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Miss Morris

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 3. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1857. NO. 220

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Mar.	16	3rd Incent.	1st John
S. Mar.	17	4th Incent.	2nd John
S. Mar.	18	5th Incent.	3rd John
S. Mar.	19	6th Incent.	4th John
S. Mar.	20	7th Incent.	5th John
S. Mar.	21	8th Incent.	6th John

Poetry.

TOILING ALL NIGHT.

St. Luke vi. 4-11.

We have toiled through the live-long night,
Toiled in vain;
We looked for rest when morning light
Broke o'er yond mountain grey;
But lo! Thy bidding we obey,
Let down the net again.

Ho! hither partners, hither haste!
Speed I for the web we
Strained, beneath the net we cast.
And see! our barks, pressed to the brink
Of the deep, deep waters, begins to sink
Under the mighty freight.

Prostrate before thy feet I lie,
O Lord, depart,
Ere a poor trembling sinner die;
Fear not, only obey the call,
To leave thy nets, thy sire, thine all;
Fisher of men thou art.

And they the gospel net will keep,
Are not their own,
But launch forth on the treacherous deep,
And whether they fail, whether succeed,
Only their Master's will is their head,
And for a prey they will not cease.

Through the long night and anxious day,
Till life is o'er;
Or till He whom the winds and sea obey,
Sendeth his angels forth to sever
The good from the bad forever and ever;
Dragging the net to shore.

Religious Miscellany.

THE MARRIAGE SERVICE.

"Only in the Lord."—1 Cor. vii. 39.

The design of the Church of England is to bring all who are born on English ground into the Communion of Christ's Church, to "train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" and in every state and relation of life, to maintain her interest in their welfare, and keep "the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." We have already seen this in the appointments for Infant Baptism, Baptismal Education, Confirmation, and the Lord's Supper. It remains that we trace the same spirit throughout the Occasional Services, provided for those solemn seasons of life, which are more particularly to be marked by religious observances. The first of these is that of marriage.

As we are reminded in the opening address of the Marriage Service, "It is an honorable estate, instituted of God in the time of man's innocency." It was the first ordinance of God to man, after the institution of the Sabbath. "It is not good that man should be alone," is one of the truths stamped upon his brow from the first moment of creation.—No sooner was the world furnished with all that could render it a comfortable and delightful abode, than one was given him to help him in his Creator's service, and share and sympathize in all his blessedness. To the Christian it is further hallowed by being made the sign of "the mystical union that is between Christ and his Church." (Eph. v. 22.) It is the most lively emblem of that communion of the Saints with their glorified Lord, to which we have so often referred. It represents on the one hand the faithfulness and love of Christ to his people, and, on the other, their unreserved devotedness of heart and life to Him.

But further, the Church considers it as the ordinance appointed for increasing the number of her spiritual children, "to be brought up in the fear and nurture of the Lord." As the command to our first parents was, "Increase and multiply, and replenish the earth," so one means which God takes to "fill up the number of His elect," is to bring to-

gether, by His providence, those who shall present their infant off-pring in faith at the sacrament of baptism, and "train them up for his service, and to the praise of his holy name." Once more, this ordinance is considered by the church as appointed for the mutual society, help, and comfort of each other, both in prosperity and adversity.

In whatever light we regard this solemn and interesting event of human life, its importance appears of the first magnitude, and we should expect to find that a church, so watchful over the spiritual interests of her members, would not neglect to improve this valuable opportunity and to recognize, in a spiritual manner, this momentous step which her children are taking.

When two individuals are united in the closest intimacy of heart and soul for life, how constantly must that union tell upon the principles, the habits, and the feelings of both, and consequently, on their happiness and usefulness here and their eternal prospects hereafter!

This is the very end of the Marriage Service.—The church, which witnessed the admission of the party into her communion at baptism and the Lord's supper, is again supposed to be present to be the witness of their plighted vows, since the opening address declares, "We are gathered together here in the sight of God and in the face of this congregation." And at the conclusion of the service a collection is made of all the passages of Scripture which relate to the nature of marriage, and the duties of husbands and wives, that all married persons who are present may be reminded of their duties, as the baptized are reminded of theirs, when present at the office of baptism.

In the face of the assembled congregation the called "the servants of God," "the servant and handmaid of the Lord." No scriptural examples that are brought forward—Abraham and Sarah—Isaac and Rebekah—the general tenor of the prayers that are offered, and the blessings pronounced, as well as the injunction at the close, "In the newly married persons should receive the Holy Communion at the time of their marriage, or at the first opportunity afterwards—all show that a service was designed for the use of the same persons and spiritually minded persons as we havefore mentioned. And were all who enter this state indeed such, and were they to act up to the spirit of this service, I need not say what a blessed era would be manifest throughout the whole face of society. The parents of every family would be servants of God, and its children the children of God, and some approach would be made to the aspect those glorious times, when "they shall no more every man to his neighbor, 'Know the Lord, all shall know Him, from the least to the greatest the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

On the other hand, "interesting is the scene, when two young persons, whose hearts have been given to the Lord before were given to each other, (2 Cor. viii. 5.)—pledged their mutual vows for life before God his Church, kneel together at his sacred table receive his paternal benediction! While surrounds the bright circle of gold on the bridal ring pledge of a higher and holier union that can be dissolved! Such a marriage is "in the Longings look down and rejoice over them; the Grooms up and thanks God for them.—Rev. Rishard's "Key to the Prayer-Book."

The Vicar of Leeds, resident of the Leeds Church Institute, has delivered an inaugural address, remarking upon religious parties in the Church. After some preliminary remarks, Dr. Hook proceeded to answer them, "What is a High Churchman?"

"There are, he said, have been, within the pale of the Church schools of theology, which, viewing the truth from different points, while seemingly in opposition by their discussions to its more elevated establishment. There are those who as believe that they have ascertained, by meditating sacred Scripture, or by supernatural illumination, the whole counsel

of God. Whatever assistance they may have obtained from without, they have not been consciously influenced by the formularies of the Church of England; and when they conform, they do so on the ground that those formularies are Scriptural—meaning by the expression that they can be interpreted conformably to their preconceived opinions. Opposed directly to these, as occupying the opposite extreme, are those who seem of late to have accepted what was at first conferred as a title of reproach, the name of Tractarians; they differ from the school of theology first mentioned, by admitting that in the interpretation of Scripture they require a guide; and they apply for guidance to the Fathers of the Church. But as it would occupy more than threescore years and ten to master writings so voluminous as those of the Fathers, they, in point of fact, received the Patriotic opinions through compendiums supplied by the learning or the imagination of writers to whom they give their confidence. And they agree with the opposite extreme in not referring to the formularies of the Church of England as authoritative, but in adapting them to the views they have elsewhere formed; pronouncing them to be Catholic, while meaning by catholicity the results which they have reached by the exercise of their private judgment. There is another school of later date, though only a revival of what existed in the last century, and, under the name of the Broad Church, there are some who contend that they may place upon Scripture any meaning which, by philological skill, it may be tortured to bear; and who subscribe to our formularies, not, as in times past, with a sigh, yet still with a smile, as if to show that if for Scripture they have little respect, for human formularies they have none. As distinguished from all these, the High Churchman is one

who accepts the Church of England for his authority in doctrine and in discipline. He does not intentionally fall short of the Church of England. He does not intentionally go beyond the Church of England. If he errs, either in excess or in defect, we have only to convince him that he has exceeded or fallen short of what the Church of England teaches, requires, or permits, and he at once admits and retracts his error. He assumes that the Church must be right, and he, when he differs from it, in the wrong. Why the Church of England is his authority I will state presently. I only allude to the circumstance now to show how impossible it is for a High Churchman, as he is called, to form an institution on exclusive principles, so far as the members of the Church of England are concerned. If he forms a society requiring more or less than the Church of England requires, he is not acting on High Church principles, and whatever his sobriquet, may be, he has so far ceased to be a High Churchman. But if you concede the name of High Church Society to a society formed on this basis, you identify High Churchman with the principles of the Church of England, and the High Churchman is gratified to find himself where he always wishes to be, in the *via media*. I have spoken of schools rather than of parties, as for other reasons, so also for this, that the High Church party no longer exists. By a party, we mean a body of men, who, to further some common object, sink all minor differences of opinion, and agree to co-operate under the direction of accredited leaders. In this sense of the word, the High Church party has no more existence in the Church than the Tory party in the State. Both parties have been subverted by similar causes; by desertion on the part of the leaders whom they trusted and by the extreme follies through which a united multitude have brought scandal and disgrace upon the principles they professed. There are Tories in existence, but no Tory party. And it is computed that nearly three-fourths of the clergy, together with a large number of the better-informed among the laity, are High Churchmen; but the High Church party has long ceased to act as a party, and will only be resuscitated by being forced to resume party combinations in self defence against their triumphant opponents. Such resuscitation of that which is defunct is, I believe, desired by none; the object is, rather, in times when new difficulties have arisen, to form out of old combinations a *tertium quid*. This I believe to be the predominant feeling among those who really love the Church of England; they desire to unite in friendly

side, all who are prepared to resist the aggressions of superstition on the one side, and of neology on the other—of Rome and Germany—who are prepared to maintain in their integrity the principles of the English Reformation, and to uphold, with toleration, but at the same time with firmness, the distinguishing tenets of the church of our fathers.

News Department.

(From the St. John's, N.F. Telegraph, March 4.)

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL AND THE BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND, RELATIVE TO THE RECENT CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE FISHERIES.

March 2, 1857.

SIR,—Having obtained the consent of the Hon. Attorney General, I should be glad to give publicity to the subjoined Correspondence between that gentleman and myself. It relates to a subject which affects (indirectly perhaps, but not remotely) the stability and prosperity of all our institutions, civil and religious, and the moral and social welfare of all our people, of every denomination and degree. Knowing that the one-sided stipulations and ruinous results of the Convention would be exposed and condemned, by persons whose judgment in such matters is entitled to far more consideration than mine, I felt it unnecessary to record my feelings and views. Having however been officially called upon to give my opinion, and given it accordingly, I am desirous that my friends in the Colony should know, that I entirely agree in the general condemnation of the Convention and the accompanying Despatch. With respect to the latter indeed, or rather with respect to both, I must be permitted to ascribe the sentiments and proceedings of Her Majesty's Ministers to ignorance of the interests involved in, and the manner and degree in which those interests would be affected by the proposed Treaty:—an ignorance partly I think, to be accounted for by conflicting reports and recommendations from this country. It is too evident however, that the continued importunities of the French (which ought in reason to have produced a more judicious result,) have procured for them such unlimited and unrequited concessions. I may be permitted to shew one instance of the adroitness of the French and the ignorance of the British Commissioners, as exhibited in the Despatch. Having reported, with great naivete, that "the French attach a value to the five reserved points on the Western Shore" (being the only Harbors with profitable fishing grounds) "on account of existing establishments and rights," the Despatch proceeds to state as a Conclusion "which it is hoped will be of increasing importance as population and industry advance," that "the Waters of the entire Western Coast, with these exceptions, are left open to the free concurrence of British fishermen:" which is as much, or as little, as to say that, with the exception of the Banks, the Waters of the entire Atlantic, "where fishing-liners hath never touched the ground," are left open to the free concurrence of British fishermen.

I am, Sir,

Your obt. servant,

ED. NEWFOUNDLAND.

To the Editor of the "Telegraph."

ST. JOHN'S, Feb. 23rd, 1857.

MY LORD,

You have doubtless been made aware through the public prints of the terms of the Treaty lately conditionally entered into by Great Britain and France on the subject of the Fisheries. Will you be kind enough to state for what length of time and in what manner you have been connected with this Colony, and to say,

1st.—What in your opinion will be the effect of the concessions made to France by this Treaty, as regards the interests of the people of Newfoundland.

2nd.—What is the value to the people of Newfoundland of the equivalents offered by the Treaty, in return for these concessions.

3rd.—Are you aware of any cultivation of the soil, or permanent erections made by the French, on the French Shore.

4th.—You are respectfully solicited to make any general observations on the subject of the Convention, though not coming within the scope of the foregoing queries.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your most obt. servant,

P. F. LITTLE.

Chairman of Select Committee.

The Right Reverend

The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland.

St. John's, Feb'y 28th, 1857.

SIR,—In reply to the enquiries contained in your letter of the 23rd inst., I beg to inform you that I have been connected with this colony, as Bishop of the Diocese of Newfoundland, thirteen years. I came into residence on the 4th July, 1844, and since that date have not been absent from the colony six months in all, except when visiting Bermuda, which is within my Episcopal jurisdiction, and I have never been absent from the colony during the summer, or fishing season. I have visited repeatedly all the harbors, (as well of what is called the French Shore as elsewhere,) in which there are any members of my congregation; I have three times visited the principal harbors on the coast of Labrador; (on which Coast I have stationed two Clergymen and have built three Churches, and am building two more;) I have had, and embraced many opportunities of ascertaining by personal observation, the condition of the inhabitants, both as to their moral and social state. I have met and conversed with the agents of all the British Mercantile Establishments; with planters and fishermen; and with the Naval Officers on this station, both French and English, (I would instance particularly Admiral Sir George Seymour). My Clergy, as well in St. George's Bay (where also I have a Church), as on the Labrador, have been men of observation and intelligence, and I hardly need say interested in all the interests of their people and neighbors.

Relying on these sources and opportunities, I venture, at your request, to give my opinion on the probable effects of the recent convention between Great Britain and France on the subject of the Fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. Your first question is, "What is your opinion will be the effect of the concessions made to France by this Treaty as regards the interests of the people of Newfoundland?" If I were to answer this question generally, and speak of the concession collectively and as a whole, I should say, *very injurious if not ruinous*. They would probably double the entire amount of the French catch, which, with the help of their bounties, would enable the French at once to command the European markets, and probably in a few years, those of the West Indies and South America. They (the concessions) would seriously disturb and distress the poor "livers" (so the inhabitants are generally called, and call themselves) on the North East, North, and North Western coasts of Newfoundland, [from Cape St. John to the Bay of Islands,] and on the Labrador; and lastly would probably give occasion to much collision and strife between the French and the British fishermen, particularly in the straits of Belle Isle. I would be these points.

I.—In the first place, while the French do not relinquish or abandon a single profitable fishing ground which they have ever used, they gain by these concessions (1) *Article 1* the exclusive right to fish at these places, never before admitted (2) *Article 3* the fisheries on both sides of Straits of Belle Isle and at Belle Isle itself, which would more than double their catch on the shore; (3) *Article 5* the right of purchasing and, if the supply should appear insufficient of taking bait on the South shore, which would greatly increase their catch on the Banks; (4) the Islands of Grois and South Belle; (5) *Article 7*.

II.—The exclusive right to the strand for fishing purposes, at the reserved harbors and all along the coast, from Rock Point to the Bay of Islands to Cape St. John [see *Articles 2* and *2*] would either drive the "livers" from the shore or would deprive them of their livelihood by interfering their Salmon, Herring, and Seal fisheries. These fisheries might be seriously interrupted, if taken away, by allowing three Frenchmen on a mile of the coast to remain through the winter; *Article 14* and by extending the time of fishing from a Summer fishery, which ought not to count before the first of May, back to the 5th of April. The Seal fishery would probably be interfered directly by the French residents, [the six in two being brought together would be sufficient to work and attend to the nets, which is the manner of carrying on this very lucrative trade in the Straits on the Northern coast of Newfoundland;] and certainly be much interfered with indirectly by the increased number of fishing boats; and thus, being the poor British "livers" were allowed to remain:—if they were removed either by farms [see *Article 11* and *13*] or of unequal season, as would be the case, the whole of the Salmon, Seal and Herring, would of course go to the hands of the French. Nor ought it to be forgotten that if the Mackerel should return to the shores, another most lucrative branch of the fishery would be lost to Newfoundland and Great Britain. I would further observe that the exclusive right to the strand and the Harbors might interfere with the trade of timber and minerals; as well as hinder the cultivation of the soil, which is pursued with some success at Roy and at the Rivers of that name.

III.—It surely must be necessary to require proof, that to give the French a right of fishing on the Labrador, would afford greater opportunities and occasion of collision, particularly while our fishermen felt that their privileges had been invaded without an equivalent, indeed any, recompense.

I must be allowed to mention one effect which would be produced on the Labrador, if the French were to be permitted to fish there, and the British to be excluded from the same.

parts in the summer, from the Heathenish practice of the French in pursuing, as they do, their fishing occupations on the Lord's day, precisely as at other times, I have myself been witness of this practice, and the French Fishermen sometimes remark, that they should not know the Sunday at all if they did not see the English "knock off." It is one of the sins which my clergy on the Labrador have laboured zealously, and I trust with success, to correct; but it would be too much to expect that they could command the same attention, with the French carrying off the Fish before their eyes.

I think it right to add that in my opinion to allow the French the right to purchase bait on the South shore, would be only too acceptable to the residents on that shore;—nor can I perceive that this right to purchase bait would be prejudicial to the general interests of Newfoundland, except so far as it would increase the French catch on the Banks. It is well known that the contraband sale of Bait, both Herring and Caplin, is carried on to a great extent, and could not easily be stopped. Some sacrifice might, I trust, be made to prevent the manifold evils of an illicit trade; but on no account should the French be permitted to take the bait for themselves.

I may proceed now to reply to your second question, namely, "What is the value to the people of Newfoundland of the equivalents offered by the Treaty in return for these concessions?" Before I give an opinion on this point I think it necessary to state that after reading Governor Hamilton's able despatch, I am confirmed in the view generally taken that the French never had any exclusive right either to the strands or fishery on the French shore. Let it be granted that "the British Sovereign is bound to take the most positive measures for preventing her subjects from interfering in any manner by their competition the fishery of the French during the summer season;" and that, during that season, the "British fishermen can always be warned off by the French" from their fishing grounds,—that is surely a very different thing, both in logic and in fact, from stopping or interfering with their Salmon, Herring, and Seal fishery: or even their Cod fishery, where the French never cared to come. Again, granting "that the British fixed Establishments, whatever buildings or enclosures interfere with the French in curing their fish are to be removed"—that also is very different from removing all the houses of the British "livers," and preventing their occupation or cultivation of the land in no way interfering with the French fishing-rooms. If this be the just view of the case, and it appears to agree with that taken by Governor Hamilton and Mr. Crowdy in their despatch, it is difficult to perceive that the French have made any concessions or concessions at all. If it had been otherwise, that is, if the French had really any exclusive right to the fishery and the strand from Cape Ray to Cape St. John, I should be inclined to attach some considerable importance to the removal of the French from the Western coast as far as Rock Point in the Bay of Islands, as regards the comfort and welfare of the inhabitants, present or future, on that coast, but very little as regards the general prosperity of the Colony, inasmuch as all their produce goes, and would go to, and their supplies be received from Nova Scotia or Canada. And as the case now stands, I am not disposed to think that it is of no importance to the inhabitants of that shore that their rights should be recognized, and that they should be under no apprehension of being interfered with, so long as they do not interfere with the French summer fishery. But it is quite evident that the British Government, or the Secretaries of State concerned in this Convention have been misled by the misrepresentations (probably of transient summer visitors) respecting the shores of Bay St. George, as furnishing a profitable field for future colonization, and as being singularly exempt from the disadvantages of climate, &c." This is a great mistake, for I do not believe that the shores of all Bay St. George would yield such a return by the cultivation of the soil as that portion of land which would be swept by the three mile radius from the centre of Codroy Harbor; and for fishing purposes, except only at Sandy Point, they are, and would be of no value. With respect to the right granted in 1818 to the inhabitants of the United States to take fish in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty on the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland from Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, [which ought to be sufficient to prove that British subjects had such a right] it is very painful to observe that the Secretary of State can only escape from the horns of the dilemma by asserting that the rights granted to the United States were "nominal and not in fact exercisable."

In reply to your third question, viz.: "Are you aware of any cultivation of the soil or permanent erections made by the French on the French Shore?" I am not aware of any cultivation of the soil by the French beyond their summer gardens [of greens and lettuces] nor of any permanent, or other erections except for their fishing purposes. I ought, however to add that I have never visited Croque nor the Harbors on the north western coasts resorted to by the French only, as Red Island, Ferolle, &c. When last at Quirpon, [in 1853] I heard of machinery with a steam-engine, either erected, or about to be erected, for making concentrated manure from the offal.

With reference to your request that I would make "any general observations on the subject of the Convention, though not coming within the scope of the foregoing queries," I venture to remark that it seems to me a mistake to suppose that the "mutual enforcement of the rights each nation now has" [the net

say "of the powers each nation now claims"] would be seriously, or at least injuriously felt by the various interests in Newfoundland." What I humbly conceive is required for and by the various interests of Newfoundland is that the rights of each nation, as intended in existing treaties, should be clearly defined, faithfully observed, and honorably maintained. On this point also I must suppose Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries have been misled by the representations of parties interested or ill informed. This is the only solution to be conceived of this strange misapprehension, as well as, in general, of the sacrifice of a British Colony by a British Minister for the advancement of French interests, both commercial and national.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
ED. NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Honorable
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Extracts from Papers by R. M. Stומר America,
to February 28.

ENGLAND.

Speaking of the death of Archdeacon Wilberforce, the *Tablet* says—"The deceased has left two sons; one of whom has recently taken his degree at Oxford, and is studying for the bar; the second was formerly in the navy, but some years since abandoned that profession for the more congenial pursuits of a literary life in London. We fear that neither of them are likely to follow in the steps of their excellent father, as far as concerns the Catholic religion.

The statement from the morning papers of the previous Monday, quoted by us last Wednesday, of the improved state of the *Earl of Ellesmere*, was contradicted by the announcement of his death in the papers next morning. The revival was but temporary, and a relapse succeeding he died on Wednesday, after a very long and most painful illness.

It is anticipated that some considerable time, probably three months, will elapse before judgment is given by the Privy Council in the case of *St. Paul's and St. Barnabas' Churches*.

The Government have refused to send out another expedition in search of Franklin, as they had come to the conclusion that not only would no survivor be found but that the logs, which the scientific world were eager for, must have perished. They therefore refused to risk more life, or spend more money, in so hopeless an undertaking.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The *Herald* states that it is receiving, day by day, letters from perplexed Conservatives in the provinces, beginning to have some light thrown on the present state of parties. The *Herald*, in reply, remarks that it is becoming tolerably clear, then, that a party which will not boldly declare its principles, and those principles which stir the heart of the country, must remain out of office. An opposition with a definite policy on the controversy, between the Catholics and Protestants in Ireland, including Maynooth and Education, and the controversy in England on the Church rate question, would command the respect of the country.

The Board of Trade returns for the past year show the declared value of the exports of the produce of the United Kingdom to have been 115,890,857*l.*, or 20,202,772*l.*, in excess of those of 1855.

The Spurgeon catastrophe was well-nigh repeated on Sunday evening at the Oratory, Brompton, where 1,000 people had assembled to hear Cardinal Wiseman. At the commencement of the sermon some person raised a cry of fire; at first there was great confusion, screaming, and struggling; but a priest having got up and assured the assembly there was no fire at all, order was gradually restored. These repeated attempts to alarm large audiences, there can be no doubt, are the contrivances of the swell mob.

Two suicides by strychnine are reported last week. Mr. Gummow, of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, swallowed three grains: the features and the whole of the body and limbs were fearfully contorted, and the sufferer endured extraordinary spasms; it was found impossible to apply the stomach pump, the teeth being set together so fast. Anne Boxall, a servant at Petersfield, swallowed a "vermin killer" powder, which contains strychnine. In her case also a surgeon attempted in vain to use the stomach pump. Mr. Wilson, an Edinburgh surgeon, states that camphor has been found a successful antidote:

In vol. ii., page 554, of the *Lancet* of 1848, Dr. Piddock relates an interesting recovery from poisoning by strychnine. The patient was a weakly man afflicted with neuralgic pains, for which a quarter of a grain of strychnine was taken by mistake, instead of one-sixteenth of a grain.

Five grains of camphor were administered in an emulsion, and almost immediately after taking the dose the spasms ceased.

Another successful recovery is reported by Dr. Tewkes-

bury, of Portland, Maine, viz.:—A boy was seized with convulsions after eating a biscuit containing one grain and a half, for the purpose of killing rats. The spasms were so severe, that immediate death seemed inevitable, though all the usual remedies were resorted to. Camphor could not be introduced into the stomach on account of the locked jaw. Strong injections, therefore, of camphor were used, and the body immersed in a camphor bath, and in a few hours the boy was comparatively well.

The celebrated case of "*Beamish v. Beamish*," involving the question whether a clergyman can legally marry himself, has been finally decided by the law authorities in Dublin, on appeal from the Court of Queen's Bench. The result is a majority of one for confirming the decision of the inferior Court, in favour of the legality of the marriage; five of the learned Judges, namely, Judges Keogh, Ball, Jackson, Green, and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, pronouncing against the validity of the marriage, and Judges More, Richards, Crompton, Porrin, the Chief Baron, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, upholding the decision of the Court below.

An interesting meeting has just taken place at Paris. The French and Protestant clergymen, with the elders and deacons of all the Protestant churches, have come together to prepare a "fraternal but severe remonstrance" to the Protestant slaveholders of America. The address, which has been most extensively signed, asserts that Protestantism has been charged with its toleration of slavery, and conjures the American Protestants to wipe out this reproach.

The *Times* gives the following telegraphic despatch from Trieste in a second edition:

"No change had taken place in the position of affairs in China. The Chinese had made an unsuccessful attempt to retake Tea Totum Fort. The Europeans on board the steamer *Thistle*, in all eleven persons, had been treacherously murdered by Bravos in disguise among the native passengers. The steamer was carried off, and abandoned after being dismantled. The Government of Hong-Kong had increased the police force, and were taking precautionary measures against incendiarism.

Intelligence from Bushire is to the 17th Jan'y: The troops were still unmolested by the enemy. An attack had been made by a detachment of cavalry and horse artillery on a depôt of Persian stores and ammunition, twenty-two miles from the camp. The object was attained without loss. The despatch of reinforcements had been commenced, and the Government had opened a new five per cent. loan for three crores.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* intimates that Government will probably be able to announce to the house the settlement of the Anglo-Persian difficulty in a day or two:—

"The terms no doubt will discover that the honor and dignity of Great Britain will be secured, Persia withdrawing from Herat, and the English forces from the dominions of the Shah. A more extensive English and French consular agency will probably be established.

PERSIA.—The reports of the probable settlement of the question with England assume more probability than rumors current last week had led us to anticipate. The *Independence Belge* states that the bases of the arrangement in progress between Ferukh Khan and the Persian Government are the mutual restitution of Bushire and Herat, and the establishment of a free port at Karrak. The Russian organ at Brussels of Sunday goes so far as to say—

The Persian difficulty is terminated. A settlement has taken place between England and Persia. The conditions were agreed upon on Friday last. It is impossible to send them all, but one of them is, that England is to have Consuls in all the towns where there is a Russian Consul.

BARBADOS.—The *Globe* of the 26th ult. reports that three Inquests had been held on the bodies of persons who had died from partaking of Cassava. The Editor remarks—"The effects of the poison were the same in all these cases. The patient in the first instance is attacked with vomiting and purging—he then loses the use of his limbs, becomes cold and insensible, and soon after dies quietly as if he had gone to sleep;" and adds—

"A Medical friend informs us that if large doses of clay water were immediately administered, and vomiting promoted by a feather being dipped in any kind of oil, and gently pushed down the throat whilst the clay water was being administered, the patient compelled to keep in constant motion by two persons holding his arms and walking up and down with him, life would be saved in a great many instances which prove fatal from want of these simple measures being had recourse to."

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE DYING BOY TO HIS COUSIN.

Written by a young Girl of the age of Fifteen.

LEAVE me not, cousin, my poor heart is breaking,
With thoughts of friends I loved in days gone by,
But still I think of that last blissful waking,
When I shall meet my long lost ones on high.

The first, my father died, and broken hearted,
My widowed mother struggled on alone,
But soon from her poor sorrowing child she parted,
And joined the angels round the Saviour's Throne.

I still had left one solace in affliction,
My sister, gentle soother of my cares,
She gave me all her young heart's fond affection,
And saved me from the world, and all its snares.

But He who placed on earth this lovely blossom,
Soon took from us the precious flower He gave,
For dire consumption marked her as his victim,
And laid my Alice in an early grave.

Alone I wandered through this world of sorrow,
My stricken heart deep plunged in darkest gloom,
Still hoping for a glorious to-morrow
Beyond the narrow precincts of the tomb.

My Father, Mother, Sister, all departed,
My sorrowing heart oppressed with many fears—
And still all friendless, lonely, unsupported,
I journeyed through this mournful vale of tears.

But now I go, I go to join the seraphs,
To sing the praises of the Blessed Son,
With blissful choirs of angels and archangels
Gathered around our Heavenly Father's throne.

Cousin, farewell; I hear sweet voices calling,
Bidding me haste to my eternal home,
The shades of death upon my brow are falling—
Jesus, Good Lord, I come, I come, I come.

Annapolis, Jan'y 24, 1857.

ADDRESS.

TO JOHN HETHERINGTON DRUMM, Esq., M. D.
DEAR SIR,

We have heard with deep regret, that you have resolved on abandoning your profession and removing from our midst.

During the two years you have resided among us as our Physician, you have been a blessing, under God to ourselves and families. To the Society of our place you have been a distinguished ornament. We take great pleasure in saying, that you have conducted yourself here as a Christian and a Gentleman. We feel that your removal from this place will be a severe loss to us, not only professionally, but also morally and socially. As you feel, however, that God has chosen you to a different vocation, which renders it necessary for you to leave us, we hereby assure you that it is with great reluctance we see you leave Bridgewater.

We sincerely wish that God's blessing may accompany you to your new position, that success may crown all your efforts, and that, together with your excellent and devoted wife, your life may be long, useful, and happy.

HENRY D. DEBLOIS, Church of England Minister.

W. W. BOWENS, Lutheran Minister.

HOWARD D. STEELE, Presbyterian Minister.

John Hurley, Benj. W. C. Maccaing,

J. M. Hoyt, Aaron Morse,

David Pinkney, Geo. Bigelow,

James Starratt, Jr., Reuben Garan.

Jacob Wentzell;

Bridgewater, Feb. 26, 1857.

To this address Dr. Drumm returned the following verbal reply:—

DEAR FRIENDS,—

I receive this address with much satisfaction, as it is at once a proof of your kindly feelings towards me, and a testimony to my orderly walk and conversation while among you. Be assured that it is no trifling matter that would induce me either to abandon my profession or to leave Bridgewater. I have felt more than the usual amount of pleasure and security, so to speak, in practising here. I have felt that I possessed your confidence, and have at all times endeavored to deserve it. There has been the most cordial feeling between us, and to leave you on light grounds would give evidence of a colder and more obtuse nature than mine is.

It has long been my desire to be engaged in the work of the Ministry. Providence has opened up a way by which I may enjoy the privilege of preaching the Gospel of pardon and peace to my fellow men, and I follow its teachings with a glad heart and a willing mind, praying that the Lord of the Harvest will condescend to bless my poor efforts to the eternal good of those among whom I may labor, and to the glory of His holy name.

Mrs. Drumm and I will ever retain the most grateful remembrance of your kindness, and think of you all with affection.

Selections.

Later Biblical Researches in Palestine and the Adjacent Regions: a Journal of Travels in 1852. By E. ROBINSON, E. SMITH, and Others. Murray.

In the Holy Land Dr. Robinson's routes have been for the most part new ones; running chiefly on the outside of the country, compared with those he traversed before, though not, except on one occasion, crossing the Jordan. He travelled leisurely from Beyrout to Jerusalem in twenty-four days, through the middle of Galilee and the western hills overhanging the great maritime plain, visiting the desolate site of Josephata, and finding new arguments for placing Emmaus at a much greater distance than we are accustomed to consider it. The principal impression which his account leaves is of the great richness of the country:—

We had explored with some minuteness the middle portions of Galilee, and parts of Samaria, which as yet are little known. We were greatly struck with the richness and productiveness of these splendid plains, especially of Lower Galilee, including that of Esdrædon. In these respects that region surpasses all the rest of Palestine. In the division of the country among the tribes, Judah was the largest, and took the largest territory. But broad tracts of its land were rocky and sterile, and others desert; while even its great plain along the coast was and is less fertile than those farther north. Zebulun and Issachar, apparently the smallest tribes, had the cream of Palestine; while Asher, Naphtali, further North, possessed the rich uplands and wooded hills of Galilee, still rich and abundant in tillage and pasturage.*

He has drawn attention to certain remains, uniform in character, and scattered about Galilee, which were new to him; and in these he sees the ruins of Jewish synagogues, probably of the earlier centuries after Christ:—

* The chief objects of interest at Keif Bir'im are the remains of two structures, which at first were to us inexplicable. One is in the north eastern part of the village, consisting of the front of a building which faced towards the south, with two rows of limestone columns before it, belonging to a portico. The front wall is of stones hewn smooth, some of them of considerable size. In the middle is a portal of good size and proportions, with sculptured side-posts and lintel, the latter having in its middle a wreath. Over this is a cornice, and then a well-formed round arch, ornamented with a sort of wreath around it. On each side of this portal is a smaller side-door, each with a cornice of different sculpture. Above each of these side-doors is a smaller window, capped with an ornamented stone. The columns of the outer or front row are mostly standing. The capitals look at first like Doric, but are formed of rings, that is, are tapered down to the shaft merely by successive smaller rings. Some still bear their architraves. The whole portico is sunk in rubbish.

The other ruin is a quarter of a mile distant in the fields north-east. The edifice was obviously similar to that above described, but all is fallen and gone, except the middle portal, with its ornamented side-posts and lintel. This last is sculptured, has the wreath in the middle, and in a long and narrow space at the bottom bears an inscription in the common Hebrew letters, or square character. But the letters are so much defaced by the weather, and the wind was so strong and cold, that we could not undertake to copy it. The first word "peace," and that only was quite distinct.

As these remains were the first of the kind that we had yet seen, and were of a style of architecture utterly unknown to us, we were at a loss for some time what to make of them. They were evidently neither Greek nor Roman. The inscription, if authentic, obviously marks both structures as of Jewish origin, and, as such, they could only have been synagogues. We were, however, not satisfied on this point until we found at Meiron the same species of architecture, in the acknowledged remains of an ancient Jewish synagogue. We afterwards found the ruins of like structures at Irbid, Tell Hum, Kedes, and perhaps other places in Galilee, all marked with the same architectural peculiarities. The size the elaborate sculptured ornament, and the splendour of these edifices, do not belong to a scattered and down-trodden people; such as the Jews have been in these regions ever since the fourth century. These costly synagogues, therefore, can be referred only to the earlier centuries of the Christian era, when Galilee was the chief seat of the Jews, and Jewish learning and schools flourished at Tiberias. All these circumstances would seem to

mark a condition of prosperity and wealth and influence among the Jews of Galilee in that age of which neither their own historians, nor any other, have given us any account."

In the neighborhood of Jerusalem he retraced some ground which he had not thoroughly examined before, in the neighborhood of Hebron, and returned to the sources of the Jordan, skirting the heights which enclose its deep valley on the west, and crossing the river for a day to identify the site of Pella, in which he seems to have succeeded; and proceeding to Hasbeyah by the plain of Gennecaret and the marshy level through which the Jordan flows into the lake. He gives an interesting account of the three great sources of the Jordan—those of Hasbeyah, of Dan, and of Cæsarea Philippi—rising in the limestone cliffs or volcanic terraces at the base of Hermon, and joining their three streams of different colors before they pour into the Lake Merom; and in ascertaining this junction Dr. Robinson has the credit of solving a problem hitherto unsolved.* He had not visited Damascus or Baalbec in his former journey; and this deficiency is now made up. His information has been partly anticipated by the work of Mr. Porter, to whom he makes frequent reference; but Dr. Robinson's observations have a business-like completeness and method which give them a distinct character and importance, whether on new or old ground. He inserts a fuller description of the great Sanctuary of the Sun at Baalbec than travellers before him have thought of giving, who have left their readers to consult Wood and Dawkins. And he finishes with making the circuit of the range of Lebanon, and describing carefully the gorges and glens which make its western side so full of beauty. The two general points to which his observations on all this country about Lebanon and Hermon direct attention are, the abundance and beauty of the water sources and streams; and the numerous tracts, in the shape of ruined temples among mountain solitudes, or glades in the hills, or promontories over rivers—"girding about" Hermon, and surprising the traveller, among the terraces and cascades of Lebanon—of the old Syrian idolatry. And this suggests a remark which has occurred to us continually in the perusal of Dr. Robinson, who lays great stress on certain architectural peculiarities, without, as far as we can see, having any special acquaintance with the subject. Palestine has been examined very closely and competently—it is strange, considering the limited area of the country, that it must be added, nevertheless, incompletely;—in a geographical point of view. It has not yet been travelled architecturally. An examination of its various remains, by a person thoroughly and practically conversant with the true features and many fallacies of architectural evidence, is yet wanting, and is very much needed, for the trustworthiness of our knowledge.—*L. Guardian.*

BERMUDA, BY A FIELD OFFICER.*

For the geographical space they occupy, or the historical events with which they have been connected, "the still-vex'd Bermoothes" have had their full share of attention. If Shakespeare did not, as the "Field-Officer" maintains he did not, lay the scene of "The Tempest" there, he certainly had the group in his mind's eye; and Waller and Andrew Marvell have celebrated the Somers Isles in verse; and Bishop Berkeley expatiated on their beauties in prose; and Moore has made them memorable by his poetry and his residence. Yet of the three hundred and sixty-five isles or islets of which the group consists, only some half a dozen are sufficiently large to be habitable; they form a chain of about twenty-four miles in length, and are connected together by bridges or ferries; their breadth varies from three hundred yards to a mile and a half. The climate is favourable to production if there were but the soil. Wheat can be grown; the crops of barley and tobacco are good; sugar and coffee can be raised, and are as curiosities; but the staple production for export is or was arrowroot. The population ranges at about 8000; the imports in 1855 were £162,000, and the exports £41,000—a discrepancy explained by the fact that the Dockyard, convict establishment, &c., cost this country annually upwards of £200,000. The importance of the islands as a military and naval station is undoubted; less, proba-

* Dr. Thomson and Mr. Stanley were unaware of this junction of the three streams.

† It is strange, for instance, that with intelligent and inquisitive Americans at Hasbeyah and Damascus, not to speak of other travellers, it should have been left for Robinson to make out the junction of the Jordan streams above the Lake of Merom.

* *Bermuda, a Colony, a Fortress, and a Prison; or Eighteen Months in the Somers Islands.* (With Map and Illustrations.) By a Field Officer. Published by Longman & Co.

bly, for their actual use than for the mischief they would be in the hands of America, which has always since the first outbreak of the Revolutionary war had her eye upon them. What return this country gains for the outlay, is not so clear, and we speak with reference to the defence of the islands. The position of the group is within a few degrees of the Tropics—in the same latitude as Madeira. The climate is course hot in most summers, though bearable; but from December to June it is one of the finest in the world. Were it but as close to England as it is to America, the Field Officer thinks it would be a favorite resort for invalids. Great changes, however, must first be made in the accommodation and mode of living, which are those of the West Indies in a colder climate. Besides the want of hotels and other appliances to comfort, there are very few houses with chimneys except in the kitchens. Yet fires must be desirable in the winter: on the 1st of June last year, the officers of the mess at Ireland Island had a fire lighted for dinner,—an exception, probably, but exceptional weather overtakes invalids. In the Bermudas, there are no hurricanes proper, but they are yet "the still vexed Bermoothes": gales sweep over them, and from the narrow width of the land, and the absence of elevation, must blow with terrible violence—enough to blow you into the sea.

The Field Officer who gives a pleasant though somewhat general account of this group, as "a Colony, Fortress and a Prison," passed eighteen months there on duty in 1855-'56; but he appears to have visited the islands before, and to have some knowledge of the West Indies. He gives a good description of the group, both land and water—for the mainland is so surrounded by islets and rocks that it is fenced off from the Atlantic; together with an account of the soil, climate and natural productions. There are a rapid resume of the history of the Colony, some sketches of its present social state, a criticism on the condition of its defences, and an account of the convicts, with some observations on the systems past and to come; for it seems the dissatisfaction at home has caused new instructions to be issued with the last arrivals, giving less discretion and enforcing greater stringency. All these things are touched in the easy style of a man of the world, but somewhat superficially, and occasionally with the prejudices of a "practical" man.

The chief utility of the Bermudas would be in case of a war with America, when as a station it would command the entire range of the Atlantic seaboard from Boston to the mouths of the Mississippi and furnish a rendezvous for retreating cruisers. To America its value would be greater. Not only would the place be a defence instead of a means of attack, but it would command the track of all the West India trade, and besides a naval station would become a perfect hornet's nest of privateers. That the importance of the place is not overlooked by our authorities, is shewn by the fact, that during the late difference with America the Bermudas were on two distinct occasions the rendezvous of a fleet. This, however, could not be permanently done without losing the advantage of the ships as cruisers. The land fortifications are either of old date or neglected.

St. George's is well fortified. It is defended by about ninety guns; but they are of a calibre unsuited to the times we live in.

Castle Harbor should no longer be suffered to remain in its present state. From Bermuda inwards it cannot be entered by sailing boats drawing more than five feet of water; but ships of large burden can enter it from the south-east, with a little care and a good pilot. And as there are no forts to guard the entrance, that side of the Bermudas may be considered quite defenceless. Some suggest the filling up of Castle Harbor; but that measure would be both difficult and expensive. It would be, moreover, cruel, for in tempestuous weather, vessels sometimes take refuge there. The alternative is to fortify the entrance. A couple of batteries of eighty-four, or even of sixty-eight pounders, on some of the little islands near the mouth of the harbor would be sufficient to render impassable a channel already difficult of access.

Then to revert to the defences of the islands. We have 200 guns of insufficient calibre, defending a place which almost any military nation would deem worthy of 1000 pieces of artillery. Even 200 more would go far to render it impregnable while provisions lasted; or two or three more martello towers would do much. It is a mistake, however, to suppose, as some do, that a few gun-boats would supply every deficiency. They could not prevent a surprise; for it would be by no means easy, even in moderate weather, to carry these boats round to the weak points which might be

threatened; and even when there they might be over-matched by war-steamers, which, in some places, could come within musket shot of the shore."

There are sketches of actual convict management and several stories about the convicts, as well as a good many opinions upon the subject; but they are better read in the volume. Here is an account of a glaring job,—and let us not fancy that such things cannot now be perpetrated. The time when this took place is within the period of financial reform; and an unprincipled favorite with interest at headquarters, or with little more than impudence, may yet squander a good deal of money.

"It is about thirty years since the then Commissioner in charge of the Dockyard, dissatisfied with the house he occupied, obtained the sanction of the Home Government to the building of a new mansion. The very liberal sum of £12000 was estimated for and sanctioned. An elevated spot, at the north-east end of the Dockyard, was the site selected. Gradually a palace rose, such as few governors in the largest colonies (except India) have ever possessed. Yet the Commissioner in no way represented Majesty, and was always subordinate to the naval Commander-in-chief of the station."

"The external appearance of the house, with its double row of verandahs, supported by iron pillars, and guarded by railings of the same metal, must have had a very imposing aspect, before the building was suffered to fall into decay. The apartments are numerous; those of the lower story raised high above ground are lofty, and must once have been magnificent. The wood work is of mahogany, and very solid in its construction. The chimney pieces are all of fine marble—in a country where most houses have no fireplaces except in the kitchens.

"There are two kitchens and countless cellars. The outhouses were once very numerous; though now they are chiefly in ruins. They formerly included stabling for twelve horses—in an island where until last year (1856) horses, except for carts were almost useless. A magnificent marble bath completed the comforts of the Commissioner, and one of the most stupendous jobs of the nineteenth century.

"The exact cost of the house and grounds cannot now be accurately ascertained. The marble, mahogany and iron, were all imported from England; from whence also many of the workmen were brought. Common report estimates the total expenses at about £90,000. The best local authority, however, reckons it at about £60,000. Even this is five times the amount of the liberal sum which was originally sanctioned by the Government.

"The famous bath—a large room fitted up for the purpose—is said by some persons to have cost £3000 and others £500. Even the latter sum appears quite incredible, since the so-called marble does not resemble that used in the chimney-pieces, but is made of a stone found in one of the Islands and which admits of a beautiful polish. The bath was taken to pieces at the end of 1855, and the fragments were still lying at the back of the building last year. The bath was supplied by pipes with salt water from the sea, and with fresh water from the tanks, whilst a third pipe conveyed hot water also.

"The gentleman—originally a Treasury clerk—for whom this monstrous expense was incurred, never took possession of the new house. He went mad before it was finished, but could scarcely have been more insane than the minister who sanctioned his plans.

"A subsequent Commissioner, an Admiral, reaped all the advantages of a measure for which he was in no way responsible. He appears to have enjoyed a salary in keeping with his palace; and although subordinate to the Naval Commander in Chief, he lived like a prince. When his time expired, he took leave of his friends with the remark—"I am going from turtle and champagne to mutton chops and small beer!"

"The post of Commissioner has long since been abolished. The charge of the Dockyard rests with the Admiral. In his absence the Naval Storekeeper modestly, but effectively, performs the duties; though unassisted by twelve horses and unsolaced by a marble bath!"—*London Spectator*.

POPEERY IN ITALY.—"We mourn over what Satan has done here in our own land, the tares he has sown in this richly cultivated, favored field of the Lord; the strange errors and heresies and follies he has caused from time to time to spring up among us; but go into Popish lands, and especially into those lands where Popery is not forced to crouch before public opinion,

as it is here, but feels itself at liberty, and stretches itself out fearlessly in all its gigantic deformity; traverse Italy for instance—from one end to the other of it, the heart sickens everywhere at the work and triumph of the Great Deceiver. There indeed does he appear, in what the Scripture so strongly calls 'all deceiver, ableness of unrighteousness,' giving man under the holy name of Christianity—what? something so childish, so degrading, and at the same time so heathenish, mischievous, and polluting, that, were not the fact before us, we should say no civilized nation on the face of the earth could in any way be brought to receive or tolerate it. It seems indeed as though Satan exulted there in his power to deceive and was determined to show there how far he can carry it. 'Your Bible calls me,' he seems to say, 'the Ruler of the darkness of this world. I am so, and here is my throne.' O brethren, if we Englishmen had no other national mercy to thank God for, we have this to thank Him for, and we could scarcely have a greater, that as yet we are a Protestant people. Oh, let us all pray with one heart and soul that we may ever be kept such!"—*Rev. Charles Bradley*.

HOW IS IT WITH YOUR SOUL?

Will you allow us, dear reader, to press this inquiry? How is it with your soul? Are you a *maid* to have such an investigation made? If so, *yes* not this fear indicate that there is something wrong in your case? The sound limb does not shrink from pressure. The healthy lungs dread not the microscope. The safe capitalist fears not to examine his books, and balance his accounts. If, then, all is right with your soul, would you dread to know this? And is not this recoil of fear, when you are urged to go down and examine the foundations of your hopes, itself the most dangerous system you could see? Ought you not, my brother, to be afraid of your very fears?

But are you *averse* or *disinclined* to such an investigation? Has it nothing that interests you? When you read the caption of this article, were you disposed to pass on to something more agreeable, or to skim over it as something that did not specially concern you? And are you now perusing these queries with a rapid or hasty glance, that turns not in upon yourself to apply the query, 'How is it with your soul?' What then is the cause of this indifference? Is it because you are so sure that all is well within you? Is it because of the large manifestations of the grace of God which you enjoy? But are you sure that fullness of grace and certainty of hope should operate in that way? Does the largeness of God's grace in the heart, tend to make us indifferent to the question of its existence? If you are sure of your acceptance with God, this assurance must be to you a matter of joy, and the contemplation of it a pleasure. If this, then, be the case with you, the query we have propounded would excite pleasure rather than meet with indifference. It would be like asking the scholar about his favorite studies, the merchant about his successful operations in trade, or the parent about his beloved children. The very contemplation of the objects brought into view by the question, would be pleasurable. We cannot see how you can regard the query with indifference. Remember, my brother, that there is often a more fatal symptom in disease than pain, or a shrinking from pressure; it is insensibility, the paralysis or the death of the mysterious powers of vitality. We do not say this is your case, but we do say that you should be very sure that it is not, if you feel an entire indifference to the spiritual condition of your soul.

We then reiterate the query, how is it with your soul? Are you disposed to *postpone* the investigation? Why postpone? Can there ever be a better time than the present? Are you sure that there ever will be any time beyond the present granted you for this inquiry? May you not be nearing some very dark places in your history, when it will be essential to your comfort to have this question settled? May you not be nearer the bourne of the dark valley than you are aware? May not its shadow already be stealing over your path, although you see it not? And will you not then want the question clearly settled in your mind? But will that be a place and a time to pursue this investigation? Is the light of the dark valley the proper light to begin such a search? Are you not likely to fail in finding what you seek, or to be cheated by a counterfeit? Then why not now, just as you sit, allow us to press an answer, before God and your conscience, the query, how is it with your soul? The question will soon be asked by yourself under circumstances far less favorable to a solution; or if not by yourself, by One who will not be put off to a more convenient season. Or allow you to be deluded with a spurious hope.—

My brother, my sister, let us urge you to find out how it is with your soul.

A SINGULAR FASCINATION.—An English paper relates the following unaccountable occurrence:

"One of the most singular instances in connection with material things, exists in the case of a young man who, not very long ago, visited a large iron manufactory. He stood opposite a large hammer and watched with great interest its perfectly regular strokes. At first it was heaving immense lumps of crimson metal into thick black sheets; but the supply becoming exhausted, at length only descended on the polished anvil. Still the young man gazed intently on its motion, then he followed its stroke with a corresponding motion of his head; then his left arm moved to the same tune; and finally, he deliberately placed his fist upon the anvil, and in an instant it was smitten to a jelly. The only explanation he could afford was, that he had intended to do it, that he knew he should be disabled, that he saw all the consequences in a misty kind of manner, but that he felt the power within above sense and reason—a morbid impulse, in fact, to which he succumbed, and by which he lost a good right hand."

We find the following notices of the action of Convocation, at its late session, relative to Ecclesiastical and Diocesan Synods:—

THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

ECCLESIASTICAL SYNODS.

The Rev. Canon Seymour then rose to bring forward a motion on the subject of the present constitution of ecclesiastical synods, and the object of which was to secure the counsel and co-operation of the faithful laity in the proceedings of Convocation. He observed that the apostolic council was the first of the long series of councils and synods of which they read in ecclesiastical history. That council was the origin, as it was the justification of them all. It was to the councils of the Church that they owed true catholic and apostolic teaching.

Archdeacon Denison rose to order. He wished to ask the Prolocutor whether it was competent for that House, without the permission of the crown, to entertain any proposition which had for its object an entire alteration of the constitution of the Lower House of Convocation. He believed it had not, and that they would incur heavy penalties if they were to entertain any question of the kind, unless they first obtained the consent of the crown.

The Prolocutor said he had intended to interfere at a later period, because he thought the motion was not properly worded; but as to the necessity of first obtaining the consent of the crown, he differed from Archdeacon Denison. He thought they had a perfect right to address the crown upon any subject which they had not been forbidden to do. The crown allowed them to sit, and, if so, it must allow them to do all things which it was not illegal for them to do; and he was not aware that there was any thing illegal in the motion before the House.

The Rev. Canon Seymour preceeded, and after some further remarks on the great benefits which he believed would result from the adoption of his proposition, concluded by moving—

"That an address be respectfully presented to His Grace the President, and to their lordships of the Upper House of Convocation, requesting their lordships to take into consideration the following propositions:—

"1. That the law of God, as revealed in the holy Scriptures, for the government of his Church, and as witnessed to by primitive antiquity, while it vests the power and authority to govern primarily in the spirituality, does not forbid, rather does it encourage them, to call and admit faithful laymen also to their councils in synod, at such times and in such manner as they shall judge best for the welfare of the Church.

"2. That the circumstances of the present time present certain urgent reasons why the Church of England, in taking steps for the removal of her synodal functions, should take advantage of this liberty, and should provide some more formal and regular opportunities than at present exist, whereas the counsel and co-operation of the faithful laity may be secured to the proceedings of Convocation."

The Honble. and Rev. S. BISHOP seconded the motion.

The further discussion was then adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

ECCLESIASTICAL SYNODS.

The discussion on the motion of the Rev. Canon Seymour on the subject of synods was resumed by

The Rev. Canon Wood, who proposed the following amendment:—

"Whereas, owing to the suspension of ecclesiastical discipline as regards the laity, every inhabitant of England, whatever his religious persuasion or manner of life, is recognized in law as a member of the Church of England, and admitted to a full participation of its rights and privileges; and whereas Dissenters have contended both in Parliament and out of it that Dissent ought not to involve the forfeiture of such privileges, or of a voice and vote in the management of the Church, it is neither, just nor expedient to entertain the question of the admission of laymen to the councils of the Church, until by the enforcement of ecclesiastical discipline, or by some other method, effectual means are taken to determine what constitutes a *bona fide* member of the Church of England.

The Ven. Archdeacon Denison seconded the amendment.

Mr. Chancellor Martin, with a view to afford an opportunity of discussing the matter fully and deliberately at a future and more convenient period, moved the previous question.

The Rev. Mr. Fendall seconded the motion.

The House divided, when the numbers were—

For the previous question	29
Against it	18

Majority 11

The motion of the Rev. Canon Seymour was therefore postponed to future day.

DIOCESAN SYNODS.

The Rev. Canon Wordsworth moved the following resolution:—

"That the House, fully recognizing the importance of the question now before it, concerning the association of the laity with the bishops and clergy in Convocation or provincial councils of the Church, is of opinion that the safe, orderly, and regular method of proceeding in this momentous matter would be to test and ascertain in the first instance the expediency of lay association and co-operation in diocesan synods; and with this view this House do hereby agree to present by the Prolocutor a respectful address to his Grace the President and their lordships the bishops, in the Upper House, earnestly requesting them to avail themselves of the organization already existing from time immemorial for this purpose in the office of churchwardens and 'testes synodales' or sidesmen, and to associate with the clergy for deliberation at their visitations or diocesan synods such persons from the laity as may be invested with this ancient office, and as to his Grace and their lordships may seem best and as by the laws and usages of the realm they may now be empowered to do."

The Rev. F. G. Massingberd seconded the motion.

At the close of the rev. gentleman's speech,

The Prolocutor announced that the House stood adjourned to Friday, the 26th of June ensuing.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1857.

ORDINATION.

An Ordination was held in St. George's Church by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, on Sunday last, when the following Gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:

PRIESTS.

Rev. James J. Ritchie, Assistant Minister of Annapolis.

Rev. Joseph Alexander, Missionary at St. Mary's River.

Rev. Thomas Crisp, Curate of St. George's.

DEACON.

Mr. John H. Drumm, of Bridgewater, for the Mission of Sackville.

Morning Prayers were read by the Rector of St. George's, after which the Bishop ascended the Pulpit, and preached an appropriate Sermon from Rom. x. 14, 15—"How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent? as it is written—How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things." In the Sermon, which occupied fifty minutes in the delivery, his Lordship took occasion to prove the necessity of a divine commission for the office of the Christian Ministry, which could only be conferred either by a direct authority from heaven, or through the ordinary channel of Apostolical Succession. He showed from Scripture and from analogy, that the latter was the appointed mode of transmitting the sacred office to the end of the world; and he then proceeded to

establish the truth of the statement made in the Preface to the Ordination Service—"It is evident unto all men diligently reading the Holy Scriptures and ancient authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been these Orders of Ministers in Christ's Church—Bishops, Priests, and Deacons." He pointed out the various intimations of these distinctions to be found in the New Testament, and dwelt strongly on the fact of the universal prevalence of the Episcopal form of government in all the Christian Churches in the world in the early ages, as a conclusive evidence of its Apostolical origin. Following the instructions prescribed by the Rubric, in declaring "how necessary that Order is in the Church of Christ," the Bishop proceeded to show "how the people ought to esteem them in their office"—and concluded with an earnest practical address, first, to the Candidates for Holy Orders, and then to the assembled congregation. After which, the Candidates were presented to the Bishop by the Rev. Edmund Maturin, A. M., in the absence of the Archdeacon; the Litany was then read, and the Communion Service conducted according to the special arrangement of the Church appointed for the solemn occasion. The Bishop was assisted in the "laying on of hands" by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke and the Rev. E. Maturin, and a considerable number of the Parishioners remained to partake of the Holy Communion with the Clergy.

We would earnestly call upon all the true members of the Church to remember those who have been now ordained, with all their other Ministers, in their secret supplications at the Throne of the heavenly grace, and to join more earnestly in the public prayer, that God would "send down upon our Bishops and Curates, and all congregations committed to their charge, the healthful Spirit of His grace."

We noticed in the last *Halifax Catholic* allusion to an article in *The Church Times*, on the attempt to deprive the Church at Lunenburg, of a right of possession based upon a tenure of 100 years. The *Halifax Catholic* is not much given to sympathy with the Church, in any attempt upon her temporalities—it is something however, that while its motives in noticing the circumstance are questionable at the present time, that the facts as stated in the *Church Times* are not so, and ought to command the attention of all her friends,—and it certainly affords a striking contrast, that while the assistance of the Church is asked to form a Protestant alliance, to resist Roman Catholic domination, it would have to be joined under the impression that her allies would be those who are striving to deprive her of her possessions in various parts of the country, and that any sympathy in her cause would be from her open and avowed enemies.

L. SLATIVE, &c.

The Legislative proceedings of the past week have not been of a very important nature, except that the large sum of £42,000 has been voted for the road service of the country. This has given occasion to the opposition to taunt the Government with striving to create a false impression with respect to the financial difficulties entailed upon them by their predecessors. If there had been any ground for belief that such difficulties exist, they argue, the Government would never have ventured upon such a large appropriation. They have this advantage at least in their argument, that they are relieved of the presence, for a while at least, of those members of the Government who are best able to reply to it.

The Legislative Council have passed a Resolution by 14 to 6, disavowing the intention of that body as a whole to accede to the plan of a Protestant Alliance. The Resolution is as follows:—

"Resolved, That this House have seen with great regret a document entitled "An appeal to the people of Nova Scotia," published in the Morning Chronicle Newspaper of the 7th inst., purporting to have been prepared by a Committee drawn from both branches of the Legislature,—the object of which is to stir up religious strife in this Province, and to set different denominations of Christians at variance, in order to serve the Political views of a few disappointed individuals. Resolved, That this House has not sanctioned the formation of such committee, and indignantly repudiate the attempt to give the document its sanction; and while this House will not recognize the right of any one religious body to interfere with the privileges of others, it abhors the idea of a combination of the many to proscribe one, and deprive it of its just rights as citizens and fellow subjects."

Out of the House several important matters have been agitated. A sort of manifesto has been largely circulated, setting forth a variety of reasons why Protestants should form a Protestant Alliance, and calling upon them to unite for such a purpose. A meeting of the clergy to consider its propriety has been held, and those of them not present have been waited on, and an expression of their views obtained upon the subject. The substance of this we believe is, that the movement may be rather premature, and

that there would be serious objections to any alliance that would have proscription for its basis. We cannot say that we are enamoured of the term "Protestant Alliance," which of itself implies proscription. But we are much less inclined to suffer the domination, political and religious, of Romanism.—This is the danger we have at present to fear—we would therefore rejoice over any movement that would resolve such fear, by affording a sufficient guarantee that religious belief shall no longer be the guide in forming an administration or political combinations; but that the government shall in all cases be administered irrespective of class or creed, so long as the "right man was put into the right place." Any alliance, therefore, that did not imply proscription, but would place all religious bodies on the same footing in the Legislature, and with reference to political power, might be justifiable. This is the point up to which the public mind is sadly in need of being educated. If they understood their true interest, the people would always know when to combine to prevent anything like religious domination, from whatever quarter. There are times when the people ought to place less dependence upon those whom they have been accustomed to look upon as leaders than upon themselves. We believe we are fallen upon such times, and hope they will do their duty.

FRENCH TREATY AND BRITISH FISHERIES.

Our brethren of Newfoundland, as well as ourselves, have great cause to complain of the action of the British Government. They have been despoiled by an Imperial treaty with France of their fisheries, in like manner as we by the treaty with the United States, have been despoiled of our Fisheries. There is this difference, however, that it has been permitted to us to enter into competition on equal terms with those who have been allowed by our natural protector, to usurp rights which every Novascotian believed he was born to—while the Treaty with France will effectually annihilate the fisheries of Newfoundland, as a source of profit or prosperity to its British inhabitants. The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, as our readers will perceive, takes a warm interest—that of a patriot—in this important subject. A deputation from Newfoundland (Messrs. Carter and Kent,) to the Provinces, to solicit their cooperation in averting the evil, arrived in Halifax by the last Mail Steamer from Newfoundland, and were allowed to address the Assembly on the subject of their mission, on Wednesday. These gentlemen intend to proceed also to New Brunswick in fulfilment of their object, to lay their case before the Legislature of that Province. We wish them success in their patriotic endeavors.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE BY FIRE.—A highly esteemed correspondent at Cornwallis, (Edward J. Ross, Esq.,) furnished us with the subjoined particulars of the recent awful catastrophe, by conflagration, at that place:—

On the morning of Thursday, the 6th inst. the house of Mr. Allan C. Barnaby, near the Steam Mill in Cornwallis, was totally consumed by fire and dreadful to relate four of his children perished in the flames. His family consisted of six children, one of whom was providentially absent. The eldest a girl in her fourteenth year, was sleeping with her mother, who was confined to her bed by illness, in a bed room on the first floor. Mr. Barnaby slept on the flight above, and the first intimation of danger he had was the screams of his wife. When he arose the staircase was in flames, and he rushed down to the rescue of his wife, calling upon a servant man who slept in an adjoining room to open their bed room door and call the children; but he, in the confusion of ideas naturally attendant upon such an awful moment, threw open a shutter in the gable and leaped a distance of twenty feet to the ground, wounding himself severely. Mrs. Barnaby rushed to the staircase and succeeded in grasping two of her children, but, alas! the raging element overpowered her,—she was forced to relinquish her grasp and fell senseless to the foot of the stairs, from whence she was rescued from the flames at the imminent peril of his life by her agonized husband, who had in the mean time by smashing in the bed room windows succeeded in rescuing his eldest daughter. The children lost are a daughter aged eight years, and three sons of the respective ages of ten years, two years, and three months. The whole family had a narrow escape from destruction, for the lateness of the hour—it being between two and four o'clock in the morning—prevented the possibility of aid being at hand. The survivors are dreadfully scorched,—Mrs. Barnaby's life being almost despaired of. It is not known how the fire originated.—*Chron.*

The R. M. Steamer *America*, arrived on Thursday evening, in 12 days from Liverpool. We have made some extracts from the news which is of an interesting nature. A warm discussion had taken place upon the Budget, and Mr. Disraeli moved a Resolution—

"That it would be expedient, before sanctioning the financial arrangements for the ensuing year, to adjust the estimated income and expenditure in a manner which shall appear best calculated to secure the country against the risk of a deficiency in the years 1858-9 and 1859-60, and to provide for such a balance of revenue and charges respectively in the year 1860 as may place it in the power of Parliament at that period, without embarrassment to the finances, altogether to remit the income-tax.

The right hon. gent. made a telling speech. Mr. Gladstone supported Mr. Disraeli, upon the ground that the Chancellor's budget was not only a breaching through his own financial scheme of 1853, but a step towards the reversal of that larger system of policy of which it was a part, which was established and almost consummated under Peel. The Resolution was defeated, 206 voting for and 236 against it.

In the Lords there has been an important debate on the China question, Lord Derby moving a series of Resolutions condemning the recent hostile proceedings at Canton, which were supported by Lord Lyndhurst and Earl Grey, and replied to by the Earl of Clarendon, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Argyll.

There is every prospect of a speedy termination to the Persian war. The war in China still continued.

THE FIRE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Mr. Selden, Proprietor of the *Christian Messenger*, whose premises were destroyed at the fire on New Year's Day, by order of the Lieutenant Governor, with concurrence of two Aldermen and one of the Firewardens, that the surrounding property might be saved, and who has been seeking compensation from the Insurance Office, the Corporation, and the House of Assembly, has appealed to the Press to support his cause. It is certainly a hard case. The Insurance Office refuses to pay him on the plea that the house was pulled down before the fire reached it—the City Council alleges that the building was actually on fire and badly burnt during the conflagration, and that therefore the law that provides for pulling down a building does not apply, and the City is not liable. We do not know in what way he expects to be assisted by the Legislature; but there is certainly a great necessity for a new law upon the subject, vesting a sound discretion in some party in all such exigencies, which perhaps could not be better placed than in His Worship the Mayor, who being the head of the City, is obliged in pursuance of his duty to be on hand upon all such occasions. In the present case there is no doubt that Mr. Selden's property was partly burned and partly pulled down; and but very little that its destruction saved the premises further on, and thereby the Insurance from much greater loss, and the City from an extension of the conflagration. Under such circumstances, a sense of propriety would dictate, that the fair compensation should be awarded by both in equal proportion, and any cavilling about technicalities of law altogether laid aside—while all parties should endeavor to effect such an alteration in the law as would prevent any doubt upon the equity in like cases in future.

We omitted to mention last Saturday the Concert given for the benefit of Mr. Casseres, which took place on the Thursday previous, at Temperance Hall. The Hall was well filled, and the Senior acquitted himself on the occasion, as on all others where he can be induced to make a public display of his abilities, in a highly creditable manner. Mr. and Miss Jeanz who assisted, deserve to share in this meed of praise—and the aids to the entertainment of several amateurs, made of the whole affair a very agreeable entertainment. There is plenty of musical talent among us—the wonder is that, as in other cities, judicious means are not taken to have it properly developed.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Jas. P. Ward—Cash received, £4, also £9 10s. previously. Rev. J. Forsytho—attended to. Rev. J. Ambrose—articles sent. Rev. H. L. Yewens—will be attended to. Rev. H. M. Spike. Mr. E. Ansell—with rem.—directions attended to. Rev. G. Townshend. Rev. Mr. Jarris. Rev. R. F. Brine—the cash was received and a receipt given. Mr. W. H. H. Henderson.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rev. R. S.—we do not publish correspondence, unless accompanied by the name of the writer—and not then without due consideration—the communication sent has been destroyed. The *Church Times* has unaccountably not reached several places of its destination during the last six weeks, although regularly mailed from this office—we have not sympathized with any "party," and "apart from the Roman Catholic question," hold ourselves independent of all.

The Election times tax the Lungs, and "out o' nights," Young America gets shocklog colds: he should be armed with the balm for every ill that can befall the Throat and Lungs. Mrs. M. N. Gardner's Indian BALSAM OF LIVERWORT & HOARHOUND. It can be relied upon!!! It never fails!!!

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co. STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC. LOSS OF APPETITE. LOST APPETITE may be restored by using STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

WHITE and SOFT HANDS all through the Winter.—Try the FLOATING SOAP, which by its continued use will produce the softest hands and the whitest skin, even in the coldest weather; it is agreeably perfumed and soft in use.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co. THE WONDER OF THE AGE! Dr. Metcalf's Tussilageol!—A compound of simple remedies, harmless in their nature, but wonderful in effect; by timely use, coughs are instantly relieved; sore throats and colds soon cured. It is efficacious in Asthma, Hooping cough, Bronchitis, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest; is so pleasant to the taste, that the children cry for it, so convenient to use that it can be carried in the pocket, and always at hand. Trial packages can be had for a York shilling.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co. A PERFUMED DENTIFRICE.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of orange flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but render the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the Balm on your tooth brush, and wash the teeth night and morning.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co. CATARRH.—It occurs at all ages—exists under a thousand disguises, and is so common we may truly say that almost every second person suffers from it in some degree.—Durno's Snuff is a speedy remedy.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, the most celebrated remedy for Liver Complaints and Indigestion.—Henry Stifford, of St. Catharine's, was afflicted with an inveterate liver complaint, indigestion, and great weakness consequent upon a bad state of the fluids; many very eminent men prescribed for him, but their medicine did not touch his complaint, and he became thoroughly tired of consulting the faculty, as they did him no good whatever. His sister who had been cured of dropsy by the use of Holloway's Pills, begged him to try them, which he did, and this celebrated remedy, in six weeks, thoroughly restored tone to the digestive organs, corrected the fluids, and left him in robust health, making him think of his former sufferings as the remaining vestiges of some horrible dream. These Pills are also a certain cure for asthma.

Married.

In the Bishop's Chapel, on Wednesday last by the Rev. Mr. Cochran, Mr. BURTON BEALS, of this city, to Miss RACHAEL ELIZABETH WOODS, of Truro. At St. John's Church, Cornwallis, by the Rev. John Storrs, A. B., Rector, on the 10th ult., Mr. BRUNTON H. HARRIS, to Miss MARGARET M. HAMILTON, both of Kentville.

On Tuesday, 24th ult., in St. James Church, Kentville, by Rev. Harry L. Yewens, SAMUEL M. WARNER, Esq., to FRANCES MARY, daughter of the late A. Torrey, Esq., of Windsor.

Died.

At Dartmouth on the 10th inst. CONSTANCE HENRIETTA, aged 22 years, daughter of the late Charles R. Fairbanks, Esq.

At the Rectory, Petite Riviere, Lunenburg, Co., on the 6th inst. EDWARD, only child of the Rev. John Ambrose, aged 1 year and 4 months.

On Thursday morning, MARY, wife of the late Bruce McDonald, aged 33 years.

On Thursday morning, ANDREW KING, aged 2 years, infant son of Mr. James Thompson, of Halifax formerly of Miramichi.

At Shubenacadie, on the 6th inst., WILLIAM McHEFFY, aged 65 years, leaving a wife and several children.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, March 8.—Schr's John Tilton, Graham, St. John N. B., 6 days; Ospray, Kendrick, Boston, 45 hours.

Monday, 9.—Barque Asia, Cochran, Matanzas, 21 days; brig's Forward, Caulfield, New York; Orkney, Matrod, Philadelphia, 10 days; Belle, Spoken, Ponce, schr's Emblem, Buzz, Fortuna Bay; Waterwitch, Sponaglo, Lunenburg; Lunenburg Packet, Westhaver, do.

Tuesday, 10.—Schr Merlin, Corbin, St. John, N. B., 4 days.

Wednesday, 11.—Brig Velocity, Munn, Ponce, P. R., 10 days; brig's Marie, Doble, Portland; Schr's Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg.

Thursday, March 12.—R. M. S. *America*, Lang, Liverpool, 12 days; schr's Rival, Dunlap, Liverpool.

Friday, March 13.—R. M. S. *Niagara*, Wickman, Boston 40 hours.

CLEARED.

March 7th—Mrs. Langenburg, Kingston, Ja., Agenora, Murphy, F. W. Indies; Martha, Bond, Newfoundland; Margaret, Green, Philadelphia.

March 9th—Rob Roy, Vigneau, F. W. Indies; Uncle Tom, Rood, Boston.

March 10.—Harriet Ann, Crowell, Jamaica; Lucretia, Foster, Demerara; Orion, Lenette, Havana; Harriet Nowell, Parsons, Port au Basque, Nfld.; President, Hermann, United States.

PASSENGERS.

R. M. *America* from Liverpool to Halifax.—Capt. Elderson and Lady, Lady Bannerman, D. Ritchie and Lady, H. Heeyes and Lady, W. Y. Broad, Lady and Child, Capt. Jordan, W. Smith and Lady, Messrs. R. Crocker, R. Bullen, T. M. Forsyth, G. Flary, J. Hutterfeld, R. W. Smith, F. Fashenden, and Della Torre.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW STOCK.

JUST Received, a new Stock of the above from Five Pence per Roll to 3 Shillings, Bordering to match. Green Paper for Window Blinds.

Order stating quality, description and price, carefully attended to.

Country Dealers had better forward their Orders in time, that they may be received.

PRICES CURRENT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

Apples	None.
Beef, Fresh, per cwt.	40s. a 60s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 2d a 1s. 3d.
Chase,	6jd. a 7jd.
Chickens, per pair	2s. a 2l. 6d.
Calf Skins, per lb.	6d.
Ducks, per pair	3s. a 3s. 6d.
Eggs, per dozen	1s. 8d.
Geese, each	4jd. a 2s. 9d.
Home-spun, wool, per yd.	2s. 6d.
Do. cotton & wool,	1s. 9d.
Lamb, per lb.	4jd. a 5jd.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s.
Potatoes, per bushel	6s.
Pork, per lb.	5jd. a 6d.
Turkeys, "	11d. a 1s.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Am. Spfl. Flour, per bbl.	40s. a 41s. 6d.
Can. Spfl. "	38s. 9d a 41s. 3d.
State "	37s. 6d a 40s.
Rye Flour, "	22s. 6d a 25s.
Cornmeal, "	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.
Lumber—1 Inch Pine,	24 2s. 6d.
" 1 Inch Pine,	3 10s.
" Shipping Pine,	50s. a 52s. 6d.
" Spruce,	40s. a 45s.
" Hemlock,	35s. a 37s. 6d. a 40s.
Wood, per cord	25s. 0d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	35s.

MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

THE virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin, as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

SKIN DISEASES AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry eruptions, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or Itch) &c., die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

ULCERS, SORES, AND TUMORS.

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterwards complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns, and Scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, bruises, strains, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

UNDENIABLE TESTIMONY.

The Medical Staff of the English and French armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

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

Dunions	Mercurial Eruptions	Swelled Glands	Sprains
Burns	Urticaria	Sore Legs	Stiff Joints
Chapped Hands	Rheumatism	Sore Breasts	Tetter
Chilblains	Ringworm	Sore Throats	Ulcers
Fistula	Salt Rheum	Sores of all kinds	Veneral Sores
Gout	Scalds	Sores of all kinds	Wounds of all kinds
Lumbago	Skin Diseases		

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:—25 cents; 62 cents; and \$1 each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Jan. 26, 1855.

D. C. S.

THE Executive Committee of the Diocesan Church Society have directed that no Subscription Lists shall be published in the next Report, except such as are sent in before the 1st of April next.

Poetry.

A WEEK'S WORK.

SUNDAY—church doors enter in,
Rest from toil, repent of sin;
Strive a heavenly rest to win.

MONDAY—to your calling go;
Serve the Lord; love friend and foe;
To the tempter answer, No.

TUESDAY—do what good you can;
Live in peace with God and man;
Remember, life is but a span.

WEDNESDAY—give away and earn;
Teach some truth, some good thing learn;
Joyfully good for ill return.

THURSDAY—build your house upon
Christ, the mighty Corner-stone—
Whom God helps, his work is done.

FRIDAY—for the truth be strong;
Own your fault, if in the wrong;
Put a bridle on your tongue.

SATURDAY—thank God and sing;
Tribute to His treasury bring;
Be prepared for Terror's king.

Thus your hope to Jesus cast
Thus let all your weeks be past;
And you shall be saved at last.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has Received and offers for Sale,
WEALE'S SERIES OF SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS.

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Feb'y. 28, 1857.

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Nov. 21, 1856

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Dec. 13.

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