

never as regards the College; with respect to the usefulness of our present Academies, there are those more competent than the writer to speak and give their testimony; but there is one in existence, the Halifax Grammar School, to whose character in by gone days, a small remnant of its Students in the Town of Halifax can still bear witness. This School was, prior to the year 1798, and from that time until 1802 and after, under the charge of the Reverend George Wright, a clergyman of the Church of England, who is still gratefully remembered by one of his pupils, and in looking lately into a number of the Royal Gazette, published in Halifax in May 1798, that pupil's attention was drawn to some documents which to him were very interesting, and as one of them was signed by the Reverend Gentleman above named, he has transcribed the whole for the benefit and improvement of your youthful readers.

The subscription list for carrying on the present war against His Majesty's enemies, May 23rd, amounted to £4183 2 9

The following subscriptions have been received in addition to the above sums published in our last, viz.

- The young Gentlemen, pupils of the Halifax Grammar School. 23 18 0
- Captain Dupont, late of His Majesty's 20th regt. annually 9 0 0
- William Reardon, annually 4 10 0
- Thomas Adams, annually 5 0 0
- Francis Stevens, annually 5 0 0
- George Moren, Junior, 3 12 0
- John Hackenball, 5 0 0
- Nichols Smith, 2 10 0
- Irish Society. 79 14 6

The young gentlemen scholars of the Halifax Grammar School, have paid into the hands of the Treasurer £33 10s, Sterling, being the amount of their subscription for the support of Government in carrying on the present just and necessary war against His Majesty's enemies."

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to favour us with the following letter which accompanied the list of the subscribers."

To His Excellency Sir John Wentworth, Bart. &c. &c.

Sir, The young gentlemen of the Halifax Grammar School, most of them under twelve, and some of them under six years of age, have voluntarily, without solicitation or suggestion from either parents or teachers, come forward and out of their weekly allowance of pocket money, loyally dedicated a part, to that good King whom they have been faithfully taught to venerate; and under whose mild government, protection and liberal succour, their parents have been enabled in a distant region, to cultivate a settlement, and provide for them a useful education, where not many years ago stood a wilderness, and the Human Race ran wild, without a God to worship, or King to protect, or a school to instruct.

In this subscription was contributed without any solicitation of mine, there remains nothing for me to express, but to offer up a fervent prayer to that Almighty Being who presides over the fate of nations, and who alone can bring order and peace out of confusion and tumult, that he may prosper the virtuous contribution to the laudable purposes it is intended to effect. Permit me humbly to request that Your Excellency will be pleased when transmitting to His Majesty accounts of greater things and more matured loyalty, to make such mention of the ardent spirit of the rising generation here, as your Excellency may believe it to deserve.

I am, Sir, with the highest respect, Your Excellency's most obt. humble Serv't

GEORGE WRIGHT, A.B. Master of the Halifax Grammar School, and Lecturer of St. Paul's Church."

These were the pupils in the Halifax Grammar School in the year 1798, and in that school many of the first and subsequent graduates of King's College received their early training. In it, during the above period and subsequently, were instructed a Wallis, two Westphals, a Cochran, a Fyke, a Proctor, three Newtons, a Binney, a Fawson, a Clifford, a Dupont, a Duffus, a Fraser, a Marshall, a Bolman, a Macdonald, a McGuire, an O'Brien and three Unacker, besides a host of others of the same stamp, of all creeds and from all classes of society, many of whom fell gloriously in their country's cause, leaving to their native land fair names and spotless reputations, and to their surviving relatives the soothing reflection "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

These have been ornaments to the Bench, the Bar, the Episcopate, and have adorned the paths of science and literature at home and abroad, and others are still surviving, amongst whom some have been knighted, and others are Admirals and Post Captains in the Naval Service, and officers of high standing in Her Majesty's Army, all enjoying the respect of their fellow-men, and all the advantages generally resulting from good early religious and moral instruction.

More than one of the Halifax Grammar School of 1798 may truly be applied the chaste and classic words of the great English moralist, part of his epistle to one of Britain's sweetest Poets, "Nullum quod in terra non erit."

Let our Patriots of the present day shall obtain the paths of this land schools more efficient than those above alluded to, or can produce a better educated and more highly principled and religious class of youth, they may then be excused for indulging in the hope that our College and the schools connected with it will that period arrives let none again sneer-

ingly ask the question from Churchmen—What benefit has the Province derived from your Schools and College? or endeavour by false representations to diminish the usefulness and respectability of these Institutions.

LIVERPOOL. 27th March, 1854.

P.S. The writer of the above has the pleasure to inform the Editor of the Church Times, that fifteen of the Boys in the Church school at Liverpool, have voluntarily raised amongst themselves the sum of one pound and twelve shillings, which they wish to be applied for the benefit of King's College.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, March 16.

A correspondent of the Christian Times, gives the following account of the spread of Protestantism in Turkey:

"The spread of Bible truth has been such in Turkey for the last twenty years, that it is impossible for me to believe that God is now about to give his work up to the destroyer. A distinguished Christian traveller from England, recently put the question to the American missionaries here, whether the statement made by Mr. Layard in Parliament, that there are more than forty towns and villages in Turkey in which are Protestant congregations, is strictly true? This led to the writing down of a list of names of places, and the cheering fact was established, that in more than fifty towns and villages in this empire, there are Protestant assemblies for divine worship on every Lord's day. The largest of these congregations is that at Aintab, about three days N. E. from Aleppo, where there are more than seven hundred Protestants, and the smallest may, perhaps, not number more than three or four souls. But yet, in all these different places, the Word of God has entered, and some souls are found who, we may hope, are His spiritual worshippers. And besides these, who have openly avowed themselves as Protestants, risking all the consequences, there are known to be thousands among the Armenians, in the capital and throughout the interior of Turkey, who are really Protestant in sentiment, though not yet sufficiently moved by religious truth to impel them to take an open stand for the Gospel before the world. Now, may we not reasonably hope that all this preparation is to be followed by a glorious completion? Twenty-five years ago not a Protestant could be found among all the natives of this land, and Protestantism was either wholly unknown, or, where known at all, it was considered as synonymous with infidelity and Atheism. And, alas! the careless and worldly lives of most of the few foreign Protestants resident here at that time, gave too strong a confirmation to this original Jesuit calumny. In this respect, there has been a very pleasing change, and we have now serious-minded Christians living here, from England and America, and from various parts of the Continent, letting their light shine all around. Just look, for a moment, at the following comparative statistics:—

Number of Protestant clergymen labouring in Constantinople and its suburbs in	1830 . . . 0
Ditto ditto	1854 . . . 19
Number of Protest. sermons preached every Sabbath in different languages in ditto	1830 . . . 0
Ditto ditto	1854 . . . 26
Number of Protestant schools in do.	1830 . . . 0
Ditto ditto	1854 . . . 14

"You will understand that these statistics refer to Constantinople and its immediate environs alone. In the whole Turkish Empire (including Constantinople,) there are at the present time not fewer than sixty-five Protestant preachers! And I have another pleasing and most encouraging fact to state, which is, that although among these, there are representatives of several different branches of the Protestant Church, yet so far as I know, without, at present, a single exception, they are all labouring harmoniously for one and the same great object. For example, at the metropolis, from which I now write, among the nineteen clergymen mentioned, there are Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Lutherans, and of Waldensian, and yet but one spirit seems to pervade them all; and they often come together for prayer and conference in regard to the great work in which they are engaged. I may mention that two of these are chaplains of embassies, viz., the Rev. Mr. Blackiston, of the British Embassy, a thoroughly Evangelical and liberal-minded man; and the Rev. Mr. Schlottmann, of the Prussian Legation, whose heart is also deeply interested in the work of God in this land.

"I must also say, in order to be perfectly accurate, that previous to the year 1830 there was a chaplain attached to the British Embassy here, though he had left, and it so happened that in that year not a single clergyman of any Protestant denomination was found in this city. Seven of the sixty-five preachers are natives of this country, who have been set apart as ministers of the Word, and I think it probable there are some others whom I have not numbered. Certainly here is cause for thanksgiving, as well as encouragement to prayer and hope."

THE CHOLERA.—Cholera has broken out with alarming violence at Glasgow. The first case was on Friday; next day there were thirty-one new cases, and

on Sunday thirty more. An extraordinary meeting of the Sanitary Committee was at once held, and house to house visitation resumed. No death from cholera appeared in the metropolitan returns, although the general mortality of last week (1,343) exhibits a considerable increase on the number (1,135) registered the week before, and is one-hundred-and-fifty-two above the corrected average. The births last week were 1,800. Dr. Gavin, who went down to Leeds on the report of cholera having broken out there, attributes the origin of the disease, which was confined to the workpeople of the Messrs. Wilkinson's mills, to the state of the river Aire which flows past the mill, and a large manure depot on the opposite side belonging to the corporation. At the time of the outbreak, the Aire, from some interruption of its current, was stagnant. The disease has now almost disappeared after attacking forty, and terminating fatally to sixteen persons.

THE CHOLERA IN CORK COUNTY.—This epidemic has broken out at Kanturk in the county Cork. Since the 21st of February, when it first appeared, to Thursday, the number of persons attacked was forty-two, of whom eighteen died. The cholera broke out in the workhouse, but after some days it appeared in a wretched locality in the town called Bluepool.

RUSSIAN FANATICISM.—The Russian Government does every thing to excite the fanaticism of the nation. All their efforts tend to give to the burning struggle a character of religious ardour which is not that of 1812. Thus the Greek Cross appears everywhere as the sanctifying symbol of the present war; and on every side we hear the words repeated of "Orthodox faith," "Holy confidence," "Holy Russia," &c. Texts from the holy Scriptures have come to be mingled with the jargon of the fashionable saloons. The emperor himself adopts them in conversation of the most ordinary kind, and in all his public addresses; and he appears to work with the monomania of preaching and haranguing to all about him in a manner that is truly ridiculous. Very recently, and in presence of his whole Court, he delivered a sort of sermon, which terminated with the following words:—"Russia, whose destiny God has especially entrusted to me, is menaced. But we, we, we, to those who menace us! We shall know how to defend the honour of the Russian name and the inviolability of our frontier. Following in the path of my predecessors—faithful, like them, to the orthodox faith—after having invoked, like them, the aid of the Almighty God—we shall await our enemies with a firm foot, from what side soever they come, persuaded that our ancient device 'The faith, the Czar, and the Country,' will open to us, as it has opened to our fathers, the path of victory. Nobiscum Deus! Audet Populi, et vincimini; qua nobiscum Deus!" The Imperial Court was astounded; it never suspected that the Czar possessed this biblical erudition, and could scarcely contain its astonishment; it never suspected that his Majesty was so profoundly versed in Scripture or in the Latin fathers. It is certain that for some time past most people are convinced that something extraordinary is the matter with the Emperor; for, while his memory appears not to have failed him, his other mental faculties appear to have been seriously affected. He has become sombre and morose to an intolerable degree.

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer at New York, April 4, with dates to the 22d ult.

Cotton Market continues dull, and low rates are accepted; Flour Market dull with a decline in prices; Wheat has declined 3d. per bushel. Provisions in market firm; Consols quoted at 89½.

Eastern affairs assuming a more serious aspect. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Bill negatived in the House of Commons, without division on the second reading.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

Allied fleets at Besico Bay will soon re-enter the Black Sea. Official refusal of Russia hourly expected;—when received, will be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, and war formally declared.

No further engagements on land or sea. A report of the capture of a convoy of Russian treasure has reached Constantinople.

Sir Charles Napier, in a steam frigate, arrived at Copenhagen on the 20th.

First division of French troops had sailed from Marseilles. French war ships [fleet] had sailed for the Baltic.

The Hon. L. M. Wilkins, the new Provincial Secretary, has published an address to the Electors of the Township of Windsor, upon whose suffrages he depends for the ratification of his appointment to office.

Dr. C. Cogswell has retired from the office of Secretary of the Medical Society of London. The thanks of the Society for his able services during a period of four years, have been conveyed to him by the Hon'y Secretary. Dr. Cogswell is the eldest surviving son of the Hon. H. H. Cogswell, of this City.

The Lord Bishop proposes holding a Visitation at Halifax in October next.