitation where he might rest for the night.

While thus pressing onward, peering through the gloomy mist, he descried a splendid mansion a little distance from the road. Oh, how his heart was lightened, how his face beamed with joy as he approached the long wished for object.

On arriving at the gate the way worn traveler halloaed; and a negro made his appearance, and the following conversation ensued:

Traveller—How d'ye do, uncle—who lives here?
Negro—Massa, sir.
T.—Is he at home?
N.—Yes, sir; he's in de house.
T.—Will you please open the gates?
N.—What you want, sir?
T.—I wish to stay all night.
N.—Massa no let you stay, sir; he nebber let traber stay wid him.
T.—Open the gate; I must see him.
The darkey opened the gate, the traveller proceeded to the house and entered the piazza.
The landlord made his appearance.
T.—Good evening, sir.
Landlord.—Good evening, sir.
T.—I wish to stop with you for the night, sir.
L.—Can't do it, sir; don't keep public house.
T.—But, sir, it rains; the night will be very dark, and I'm a stranger in these parts, and don't know the road.
L.—Can't help it, sir; you must go to the tavern.
How far is it to the tavern, sir.
L.—About eight miles.
T.—That's too far off; myself and horse are both weary; besides it rains, and will be very dark.
L.—Can't help it, sir—can't be troubled with travellers.
T.—Well, sir, let me have shelter for myself and horse, and I'll trouble you for nothing more.
L.—I have told you I could not do it, nor do I wish you to trouble me further.
T.—Well, sir, just give me a shelter for my horse, and let me stay in your negro house until morning, and I'll trouble you no further.
L.—Sir, you must leave my premises, and the sooner the better, for you are only loosing your time.
The traveller said no more, but with a keen, dis-

cerning eye, cast one long, piercing look at the human form before him and left.

Here ends the first picture. Now let us look at the other.

On a beautiful and bright morning in June, when the sun had reached the summer solstice, and many of the wealthy inhabitants of the Southern States were seeking the cooling breezes of more northern latitudes, there were seen on the road leading to the Virginia Springs, a splendid carriage drawn by four beautiful gray, accompanied by a postilion. In the carriage were seated a wealthy Southern planter and his lady, on their way to those delightful watering places.

Suddenly an axle-tree of the carriage is broken, and the carriage and its contents fall gently to the ground, without further injury.

The postilion is sent onward to seek assistance—he had not gone far before he came to a neat farm house, and made known to the master of the house the sad catastrophe which had just happened.

The farmer immediately called together several of his servants, ordered his own carriage, and with a few strong hands, was soon on the ground where the accident had happened, rendering timely aid to the unfortunate travellers.

The contents of the injured carriage being transferred to the farmer's vehicle were soon conveyed to the house, and while a substantial dinner was in the course of preparation for the travellers, the broken axle-tree was detached from the carriage and sent to a blacksmith's to be repaired, in the meantime, the farmer's family were doing all in their power to render their guests as comfortable as possible.

Late in the afternoon the broken axle-tree neatly mended, was refitted to the carriage and in readiness for the road, but it was now late, and the kindhearted farmer insisted on his guests tarrying until morning, and then, after an early breakfast they could make a good day's journey. To this the travellers readily consented; and while "mine host" was showing the gentleman over parts of his neat and fruitful farm and orchards, his wife and daughters were amusing their lady guest by a walk in the tasteful garden, then to the spring, showing her the neat and clean springhouses, through which the spring water was passing, keeping the milk cool and sweet. The Southern lady became so pleased with the place and the family, that she expressed herself willing to remain with the farmer and his family, instead of going to the springs; but they had engaged to meet some of their friends at the springs, and therefore they must go.

The guests were now summoned to the dining room, where they sat down with the farmer and his amiable family, to a supper, such as a wealthy farmer can provide; whilst it was being discussed, the time was enlivened by that easy flow of generous conversation usually found among the F. F. V.'s when in company with friends.

As the time for rest was now drawing on, all the family and their guests being seated in the parlor, the 'good man of the house' opened the 'good old book' (as he was wont to call it,) and read, for the instruction of all present, the hundred and fourth Psalm. Then, in a short but appropriate address to the Throne of Grace committed his charge to the care of Him who never sleeps. After which, all retired to enjoy "Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

Next morning, the guests rising from their comfortable resting place, found waiting their appearance a breakfast, composed of a rich variety of the good things of life, prepared *a la mode*, 'Old Virginia never tire'; and while our guests were engaged in doing ample justice to their breakfast, servants were engaged in harnessing the horses now rested, well fed, and smoothly curried and rubbed down.

All things now ready for motion, our travelling gentleman approached 'mine host' with—'my bill, sir, if you please.'

'Your bill? Sir, I never made a bill against a traveller in my life. I don't know how to do it, sir. God bountifully provides for his creatures, and while we have enough, and to spare, I believe it our duty to express our gratitude by obeying his word, especially the injunction 'Be not forgetful to strangers,' and therefore I have never charged a stranger calling at my house, for the bounties God has graciously given me.'

'But, sir, I have been both trouble and expense to you, and being abundantly able to compensate you for your extraordinary kindness, I insist on paying you, and am resolved on doing so, before I leave your hospitable roof.'

'Well, sir, as you insist upon it, though I never before charged a traveller anything, I will charge you something.'

'That's all, sir, that's right—now give me the bill, and I'll pay it.'

Well, sir, this is your bill. As I lack in competency for what I have done for you, as 'That you will do unto others as you would have others do to you, and if ever a poor weary traveller calls at your house, on a dark, gloomy, rainy evening, and begs for shelter, say in one of your negro houses, don't turn him away. All I ask is that you take him in and do by him as I have done by you. If you will do this, we are even.'

The traveller was dumb—almost suffocated; and for a time could not utter a word. Then recovering himself, said, in a subdued and mortified tone, 'are you the man?'

'I am; and I know you the moment I saw you; and acting on principle taught by that same good old Book, from which I have already given you a few quotations, I felt bound to render good for evil. I have done only my duty; I am satisfied, paid in full, and wish you a prosperous journey, a long and happy life, rendered useful by acts of kindness to your fellow man whenever you find him in need.'

'Oh! sir, I am mortified, I am abashed, and I promise never again to withhold good from my fellow man when I have it in my power.'

'Then, sir, I am more than amply compensated for all I had so gladly done for you, and rejoice in bidding you Good speed.'

'But, sir, you will accept this from me,' holding in his hand a \$100 note.

'No, sir, not a farthing, I am already more than fully paid.'

The traveller then approached the side-board, from which he had several times during his sojourn at the farm-house, partaken of the 'wino that maketh glad the heart of man,' and laying down the \$100 bill, he placed a tumbler on it, to prevent its being blown away,—then turning to 'mine host,' offered his parting hand, while his eyes were suffused with tears of mingled shame and gratitude.

The farmer cordially took the proffered hand, and never was there a more feeling farewell passed between strangers, than here passed between the guest and the family of 'mine host.'

We will say nothing of the feelings of our lady guest during the above conversation between her husband and our Virginia farmer; nor will we follow them in their carriage to hear their conversation as they left the farm-house—suffice it to say, they never afterwards forgot to entertain strangers.

At Killee, the Sunday before Christmas Day, Lieutenant-Colonel Pepper and Miss Smithwick, with a party of mutual friends, agreed, after church, to go for a visit to the "Puffing-hole cavern," on the coast close by. The sea was very stormy, and on such occasions the cavern throws up a fountain of sea-water in the most fantastic fashion; and if the sun happens to shine, the successive jets d'eau exhibit the varied hues of the rainbow. They had reached a rock close by, when Lieutenant-Colonel Pepper and Miss Smithwick were in advance, and the former urging the others to move on, when a Coast-Guard man on the cliff warned the party of the danger of venturing out, and Capt. Fisher observing a huge wave rolling in, called out to Lieutenant-Colonel Pepper to mind himself, when the sea broke on the rock with a thundering crash, saturating Captain and Mrs. Fisher, and completely overpowered the unfortunate Lieutenant-Colonel Pepper and Miss Smithwick, who were both dragged together by the receding swell into the shaft of the Puffing-hole and there disappeared, to the horror and amazement of those persons who were providentially saved from a similar fate, though dripping wet and exhausted by the violent shock. The alarm of this tragic event was promptly given. The police, fishermen, and Coast-Guards hastened to the fearful scene, but no human being dare approach the Puffing-hole, which had just engulfed two victims in the prime of life, and probably mutilated their bodies in a short time by the maelstrom action of the maddening waters in its gigantic cauldron. The remains of the unfortunate lady and gentleman have not since been found. Part of the overcoat that Lieutenant-Colonel Pepper wore, and the sleeve of Miss Smithwick's dress, were cast ashore in the vicinity of this awful catastrophe. Lieutenant-Colonel Pepper had a large sum of money on his person when he fell a prey to the merciless element. He served for years in the India Company's Bengal army, and returned to his native country not long since. The lamented lady was granddaughter of the late Rev. Robert Gabbett, D.D., and we are informed by mutual friends the arrangements were in progress for their matrimonial union when this terrible calamity occurred.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN'Y. 26, 1856.

PERVERSION.

Tan account on our first page, of the restoration to the bosom of the Church, of a pervert to Rome, will be read with much interest. It ought to stir up serious thoughts upon such matters. Some may be inclined to blame the subject of it, and to think of him as a man of unstable mind, easily swayed by conflicting influences. It must be confessed that instances are rare, although by no means singular of late, of a return to the fold which had been left.—There are numerous causes to prevent such a return. The warmth of encouragement which welcomes a convert, especially one who is sought after, is of itself no small inducement to confirm him in his new ideas.—stronger than all must be the sense of shame, although his conscience may convict him of folly, to prevent an acknowledgment that he has turned aside from the right, and is seeking again to be reinstated in the communion he has left. It requires a brave and honest mind indeed, to withstand considerations such as these; and the contempt to which a recantation exposes him who is so unfortunate as to have made it, is a heavy cross to bear through all his future pilgrimage. Doubtless he who in the sincerity of his soul, became dissatisfied with the jarring and seeming inconsistencies displayed within his own communion, and fancied he saw in another an escape from such turmoil, but like Noah's dove found no rest for the sole of his foot, and returned again to the ark of refuge, will find there the best consolation for his wayward journeyings; and although he may mourn his momentary defection, will bless the Power that had compassion on his wanderings, and stretched out the hand to welcome him again.

We find that the Providential instrument of this restoration is Bishop Southgate. There is something remarkable in this interposition. Were we to judge of him and his Church, in Boston, by the opinions of a party, he would be the very last to whom we should think such a restoration ought to be due. He is in fact one of those whom opposing brethren delight to honor with the epithets of Tractarian, Puseyite, and as holding opinions tending decidedly Romeward. Yet Bishop Southgate and his friends have been the means of reclaiming from Rome, a woman who in the heyday of youth had become enamoured of her corruptions. How or why is this? Was the youthful pervert immature in judgment, and in the principles of his Church, and therefore easily deceived by the wiles of the enemy? And was the Bishop fully taught in her principles, and knowing their extent, capable of proving to him the just distinction between them and the dogmas of Romanism—of marking for him not only the boundary which either hand he must not pass without risk of his salvation, but also the path of safety. This he must have done, and should not this be the duty of every true son of the Church, by whatever name he may chuse to be distinguished, high or low. Yet with it is well for the youthful pervert that he had made his friends among those who thus humbly and zealously undertook to resolve his doubts, instead of those who would have condemned him and gloried in his shame.

That many will fall away in these latter days, we have the best authority to expect—that it may be part of the mission of those that endure, to reveal the man of sin to them, and so to save some, does seem to consist with and to render more intelligible, that movement in the Church which seeks not only to make her distinct from, but chief among religious communions professing pure Christianity. This is a subject which might fill the whole Church with serious reflection, and form a ground for a reconciliation of doctrinal differences. If it be not in human nature to find two minds constituted alike, rules formed for its guidance will admit of a variety of operations without affecting their fundamental precision. If parties in the Church recognized this more fully, they would war against error without their pale instead of allowing distinctive doctrine to disturb the harmony and unity that ought to prevail within it. Where it could be surely demonstrated that the licence of private judgment led men into all kinds of religious vagaries, and sometimes out of all religion, it might then be the province of one section of the Church, advocating this licence to its full extent, but capable of proving that there was a boundary beyond which it could not pass without lapsing into schism and infidelity, to prevent error at this extreme. In like manner, with a system so accurately defined that neither idolatry nor superstition could hope to find an entrance, those on the other hand, of warm imaginations, and minds constituted to prefer a ritual adorned with grave cere-

monial, and religious grandeur, might hope to reclaim as well as to win many from an excess in error which would lead them board hand and foot in the embraces of Rome. We believe ourselves that there is nothing chimerical in the idea of such a realization of unity—for we know of no Churchman who does not more or less assent in his mind to all the shades of doctrine taught by the articles and rubrics, however much he may value some above the rest, according as they impart to him a stronger faith and a better assurance of Christian hope.

There has been no news of importance since our last. A telegraphic message from New York which has come to hand is not worth reporting. The New York papers received by the last steamer are filled with accounts of the destructive effects of violent storms of wind and snow which had taken place within the previous ten days. Many vessels have been wrecked and lives lost, and much suffering is recorded on the part of those who were saved. The following statement of the loss of the pilot boat E. K. Collins, off Five Island Inlet, will afford some idea of the hardships which attend the adventurous occupation of pilot on the Jersey and Long Island coasts:

STATEMENT OF JAMES RUSH, THE CABIN BOY, WHO WAS FOR THIRTY-TWO HOURS ON THE FROZEN WRECK.

We struck the shoal about 5 A. M. on Thursday morning. It was bitterly cold, and a thick mist, like a cloud, rose from the water, so that we could not see the boat's length ahead. On looking out I saw a dull light ahead, that looked like as if it shone from the jib-boom of a large ship. None of us thought it was the lighthouse, as the lamp off that point revolves every sixty seconds, and this seemed through the mist to be stationary. We afterwards learned that the intense cold had covered the glass with frost, so that it looked like unglazed, and the lamp ceased revolving. I went below a little before five o'clock, and Mr. Murphy had charge of the helm, at which time the boat was laying to with a three-reef mainsail and jib. On seeing the light Mr. Murphy put the helm about, but the vessel would not obey it, as the ice with which it was surrounded prevented its doing so. We soon after struck and the boat was thrown on her beam ends, with her deck tilted towards the shore. The sea broke over the boat heavily, and the lee yawl boat, the largest we had, was swept away before we had time to secure her, and it was with the utmost difficulty we could clear the weather yawl, it was so encrusted with ice. I was in the cabin when I was called upon to enter the boat, but before I had time to get to the side of the vessel, the sea raised so that Mr. Murphy was compelled to cut the lashings, and the yawl was swept towards the shore, leaving me on board, with Mr. Robt. B. Mitchell, the other boy William Williams, and the colored cook, whose name none of us know, as he had been but recently shipped. About half an hour after the boat left, (this was about ten o'clock, as near as I can remember,) the cook died. We were all in the companion way which leads to the cabin, at this time, and the cook, when he died, was seated on the lowest step and fell over on the floor. Billy Williams died about half an hour afterwards, and rolled over by the dead man's side in doing so. Mr. Mitchell, who was a large fat man, was seated on the same step with me, and did not die for an hour and a half after the boat left. During all this time scarcely any of us spoke; indeed, we were so numbed with cold that we lost all sensibility, and hardly cared what happened. They all died easily, first falling into a quiet sleep before expiring. I had three flannel shirts on and an oilskin overcoat, which kept me dry and tolerably warm. About eleven o'clock the tide had fallen, so that the cabin was fit to enter. I crawled in and found my way to the bed, upon which I lay down. It was wet and encrusted with ice, and the floor was covered with frozen water, in which were swimming the seats and cabin utensils. The next tide in the afternoon floated the bed, and during the whole of Thursday night and Friday morning I remained in the cabin up to my armpits in the freezing water. I did not suffer a great deal, considering, yet it seems to me now like a fearful dream. I wished for the morning to break, and the night seemed as though it would never end. But with the morning my position became much more dangerous. The tide rose so high in the cabin that there was not left room enough for me to breathe in, and I came near suffocating—to prevent which I broke the window of the stateroom to get fresh air. I remained in this way until the tide went down and about 12 o'clock I forced my way on deck through the stateroom, as the cabin door was so blocked up by timbers and floating wood as to prevent its opening. I was much exhausted on reaching the open air, and the cold wind had the effect of increasing my insensibility. I looked anxiously on the land, and towards the sea, but could see nothing stirring. At length, towards two o'clock, I saw a schooner, due east, bearing down towards me, and, eager to attract attention, I climbed up the gaff to make signals, and in doing so burst my fingers, which were frost-bitten, open. On reaching the gaff, I waved my hat, but no one heeded it on deck. I then took my coat and shook it violently, but the schooner kept on her way, and not a soul on board saw or knew of my condition. I returned to the deck, terrified at

the prospect before me, as night was approaching, and I could not have survived the horrors of another night like the last. I got some loose timbers, with the intention of making a raft, which the returning tide would sweep in towards the shore, and I got out on the sand to construct it. By this time the people on shore saw me on the wreck, and they launched the life-boat and took me off, after having been on board for thirty-two hours. I was taken to the lighthouse and on Saturday night came up to the city in the steam-tug Tiger.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY.

We have much pleasure in publishing the Communication below, showing the exertions made by the people of St. Margaret's Bay, in behalf of their Church. It is a good example, and if so much can be done on that rugged shore, it ought to stimulate other places, much better off in worldly prospects, to go and do likewise.

St. Margaret's Bay, Jan. 21, 1856.

Mr. Editor,

The kind remarks of your Pugwash correspondent respecting the liberality of the Fishermen of St. Margaret's Bay, induces me to add a few words to what has already appeared in the *Church Times* concerning the Thank-offering.

Of course we have our dark side here, too, as well as elsewhere. We have those who do not consider it a pleasure or a privilege of which they are unworthy, to make Thank-offerings to God of what really belongs to Him already, and who, therefore, very naturally never let money go out of their hands without the greatest trouble in the world. But that is no reason why I should not express my gratitude for what is done in my parish generally; and happy would I be if the example of humble fishermen (just emerging from a most depressing state of mortgage to the Halifax merchants, and not unlikely to be so again before many years) could stimulate more wealthy persons to go and do likewise.

I have, therefore, the greatest pleasure in being able to say, that the sum of about £300 for all Church purposes, over the whole Mission, has been contributed during the last year by my people. In this sum must be included what was paid towards my own salary, what was received on every Sunday at the offertory, what is paid in surplice fees, what was raised for St. Andrew's Chapel, for the St. Peter's Parsonage, and for the repairs of St. Paul's Church.

The Thank-offering for the last year's good fishery now amounts to nearly £100.

The more that is done for my people the more they do for themselves. If it were not so I should leave them in disgust, tho' I had to start elsewhere.

And yet may God keep us from boasting, and may He, for Christ's sake, accept our unworthy offerings.

I remain, Mr. Editor, Yours truly,

J. STANHADE.

The Annual Meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, was held on the 9th January. The Lord Bishop presided. There was a numerous attendance, and the proceedings were interesting. A collection was taken amounting to £18 8 6.

Rev. T. Dunn (Episcopalian) delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, on Tuesday evening last, on "Columbus and his Times." The next Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. J. T. Rand (Baptist)—subject—"God in Languages."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

A Telegraphic despatch at the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room, on Wednesday, reports the arrival at New York, same morning, of the R. M. S. *Africa*, 13½ days from Liverpool. English dates are to the 21st inst. Subjoined is the latest intelligence by this arrival:

Cotton had declined 1-16th of a penny per lb.
Flour advanced nine-pence per barrel.
Wheat advanced two-pence per bushel.
Corn, quotations stiff, but prices unchanged.
Provisions—prices unaltered.
Consols quoted at 86 to 86½.
News wholly unimportant.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men is every day confirming. The many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, may be thus accounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for intemperance, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And instead of applying remedies to the manifestation of disease, as is too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would

result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the liver. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased liver. Dr. McLean's celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. are a certain cure.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. McLEAN'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public. Dr. McLean's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

Fevers of all descriptions and their cure.—Many remedies have been prescribed for the relief of suffering humanity for the cure of these distressing and often times fatal diseases. Few seem to be worthy of much comment, in a word, few possess any intrinsic value. Holloway's Pills, however, will be found invaluable for these complaints, and will readily check the worst stages of the evil, in truth, by a perseverance with this remedy according to the prescribed directions, they will restore the sufferer to health, after every other means have failed. These Pills are also famous in all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

WORMS AND FITS.—It very frequently happens that Convulsions in Children are owing solely to the presence of worms. If the little sufferers, these parasitical animals can easily and speedily be expelled by a few doses of BILIAN'S TASTELESS PILL, which no infant will hesitate to swallow. It is a Syrup containing the active principles of Vegetables only, and unlike Mercurial Medicines or Turpentine, is perfectly safe in its operation. Natural Medicine is perfectly safe in its operation. Natural Medicine is perfectly safe in its operation. Natural Medicine is perfectly safe in its operation.

NOVELTY IN MEDICINE.—Mr. Gerry the well known Operative Chemist and Apothecary, has succeeded in making his Patent Tablets the most certain and agreeable remedy for consumption and Lung Diseases, ever known. Instead of waiting their cure in the stomach, the active principles of the Tablets go direct to the diseased organs, and in all curable cases, never fail. A more efficacious and elegant remedy we do not know. Price one shilling sterling at the Medical Warehouse of G. E. MORTON & CO.

A GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE.—It is of the utmost importance that Households, especially such as are at a distance from Medical Advice, should keep by them a medicine that will control and cure the various ailments common to domestic life. Such a Remedy is GERRY'S GASTRO-MILK PILLS, which are a certain cure for all disorders of the Stomach and Liver, and these disturbances of the bowels that are produced by improper food, or changes of weather or climate. In the diseases of Children they are very efficacious and perfectly safe. A bottle of these PILLS may save many a Physician's fee, for taken in time they prevent dangerous and fatal complaints.

In Bottles, 1s. sterling each.

Sold wholesale, in Halifax, at the Medical Warehouse of G. E. MORTON & CO.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. R. J. Unlace, with £4. viz. S. Rigby, Esq. £1 10s.; P. H. Clarke, Esq. £1; F. Oliver, Esq. 10s.; Capt. Quaseley, 10s.; H. Spencer, Esq. 6s. From C. Morse, Esq., with £5—shall attend to directions. Rev. K. Avery—money sent by Mr. Welton. Rev. T. H. White—attended to. Mr. J. K. Bruce—book sent by Capt. Parney.

Married.

On Wednesday morning, at St. Paul's Church, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Venerable the Archdeacon, WILLIAM ALMON JOHNSTON, Esq., Barrister, son of the Hon. J. W. Johnston, to MARY JOANNA, daughter of the late George Hill, Esq., Barrister, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. S. G. W. Archibald, Master of the Rolls.

On Saturday morning, 19th inst., by the Rev. R. F. Unkeno, FREDERICK HARVEY, Esq., Lieut. Royal Navy, to LUCY MARIA, daughter of Captain Thomas Deer, R. N.

Died.

At Blinville, on the 18th inst., Mr. AMOS THOMAS SEAMAN, eldest son of Amos Scaman, after a lingering illness.

On the 20th Dec., at Scutari, near Constantinople, where he was stationed, JAMES HENRI COCHRAN, Esq., of the Commissariat Staff, after an illness of 15 days, of inflammation of the lungs, in the 24th year of his age, third son of the Rev. J. C. Cochran, of this city. By this sudden bereavement his relations are plunged into the deepest affliction, and are called to mourn the loss of one who ever proved himself a kind and affectionate son and brother. He had served for about seven years in the Department, in this Province and New Brunswick, to the entire satisfaction of all his superiors, and so as to gain the confidence and esteem of all others with whom he was connected—Ordered to the East, he had scarcely been a month at his post, when it pleased God to remove him to a better world.—His end was peace.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Jan. 10.—Steamer Merlin, Corbin, St. John's, N. F.; schr. Beverly, Maxwell, Fortune Bay. Monday, Jan. 21.—Schr. Oronoque, Gantier, St. Pierre, 10 days. Tuesday, Jan. 22.—Schr. Jasper, Nickerson, Port Spain, Trinidad; Blue Nore, McDonald, Nfld. Wednesday, Jan. 23.—Packet brig Boston, Roche, Boston, 50 hours.

CLEARED.

Jan. 19.—Brig Queen of the West, Kenney, F. W. Indies; schr. Challenge, Walters, B. W. Indies; Briton, Eagle, do; Mars, Cameron, St. John's, N. F. Jan. 21.—Brig Eclipse, Mitchell, Brazils; schr. Lord Hazlan, Dickson, B. W. Indies. Jan. 22.—Oronoque, Gantier, Africa, Meagher, Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Schr. Queen, of Gaysboro', hence, has been lost at Langlois, N. F.

KING'S COLLEGE.

FOR SALE.

ONE Quarter Share in a Certificate—other Shareholders children quite young. Discount offered at Original value. Apply at Church Times Office. 24 Jan. 12, 1855.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Table listing prices for various goods: Bacon, per lb. none; Beef, fresh, per cwt. 50s. a 45; Butter, fresh, per lb. 1s. 4d. a 1s. 6d.; Cheese, per lb. 7d. a 7 1/2d.; Eggs, per doz. 1s. 3d.; Hams green per lb. 6d.; Do. smoked, per lb. 7d. a 8d.; Hay per ton. £5; Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard. 1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.; Do. all wool, 2s. 6d.; Oatmeal, per cwt. 22s. 8d. a 2s.; Oats, per bus. 3s. 6d. a 3s. 9d.; Potatoes, per bushel, 2s. 6d.; Socks, per doz. 10s.; Veal, per lb. 3d. a 4d.; Yarn, worsted per lb. 2s. 6d.; Canada Flour S. F. 5s. 9d.; Am 55s.; Rye 42s. 6d.; Corn Meal 28s. 9d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for wood and coal: Wood, per cord. 23s.; Coal, per chaldron. 37s. 6d.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

I HAVE now on hand, handsomely bound in Morocco and Gold—a number of the New Edition of the PSALM & HYMN BOOK. These are well adapted for Presents. Sold singly at 3s.—a handsome discount when half a dozen or more are taken. Jan. 23.

WM. GOSSIP.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

VOLS. III & IV.

AMERICAN REPRINT.

THE long expected Third and Fourth Volumes of MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, were received a week since, and may now be had at the Subscriber's Book Store, at the above price, neatly printed and strongly bound. The English Edition of the above Work was sold in a single day at 3s. Sterling for the two Vols. Vols. I. and II. uniform with the above can also be had if required, at the same rate.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Halifax, Jan. 23, 1855.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, D. A., Principal. H. STEFFELHAZEN, Esq., Prof. of Modern Languages.

THE Business of the above SCHOOL will be resumed on TUESDAY, Jan'y 15th, 1855, and it is very desirable that all Pupils should be in attendance on that day.

There are now a few Vacancies in the family of the Principal, which may be secured on early application. Terms.—Boards £35 per annum. Day Scholars 8 do. The Modern Languages 3 do. (one or more)

All payments to be made quarterly in advance. Each Boy to furnish his own sheets, pillow cases and towels, and each article to be distinctly marked with the owner's name. Two Scholarships of £10 a. y. £5 will be competed for at the Entrance, A. D. 1855. Windsor, Dec. 31st, 1855.

D. C. S.

THE attention of the Local Committees is particularly requested to the following Resolution of the Executive Committee. Passed, Oct. 19th, 1855. That in future, all Subscription Lists received before the 31st of March in each year, will appear in the next "Orthoepic Report, while those received after that date shall be omitted." EDWIN GILPIN, JR., Sec'y. Dec. 5, 1855.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large Bro. volume, 1490 pages. Spiers & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages 12 mo. now and large type. Suronne's French and English and English and French Dictionary. Ollendorf's New Method of Learning French—by Jewo' Ollendorf's Method of Learning French—by Vaue. Keys to each of above Methods. Collo's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fira's Classic French Reader. French Testaments. De Porquet's Tresor. Consolis A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly. Le No De Paris—by Le Page. Hamel's French Exercises. Les Messagers du Roi. Fencion's Telemaque. Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII. Wanstrecht's Recueil Choisi. Perrin's Fables—by Boimar. Decr. 15, 1855.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

RAISINS!

A FEW HALF BUSHELS, &c., of those Prime F.F. Raisins—Purchased at Craigton & Grassie's Sale, put up for the English Market, for sale by WM. GOSSIP, Dec. 22. 24 Granville Street.

ALMANACKS.

CUNNABELL'S Nov. Scotia Almanack, and all the others as they appear, on sale at the Book Store Wm. Gossip 24 Granville Street, Halifax.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE following Regulations with respect to Pamphlets, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., is to take place on and from this date.

All Pamphlets, &c., forwarded through the Post, in the Province, not exceeding two ounces in weight, will be sent FREE.

Table showing postage rates: Exceeding 2oz and not 3 1d; 3 3d; 4 4d; 5 5d.

And on adding one half-penny for every additional ounce as at present, up to 45 ounces, beyond which weight no pamphlet can be forwarded by Post.

A. WOODGATE, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Jan'y. 12, 1855. 1w. Jan 12

E. K. BROWN,

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

BAR, Bolt, Hoop, and Sheet IRON. Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL. Cast Iron Pots, Ovens and Covers. STOVES, Single and Double; Cast-iron do. Gunpowder, Shot, Buckets and Fuses, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files and Rasps, Nails, Spikes, Glass and Putty, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Bright Copal and Turpentine Varnish, London WHITE LEAD: Black, Red, Yellow, Blue and Green PAINT, Linc and Twines, Fish Hooks Wool, Cotton and Cattle Cords, Tin, Sheet Lead and Zinc, Mill, X Cut, Circular, Pit and Hand Saws 15 Cases assorted Hardware, 4 do Hollowware; 6 Cases Chains, 4 do Hand Irons; 3 Cases Shovels, 1 Case Slates, 2 barrels Riddler, 1 Cases Brushes; Casks Railway Grease 2 ton Cutch; Crates Coal Scoops, Axes, Hatchets, &c., &c. No. 1 Ordnance Squarr. Oct. 27.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM. GOSSIP,

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

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

Oil Colors.

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

Table listing oil colors: Madder Lake, Ivory Black, Cobalt, Indian Yellow, Chinese Vermillion, Naples Yellow, Megilp, Indigo, Bitumen, Yandyko Brown, Flake White, double tubes, Chrome Yellow, Burnt Sienna, Crimson Lake, Raw Sienna, Purple Lake, Burnt Umber, Roman Ochre, Raw Umber, Indian Red, Prussian Blue, Venetian Red, Yellow Ochre, &c. &c. &c.

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials.

Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

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

Brushes.

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

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 64 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Porto Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps. Tinted Crayon Panes.

Superfine Water Colors.

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

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. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent, and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.

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

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

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

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

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street, March 12.

Poetry.

LET ME GO.

Let me go! my feet are weary. In the desert where I roam. Let me go! the way is dreary— Let the wanderer go home!

Let me go! my soul is thirsting For those waters, bright and clear From the Fount of Glory bursting— Ah! Why keep the pilgrim here?

Let me go! my heart is fainting Neath its weight of sins and tears. And my wakeful eyes are failing With these ever-falling tears!

Let me go! I fain would follow. Where I know their steps have passed— Far beyond life's heaving billows, Finding home and heaven at last!

Let me go! I hear them calling. "Hail thou weary one—come home!" Words, which on mine ear are falling, Where'er my footsteps roam.

Let me go! O, who would linger. Fainting, fainting, and allured, When before us lies a region Who so nudging pleasures burst!

Let me go! but, Heaven's Father! Thou dost hear thine orphan cry! When around me thunders gather, Thou dost sit above the sky.

-New York Evangelist.

PROFESSIONAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

CHIEF OFFICE—70 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

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

Capital £250,000.

Fully subscribed for by up cards of 1400 Shareholders.

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Secretary—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

Head Office in Halifax—No 60 Hollis Street.

SOME of the leading advantages offered by this Company are:—

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

II. Peculiar advantages are secured to Policy Holders whilst living, which are not to be met with in any former existing Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Age 20 £2 10 6 | Age 40 £2 13 6

Age 30 £1 18 6 | Age 50 £3 18 6

H. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c.

No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax.

Head Agent for Nova Scotia.

ALMANACKS.

CUNNABELL'S Nova Scotia Almanack, and all the others as they appear, on sale at the Book Store Wm. Gossip, 24 Granville Street, Halifax.

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

DURING the continuance of the war, the undersigned will supply the following LONDON NEWSPAPERS

at the prices named: NEWS OF THE WORLD, 6s. 6d. per quarter. PICTURE TIMES, 6s. 6d. " " ILLUSTRATED NEWS, 6s. 6d. " " WEEKLY TIMES, 6s. 6d. " " ILLUSTRATED TIMES, 6s. 6d. " " RYNDOLDS, OR LOYDS, 6s. 6d. " "

The Comic Times, or Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper supplied at 5s. sterling for a year.

The Ladies' Newspaper, Punch, and other British Periodicals, at publishers' prices.

Mailed free to any part of the British Provinces on receipt of a quarter's payment in advance.

New subscriptions may commence on JANUARY 1, 1855. Please address, G. E. MORTON & CO.

Halifax, Dec. 1855.

1855. CHRISTMAS. 1855.

Per Slip Alliance and R. M. Steamship Asia.

WM GOSSIP, No. 24 GRANVILLE STREET, has received per above Arrivals.

A LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH BOOKS & STATIONERY,

Suitable for the Season for Presents, &c. A large and handsome assortment: CHURCH SERVICES.

all Bindings and all Prices. Household's Latest Shilling Volumes GAELIC Hymns and Psalm Books.

Instruction Books for Accordion, Concertino, Guitar, Flute, Violin, Piano, &c. &c.

With a host of other articles in CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, Instantanés, Boxes Paints, Panoramas.

PRINTS and MAPS of the SEAT OF WAR. A new and handsome selection, and going off fast.

All kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL MATERIALS, ALMANACKS for 1855, &c. &c.

Look for No. 24 Granville Street, and Dec. 22. WM GOSSIP

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

-SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ-

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

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. Local Agencies will be established throughout the Province. Parties desirous of buying, or selling, real estate, either in town or country, in any part of Nova Scotia, will find that this Agency affords opportunities never known in this country before of doing so to advantage.

Halifax, Oct. 20, 1855.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES

TOILET REQUISITES, &c. &c. &c.

WM. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his numerous patients, that he has received from England a general supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality and moderate in price.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Nov. 1.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Resolved, that no Bill of a private or local nature, or petition therefor, or for money or relief, be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of each Session, and that the Clerk do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause the resolution to be inserted in five or more of the public newspapers.

HENRY C. D. TWINING, Clerk of Assembly.

TO PRINTERS.

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

Best Rule of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet.

Leads, 8vo. and 12mo. per lb.

Space Rules.

Quintillions.

Booklets.

Points.

Let Brushes.

Newspaper and Book Printing Ink.

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

WM. GOSSIP

May 10

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

NEW GIFT BOOKS.

A FURTHER supply of the How Sweet, Little A Episcopalian, Our Little Comfort, The Baron's Little Daughter, In the World but not of the World, Herbert A. Carter, Arthur Granville, &c.

W. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRIN AND BOKAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautified the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit—prevents decay—induces a healthy action in the Gums—and renders the BEAUTY OF a grateful colour.

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

Feb. 1855

NOTICE.

AT A Meeting of Persons desirous of promoting the Trade and Commerce of Nova Scotia, held on the 17th Instant. It was resolved to establish a Bank in the Capital of the Province, to be entitled

THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

With a subscribed capital of £250,000 in Shares of Twenty Five Pounds, Share holders Liability limited to the amount of their Subscription, and that on obtaining a Charter or an Act of Incorporation, from the Provincial Legislature, and on the Subscription list being complete, a call be made on the vote of the Share holders, of Twenty per cent on the subscribed Capital thirty days notice of such call to be given in two or more of the City Papers, and that when the said Twenty per cent, amounting to £50,000, be collected or paid in, the Banking Company to commence business, under the management of a Board of Directors, to be chosen by the Stock-holders; and, if deemed requisite a further call of twenty per cent, on a vote of the Directors, may be made, payable at a period not earlier than the 1st January, 1857. No subsequent instalment to be called for but on a vote of the shareholders, at a special meeting to be held for that purpose.

Notice is hereby given that a Stock Book is now open, which will remain so, till the 1st February next, wherein individuals can subscribe for the number of shares they may desire to have. Parties not residing in Halifax can subscribe through their respective Agents.

The Book open for subscription lies at the Office of JOHN HUTTON, Esq., Secretary to the Nova Scotia Building Society Bedford Row, to which access can be had any day prior to 1st February, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM STAIRS, Chairman.

JOHN GIBSON,

JOHN DUFFUS,

EDW. KENNY,

J. W. RITCHIE,

BENJAMIN WIER,

JAMES A. MOREN,

Committee.

Halifax, Dec. 25th, 1855

till 1st Feb.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

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

W. LANGLEY,

Oct. 13. Hollis Street, Halifax.

WINTER ARRIVAL—CHRISTMAS SUPPLY.

THE SHIP ALLIANCE, just arrived from Liverpool, has brought the Subscriber a large and varied assortment of Stationery—in Envelopes, Post, Foolscap, and Four Papers, Music Paper, Children's TOY Books, amusing and instructive; Red and Black Sealing Wax, Battle do, Newest Prints, Inkstands, Violin Strings, &c. &c. which he will sell wholesale and retail, at lowest rates.

Valentines by wholesale—a selling article in the country—at all prices.

WAL. GOSSIP.

Dec. 15 1855.

Also, daily expected from the United States, a Christmas Supply of Annals and Books, adapted for Presents.

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

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

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE

TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—cleaves firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH, is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street Jan. 21

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing

Cambric—per yard: Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal and Demy Drawing Paper; Bristol, and London Boards, Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety. Prepared MB Boards, for Oil Painting; Academy Boards, do Prepared Canvas for do; Oil Colors in collapsible tubes Drying Oil, Nut Oil; Poppy Oil; Mott Water Colors, in tubes and boxes: Liquid Sepia; Liquid India Ink. Liquid Carmine; Water Color Blends; Prepared Gum Water—Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors, Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes—Camel Hair Pencils—Pencil and Bone; Drawing Pencils; Charcoal in reeds; Drawing Pins; Parallel Rulers; Compasses; Mapping Pen; Stages; India Rubber—metallic white—true bottle—and patent Crayons—soft in square, and hard in round boxes. Mathematical Instruments.

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

WM. GOSSIP,

March 12 24 Granville Street

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