

ten or fifteen years will give a handsome income for church building and other purposes.

We give an interesting account, in another column, of the Campway Mission of our Church, which is evidently prospering in the work of conveying to the Pagan aborigines of that border territory the blessings of Christianity. The words of the Missionary Bishop to the active agent in this interesting Mission—"the undertaking is yours, and I believe our Divine Master expects you to carry it on, and that He will bless your disinterested labours," are words of encouragement to all who may engage in it, but words also which convey a powerful though silent exhortation to all Churchmen for their sympathy and their aid. The little flock gathered in at the one Missionary Station of St. Paul was increased, it appears, on Christmas day to forty. By the baptism of eight Chippoways, of whom five were adults,—whereas when, two years ago, it was opened, all was Pagan. Then, in the words of our account, "nothing speaks of the true religion." But now appear the living temples, as well as the material. There is already established, too, it is gratifying to find, the Daily Service of the Church, in that lately Pagan wild. "The Indian, while yet Pagan," it is stated, "made his daily prayers by frequenting the Family Prayer of the Mission House; and ever since has the church been opened for Divine Service, and they have learned to love the worship of the Sanctuary,"—adding emphatically, that "nothing could have afforded us so good an opportunity for teaching the Indian as this Daily Prayer." We would earnestly recommend this suggestion to those who, among ourselves, have the Paganism of the white man to wrestle with, and his ignorance of the Church to teach, as well as his heathenism to overcome. Let us commend however, the whole subject to the earnest attention of our readers.

THE REV. DR. WARNEFORD.—We are unwilling to allow such a man as Dr. Warneford to pass from this world without making a respectful mention of his name. We hope to give a more extended notice of him in our next number. He died on the 11th of January, at the age of ninety-two years. He was rich in good works, always "ready to distribute, willing to communicate." There are few charitable institutions connected with the Church which have not been fostered by him. Not long since he gave, in all, £13,000 for the Clergy Orphan School. He has left £2000 each to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He is now, we trust, at rest. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; for they rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."—*Col. Ch. Chron.*

On Sunday, recently, during the high mass, at twelve, in the village of Glentworth, Ireland, three ladies of the Protestant faith were obliged to take shelter from one of those heavy showers which so frequently occur in the south of Ireland. The officiating priest, knowing who they were, and wishing to appear respectful to them, stooped down to his attendant, who was on his knees, and whispered to him, "Three chairs for the Protestant Ladies." The clerk who was rather an ignorant man, stood up, and shouted out to the congregation, Three cheers for the Protestant Ladies! which the congregation immediately took up, and gave three hearty cheers, while the clergyman actually stood dumbfounded.

THE SEVENTENTH YEAR LOCUSTS.—According to Dr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, who has paid much attention to the subject, will appear this season in very small number on the whole Eastern shore, of Maryland, and on the Western shore along the old Liberty and Windsor Mill roads, commencing about five miles from Baltimore, and extending to Carlisle, Pa., in Virginia, they will appear in Kanawha county; in Kentucky, about Lexington, Frankfort, Flemmingsburg, and extending to Meigs and Gallia counties, Ohio and in Massachusetts, about Barnstable and adjacent towns. He says they may now be found in those places buried a foot or two deep in the earth, wherever trees, shrubbery or woods grew in 1838.

The Montreal papers speak in glowing terms of the success of Mr. Andrea's attempt to manufacture paper from the little plant called Life Everlasting. They say the paper so manufactured can be used for all purposes for which rag paper is used now, and further, that when Mr. Andrea has his machinery in perfect order, he will be able to produce better paper than is at present produced from any other material.

We find the following in the New Orleans Picayune of Feb. 21:

We give the following extraordinary intelligence to our readers. We are not permitted to name our authority. It will suffice to say that by the last mail a letter was received from Paris by an individual in this city. We have been permitted to publish a translation of a portion of this correspondence.

"The Emperor has foreseen all the calamities and reverses of Sebastopol ever since the allied army sat down before the city. St. Arnaud was a traitor (pundeur)—he might have taken the place by a charge of cavalry at the first outset, but failing that, a siege became necessary. Neither Raglan nor Canrobert were equal to their position, and Louis Napoleon knew it. He did not want Sebastopol to be taken this winter. He knew that short of a battery, which the history of war affords no parallel, the place could not be carried. He determined that Sebastopol should subserve a mighty political purpose.

"For this, he has been delaying supplies while he has concentrated his forces in France. An overwhelming army is gathering on the Prussian frontier. At Marseilles, Toulon and Algiers, a flotilla, to be reinforced by English vessels, will be ready to sail with seventy thousand men on March 15. On the arrival of this armada in the Crimea, the Emperor will leave Paris, and appear in person before Sebastopol. A coup de main, upon a gigantic scale, will be attempted. Sebastopol will fall. The allied army, flushed with the feat, will sweep over the Crimea and occupy the Isthmus of Perekop. After a campaign which will endure a fortnight, Louis Napoleon will return to Paris, where the suddenness of his departure and the promptness of his return will find all conspiracies unprepared for development, and where the glory of his victory will scatter all further treason to the winds.

"Such is the campaign contemplated by Louis Napoleon. Be assured that if Providence does not interfere, it will take place as I have said. Collaterally with the departure of the Emperor for the East, the French Army on the Prussian frontier will operate upon Rhenish Prussia. A note will be sent to the King of Prussia, demanding free passage for the French troops through his dominions, which, if refused, will advance to the Rhine."

A MAN OF EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE.—Our readers have no doubt heard of Professor Holloway, for whether we go to the confines of India, the depths of Australia or California, the wilds of Oregon, the empire of China, or in fact, to any other part of the world, "Holloway's Medicines are known," for in every language and in every newspaper in the world of any note, his Pills and Ointment are advertised. It would scarcely be believed that his advertisements appear in thirteen hundred papers in the Union alone; and again, few would scarcely credit, that he has expended, in different parts of the world, the enormous sum of two millions of dollars for advertising.

Holloway's establishment, in the Strand, is one of the lions of London, and should be visited by every sojourner in the modern Babylon. He has now one in Maiden Lane, New York, where his medicines are manufactured, the Professor himself being there for a few months; they are now no longer imported from his house in London (thus saving the duty to the American public.)

As a proof of the great celebrity of the Professor, we may add, among other things, that he has been a great traveller, and last year visited St. Petersburg, where he had the honor of being presented to the Emperor, and obtained permission for the sale of his medicines throughout the Russian Empire. A few months before this he had audiences of the Queens of Spain and Portugal, which resulted in royal orders being granted for the introduction and sale of his medicines in those two kingdoms.

A similar honor was conferred upon him by the King of Naples, and the king of Sardinia. He had been to all the courts of Europe, obtaining almost every where special privileges for the sale of his medicines. It must be admitted that Holloway is the greatest advertiser that ever lived, and has made by far the largest fortune in that line of any other man.—*New York Daily Sun.*

GOD OUR DAILY STRENGTH.—And by this, [daily received grace,] a Christian learns that his strength is in God; whereas, if his received grace were always partly enough, and able to make itself good against all incursions, though we know we have received it, yet being within us, we should possibly sometimes forget the receipt of it, and look on it more as ours than as His; more as being within us, than as flowing from Him. But when all the forces we have, the standing garrison, are by far overmatched, and yet we find the assailants beaten back, then we must acknowledge Him who sends such relief, to be, as the psalmist speaks, a very present help in trouble. Psalm xli. 1.—*Leigh-ton.*

MARIOLATRY.—The worshippers of the Virgin Mary put her before God. Hear the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto; he says in an address just issued to the clergy:—

"MARY OFFERED FOR OUR SINS her only Son, the Light of the world, to be our Priest and Victim on the Cross!"

ETERNAL GLORY.—The term of this glory is for ever. Even in the short life of man, men who are raised very high in place and popular esteem may, and

often do, outlive their own glory. But the glory of God lasts as long as himself, for he is unchangeable; his throne is for ever, and his wrath for ever, and his mercy for ever; and therefore his glory for ever.—*Leighton.*

Collegiate.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR. LENT TERM, 1855.

The Subject for the Prize Essay proposed by the Lord Bishop for this Year is,

"The Propagation of Christianity compared with that of Mahometanism proves that, although the latter may be accounted for by human causes, the former can be attributed only to a Superhuman Agency."

The Essays are to be sent in to the President on the 10th day of May, and the Prize will be delivered to the successful Candidate at the ensuing Eocumenic, when he will read his Essay in the Hall.

The Prize is open to the competition of all Members of the University, whether resident or non resident, who have completed their 12th and have not entered upon their 25th term at this date. Each Essay is to be distinguished by a Motto and to be accompanied by a sealed paper bearing the same Motto, and containing the name of the writer.

The Subjects for Examination for the Prize in Hebrew and Biblical Greek in 1855, will be

The Book of Joshua, Heb. & Gr.

The first ten Psalms, " "

The Gospel of St. John and

The Epistle to Titus.

This Prize is open to all Members of the University who are below the Standing for M. A., and who have not already gained the first premium in Hebrew.

The Professor of Natural Science has commenced a systematic course of lectures on Chemistry and Natural History.

A Foreign Professor, who will give instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian languages and literature, has been recently appointed by the Governors.

GEORGE McCRAWLEY,
President.

APPEAL.

THE Subscriber, a Clergyman in the service of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, who has since July last been stationed at Sherbrooke, County Lunenburg, is compelled under the following circumstances to appeal to the Christian love and liberality of the Members of the Church resident in H. life, and to others blessed with means and interested in the cause of religion.

Sherbrooke was first settled in the year 1816, by Capt. Ross and 112 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and subsequently from time to time by others belonging to the army. The present population consists of the original settlers and their numerous descendants, and of some immigrants from the sea-coast attracted by the facility of procuring land in a part of the Province where it is of comparatively little value. None of the people are wealthy, and nearly all are extremely poor. This arises, among other causes, from the remoteness of a market, an evil augmented by the state of the roads, which are of the worst possible description. Fully one half of the entire population are Members of the Church of England, and have now for the first time undertaken to contribute to the support of a Clergyman resident amongst them, an engagement which they have hitherto faithfully fulfilled.

Their Church is at present in sad need of repairs, having been injured by fire, and moreover an additional gallery is required to meet the wants of an increasing congregation. And although the people themselves have since the arrival of a Clergyman amongst them, made laudable exertions to arrest the progress of decay, yet their means are entirely inadequate to effect the amount of repairs absolutely necessary, and the contemplated enlargement. This inability is further increased at the present time by the urgent necessity that exists for the erection of school houses, of which the district is almost entirely destitute.

Under the circumstances thus briefly stated, this appeal is made in full confidence that to the citizens of Halifax, and in this loyal Province, it will not be made in vain, and that British soldiers and their descendants will not be left without assistance for the repairs and enlargement of their Church.

Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. the Rector of St. George's, and at the Office of the "Church Times," Halifax, and by

T. D. RIDDLE,
Missionary at Sherbrooke.