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J. P. Miller Esq  
Bridgewater

# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. X. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1857. NO. 2.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	Jan 11	18. of Eph.	18. of Eph.
M.	12	19. of Eph.	19. of Eph.
T.	13	20. of Eph.	20. of Eph.
W.	14	21. of Eph.	21. of Eph.
T.	15	22. of Eph.	22. of Eph.
F.	16	23. of Eph.	23. of Eph.
S.	17	24. of Eph.	24. of Eph.

## Poetry.

### THE BELLS ON SUNDAY MORNING.

Up, up, the day is broad awake,  
The stars have gone to bed,  
The glorious sun is spreading fast,  
His banner o'er our head;  
And hark from the heights the merry bells ring,  
"Tis a message from heaven to earth they bring;  
"Up, up, from your sleep break away;"  
The morning breeze wafts the chimes along,  
Arousing the birds to their morning song;  
"Think of the Lord—  
Think of the Lord,  
Who has given another day."

The mother wakes her little one,  
And teaches him to pray,  
And praise the Lord who has begun  
Another blessed day;  
The night has gone with its chilling fears,  
And the warmth of the cheerful light appears,  
And the bells ring merrily;  
She bends with a pious heart to hear  
The voice which the chimes are wafting near—  
"Praise ye the Lord—  
Praise ye the Lord,  
Who has tenderly guarded thee."

The sick man tosses to and fro,  
Trying in vain to pray;  
The cheerful sun, but comes to show  
A sad and suffering day.  
"Who cares for a friendless soul like me,  
Who cares for the sick in their misery?  
Alas! there is none to hear."  
Then suddenly bursts from the heights above,  
The chimes of the bells with their voices of love:  
"Rest on the Lord—  
Rest on the Lord,  
Who treasures up every tear."

The rich man on his bed of down,  
Is scarcely roused to hear  
The merry chimes; alas they fall  
Unheeded on the ear.  
Then idler, awake, each moment of time  
Is a talent but lent by a Master divine,  
Be ready the bond to pay!  
Then hark to the chimes as they're floating past,  
They tell thee thy moments are flying fast.  
"Think of the Lord—  
Think of the Lord,  
And the awe of the judgment day."

Oh, holy, blessed Sunday bells,  
Ye bring us from above  
The tidings which each bosom swells,  
Of God the Father's love:  
Long may your echoing chimes rebound,  
And over the heathen lands resound,  
"Till all in one harmony blend.  
Then arouse to the voice when the matin bells ring,  
For a message of love from the heavens they bring—  
"Think of the Lord—  
Think of the Lord,  
Who pities and loves to the end."

## Religious Miscellany.

(From the Literary Churchman.)

### DR. CUMMING'S WORKS.

THE LAST OF THE PATRIARCHS, OR LESSONS CHIEFLY FROM THE LIFE OF JOSEPH. By the Rev. John Cumming, D. D., F. R. S. E., Minister of the Scotch National Church, Crown court, Covent garden, Author of "Apocalyptic Sketches;" "Sabbath-Evening Readings," &c. (London: Hall, Virtue, & Co. 404 pp.)

If we accept high pretensions as a test of merit, self-sufficiency as a guarantee for worth, there is not in all England a goodlier person than Dr. Cumming. The lofty temper with which he looks down upon all the churches of Christendom, including the sects, admitted by him to the name of churches,—the happy ease with which he disposes of all the great questions which have at divers times vexed the church, and exercised the minds of her most eminent divines,—the evident consciousness of

something very like papal infallibility with which he pronounces his theory, and lays down the law of the Gospel,—the bold, unhesitating freedom with which he not only interprets but enlarges and paraphrases Holy Writ, making it speak the precise language that suits his purpose,—all proclaim him a man of extraordinary gifts or of singular effrontery,—a mighty prophet or a great charlatan.

To which of these two categories he properly belongs, it may not be inopportune, nor considering how perseveringly he keeps himself in the public eye, can it be impertinent to enquire. If, in order to do this, it were necessary to drag our readers along with us through the whole of the voluminous publications, the catalogue of which is lying before us, we might well shrink from a task at once so arduous and so tedious. Fortunately, however, the Cumming type of mind reproduces itself with so little variation in all his books, that any one of them is a fair sample of the whole.

From his preface we learn why Dr. Cumming has thought fit to write the present volume. "In no preceding volume had he been able to unfold the very suggestive, beautiful, and popular incidents in the life of Joseph." To have left a life so "full of interest," or "rich in useful lessons," so calculated to "edify and instruct both old and young," unadorned by his pen, would have been on the part of Dr. Cumming most unnatural, and to the public a serious loss.

Instructive, however though the history of Joseph be, it did not, at least not under Dr. Cumming's hands, furnish sufficient materials for an average sized volume; and therefore, in the true spirit of book making, the life of Jacob, with scraps from the histories of Sampson, of Naaman, and others still more far fetched, are dragged in to make up the deficiency. Five chapters only, out of the fifteen, treat of the "suggestive" life of Joseph; for eight more Jacob supplies the subject-matter, or at least the starting point of the discourse; after which, leaving the "last of the patriarchs," as well as his progenitor, far in the rear, we find ourselves in the presence of Nathaniel, the "Israelite without guile,"—and finally we arrive, by means of a more astounding leap, in company with the most unpatriarchal that can be well conceived,—a body of "young men" whom the Doctor is lecturing on the duty of being sober minded. It thus appears that even the insertion of the word "chiefly" in diminutive type does not exonerate Dr. Cumming from the charge of taking in such of his customers as may be simple enough to buy the book, in the supposition that it is a volume of "lessons from the life of Joseph."—With two-thirds of the volume, in fact, Joseph has no connection. The announcement that old and young are to be instructed and edified out of the stores of heavenly wisdom laid up in Joseph's biography, as given by the sacred penmen, turns out to be, like the label round a patent medicine, a mere device for pushing the article in the market.

What would Dr. Cumming say, we wonder, if, after buying a guide book to the Alpine regions for his summer tour, he discovered, on consulting it, that while giving an account of nature's mountain fastnesses, it was made up principally of copious details of the back streets of London? He would scarcely think that he had been honestly dealt by.—And is a Divine's rule of honesty less strict than that of a tradesman? But in truth Dr. Cumming has in him quite as much of the tradesman as the divine. The smell of the shop is potent upon his labors. Not content with a catalogue of his numerous publications attached to his book, he admits the public behind the scenes, and informs it that, "if he be spared in health, he should like to publish his remaining lectures on the characters and incidents developed in the march of Israel from Egypt into the promised land, so full of startling phenomena, expressive types, and suggestive lessons, under the title of 'The Church in the Wilderness,'" a theme which, if handled after the manner of the "life of Joseph," will afford ample scope for sundry chapters on Dr. Wiseman, the Madians, Puseyism, the Evangelical Alliance, the Scottish bishops, and the Free Kirk.

Passing on, however, let us enquire into Dr. Cumming's qualifications for the offices which he claims to exercise, that of "a master in Israel." In vain

do we look for evidence of these in the volume before us. Even that portion of it which is devoted to the "richly instructive" life of Joseph, exhibits a painful poverty and meagreness of thought, indifferently disguised by an affected and inflated style, which continually betrays the insufferable conceit of the writer. The lessons which he draws from the incidents in the life of Joseph, are for the most part trite common-places, which like sermons that would fit a hundred texts equally well, might be introduced with at least equal propriety *a propos* of many other incidents of sacred history. That sin springs from the heart as its fountain; that to correct a wrong life we must first correct a wrong heart; that God alone can change the heart; that nevertheless it is our own fault if the heart be not changed; that although God changes the heart He does not make men perfect; that a sure means of getting rid of evil thoughts is to cultivate good thoughts; that envy is a particularly hateful passion; that all things work together for good to them that love God, &c. These and many more lessons of a like elementary character it is doubtless very proper and suitable to enforce from the pulpit, whether in connection with Joseph's history, or with any other portion of Holy Writ which may afford an opportunity of inculcating them. But when a man announces with a great flourish of trumpets that he has lighted upon a particularly rich mine of divine instruction, the treasures of which he is anxious to impart to old and young for their edification, we are entitled to look for something beyond mere routine observations, such as would have suggested themselves to the mind of any decently educated schoolmaster or Scripture reader. The only conceivable reason why they should be printed and published to the world in a new book, is the supposition that their intrinsic value is greatly enhanced by the fact of their being propounded by Dr. Cumming. And this, we take it, is the Doctor's own modest opinion.

But let us not be unjust. Though nothing can well be more common-place than the "lessons" that he deduces from the history of Joseph, and from other incidents of sacred history, we should be giving our readers a very erroneous impression of Dr. Cumming's book, if we led them to suppose that it contains nothing out of the common way. On the contrary, there is much in it that is strangely uncommon. Not a few of the author's opinions, many of his illustrations, and a goodly number of his assertions, are original to a fault. A few of them must suffice here, by way of example.

And first, as to historical facts: we learn a good deal that neither we, nor, we suspect, any one else, ever heard before. It would be satisfactory, for instance, to ascertain upon what authority Dr. Cumming asserts that when Jacob took his journey to Padan Aram with his father's solemn blessing upon his head, he "had lost his early and deep sense of the power and presence of a personal God,"—that "the impressions of his God were covered up or effaced," in his mind. The statement is a bold one, to say the least of it, more especially since Dr. Cumming himself, in another chapter, predicates of the same Jacob, that "in all his life he displayed his sense of his need of salvation, and his knowledge of that salvation, by outward and visible proofs;" that his history is an unceasing exhibition of the "recognition of God;" and of "the constant habit of worship." For the nonce, however, it suited Dr. Cumming's purpose to picture him a reprobate, and as such he accordingly went forth. The next thing we learn is, that the "certain" place in which he "tarried all night because the sun was set," and rested his head on a pillow of stones, "a blank solitude, a bare heath, a miserable desert." We turn overleaf, and, lo, the bare heath is covered with trees, the tops of which are all irradiated by the trail of glory which the heavenly vision has left behind. Well, then, on this richly wooded bare heath, this desert copse, Jacob, a "refugee," lays down, "weary and way-worn," and, as Dr. Cumming thinks highly probable, "without a thought of God." This is a strong insinuation, and our readers may possibly be of opinion that the patriarch has some reason to complain of his biographer.

(To be continued.)

There was a meeting at Bath on Thursday evening, presided over by the Bishop of the diocese, at which the claims of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge were advocated. Archdeacon Gunning called attention to the small proportion of laity amongst its subscribers. At its commencement they were as four to one. Now that it numbered 18,000 subscribers, the clergy stood as two to one—sixty out of every eighty names on a page of subscribers being those of clergymen. The venerable gentleman trusted that no revision of the Bible would take place, as calculated to unsettle people's minds without doing good. Speaking of other works of the society, he mentioned the vast distribution of Prayer books, "the best interpreters of the Bible;" upon which Bishop Carr, who seconded the resolution in favour of the society, proposed by the Archdeacon, objected to the expression used, he believed, inadvertently, that the Bible needed an interpreter:—

"He (the Rev. Bishop) did not believe that the Scriptures needed any such interpretation; but he would say that the Prayer book put into their mouths prayers agreeing with those Scriptures, and professions and Creeds gathered from those Scriptures, and which were the great truths which all must believe in order to be saved. The Prayer book he valued most highly, because he believed it to be in strict accordance with the Word of God, which was the standard they must all flee to.

"Archdeacon Gunning was sorry if any expression used by him had been misunderstood; but what he meant to say, and what he now repeated, was, that the Prayer book of the Church of England was the true and strict interpreter of the Bible."

The *South Australian Weekly Despatch* relates that, at the Ordination by the Bishop of Adelaide, on last St. James's Day, on the right rev. prelate challenging any one to come forward who knew of any impediment to the ordination of any of the candidates, the Rev. J. Roberts arose and went to the altar, and standing before it, made the following protest:—

"To the Lord Bishop of Adelaide.

"Reverend Father in God—In accordance with the invitation which you have just read, I protest against the admission of the Rev. Wm. Wood, of Penwortham, to the order of priesthood—first, because he is not learned in the Latin tongue, and sufficiently instructed in the Holy Scriptures, as required by the terms of Ordination clearly expressed in the Book of Ordination. Secondly, because he does not 'lay aside the study of the world,' as required by the Ordination vows; but in direct opposition to the Ordination promises, he deals in cattle, horses, lands, and engages in agricultural pursuits, and in other secular business. Thirdly, because he has been recently guilty of bearing false witness against his neighbour, in opposition to the commandment of God."

"Here a great confusion occurred; the Bishop, the clergy, and the congregation were puzzled.—After a considerable consultation with the clergy, the Bishop asked of Mr. Roberts—'Are you prepared to prove the truth of your statements relative to Mr. Wood? Have you evidences to prove that he is inconsistent in his life, and secular in his dealings?'"

"Mr. Roberts replied—'My lord, I am prepared to prove the truth of my statements if your lordship will allow me to do so.'"

"Here the Bishop consulted with Mr. Bartley, Dean Farrell, Mr. Marryat, Mr. Woodcock, and others; then his lordship said to the congregation, 'I will proceed to ordain Mr. Wood a priest.'"

Mr. Roberts persisted with his protest, when the Bishop directed Mr. Marryat to read the *si quis* and testimonials to the Congregation. The testimonials stated that Mr. Wood had been a holy and blameless man for the last three years, and that he had been closely watched by Dean Farrell, Mr. Woodcock, and Mr. Coombs. The Ordination was then proceeded with.

### News Department.

Extracts from English Papers by the Niagara.

#### ENGLAND.

The *Resolute*, one of the Arctic ships abandoned in the ice, arrived in charge of American officers and crew off Spithhead, on Friday, in a storm of thunder, lightning and rain. The stout old ship was purchased by the American Congress from the whaler who fell in with her, for 40,000 dollars, and thoroughly renovated in one of the navy-yards of the United States. She appeared under American colours, but as soon as she got her anchors the English was run up above her

the American ensign. Every care has been taken that ingenuity could devise to replace everything on board in the same condition as when the ship was abandoned by the Arctic adventurers. Preparation, are being made on a large scale for the entertainment of Captain Hartstein and his officers, and her Majesty by an act of happy courtesy, has signified her intention of going on board her old ship to bid them welcome.

On Monday afternoon the Queen and Prince, with the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, again drove to Newport to inspect Baron Marochetti's monument, erected in Newport Church by her Majesty's command, to the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. The next morning her Majesty, with Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, went on board the ship *Resolute*, lately presented by the Government of the United States to her Majesty's navy. The Queen was received on board in Cowes Harbour, where the *Resolute* was moored, by Captain Hartstein, of the United States navy, and the officers of the ship. Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, was also on board in attendance on her Majesty. The *Resolute*, dressed in her colours, was lashed alongside of the Royal embarkation-place at Trinity wharf. The English and American flags were flying at the peak, as soon as the Queen set her foot on the deck the Royal Standard was hoisted at the main. The *Retribution* fired a salute, the boats' crews "tossed" their care, and the ship's company, standing on the rail, received her Majesty with three rounds of cheers.— Captain Hartstein received the royal party at the gangway, and the officers, in full uniform, were grouped on either side. The following gentlemen were also present:—Mr. Croxley, Consul for the United States; Chevalier Vincent Pappalardo, Vice-Consul; Mr. Harling, Vice-Consul for the United States at Cowes; Captain Higgins, commander of the United States mail ship *Hermann*; and Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, son of Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, the projector of the American Arctic expedition. All were presented to the Queen by Captain Hartstein, who then addressed her Majesty in the following words:—

"Allow me to welcome your Majesty on board the *Resolute*, and, in obedience to the will of my countrymen, and of the President of the United States, to restore her to you, not only as an evidence of a friendly feeling to your sovereignty, but as a token of love, admiration, and respect to your Majesty personally."

The Queen seemed touched by the manly simplicity of this frank and sailor like address, and replied with a gracious smile, "I thank you, sir." The royal party then went over the ship and examined her with manifest interest. Captain Hartstein traced her course on a map, and indicated the most important discoveries of the American Arctic expeditions. In the course of conversation Prince Albert observed that Lady Franklin was very anxious for another expedition, to which Captain Hartstein replied that he was not surprised that she should be so, for he thought it very possible that Franklin or some of his comrades might still be alive among the Esquimaux. Captain Hartstein was invited by the Queen to dine and to spend the night at Osborne, and all the officers were invited to visit the grounds at Osborne, a privilege of which they availed themselves at three o'clock.

On Monday there was a special meeting of the Geographical Society, for the purpose of presenting a gold medal by the President, Sir R. Murchison, to Dr. Livingstone, in honor of his discoveries in Central Africa. Mr. Labouchere, Earl Shaftesbury, Sir II. Rawlinson, Count Lavardo, Professor Owen, Mr. Gordon Cumming, and other men of note, were present. In returning thanks the missionary traveller expressed how much might be done by the suppression of slavery and the promotion of Christianity, to make the true negro family a part of the community of nations. The secretary of the society then read extracts from letters of the traveller, describing a portion of his journey in the neighborhoods of Lakes Diloto and Ngami. At this point, taking up the narrative, Dr. Livingstone proceeded to state that south of the 20th degree of south latitude the country was arid, and contained very few rivers, but to the north of that line the country was well watered, and very unlike what the centre of Africa was popularly represented to be. The country that he had traversed, indeed, was covered with a network of waters, many of which were large and deep, and never dried up. The natives belonged to the true negro family, having a good deal of very woolly hair, and being darker than the Bechuana. They held their women in high estimation, and many of them became chiefs. If a man were asked to go anywhere, or to agree to any arrangement, he said, 'I must go

home and ask my wife.' If she said 'No,' there was no possibility of getting him to move. Women sat in their councils, and while a Bechuana swore by his father, these negroes swore by their mother. Dr. Livingstone related several amusing instances to show the high estimation in which these tribes held their women. He believed they deserved it, and he and his men had always been kindly treated by the 'fair' sex. The country in most parts abounded with elephants, buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, and other game, and he had shot three new antelopes not yet known in England. He had found it unnecessary to burden himself with provisions in travelling, for the animals did not seem to know a gun, and would stand within bow-shot of his weapon. In the interior the people were very kind to him, but he could not say they improved as he approached the confines of civilization. The English name had penetrated a long way into the interior, and the English were known as 'the tribe that likes the black man.' Domestic slavery existed, but the exportation of slaves was very effectually suppressed. Ngami was not a large lake, but was what was left of a large lake which existed before the fissure was made near the Lake falls, which allowed a free course to the Zambesi. The new articles of commerce he had found in the course of his travels were chiefly fibrous substances, some of them excessively strong, and one resembling flax, which were found in large quantities on the north bank of the Zambesi. The sugar cane also grew abundantly, though the natives had no idea of the use of sugar; and indigo grew wild all over the country. There were acres of it near the village of Tete; it was, in fact, quite a weed. Wax and honey, quinine and senna, were also among the natural products of the country. Then there were different metals, including very fine iron ore, and malachite, from which copper was extracted. There were also coal-fields, in working which gold was occasionally found. The people, indeed, had been washing for gold from time immemorial, and were doing so still. Near to Tete there were no fewer than eleven seams of coal, one of which was fifty-seven inches thick. The country was so fertile that in the gardens cultivated by the natives a constant process of sowing and reaping went on all the year round. It likewise grew immenso quantities of grain.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society last week, the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Dr. Rae, and Dr. Barth, the celebrated African traveller, were amongst those present; and Dr. Barth was amongst the new members balloted for and admitted. Sir R. Murchison announced that the Government had determined on sending out a new Niger expedition; and later in the proceedings he spoke in favour of another search for Sir John Franklin, saying he was authorised to state that, if the Government refused to do so, Lady Franklin would send out an expedition on her own account. Dr. Rae said it was his intention to renew his attempt to complete the survey he has left unfinished, though he did not think that any documents would be found; and the Bishop of Rupert's Land expressed a hope that, if the Government should sanction another expedition, they would endeavour to do some good to the Esquimaux in a religious point of view. A paper on the subject was also read by Lieut. Tim, who strongly recommended another expedition.

Sir John Dodson has officially announced that he will deliver his long pending judgement in the case of "Westerton v. Liddell" on Saturday next, at eleven o'clock precisely, in the Court of Archer."

Dr. Cumming has addressed the following letter to the morning papers:—"A paragraph has appeared in most of the newspapers, stating that the Duchess of Atholl has been received by Dr. Manning into the Roman Catholic Church. In a more dilated form I read it in several of the Roman Catholic organs also. I have authority for stating there is no foundation whatever for the report. It may also be well to state that it has become a policy, not unworthy of Ignatius Loyola, to circulate paragraphs announcing new accessions to the Church of Rome, as I know in other instances, many of which are totally devoid of truth. Another contradiction is given by the Rev. Henry de Romestien, who writes to a contemporary requesting to have it stated that he is not a member of the Church of Rome, but of the Church of England, and adding that his "conviction of the truth of the claims of the latter against those of the former is stronger at this time than it has been for several years past."

Mrs. Nicholson, widow of the late Rev. W. Nicholson, formerly rector of St. Maurice, Winchester, who a short time since was admitted into the Roman Catholic Church, has within the last few weeks, announced

ced Romanism and again joined the Protestant communion.—*Hampshire Chron.*

## IRELAND.

The Rev. Theobald Mathew, 'the Apostle of Temperance,' died last week, at his lodgings, Queenstown, and was, at the time of his death, in the 67th year of his age. Theobald Mathew was descended illegitimately from a very ancient Welsh family, whose pedigree is carried in the record of this principality to Gwaythoed, King of Cardigan, in direct descent from whom was Sir David Mathew, standard bearer to Edward IV., whose monument is to be seen in the cathedral of Llandaff. From him was descended Francis Mathew, of Annfield, a gentleman of large estates, who was eventually raised to the peerage as Earl of Llandaff. Having lost his parents at a very early age, Theobald Mathew was adopted by his distant relative, the Lady Elizabeth Mathew, sister to the Earl of Llandaff, who placed him under the tuition of the Rev. Dennis O'Donnell, parish priest of Tallagh, county Waterford. At the age of 20 he was removed to Maynooth, to pursue his ecclesiastical studies; and on Easter Sunday, 1814, he was ordained in Dublin. From the moment of entering upon his missionary duties at Cork, he devoted all his spare time to the temporal and spiritual wants of the poor, to whom he acted as counsellor, friend, treasurer, and executor. He acted as a magistrate as well as a minister, and his charities kept pace with his exertions. When the graveyards in Cork were full, Father Mathew himself purchased the Botanic Gardens of that city, and, allowing them to retain their former agreeable walks and statuary, he converted them into a cemetery, not for Roman Catholics alone, but for members of every other denomination. To the poor burial was allowed gratuitously, and the fees derived from all other interments were devoted to charity. The Northern Infirmary in Cork for many years derived an income of two guineas weekly from this source. About the same time he commenced building a beautiful Gothic church, at the cost of about £15,000. Some twenty years ago, when the vice of intoxication had spread devastation in Ireland, and many even of the wise and good deemed it hopeless and incurable, some members of the Society of Friends and a few other individuals at Cork bound themselves into an association for the suppression of drunkenness, but found that they were unable to make head against the torrent. In their despair these gentlemen, though Protestants, applied to Father Mathew, who responded to the call. He held his regular meetings twice a week in the Horse Bazaar for a year and a half, and at length he had the satisfaction of seeing the mass of indifference begin to move. He continued to apply the lever, and the motion was increased; some of the most obdurate drunkards in Cork enrolled their names in his 'Total Abstinence Association.' In August, 1839, the movement burst out into one universal flame. The first great scene was at Limerick, where Father Mathew had engaged to preach at the request of the Bishop, and the Mayor of which city declared that within ten months no less than one hundred and fifty inquests had been held in the county, one half of which were on persons whose deaths had been occasioned by intoxication.

As soon as the country people heard that Father Mathew was in Limerick they rushed into the city in thousands, and so great was the crush that, though no violence was used, the iron railings which surrounded the residence of "the Apostle of Temperance" were torn down, and some scores of people precipitated into the Shannon. It is said that some of the Scots Greys, who attended to keep order in the streets were actually lifted from the ground; and so densely were the people thronged that several, in their eagerness to touch the hem of Father Mathew's garment, ran quietly along on the head and shoulder of the vast crowd. At Parsontown order was only maintained by a body of the Rifles, with their bayonets fixed and pointed, so as to form a barrier to the rushing multitudes in front of the chapel in which in strong contrast to the striking scene without, sat the mild and unassuming man who had collected this display of numerical force. At Nenagh 20,000 persons are said to have taken the pledge in one day; 100,000 at Galway in two days; at Loughrea, 80,000 in two days; between that and Portumna from 180,000 to 200,000; and in Dublin, about 70,000 during five days. Father Mathew reduced his brother, a distiller in the south of Ireland, to bankruptcy; and his death followed shortly upon the losses resulting from the "Temperance" crusade. Yet this man, and other branches of the family, though extensively connected with the wine and spirit trade, not only bore their losses without a murmur, but even

supplied Father Mathew with large sums of money for the prosecution of his work. A few years since her Majesty was pleased to settle upon Father Mathew an Annuity of £300. The funeral took place on Friday. The streets of the city and the roads leading to the cemetery (says the *Cork Examiner*) were lined by thousands of spectators, and as the head of the procession slowly appeared in sight, a like anxiety and excitement were exhibited to obtain a glimpse of the coffin of one who, in town and country, had won the dearest affections of the people. For hours before the procession left the chapel the graveyard was being rapidly filled, and when the cortege entered the cemetery there could not have been less than 40,000 to 50,000 persons present. Every alley and avenue of this beautiful burialground was filled with people; and as the coffin was borne into the yard, every head was uncovered, and many a face was suffused with tears.

## SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* gives the following curious account of the origin of the proposed union of Carlist and Christiano interests:—

"It is not, perhaps, forgotten," he writes, "how much the King's mother, the Infanta Carlotta, had to do in persuading Ferdinand to change the law of succession, and that without her influence over him at a particular moment, the law, which had already been annulled by him, would have been re-established in all its full purity, and she would have been deprived of the pleasure of making acquaintance with the Christiano. Some time after, Carlotta, whether from expectations unfulfilled, long cherished hopes baffled, some motive of personal pique, or it may be, conscientious scruples increasing with age, took a decided part against the new order of things, and on her death-bed expressed her regret and remorse at having been accessory to the change in the succession, and what she considered the defrauding of the rightful heirs. It is even said that she made her children promise to aid in a restoration whenever the opportunity offered. I will not vouch for this, but what is certain is, that the Infanta left behind her a letter, in which she expressed her deep contrition, and her hope that a day would come when the rightful branch would again enjoy the Throne. These dying words and this document have made a great impression on the King; and this impression, not undeserving of respect from its origin, has been deepened by the tact of the clergy working on his known tendencies. They tell him that his mother is in purgatory for the assistance she gave to an unrighteous cause, and that she will irrevocably remain there until one of her descendants undoes what she aided to do; and, in fine, until religion and the monarchy flourish again under the real anointed of the Lord. This version I believe to be perfectly correct, and it explains what is otherwise unintelligible. It is also certain that the Queen is at this moment completely, even abjectly, under the authority of her husband. This exaggerated fulfilment of the vow of matrimonial obedience is attributed generally to the King being in possession of certain important papers, to which I will not allude further than to say that they would bring a certain question to a crisis. The King is not quite the fool he is thought, and he knows a hawk from a handsaw, even when the wind is not southerly.—His mind is not without cultivation, and he has great amenity of manners. But he hates the 'Liberals,' and the 'Liberals' abhor him, so that there is injustice of opinion on both sides. Prejudices, when merely prejudices, are bad things. Everybody cried out for the expatriation of Maria Christina; since she has left things have gone on quite as badly, if not worse, particularly at the Palace. She, at all events, never seriously listened to the return of the Carlists."

The *Times* Vienna correspondent writes—"Two persons, who know exactly how matters stand, have informed me that the Bessarabian frontier question may be considered settled 'in as far as Bolgrad is concerned.' It was not said whether Russia had yielded, or whether England, Austria, and Turkey had come to an understanding with France; but the positive assurance was given me that New Bolgrad would eventually be ceded to Moldavia. The same may be said as regards the isle of Serpents."

Accounts from Berne, received at Berlin, state that the Federal Council unanimously refuses to comply with the demand of Prussia to set at liberty the Neuchâtel prisoners. The Council declares, moreover, that it is ready to negotiate, and that it is willing to reopen the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood with Prussia. Preparations are making that justice may take its free course with regard to the prisoners from Neuchâtel.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* directs attention to what is now going on in the Protestant Church in South Germany. A Württemberg correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* writes—"The High consistory is evidently working into the hands of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and Protestantism will receive a fatal blow if the proposed measures (private confession and stricter Church discipline) are carried out."

M. Nazon, the Protestant Minister at Saint Affrique (Aveyron), has just died at the Age of 100. He had been in the exercise of his ecclesiastical duties for

seventy five years. He was president of the Consistory and directed its labours with perfect clearness and precision to the last, retaining all his faculties unimpaired. He was followed to the grave by all the inhabitants of the commune.

Nine Russian forts are about to be built along the coast of the Bay of Finland; a row of forts connected by coast batteries is to stretch from St. Petersburg up to Riga, by way of Narva and Revel.

A Berlin letter states that it is now understood that the marriage of Prince Frederic William, which was fixed for the 18th of October next (the Prince's birthday), has been postponed, and will now take place on the 21st of November, the day on which the Princess Royal will complete her seventeenth year.

Austria has decided on summoning a general Synod in May next from the Protestant Churches in her dominions, to hear their complaints and make general regulations for the future.

We learn by telegraphic despatch from Paris by the *Daily News*, dated this morning, that the *Moniteur* contains an article upon the question of Neuchâtel. France demanded, it is said, at an early stage of the dispute the release of the prisoners, and represented that Swiss honour would not be compromised by this step, as it would be taken at the solicitation of France, and not on the demand of Prussia. This concession became a sort of obligation, for France, in preventing an appeal to arms, and making efforts to obtain from the King a settlement, conformed to the views of Switzerland. These wise counsels were not appreciated; the advice of France was rejected by the Federal Government, which preferred gratifying the demagogic influences which agitated around it to following friendly suggestions. Switzerland, therefore, must not be astonished if in the progress of events she no longer finds the good feeling which was to be obtained at so slight a sacrifice.

## P. E. ISLAND.

We witnessed, during the last week the examinations of the Sunday and Infant schools in connection with St. Paul's Church of this city. In the Sabbath School there were over 200 children, and their proficiency in Scriptural knowledge gave pleasing evidence of the useful and laborious teaching of their ministers and teachers.

The Infant School examination took place on Monday. This popular institution has now been in operation thirteen years, during which time five hundred children have benefited by its moral and religious training. In consonance with the liberal spirit of our national church, instruction has been afforded to all without distinction of sect and without the introduction of peculiar denominational dogmas. We are only sorry to add, that what is almost peculiar in this island to this school and a few kindred institutions is the large share that Scriptural teaching has in the allotment of instruction.

There were more than fifty children present at the examination, and their appearance was characterized by cleanliness, intelligence, and good behaviour. The examination was conducted in a lively, interesting manner, and elicited the warm approbation of its numerous friends. And the Rev. C. Lloyd, the Rector, well expressed our own feelings, when in a neat speech he alluded to the debt of gratitude due to Mrs. Hubbard for her long continued and faithful labors for the welfare of this community.

The children met their teachers in the evening, and were regaled with a bountiful supply of tea, cakes, and the wonders of our worthy friend Mr. Hubbard's magic lantern. The following day the children of the school had their annual feast, and the noise and merriment of the two hundred and fourteen were properly interspersed by the singing of hymns, and a few words of good advice from their kind and respected ministers.—*Hazard's Gazette, Dec. 21.*

THE STEAMER HERMANN.—The *Boston Daily Times* says that much anxiety is felt about the safety of the steamship Hermann, now in her twenty-sixth day out from Southampton to New York, with seventy one passengers and six hundred tons of freight. She sailed on her regular day, and has not since been heard of. It is probable that she was disabled by the same gale which struck the *America* and compelled her to put back to Liverpool.—This opinion is also entertained by Mr. Sand, the President of the Company to which the Hermann belongs.—*N. Brunswick.*

We copy the following, which accounts for the Hermann, from a London paper, Dec. 17:—

"The *Hermann* steamer, which sailed with the mails for New York on the 3rd inst., has been obliged to return to Southampton, having found the Atlantic in a perfect hurricane when about a thousand miles on her voyage. One of her engines was broken down by the storm, otherwise she is uninjured."



### Koutho' Department.

#### THE EPIPHANY.—TWELFTH NIGHT.

[From "Conversations on the Prayer Book."] ]

"Why is the Feast of the Epiphany called Twelfth Day, Eustace?" Willie asked his cousin

"Cannot you guess? Count and see: it is just twelve days after the Nativity; and in the reign of King Alfred, a law was passed, by virtue of which the twelve days after that day was made festival, and then, naturally, the last of all was most solemnly or merrily kept, and so arose our holiday, Twelfth Day.

"But why do we draw King and Queen then?" Willie asked.

"The custom is derived from the Magi, who were wise men, or, according to tradition, three Eastern kings, who came to offer gifts to our Saviour on the Epiphany. Tradition has given an individuality to each; and in most old pictures representing their adoration of the infant Saviour, we find one an old man, with a long beard, offering gold, and called Melchior; a very young man carrying frankincense, and known as Jasper; while the third is Baltasar, a Moor, whose gift is myrrh. It was in memory of these royal Gentiles that the Twelfth Night King was first chosen; and I suppose his Queen is merely an imaginary addition.

"I like to hear these old customs so much!" Willie exclaimed. "Can you not tell me any more, Eustace?"

"There was an old custom observed in Devonshire formerly, but I dare say now it is abolished. On the eve of Epiphany, the farmer and his men used to go to the orchard, and at each of their best trees drink a health in cider, three times, with these rhymes:

Here's to thee, old apple tree,  
Whence thou may'st bud, and whence thou may'st blow!  
And whence thou may'st bear apples snow!  
Hats full! caps full!  
Bushel, bushel, sacks full!  
And my pockets full, too! Huzza!

Something of the same sort was done in Herefordshire and called Wassailing. Twelve small fires, and one large one, in honor of Christ and the twelve Apostles were lighted on the highest ground among the farmer's wheat fields, and then the farmer and his men pledged one another in cider, round the fires, going home to a merry supper; after which one ceremony was to hang a cake, made with a hole in the middle, on the horn of the best ox; then he was made to toss his head and if the cake was thrown in front, it was the mistress's perquisite—if behind, then the bailiff claimed it."

"What fun!" Willie exclaimed.

"Yes, but Willie dear, we must not forget the real solemnity of the day itself, while we dwell on the quaint, merry amusements which have arisen in commemoration of it. Let us look at the Services for the day."

"The Athanasian Creed is to be said, I remember," Willie answered, "and there are proper Lessons. Let me see. The first for the morning is Isaiah, sixtieth chapter."

"Which is full of prophecy of the 'bright shining Light of the word,' as its first words show: 'Arise, shine, for thy Light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee.' And then the Epiphany, or Manifestation, and the adoration of the Magi is foretold: 'The Gentiles shall come to Thy Light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising.' The first Evening Lesson, also from Isaiah, foretells the same thing: 'I will also give Thee for a Light to the Gentiles, that Thou mayest be My Salvation unto the end of the earth. Thus saith the Lord, the Redeemer of Israel, and His Holy One, to Him Whom men despise, to Him Whom the nations abhorreth, to a Servant of rulers, kings shall see and arise, princes also shall worship. And again: 'Kings shall be Thy nursing fathers; they shall bow down to Thee with their face toward the earth, and lick up the dust of Thy feet.'"

"The second Morning Lesson does not tell anything about the Magi," Willie observed.

"No: it tells of John Baptist announcing the Star that was soon to shine; and in the evening He is found manifesting Himself by a miracle, changing the water into wine. The Epistle is taken from St. Paul, who, you know, was specially the Apostle of the Gentiles, to whom grace was given that he 'should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ,' and who conveys the glad tidings that 'the Gentiles should be fellow-heirs, and of the same body, and partakers of God's promise in Christ by the Gospel.' You know, Willie, we are all Gentiles."

"We Gentiles?" Willie exclaimed in astonishment.

"Yes, indeed; all who were not Jews were Gen-

tiles; and therefore the Epiphany concerns us as much as it did those Magian kings; for we too were without the covenant given to the children of Israel."

"I had never thought of that," Willie answered thoughtfully.

"In the Gospel you have the account of how the star in the East appeared to the wise men, and they following it until it stood over the manger where the Infant Saviour lay, came to Him and worshipped Him, offering gifts, gold, frankincense, and myrrh. Herod had bidden them to return, and tell him when they had found Christ, pretending that he, too, would come and worship Him, meaning to kill Him really. But God forbade the wise men, in a dream, to return to Herod, and they went home by a different way. Now, Willie, just read the Collect for the Epiphany, and see how it embodies the spirit of all these different passages of Scripture."

Willie read: "O God, who by the leading of a star didst manifest Thy only Begotten Son to the Gentiles, mercifully grant that we, who know Thee now by faith, may after this life have the fruition of Thy Glorious Godhead, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

"So ends the festivals included in Christmas-tide, Willie, and we must with the old song

'Bid Christmas sport good night,  
And next morrow every one  
To his own vocation.'

### Selections.

The confirmation of the new Bishop of London took place on Thursday, Nov. 20. The Bishop, having accepted the election made by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, signed the schedule presented to him, and then, accompanied by the Vicar-General and the other officials, proceeded to Bow Church, where the usual ceremony of confirmation was gone through. The usual challenge to objectors to come forward being made by the Apparitor, and not receiving any reply, Dr. Tait took the customary oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and canonical obedience, and against simony, all of which were impressively pronounced by his lordship, kneeling. The Vicar-General then read and signed the sentence of confirmation, with which the ceremony concluded.

On Sunday the Bishop elect was consecrated, together with the Rev. Henry Cotterill, Bishop-designate of Grahamstown, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Chichester, Lincoln, and Carlisle. The Bishops of Jamaica and Rupert's Land were also present. Drs. Tait and Cotterill were presented to the Archbishop for consecration, by the Bishops of Chichester and Lincoln. There was full cathedral service, and a large proportion of the congregation remained to partake of the Holy Communion with the right rev. prelates. The sermon was preached by the Rev. G. E. Lynch Cotton, master of Marlborough School, and formerly assistant-master at Rugby when Dr. Tait was head-master. The text was taken from St. John, chap. xvii. v. 20, 21; and the chief subject of the discourse was the present want of unity in the Church, "because any regrets for the loss of a wider unity would now, at least, be unprofitable." As in matters of thought and speculation, or in politics, men might be generally ranged into two parties, he proceeded to urge—

"It is no less true that, in theology, Christians have been ranged from the first, mainly under two divisions—those who incline to a system of authority, discipline, and subordination, and, therefore to a worship more or less formal and ceremonial; and those who, in a freer spirit, prefer a simple outward service—a religion more personal, independent, and unlettered. In a healthy state of things these shall exist side by side, each modifying and correcting the other. We see traces of both in the New Testament, and if St. Paul preaches above all things the paramount necessity of a personal faith, the sanctity of individual conscience, and the spiritual communion of each soul with God, it is evident that he does not neglect to inculcate order and discipline, and strongly enjoins us to be tolerant towards those whose view of outward observances differs from our own." After remarking in effect that there was no alternative between submission to Papal authority and mutual toleration in non-essentials, the preacher continued, "The traces of compromise and a desire of comprehension are visible in the foundation, the constitution, and the services of our Church. While we praise God in the psalms which Ambrose and Augustin chanted in the Basilica

of Milan, and can trace our prayers and liturgies to the great Popes—Gregory and Leo, we yet can refer other parts of our service to the influence not only of English but even of foreign Protestants. Yet, in spite of these undeniable facts, our present practice bears few signs of toleration and forbearance. The harmonious action of the Church—its warfare against wickedness and unbelief—is interrupted by unseemly disputes on forms and decorations, and doctrinal subtleties and doubtful points of disputation are recklessly moved and acrimoniously contested. No doubt it is said that this is but a sign of the earnest activity to which God in His mercy, has roused the Church from the torpor of the last century; and that, because men care more for faith and duty, therefore they are so much at variance amongst themselves. But must we then acquiesce in the conclusion that Christian earnestness is incompatible with Christian charity—that our Lord's prayer for his followers can never be accomplished—that their unity is a fantastic dream? It is melancholy and disheartening if, in curing one evil, we must rush into its opposite, and can never combine tolerant forbearance with true piety and enthusiastic devotion." After stating there were many points of doctrine and ritual observance on which a divergence might well be tolerated, the rev. gentleman proceeded—"While we thank God for every new symptom of increased activity, we cannot but lament that less interest and excitement is shown in the struggle against positive wickedness than in some disputes about a cross, a vestment, or a ceremony; and such regret is most consistent with the principles of a Church which numbers amongst its ministers on the one hand, Andrewes, and Herbert, and Law, and Wilson; on the other, Latimer, and Leighton, and Newton, and Cecil; while by the side of both are ranged men eminent in speculation and philosophy—Hooker, and Cudworth, and Berkeley, and Butler. It is no fault in its constitution, but rather its great glory, that Ken found in it so much apostolical order, and that he only left it at last with hesitation and reluctance from a political, not an ecclesiastical, scruple; that Wesley so far acknowledged its evangelical truth that he never deserted its communion though he struggled against its discipline; that on the revival of its life and energy in these latter days it has still asserted its old character, still winning to a living faith in Christ men of diverse habits, and tastes, and feelings, and reckoning among those who have lived and died in its service, Heber, and Simeon, and Henry Martin, and Arnold, and Hare."

Having briefly applied his argument to the diocese of Grahamstown, the preacher drew a fearful picture of the responsibilities connected with the diocese of London.

A number of official General Orders published from the Horse Guards during the last few days, indicates that the whole system of our army organisation is undergoing an overhaul under the eye of its new Commander-in-Chief. The alterations as yet made are chiefly useful minutiae; but other more fundamental changes are said to be in progress, amongst these being a plan for the establishment of a school of staff officers, and the distribution of staff appointments by merit. With this view it has been proposed that before any officer is appointed to the staff he shall undergo a proper course of instruction, under officers of great experience, in the several duties he will be called upon to perform. In order that none but really efficient officers may be selected for the appointments, it is suggested that the general officers at each of the half yearly inspections be directed to call upon the commanding officers of regiments to bring forward the name of any officer under his command who may have given proofs of superiority in his profession over the other officers in the regiment. Should the General commanding-in-chief deem the officer, (after a preliminary examination) so brought forward to his notice, a fit candidate for a staff appointment, his name will be placed on the list, and, as vacancies occur, the senior officer on the list will undergo a course of instruction, at the public expense, to qualify him for the staff. The establishment for instruction is proposed to be limited to about fifty officers, and every facility will be given to the candidates for acquiring a perfect knowledge of their duties, without any expense to themselves. A properly qualified general officer of great experience would be appointed to examine the whole of the officers in the establishment periodically, when the most efficient officer would be selected, and appointed to the first vacant staff appointment. One of the orders issued prescribes the use, in rifle exercise, of a new 'snap cap,' to prevent breakage of the nipple of the gun, at the same time,

Involving no expenditure of percussion caps. A second renovates the pioneer establishment of a regiment. Pioneers are in future to be chosen from the handiest and most active men of a regiment, not, as has been usual, from the broken down and old; they are to be armed with a sword with saw-back instead of muskets, and to be, if possible, men who, when necessary, would be capable of directing the labours of some six or seven ordinary privates. They are to leave off their white leather aprons, and to grow beards and moustaches.

**PITCAIRN ISLANDERS.**—The ship 'Morayshire,' arrived yesterday, has been employed in removing the Pitcairn Islanders to their new abode, Norfolk Island. She left Sydney on the 22d of February, and touching at Norfolk Island, landed a quantity of bread, maize, beef, tea, sugar, and other stores, sufficient to maintain the islanders during the first twelve months after their arrival and while they are getting in their crops for the next year's supply. Thence she proceeded to Pitcairn's Island, where she arrived on the 22d of April, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in taking on board all the inhabitants, with their goods and chattels; in fact, everything moveable, not forgetting one of the guns raved from the ever memorable "Bounty." The vessel left Pitcairn's Island on the 3d of May, with 198 souls, the greater proportion being children. In the first six days half the voyage was accomplished, twenty-nine being occupied in completing the other part, owing to the boisterous weather encountered, the passengers suffering much from sea-sickness. Norfolk Island was reached on the 7th of June, and the Pitcairners disembarked on the day after in excellent health, to which the endless exertions of the Rev. W. Nobbs, their priest and surgeon, tended not a little. One birth occurred on the passage, a boy, who was christened and named after the Governor-General of New South Wales, 'William Denison.' The officers left in charge of Norfolk Island, and five prisoners, having embarked in the vessel, she left for this port on the 26th of June, leaving the new arrivals well, happy, and quite pleased with their new home. Boisterous weather prevailed during the entire stay of the 'Morayshire' at Norfolk Island, during which her Majesty's ship 'Herald,' which was lying there, lost two anchors and a cable. The 'Juno' was also there, having called in on her way down to the islands. The crews of both vessels rendered material assistance in putting the new inhabitants in the way of working, &c. About three weeks before the Pitcairners arrived at Norfolk Island, the 'Southern Cross,' with the Bishop of New Zealand called, for the purpose of greeting them. There are about 2,000 sheep, 450 head of cattle, and 20 horses, left for the new comers, with every requisite for the cultivation of the soil and for their comfort. The gun which belonged to the 'Bounty' will be shipped in the 'Herald' and taken home. The 'Morayshire' proceeds hence to Sydney.—*Colonial (Hobart Town) Times, July 28.*

**DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE DISSENTING COLLEGES.**—We have again and again sought to rouse the religious world to a sense of the deplorable prevalence of German Neology in the pulpits of the two Evangelical Nonconformist denominations, as well as in those of the Church of England; and we have pointed to the extent to which the Rationalistic Theology exists in most of the leading dissenting colleges.

We are now in a condition to be more specific.—Some time ago, though the matter was sought to be hushed up, a scene occurred at the Lancashire Independent College, which, of itself, more than bears out all the charges we had preferred regarding the prevalence of pernicious error among the young students for the ministry.

At a meeting held a short time ago in the college, over which the Rev. Dr. Vaughan presided, the Rev. Mr. Kelly, of Liverpool, in moving one of the resolutions, took occasion to advert to the great mischief which had been done by the Rev. Mr. Maurice, and those who, like him, are laboring to disseminate in this country the Neological principles of Germany. The moment the reverend gentleman expressed his abhorrence of these principles, and condemned the conduct of Mr. Maurice and his coadjutors, he was assailed by hisses from the theological students. The Rev. Mr. Mellor, of Halifax, in seconding the resolution which Mr. Kelly had moved, also took occasion to condemn rationalistic principles and their advocates, and he too, was interrupted by volleys of hisses. When Mr. Mellor had resumed his seat, the Rev. Mr. Bubier, whose pen, if report speaks truth, has long been busy in the

columns of the *Nonconformist* in stigmatising evangelical religion, and propagating the principles of Negative Theology, rose to reply, and on eulogizing Mr. Maurice to the echo, he was greeted with what a reporter, had one been present, would have called 'thunders of applause.' Mr. Kelly again rose for the purpose of refuting the positions of Mr. Bubier, and in doing so had again to encounter a storm of disapprobation. It is due to Mr. Vaughan to say that he expressed himself in very strong terms respecting the indecent conduct of the students; but the rebukes he administered did not seem to produce the slightest effect on the minds of the youthful rationalists to whom they were addressed.

It is a melancholy spectacle to see a number of young men studying expressly for an evangelical ministry—and part of whose expenses are paid by persons holding Evangelical views—not only thus displaying a decided hostility to Evangelical principles, but applauding a system which excludes everything that is vital in Christianity, and causing the roof of the building to re-echo with the cheers with which they greeted the admirers and advocates of such men as Mr. Maurice.

We wish that the Lancashire Independent College in Manchester were the only Dissenting institution in which Neological or semi-deistical opinions are largely to be found. Unhappily it is not. We have received some distressing facts respecting the state of matters in another of these colleges, but we wish, before making any particular reference, to make some further inquiries. In the mean time, no one can wonder at the sad state of things in the Lancashire Independent College, who knows that Dr. Davidson is the Professor of Biblical Criticism in it—a man who virtually denies the inspiration of the Scripture—speaks in most irreverent terms of the Bible altogether—and is the admirer and eulogist of such men as Macnaught, Jowett, and others of the same school, while he sneers at Capt. Hedley Vicars, and all who, like that excellent young man, are, in reality, what Dr. Davidson professes to be—believers in, and practisers of, Evangelical principles.

In the mean time, what are the committee for the management of the affairs of the Lancashire Independent College about, when they allow such professors as Dr. Davidson to remain a single hour in their situations? There must be a reprehensible neglect on their parts, for the heterodoxy of Dr. Davidson is patent to the whole of the religious world.—*Morning Advertiser.*

The total exportation of specie from this port last week was \$64,928.56, making the total for the year to date, \$35,414,614.86.—*New York paper.*

Correspondence.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY, DIGBY.\*

Mr. W. S. Gray said—He felt much diffidence in addressing an audience, many of whom were wiser and older than himself, but it had been suggested that the Society depended now upon the exertions of the young. To the ladies he would say, that this was his first attempt, and it "would na be canny" for them to criticize his "maiden speech"—and to the gentlemen, that if any one objected to his addressing the meeting, he would be most happy to resign the platform in his favor. That the resolution which he was called upon to move contained matter that concerned all mankind; no matter how refined or how barbarous the nation, they all united in acknowledging the existence of a God, but that many had degraded the worship of that God by their error and superstition. It is remarkable however that at no period of the world has God left himself without a witness. That some 1800 years ago a light arose, that great light, which as far outshone all that preceded it, as the blaze of the noontide sun the twinkling of a wandering star. But man through his weakness soon dimmed the lustre of the reflection, and darkness again pervaded our fallen world. That men were apt to run into extremes, that at the time of the Reformation, Christians were so alarmed at the immense power the Prelates had acquired, as to reject Episcopacy; so disgusted were they with the cold formality and unmeaning pomp of Rome, that they with indignation renounced everything that savored of form—that it had been objected against Protestants, that they know not what they believe, on account of their division into so many sects and denominations; but as many as are worthy the name of Christians do know what they believe, for as long as they believe that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin, they may hope to be

cleansed from the sin of error also. That the Church of England under the peculiar circumstances of her reformation, avoided those extremes into which most other Protestants had run. She retained Episcopacy because it was apostolic and primitive; she formed a Liturgy which for beauty and fervor has never been surpassed, because she foresaw that extemporaneous prayers would be in many instances absurd and even irreligious, while those of them which are most perfect, would not equal our own in beauty, sublimity, and pathos. It is thought by many that the Church of England has never been persecuted, and consequently cannot be a pure Church; but no idea can be more false, for in her very infancy she was crushed and well nigh annihilated by the bigotry of Mary and her colleagues. That but few years had passed ere she was again called upon to sustain a fierce struggle against the enthusiast and fanaticism of the Puritanical faction. That subsequent to that period her branches had spread to all quarters of the world, and that one had reached Nova Scotia. That this branch as to temporal affairs was about to be severed from the parent tree, and that it now devolves upon us to nurture the tender sapling. He also said that what our Saviour had declared with regard to truth was in general but little understood—that could we remove the false glare and false pretensions of the world—could we realize that while he was speaking, thousands of human beings are relinquishing their immortal souls—could we hear those solemn words of our burial service, which are continually being uttered in some part of the world, we would surely take no pleasure in hoarding our gains, but would give towards the furtherance of that religion through which alone the soul of the sinner can be saved. That if he at all believe the Bible, we must be assured that whatever the temporal advantages may be, the spiritual will far exceed them in importance and duration. That if we should go out into the starry night and count the orbs which stud the firmament, and add to them till the mind grows weary with the computation and the imagination can carry one no farther amid the realms of space, and should weigh them in the balance against one human soul, they would be as empty air—for they shall be consumed, but upon the son of man there is a name written that shall defy the raging of the elements, and that that name is immortality.

He then read the resolution which was as follows: Resolved—That as the propagation of a pure religion is ever attended with very many beneficial results both temporal and spiritual, it is incumbent on us to support to the utmost of our ability a Society instituted expressly for that purpose.

Mr. P. W. Smith said—That in rising to second the Resolution which had just been moved, he was well aware that any remarks which he could offer on the subject would be (after the able manner in which it had been discussed by his friend) superfluous and unnecessary. Yet he trusted that the importance of the question before the meeting and the deep and lively interest with which they all regarded it, would be a sufficient excuse for his occupying their attention for a few moments. That religion was the only means by which a nation could arrive at opulence and prosperity, he had no doubt they would all admit—that this was well seen by observing the contrast in the internal condition of France and England. While the one is continually harassed by civil wars and commotions, the other is distinguished by that tranquillity and social intercourse which must ever exist under a religious and judicious government.—That it was religion that had raised England to her present proud position as mistress of the world, and that it was by the influence of that religion which she was so instrumental in spreading, that her flag now waves o'er every sea, and the Briton can affirm with truthfulness and pride, that the Sun never sets on her vast domain. That the P. G. F. Society had hitherto supported us, but that as the Colonies of the Mother Country increase it is necessary that that support should be withdrawn and bestowed upon religious communities of a more tender age, so that we are now about to be left alone in the furtherance of that religion which has been established among us. That as the D. C. S. has in view the propagation of a pure religion it is incumbent upon us as Christians to lend it our aid, and that he did not doubt that when they considered the numerous and daily increasing claims on that Society, they would each one contribute as he should be able towards its support. That having already too long tasked the patience and good feeling of the audience, and sufficiently endangered his own safety, he would conclude his first speech with many thanks for their forbearance and attention.

A collection was then taken, and a Committee appointed for the ensuing year. The Missionary hymn was then sung, and the meeting was closed with the usual benediction from the Revd. President.

Yours truly, P. B.

\* Concluded from last week.

Correspondence.

Amherst, Dec. 1856.

MR. EDITOR,

Oblige a Subscriber by inserting the following Correspondence :

Amherst, Christmas, 1856.

My dear Miss Ratchford,

It affords me unfeigned pleasure to be again the medium of communicating to you on behalf of the congregation, a small acknowledgment of your un-  
mitting attention to the musical services of our Church. In sending you this trifling gift, I embrace the opportunity of expressing my own sense of your faithful perseverance in sustaining that beautiful part of Divine Worship, and with warmest wishes and prayers that God may grant you many happy returns of this holy season, I remain, my dear Miss Ratchford,

Your affectionate Pastor,

GEO. TOWNSHEND.

Amherst, Dec. 26, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR,

Permit me through you to convey to the congregation of Christ Church, my daughter's and my own best acknowledgments for the very handsome testimonial which accompanied your note of yesterday. Although a sense of duty rather than a desire of reward has prompted my daughter to continue her services at the Organ, it is highly gratifying to her to receive from the congregation this additional proof of their approbation. With best wishes,

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

C. G. RATCHFORD.

Rev. Geo. Townshend,

Rector of Amherst.

In connection with the above, I may mention that Miss Ratchford's musical talent was very successfully brought out in the Christmas services, which included one of the beautiful Anthems composed by the Bishop of Fredericton, and which a late lecturer in Halifax stated had not yet reached this Diocese, and truly so, with one exception.

VESTRY CLERK.

Halifax, Jan. 1st. 1857.

The Revd. R. Arnold returns his sincere thanks to his friends in Halifax, for their generous aid towards the Church objects of his Mission. In every instance his appeal has been responded to in the most cheerful manner, while not a few have desired him to repeat the visit, if the necessity should arise for so doing. The following contributions have been received :

Rev. F. Uniacke,	£1 5 0	Charles Allison,	£1 0 0
Miss Cogswell,	1 5 0	P. Lynch,	0 10 0
A. M. Uniacke,	0 10 0	Hon. M. B. Almon,	2 0 0
Hon. S. B. Robie,	2 0 0	J. Stairs,	0 5 0
W. H. Silver,	1 0 0	W. H. Symonds,	0 5 0
Dr. Almon,	0 10 0	Henry Harvey,	1 0 0
Henry Pryor,	0 10 0	Wm. Cunard,	1 0 0
Wm. H. Tully,	1 0 0	T. Wamwright,	0 10 0
W. Wiswell,	1 0 0	Wm. Lawson,	0 10 0
Robt. Noble & Sons,	5 0 0	Edwd. Albro,	1 10 0
J. Robinson,	0 10 0	H. H.	0 6 3
J. H. Anderson,	1 0 0	W. N. Silver,	0 10 0
Thos. Fenerty,	0 12 6	T. Boggs, Jr.	0 10 0
Alex. McLeod,	1 0 0	S. S. Clarke,	1 0 0
Rev. J. Stannage,	0 10 0	Mrs. Nor. Uniacke,	1 0 0
J. G. A. Crighton,	1 0 0	T. C. Kinnear,	1 0 0
Nepcan Clarke,	0 12 6	J. B. Fay,	1 0 0
Hon. W. A. Black,	1 0 0	Edward Binney,	1 0 0
Jos. Wier,	1 0 0	Joseph Bennett,	1 0 0
Hon. Benj. Wier,	1 0 0	Hon. Judge of Admi- ralty,	0 10 0
Fredk. Charman,	1 0 0	E. M. Archibald,	0 10 0
John Halliburton,	1 0 0	Duffus, Tupper & Co.	1 0 0
Mrs. Bliss,	1 5 0	James Pryor,	1 0 0
Miss Miller,	1 0 0	A. Friend,	1 0 0
Hon. A. Keith,	1 0 0	John H. Braine,	0 5 0
Mrs. Grove,	0 10 0	C. Murdoch,	0 10 0
W. A. Keating,	0 10 0	Thos. J. Jost,	0 12 6
T. B. Aikins,	1 0 0	Hon. E. Collins (don.),	2 0 0
A. Woodgate,	0 5 0	John Smith,	2 0 0
M. G. Black,	0 10 0	Dr. Van Buskirk,	0 7 6
Jas. A. Moren,	1 0 0	J. W. Ritchie,	2 0 0
Hon. Attorney Gen.	1 0 0	Wm. Metzler,	0 10 0
J. W. Merkel,	1 0 0	Lorily & Stimpson,	0 15 2
J. S.	1 0 0	S. A. White,	0 10 0
William Hare,	1 0 0	T. A. Brown,	0 10 0
W. Rennels & family,	2 0 0	Mrs. Binney,	0 5 0
Wm. Gossip,	0 5 0	Bessonet & Brown,	0 5 0
Dr. Snelling,	0 5 0	box of glass.	
Mrs. M. Heald,	0 12 6	Other small sums,	0 3 9
J. C. Allison,	1 0 0		

It is expected that the maximum charges fixed for the transmission of messages by the Atlantic Telegraph will be four shillings sterling, or one dollar per word. "Golden words," indeed, will be those of the messages sent at this price, under the sea, from continent to continent. A despatch of the ordinary length at present transmitted to the Boston press, from Halifax, will cost \$2400.—Chron.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1857.

There is at the present moment a dearth of news of a religious nature, which leaves the journalist but little to record that may be deemed of great moment. It is perhaps as well for this Province that it is so, as it affords time for the mind to make itself up, on various questions of a prospective nature, which the country will perhaps before long be called upon seriously to consider. One of these to which recent events have given some prominence, is the question of union or combination amongst all who hold the Reformed faith, not upon doctrinal points, for that were impossible, but that the whole, as forming the great majority of the body politic, may be able to hold their position sacred, as the conservators in a British dependency of that faith, for which their forefathers were martyred, and whose political privileges depending upon it, for which they bled and died. There would be in such a position, no attitude of defiance or of oppression. The genius of the reformation is liberty—freedom of religious opinion—the right of every individual to think, and speak his own thoughts, upon all subjects of a religious nature, either in love or reproof, so long as he does not do so intemperately, without fear of maltreatment or persecution—doing in this way with others, as he would that others should do unto him. Enough has appeared embracing all these topics within the past few weeks more fully to illustrate our meaning. The law has been violated in these respects, and the violators have escaped. The meeting of the Legislature will soon take place, and it is not to be expected, with its present materials, but that some notice will be taken of the railway riots and their results. It would perhaps be well then that our legislators should be prepared for the turn which may be given to such a discussion, and the grave considerations which it may involve.

The London Times of Dec. 18 contains some notice of a Lecture by Judge Haliburton, before a numerous and influential audience assembled in the Manchester Athenaeum, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16—and copious notes of the Lecture itself. The principal feature of the Lecture is its humour, which appears to have kept the audience in a roar of laughter. There is however interspersed throughout, a good deal of sound information relative to the British Colonies, and to Nova Scotia in particular, which must have had considerable influence upon his hearers. He touched upon the manner in which the Provinces were neglected by the Home Administration—their wonderful increase in population—their large consumption of British merchandise—their vast facilities of water communication—their mineral resources—and the intelligence of their people—and then returned to the question—What was to become of that country?

His familiarity with the subject enabled him to predict three alternatives, which would have to be decided sooner than we expected. First, were the British North Americans to be amalgamated with the United States? (No, no.) He believed that was not desired on either side at present, but it was "on the cards," and there was no saying what angry men would do. (Hear, hear.) Or were they to be left powerless where they were, or be taken into a confederacy, with a congress and a president? The third alternative—his own favorite—was to make their part and parcel of England. There were difficulties in the way but none that were insurmountable. Certainly the colonists would never consent to any other union with England than one with perfect equality. They had been degraded and treated like serfs, and would bear it no more. Every petty German prince who came over here had his place assigned him, but the colonists had no place whatever in any public arrangements. In the colonies there was now no political strife or ferment, but a dead calm—a very dangerous state for any country to be in, because it usually preceded a storm. The colonists must have fair representation in Parliament; however, it was not much better than a mob now, and perhaps if it were more of a mob the colonial members might kick out some fellows who had better never had been let in. As things were, the intelligent Canadian was dissatisfied, because, if he had been born on the other side of the St. Lawrence, he would have had a fair chance of rising to any of the public offices, or even that of President. There was, however, no Canadian to be found in our house of Peers. (Hear, hear.) He honoured and respected the House of Lords, but that, like other human institutions, must submit to necessary modifications. He would conclude by expressing a hope that some individual of rank or station and political influence in this country would take up the subject of the colonies; and if Lord Stanley possessed the excellent abilities he was reputed to have he might immortalize his name by making this question his own, and calling into existence a new and happy England on the other side of the water, as well as infusing new blood into the old country, making it as young and vigorous as ever it was. (Loud cheers.)

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Hon. Judge Haliburton and the chairman.

Mr. Howe has written another letter relative to the outrages on the Railroad. It is a racy document, but is rather a reply to writers who have

assailed his last production, than important for any new matter that it contains. It is chiefly to be noticed as an exposure of the disloyal aspirations of the Halifax Catholic.

The Wesleyan of Thursday, repudiates the inference drawn from its silence of the previous week by the Halifax Catholic, "that it passed over in contemptuous silence the vile attack of Mr. Howe on the Catholics of this Province. The Wesleyan evidently does not agree with the Halifax Catholic, that Mr. Howe has made a "vile" attack—sets the Halifax Catholic right in his too confiding estimate of the Wesleyan's neutrality—and concludes with a lengthy extract from the letter itself, as an example of the neutrality it intends to observe. No question if the Halifax Catholic will find neutrality anywhere upon the subject matter of the letter, which we trust will be deemed important enough to undergo a parliamentary investigation.

Subscriptions have been opened on behalf of several of the sufferers by the fire, and a public meeting is to be called with the view of raising a sum for general relief. A handsome sum has, we understand, been presented to Mrs. Carman. The St. George's Society at its last Quarterly Meeting contributed a sum of money to relieve the distress of an old lady who had suffered both inconvenience and loss upon the occasion.

The New Brunswick Observer of Jan. 3, has the following paragraph with reference to the Railroad works in that Province:—

It is truly gratifying to be able to assert, that our railroad works are now actually in vigorous operation; and that those who now have them in charge evince a determination to prosecute them effectually and without delay. At this end of the line, some two hundred laborers are energetically working on the line across the Marsh; the line is staked out all the way to Perland bridge, and men and materials are daily conveyed from thence to the rock cuttings and other advancing works towards the nine-mile house. By a telegraphic despatch from Mr. Light to the Hon. Attorney General, it will be seen that seventeen miles of Railroad, from Humphroy's mill near the Bend, to Shediac, have been successfully opened, and the distance passed over in thirty minutes in going and thirty-five minutes in returning. These symptoms are encouraging."

D. C. S.

W. J. Almon, Esq. M. D. having given to the Diocesan Church Society Five Pounds "to be placed to the credit of that Parish which should raise the largest sum for its permanent endowment during the year 1856." The Secretary requests the Clergy to send to the Society before the 1st of Feb'y next, statements of the amounts raised by their parishes from any source toward their endowment during the past year. Also an account of the manner in which it has been raised and the mode of its investment.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

The Secretary begs leave respectfully to remind the Clergy, that the premiums on the W. & O. Certificates cannot be received after the 9th of Feb'y. Halifax, Jan'y 6, 1857.

MOOR RIOTING—WORKS SUSPENDED NEAR ST. CROIX.—On Tuesday morning, a report was made to the Government that the Contractor on the St. Croix Section of the Windsor Branch, had been compelled to dismiss all his men and to temporarily suspend operations. It appears that there had been a fight between six Scotchmen and seven Irishmen, somewhere near to Martin's. The latter having got the worst of it, raised a gang of 50, and were only prevented from imitating the good example set them nearer the Capital, by a promise of somebody in authority that the Scotchmen should be discharged. On hearing of the state of things Mr. Cameron, however, with great good sense and firmness, discharged all hands—suspended operations, and reported the facts to the Government.—Chron.

At a meeting of the Congregation of St. Matthew's Church, held on Tuesday evening last, nearly £4000 was subscribed towards the rebuilding of that edifice.—Ibid.

Hazard's P. E. Island Gazette has changed hands and is henceforth to be published by Messrs. T. & S. Burris. Mr H. in his valedictory, complains loudly of the obstacles in the way of success to Printers, by heavy duties on all articles in their line.—Journal

RIMMEL'S ALMANAC.—We have received a copy of this little Almanac for 1857. It is very neatly got up, highly perfumed, and richly embellished, and should be in the hands of every lady. It can be purchased at the Drug Store of Mr. G. E. Morton.—Ib.



The following telegraphic despatch was received at the News Room yesterday:—

The Steamer North America arrived at Portland yesterday afternoon, bringing dates to the 21th ult. No political news of interest. Breadstuffs firmer, market improved. Wheat has an advancing tendency. Flour slightly improved with an average business. Corn unchanged in price, but firm. Provisions very dull. Consols for money 93 3/4.

At a meeting of a Board of all the Insurance Companies in this place, held on Thursday evening last, the sum of One Hundred Pounds was voted as a gratuity to the Troops in Garrison for their very valuable aid at the fire on New Year's day. The same sum was voted for the same purpose by the City Council at a meeting held on the 7th inst., together with fifteen pounds to the men of the Naval Yard Engine.

A despatch from Windsor says: A bank of earth fell on a number of Railway laborers in Windsor yesterday (Dec. 8). Three men were seriously injured—two named Flynn has since died. (From D. E. Gendert, operator.) A despatch dated Wallace, Jan. 9th, says: The house lately occupied by E. Jordan, was burned down last night. [From W. S. Heustis, operator.]

The next lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered by Mr. Marriott, subject, "The Curse of Labour."

It is a significant fact that physicians not only prescribe G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic but take it themselves, and have already declared this family physic to be the most safe, reliable, and efficacious remedy in those cases for which it is recommended that has ever been discovered. See advertisement.

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

It is refreshing to come in contact with a remedy adapted to human life—and such we believe to be "G. W. Stone's Cough, Consumption and Bronchitis Elixir." It makes only a modest announcement of its merits, but from actual trial we believe it to be the very best cough remedy extant. It has cured very bad and tight seated coughs and colds in forty-eight hours; try it.

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

All afflicted with colic in the head, deafness, sore eyes, pains in the head &c., should use Durin's Catarrh Snuff. Its effects in producing a cure, are immediate and magical.

Agents in Halifax—G. E. MORTON & CO.

DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—GREAT CURES.—PHILA. July 31, 1856.—A. E. Smith's "Electric Oil" cured me last night of a violent pain in my left shoulder and side. I was attacked so severely I could scarcely speak, and my daughter seeing my condition rubbed me with the Electric Oil, and in five minutes I was free from pain. I think I should have died had it not been for this Oil. All should keep it in the house for cases of emergency.

CHRISTIAN McNULTY, Auburn street, 5 doors from Ninth, Phila.

Sold in Halifax at MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 29 Granville Street—by G. E. MORTON & CO.

California has been called the land of promise—it is now fully entitled to that appellation, as the discovery of an herb in that country not only promises, but really places health within the reach of all. The California Herb Pills will be found upon trial, one of the most valuable and efficient remedies in existence for every curable disease.

Agents in Halifax—G. E. MORTON & CO.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have cured Cleers of thirty years standing.—Mr. William Hargrave, Woodstock, N. H., suffered from a bad leg, with an ulcer which defied every kind of treatment, he had tried every available remedy to cure it for thirty years, and it only became worse, rendering him a complete object of misery to himself and all around him. He was recommended by a friend to commence using Holloway's Ointment and Pills; at first he was reluctant to do so, but by persuasion he at last consented to give them a trial, and fortunate for him he did, for by persevering with these remedies for ten weeks he was completely cured, although he had suffered almost a martyrdom for upwards of thirty years.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. H. Spike—with rem. for Jno. Clarke, 15s.; T. Wolaver, 17s. 6d., balance of bills, and statement of account sent by mail. J. A. Randall—with rem. Rev. R. J. Unke—with order, shall attend to directions. Rev. J. M. Campbell—with rem. Rev. T. Maynard—the paper is mailed regularly to Windsor—Hooks Dictionary has been sent. Rev. H. Stamer—cash received—the books will be ordered. Col. Butler—with remittance, directions attended to. Rev. J. Ambrose—statement, &c., sent by mail. Rev. G. Townsend—with rem.—the Music Book was sent to Mr. Stewart. Rev. C. Elliott.

Married,

On the 30th Dec. by the Rev. James Stewart, Mr. ANDREW TULLOCH, of Dartmouth, to Miss ELIZABETH CRAIK of Cole Harbor.

At Bridgewater, on the 5th inst by the Rev. Henry DeBols, DAVID MOSER and LAVINIA KROGER.

On the 1st inst. at Rose Bank Cottage, Sherbrooke, by the Rev. T. D. Ruddle, A. B. W. JESSIE BARNABY, of Cornwall, to Miss EMMA AMELIA IRVING of Sherbrooke.

On Tuesday evening, by Rev. C. Churchill, Mr. M. D. HARRINGTON, to AMY A., daughter of John Northup, Esq.

Died.

On Wednesday morning, the 7th inst., JAMES N. SHANNON, Esq., of this city, in the 69th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, of Croup, NICHOLAS JAMES, infant son of Nicholas and Sarah Lawrence, aged 4 months.

On 1st inst., Mr. JOSEPH FINDLEY, aged 78 years.

On 2nd inst., after a short illness, CHARLES EDWARD, infant son of Lieut. P. A. Scott, B. M. S. Columbia, aged 4 months.

At Truro, 24th ult. DOWD. S. BLANCHARD, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

At Hubbard's Cove, on the 3rd inst. AMELIA, daughter of Alexander Kellv, aged 7 years.

At Hubbard's Cove, Dec. 30th, AMELIA DAUPHINEE, aged 23 years, leaving a husband and five children to lament her loss.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Jan. 3.—Brig Glenora, St John's Nfld, 5 days; schrs Margaret, Bird, Fortune Bay; Alice Rogers, Kegable, St. John's, N. B., 30 days; Margaret, Menly, Newild; John Wallace, Cameron, do; Lucr. O'Brien, P. I., Island; Mary, Lellane, do; Sophronia, Steman, do.

Monday, Jan. 6.—Schrs Lunenburg Packet, Westhaver, Lunenburg, 8 hours; Sylvia, Young, do, 7 hours.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.—Packet Barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston, 20 passengers.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.—Brigs America, Mengher, Boston, 4 days; Eclipse, Mitchell, Kingston, Jan. 23 days; Halifax, Turner, Baltimore, 28 days; schr Telegraph, McNab, Salem, U. S., 6 days.

Friday, Jan. 9.—Packet brig Boston, Purdy, Boston, 21 days.

CLEARED.

Jan. 5.—Koolah, Hays, St. Jago de Cuba; Gold Hunter, Piche, Antigua; Triumph, Power, Newfoundland; Norma America, Frederick, New York.

Jan. 7.—Osprey, Hendrick, Boston; Blue Nose, Locke, Newild; Inormann, King, Fortune Bay; Margaret, Bennett, Newfoundland; Belle, Spohn, F. W. Indies; Florence, Johnston, Cuba.

MEMORANDA.

New York, Dec. 31.—Ship Jersey, Andrews, from Callao, went ashore 30 miles south of Cape Henry, on Saturday night. The crew left in the ship John Morton, of Halifax N. S., a seaman perished from cold on the beach.

PRICES CURRENT.

AT FARMERS' MARKET—SATURDAY, JAN'Y. 10.

Apples	None.
Beef, Fresh, per cwt.	17s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 2d a 1s. 3d.
Cheese,	6jd. a 7jd.
Chickens, per pair	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Calf Skins, per lb.	6d.
Ducks, per pair	3s.
Eggs, per dozen	1s. 6d a 1s. 8d.
Geese, each	2s. 6d a 2s. 9d.
Homespun, wool, per yd.	2s. 6d.
Do. cotton & wool,	1s. 9d.
Lamb, per lb.	4d. a 4jd.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s.
Potatoes, per bushel	3s. a 3s. 9d.
Pork, per lb.	5jd.
Turkeys, "	9d.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Am. Spl. Flour, per bbl.	40s. a 41s. 6d.
Can. Spl. " "	38s. 9d a 41s. 3d.
State " "	37s. 6d a 40s.
Rye Flour, " "	22s. 6d a 25s.
Corneal, " "	21s. 6d a 22s. 6d.
Indian Corn, per bushel	4s. 6d.
Sugar, bright P. R. per cwt.	57s. 6d.
Molasses, per gal.	2s. 6d. a 2s. 6d.
clayed "	2s. 3d.
Wool, per cowl	22s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	40s.

NEW CARD.

MISS BOLAND returns her sincere thanks to her friends for their kind exertions to relieve her distressed situation, occasioned by the disastrous fire on New Year's Day, and also for their liberal and cheerful contributions raised on her behalf. Miss B. wishes particularly to thank JOHN SILVER, Esq., for his generous offer of a home during the severe Winter Months, with permission to receive her pupils in his house; which, after fruitless endeavours by herself and other kind and active friends, to procure suitable apartments, she gratefully accepts.

Miss BOLAND trusts that the moral and intellectual improvement of those pupils who may be placed under her care, will secure a continuance of the favor and interest so freely exercised on her behalf.

Jan. 10, 1857. 2w.

CARD.

W. LANGLEY presents his hearty thanks to the Military, to the different Fire Companies, and to his other fellow citizens, for their successful efforts by which his Drug store and Residence were saved during the late fire.

W. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c.,  
Hall's Street.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

Rev. D. W. PICKETT, Principal.  
Prof. STIEFFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages.

TERMS—Boarders, £35 per annum; Day Scholars, £8 per annum.

Modern Languages, 15s. per Qr.—No extras.

All Payments to be made quarterly and in advance.

Pupils will be received at any time, and charges made from the date of entrance. Each Boy to provide his own sheets, pillow cases, and towels, and all clothing to be distinctly marked with the owner's name. The usual Quarter's notice will be required before removal.

A thorough and practical knowledge of French, German, Spanish, and Italian, may be acquired under the instruction of Prof. Stieffelhagen, of King's College, who attends daily.

The Alumni Prizes of £8 and £4 will be open for competition at the Encenia in June 1857.

To Clergymen and Divinity Students—to assist in educating the Sons of Clergymen, or those who are designated for the Ministry, Six Scholarships have been established, each £15 per ann., tenable for 3 years. Several of these are now vacant.

The School will reopen on Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

Windsor, Dec. 15th, 1856.

ALMANACKS FOR 1857!

CUNNABELL'S AND BELCHER'S ALMANACKS for 1857 on hand, and can be supplied Wholesale and Retail at lowest rates.

Dec. 13. WM. GOSSIP.

A GREAT BARGAIN!

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

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

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

The subscribers solicit an early call from their patrons, as the low price must cause an immediate sale.

Dec. 5. E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Capital £5,000,000 Stg.

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

W. YOUNG, Agent for Nova Scotia.

Dec. 27—5w.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Paid up Capital \$500,000.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Paid up Capital \$300,000.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Paid up Capital \$500,000.

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

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Agent.

27th Dec. 1857. 3w 30 Bedford Row.

BOOKS—NEW BOOKS, FOR CHRISTMAS.

ANNUALS—Richly embellished. HARPER'S STORY BOOKS, in great variety. CHAMBERS' STORY BOOKS of moral, amusing and instructive reading. NEW PUBLICATIONS of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union:—Bread upon the Waters, Sign of the Cross, Sarah Barry's Home, Jewels of the Lord, Life of Bishop White, &c. &c.

Dec. 13. WM. GOSSIP.

A PHYSICIAN,

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

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

Address DR. DRUMM, Bridgewater, Lunenburg Co.

Dec. 6.

SACRED MUSIC.

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

Dec. 3, 1856. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

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

Nov 1. WM. GOSSIP.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

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

Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c., from London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 16

VESTA LIGHTS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER has exhibited in his Shop Windsor, No. 24 Granville Street, a beautiful assortment of VESTA LIGHTS, of all patterns, with or without Tapers, highly ornamental and very useful. They are very appropriate for presents at this Season. Vestas in Cheap Boxes to supply the above when used out, constantly on hand.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

Dec. 13.

NOTICE.

WANTED, immediately, a plain COOK, in the County, wages £15 a year.—previous character required. Apply at MARCOCK HOUSE, near Windsor, Jan. 3. Col. & N. Scotian.

NOTICE.

MARCOCK HOUSE, near Windsor, to be Let, furnished or unfurnished, on a Lease of two or more years, with possession on the 1st of April next, or sooner, if particularly required.

Also, for Sale.

Two superior FARMS in its vicinity. Apply for further particulars to COLONEL BUTLER, Marcock House.

Windsor, Dec. 18, 1856. 3w. Dec. 27.



Poetry.

TO RELIGION.

RELIGION! heavenly maid!  
Who lend'st thy willing aid  
To bear the pilgrim on his thorny way;—  
Whose light athwart the gloom,  
That saddens o'er the tomb,  
Gives the sweet promise of a future day;  
In vain the savage foes of man conspire,  
To shake thy stable throne, and quench thy hallow'd fire

For though on summer seas  
Th' adventurer courts the breeze,  
Nor heeds thy warning voice, while strains sing,  
In life's declining hour,  
When clouds begin to low'r,  
And hopes fallacious vanish on the wing;  
What guidance shall he trust but thine alone,  
Appall'd by coming night, and on a coast unknown?

When rest of every stay,  
He sees them swept away,  
Whom love and friendship in his fortunes join'd;  
What time with streaming eyes  
He mourns the fever'd ties  
That ardent youth first fasten'd on the mind:  
To whose kind counsel shall the wretch attend  
But thine, that ever breathes the fervour of a friend?

Let philosophic pride  
Our fears and woes deride,  
And arm the cautious breast in stubborn steel;  
Thy lips a wisdom teach  
Beyond the stole's reach;—  
Thy votaries learn to triumph whild they feel;—  
With sober joy receive the boons that flow,  
And bless the chast'ning hand that deals th' afflictive blow

O maid for ever mild,  
Sweet mercy's darling child!  
May those who plead thy cause thy spirit share!  
For in the Hermit's cell  
Should hate or envy dwell,  
Should pride, or blind presumption enter there,  
What boots the suppliant voice, the bended knee?  
He follows faithless guides, and wanders far from THEE.  
—Mercer.

REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES,

LONDON HOUSE!

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

The Alpine Gauntlet, 3s. 6d. per pair,  
The Swedish (Winter) 5s.  
The Empress Eugenie Gauntlet, lined, in all the new autumn and winter colors.

E. BILLING, JUNR., & CO.

Dec. 5.

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!

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

WM. GOSSIP'S  
Book and Stationery Store.

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

RICH DELHI CASHMERE!

RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

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

LONDON HOUSE.

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

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

Dec. 6.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

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

- Ollivier's French Grammar, Yalac
- Do. do. do. Jewett
- Key for each of the above.
- Noel & Chapsal's French Grammar.
- Jarvis's French Grammar.
- Wanostrochi's French Grammar.
- Pinney's First Book in French.
- De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.
- De Fiva's Classic French Reader.
- Collin's Dramatic French Reader.
- Rowan's Modern French Reader.
- Adventures de Telemaque.
- Historie de Charles XII.
- Recueil Choisi.
- Bolmar's Perlin's Fables.
- Petit Preceptor.
- Chambaud's Fables.
- Spirer's & Sureanno's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.
- Do. School Dictionary.
- Book of Common Prayer, in French.
- French Testaments.

Dec. 13.

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, 110, St. Paul's Street.

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

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

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

BOOKS.

Sullivan's Geography, do. Grammar, do. Spelling super-ceded, Stewart's Geography, M. Ody's Latin Grammar, Westminster Greek and Latin Grammar, Stoddart's Greek and Latin Grammar and Delectus, Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, and all Books in general use in the various Colleges and Schools in the country.

W. & R. Chambers' Series of School Books, including Bookkeeping and ruled Books for do. Also their Series of Drawing Books, consisting of General Drawing Books Nos. 1 to 18, which will be sold separately; Architectural Series, Isometrical Series, Mechanical Series, all highly recommended.

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

Also, W. & R. Chambers' Miscellany, Repository, Pocket Miscellany, Library for Young People, &c. &c. An assortment of Elegant CHURCH SERVICES, all sizes, all bindings, and all Prices; BIBLES, Books of COMMON PRAYER, &c. &c.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S OIL COLORS in Collapsible Tubes—Moist WATER COLORS in Collapsible Tubes—Lousso Cakes Water Colors—Hog and Sable Brushes, for Oil Colors—Sables, large and small, from 10d. to 13s DRAWING PENCILS per Set of 6—Brockedon's Patent Pure Cumberland Lead, selected by Harding—Cold Crayons, Porto Crayons, Chalks &c. &c.

Winsor & Newton's GRADUATED TINTS. Prepared Canvass for Oil Painting, Academy Boards for do. Prepared Mill Boards do.—Sketching Charcoal, and generally every article required for Oil and Water Color, and Architectural or Engineering Drawing.

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

WM. GOSSIP,  
24 Granville Street.

Oct. 11 1854.

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

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

NEW BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Received per Steamer Arabia.

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

Chambers' Repository and Miscellany, and Pocket Miscellany.

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

CHAMBERS' JUVENILE PUBLICATIONS—in great variety, neatly bound, well adapted for Gifts to the Young at any Season.

Chambers' DRAWING BOOKS in great variety—an excellent Series.

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

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

For Sale by  
WM. GOSSIP,  
No. 24 Granville Street.

Dec. 13, 1855.

IMMIGRANTS EXPECTED.

NOTICE.

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

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

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
November 22, 1855.

TO COLLEGES, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

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

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

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

WILLIAM GOSSIP,  
No. 21 Granville street.

Nov. 22, 1855.

SENIOR LOUIS G. CASSERES,

Professor of Music.

No. 53—BARRINGTON STREET.

Sept. 27.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

IT has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; and consequently no family should be without it.

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

- |                            |                       |                              |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Ague                       | Female Irregularities | Serofula, or King's Evil     |
| Asthma                     | Fleas                 | Stones and Gravel            |
| Bilious Complaints         | Fevers of all kinds   | Secondary Symp-toms          |
| Bleaches on the Skin       | Gout                  | Tic Douloureux               |
| Bowel Complaints           | Head-ache             | Tumours                      |
| Colic                      | Indigestion           | Ulcers                       |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Inflammation          | Veneral Affections           |
| Consumption                | Jandice               | Worms of all kinds           |
| Debility                   | Liver Complaints      | Weakness from whatever cause |
| Dropsy                     | Lumbago               | &c. &c.                      |
| Dysentery                  | Piles                 |                              |
| Erysipelas                 | Rheumatism            |                              |
|                            | Retention of Urine    |                              |

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

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

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

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

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 means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by putting 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, Holl. Street, Halifax. Jan. 1, 1855.

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

NORIE'S Epitome of Navigation; Bowditch's Epitome of Navigation, Blunt's American Coast Pilot; Boyd's Anthon's Virgil; Boyd's Anthon's Horace; do. do. Cicero; do. do. Sallust; do. do. Cæsar; Alex. Reid's Geography; Thomson's Arithmetic; McCulloch's Course of Reading; Hook's Theological Dictionary; Crombie's Etymology; WEALE'S Cheap SERIES of Mechanical and Scientific Publications; Webster's Dictionary.

Dec. 20. WM. GOSSIP.

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

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