



# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1855. NO. 310.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Lesson	MORNING.	EVENING.
1	Gen. 1-3	1 Tim. 1-3	1 Tim. 1-3
2	Gen. 4-11	1 Tim. 4-6	1 Tim. 4-6
3	Gen. 12-13	1 Tim. 7-9	1 Tim. 7-9
4	Gen. 14-15	1 Tim. 10-11	1 Tim. 10-11
5	Gen. 16-17	1 Tim. 12-13	1 Tim. 12-13
6	Gen. 18-19	1 Tim. 14-15	1 Tim. 14-15
7	Gen. 20-21	1 Tim. 16-17	1 Tim. 16-17
8	Gen. 22-23	1 Tim. 18-19	1 Tim. 18-19
9	Gen. 24-25	1 Tim. 20-21	1 Tim. 20-21
10	Gen. 26-27	1 Tim. 22-23	1 Tim. 22-23
11	Gen. 28-29	1 Tim. 24-25	1 Tim. 24-25
12	Gen. 30-31	1 Tim. 26-27	1 Tim. 26-27
13	Exod. 1-12	1 Tim. 28-29	1 Tim. 28-29
14	Exod. 13-14	1 Tim. 30-31	1 Tim. 30-31
15	Exod. 15-16	1 Tim. 32-33	1 Tim. 32-33
16	Exod. 17-18	1 Tim. 34-35	1 Tim. 34-35
17	Exod. 19-20	1 Tim. 36-37	1 Tim. 36-37
18	Exod. 21-22	1 Tim. 38-39	1 Tim. 38-39
19	Exod. 23-24	1 Tim. 40-41	1 Tim. 40-41
20	Exod. 25-26	1 Tim. 42-43	1 Tim. 42-43
21	Exod. 27-28	1 Tim. 44-45	1 Tim. 44-45
22	Exod. 29-30	1 Tim. 46-47	1 Tim. 46-47
23	Exod. 31-32	1 Tim. 48-49	1 Tim. 48-49
24	Exod. 33-34	1 Tim. 50-51	1 Tim. 50-51
25	Exod. 35-36	1 Tim. 52-53	1 Tim. 52-53
26	Exod. 37-38	1 Tim. 54-55	1 Tim. 54-55
27	Exod. 39-40	1 Tim. 56-57	1 Tim. 56-57
28	Levit. 1-6	1 Tim. 58-59	1 Tim. 58-59
29	Levit. 7-12	1 Tim. 60-61	1 Tim. 60-61
30	Levit. 13-15	1 Tim. 62-63	1 Tim. 62-63
31	Levit. 16-18	1 Tim. 64-65	1 Tim. 64-65

## Devotion.

### GOD CALLING YET.

*Unto you, O men, I call, and my voice is to the sons of men.*  
 God calling yet! and shall I never hearken,  
 But still earth's witcheries my spirit darken?  
 This passing life, the passing joys all dying,  
 And still my soul in dreary slumbers lying!

God calling yet! and I not yet arising!  
 So long His faithful, loving voice despising;  
 So falsely His unweary love repaying;  
 His beckons call, and still I am delaying!

God calling, yet! but 'at my door is knocking'  
 And I my heart, my soul, my grace locking!  
 He yet is willing, ready to receive me,  
 Is waiting now,—but, ah! he soon may leave me.

God calling yet! and I no answer giving!  
 I dread His yoke, and still His bonds are living,  
 Too long I linger, but not yet forsaken,  
 He calls me still,—oh, my poor heart awaken!

Surrender all, all to His care confiding;  
 Where, but with Him, can rest and peace abide?  
 Unless, unless, His faithful bonds asunder,  
 And let His spirit rise in soaring wonder!

God calling yet! I can no longer tarry,  
 Nor to my God a heart divided carry;  
 Oh, vain and gliding words, if spells are broken—  
 Sweeter than all, the voice of God has spoken!

*From the Germans of the Rev. Dr. Zastrow.*

## Religious Miscellany.

### FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT.

#### THE THIRD TEMPTATION.

Again the devil took Him up into an exceeding high mountain, and showed Him all the Kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them, and said unto Him, All these things will I give Thee, if Thou wilt fall down and worship me." MATTHEW IV. 8, 9.

By this time the devil began to perceive that Jesus was the Son of God, and designed to be the King of all the world; and therefore resolved, for the last assault to proffer Him the kingdoms of the world, thinking ambition more likely to ruin him because he knew it was that which prevailed upon himself, and all those fallen stars, the angels of darkness. That the devil told a lie is most likely, when he said he had power to dispose the kingdoms of the world; for, by proper inherent right, God disposes all governments, but it is also certain that the devil is capable of a delegate employment, as some great mutators of states, and many probabilities have been observed by wise personages, perceiving that the grandeur of the Roman Empire was committed to the power and managing of the devil; and that the greatness of that government, being all appearance full of advantage to Satan's Kingdom, and employed for the disimprovement of the weak beginnings of Christianity, might give demonstration that Christianity came from God; since the great permissions of power made to the devil, and armed with all art and malice in defiance of religion, could produce no other effect upon it but that it made it grow greater.

The Lamb of God that heard Satan with patience tempt Him to do Himself a mischief and to throw Himself headlong, could by no means endure it when he tempted to a direct dishonoring of God.—Our own injuries are opportunities of patience; but when the glory of God and His immediate honor is in question, then is the occasion and precise minute for the flames of a clear, shining, and unconsuming zeal. But the care of God's glory had so filled and employed all the faculties of Jesus, that he took no notice of the offer; and it were well also that we had never opinions of the lustre of worldly dignities, or least that we, in imitation of our blessed Master, could refuse to accept all the world, when it is to be bought of the devil, at the expense of a deadly

sin. For that government cannot be very honorable that makes us slaves to the worst of tyrants, and all those who, by injury and usurpation, possess and invade others' rights, would do well to consider that a kingdom is too dearly paid for, if the condition be first to worship the devil.

When the devil could do no good, he departed for a season. If he could ever have spied a time of returning, he wanted not will nor malice to observe and to use it, and although Jesus was a person without danger, yet I doubt not but the Holy Ghost described that circumstance that we should not have the securities of a deep peace, when we have had the success of conquerors. For surprise is most full of horror, and of more certain ruin; so that we have no security but a perpetual observation. That, together with the grace of God, (who takes care of all His servants, and will drive away the tempter when He pleases, and help us always when we need,) is as great an argument for our confidence, and encouragement to our prayers and address to God, as it is safety to our person and honor to our victory. And let us account it our honor, that the trials of temptation, which is the greatest sadness of our condition, are hallowed by the temptation of Jesus, and our condition assured by His assistance, and the assistances procured by our prayers most easily, upon the advantage of His sufferings and compassion.—And we may observe, that poverty, predestination, and ambidexterity, are the three quivers from which the devil drew his arrows, which (as the most likely to prevail) he shot against Christ. But now he shot in vain, and gave proof that he might be overcome. Our Captain hath conquered for Himself and us."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1855.

### CONVOCAATION.

On Friday, Feb. 9, the Lower House assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, and after the discussion of a motion, for the admission of laymen to Synod, which we have already noticed—

The Prolocutor said, the next business—in fact, the only business—they had at present before them was to proceed to the consideration of the following report, and he would suggest that each paragraph should be taken *seriatim*:—

The committee appointed by Convocation to consider of an address to Her Majesty, as to a measure for the better enforcing of discipline among the clergy, report:

"1. That they have had various meetings, and, in obedience to the commands of the House, have taken into their serious consideration the matter referred to them.

"2. That they are unanimously of opinion that the present state of the law touching the discipline of the clergy is unsatisfactory, and that it needs amendment.

"3. That the great expenses and delays attending such proceedings, which amount frequently to a denial of justice, have not been removed by the recent Acts upon this subject.

"4. That the provisions of the last Act, which governs the present administration of the law, are inadequate for their purpose.

"5. That the preliminary inquiry under that Act savours too much of an actual trial, without its safeguard or conclusion, whilst it has been doubted whether those provisions which were intended to govern the actual trial could safely be used for its conduct.

"6. That the present provision for hearing and deciding final appeals is not such as to give general satisfaction.

"7. That it is highly important that these evils should be corrected.

"8. That in the judgment of the committee it is desirable that all causes against clerks, involving questions of heresy, or false doctrine, blasphemy, or schism, should be heard as they might have been before the passing of the Act 21 and 22 William IV., cap. 32, saving as regards the composition of the court of final appeal.

*Concluded from last week.*

"9. That the Court of Arches should be empowered to receive *ex officio* evidence, and to hear and examine witnesses.

"10. That provision should be made for the bishop to hear certain cases in private, if he shall think fit, and the accused party shall consent, and to pronounce sentence thereon.

"11. That the machinery for conducting the preliminary inquiry by commission should be made less cumbersome.

"12. That provision should be made for the trial of clergymen before the bishop, or his official or commissary, assisted by a council of not less than four members, who shall decide all questions of fact. The said persons not to be named by the bishop himself, but taken by lot, or otherwise, as shall seem most expedient, either from the dean, canons residential, non-residential, and honorarj, and the rural deans of the diocese, or from a panel of beneficed clergymen elected in every archdeaconry for this purpose.

"13. That the greatest difficulty besets the due adjustment of the course of final appeals.

"14. That it appears to your committee of the greatest moment, whilst we maintain the just supremacy of the Crown, as the ultimate source of justice and redress to every subject complaining of wrong, whether in matters ecclesiastical or civil, to combine therewith security that ecclesiastical questions shall be decided by persons qualified by office and acquaintance with the course of law ecclesiastical to decide thereon.

"15. That it appears to your committee that the acknowledged difficulties which attach to this subject have been much increased by recent legislation, which almost accidentally transferred the hearing of these causes from the Queen in Chancery to the Queen in Council.

"16. They would suggest the expediency of considering whether the best solution of this question would not be to restore this jurisdiction to the Queen in Chancery; and to enable Her Majesty, when any appeals shall be presented from the court of the province in matters ecclesiastical, in which any clerk in holy orders shall be a party, except in causes matrimonial or testamentary, to remit the cause for rehearing in the court of the archbishop, providing that there should sit, under the authority of the Great Seal, with the judge of that court, other ecclesiastical and common law judges, to hear and decide finally in the cause.

"17. Finally, your committee report, that they have left it their duty to lay these conclusions before the Convocation, as what would form the fitting heads for an address to Her Majesty, should one now be resolved upon by the Convocation.

"18. But they beg further to report their own conviction, that no such address should be adopted without a full and patient examination of the whole subject. And they would, therefore, respectfully suggest to the Convocation their opinion, that their report should be laid upon the table as matter for future consideration rather than immediate action."

Clauses 1, 2, and 3 were agreed to without division.

On clause 4, having reference to trials for heresy, schism, and false doctrine, being proposed,

The Prolocutor announced that their lordships in the Upper House had decided upon the following addition:

"That after words '2nd and 3rd Wm. IV., cap. 32,' in the eighth paragraph, be inserted the words—

Providing that every cause of correction of clerks shall be first brought to the cognizance of the bishop, providing also that no appeal shall be made from the decision of the court of the bishop on any interlocutory matter, and that the court of final appeal, in all cases of heresy, false doctrine, or schism, be constituted as hereinafter proposed; and that the remaining words, 'saving as regards the composition of the court of final appeal,' be omitted."

The first proposition of this amendment was struck out by the Lower House, and the remainder, with some modifications, was agreed to.

On No. 9 being read, The Prolocutor announced that it had been struck out by their lordships, such evidence, by a subsequent enactment, being now taken by the court.

On clause 10,

Archdeacon Sandford thought it should only apply to cases of gross immorality. He did not think it was right to give to any bishop such large power, for a kind-hearted bishop would gloss over faults, while another kind of man might do an injustice.

The Rev. W. H. Cox held that private inquiries enabled tyrants to tyrannize, while weak men would blink at gross immoralities. Private inquiries were opposed to the genius and sound feeling of the English people, and he, for one, would oppose the clause.

The Rev. Chaudes Polo thought that the clause was proposed for the purpose of preventing general scandal. It was only to be adopted in the case of accused persons consenting to that course.

Dr. McCaul said that if a clergyman was attacked, and an inquiry took place in private, the stigma was more likely to remain than it would if the inquiry was public. He thought that the hushing up of a case would do more damage than a public inquiry.

The Rev. Mr. Massingberd pointed out that the clause was opposed to primitive practice and to the canons of the Council of Carthage.

The clause was ordered to be expunged.

Clause 11 was agreed to without discussion.

On clause 12,

Dr. Peel asked the Prolocutor whether he knew why deans were so specially exempted?

The Prolocutor replied that he did not.

The Hon. and Rev. S. Best proposed the following amendment:—"That provision should be made for the trial of clergymen before the bishop or his official commissary, assisted by a council of not less than ten members, who shall decide all questions of fact; the said persons not to be named by the bishop himself, but taken by lot from a panel of capitular and beneficed clergymen, elected in every archdeaconry for this purpose."

The Archdeacon of Worcester seconded the amendment.

The original clause, after some verbal amendments, was passed.

Clauses 13 and 14 were agreed to.

On clause 15,

The Rev. W. H. Cox protested against it. He confessed that he did not know what it meant.

After some explanations from Chancellor Martin, the clause was agreed to.

On clause 16,

Archdeacon Denison moved that the following proviso be added to the resolution:—"Provided always that the four archbishops and the eight junior bishops of the dioceses of the Church of England and Ireland be *ex officio* members of the proposed final court of appeal, and that it be required that not fewer than eight of the whole number of twelve do sit for the hearing of any case."

The Archdeacon of Bath seconded the resolution.

Chancellor Martin proposed as an amendment:—"That a certain number of the archbishops and bishops be necessarily members of such court, and the presence of a certain number of such spiritual members shall be necessary to its proceeding, and that all lay members of such court shall be members of the Church of England."

Dr. Peel seconded the amendment.

Archdeacon Denison said that as he had no other object than to call attention to the general principle, he should be happy to withdraw his proposition in favour of Chancellor Martin's.

The Rev. J. H. Randolph thought it would be a very unjustifiable and unauthorized course to dictate to the civil power in matters of this sort.

Dr. McCaul objected to the clause, because, as he had before stated, it tended to overthrow the Queen's supremacy, and was a denial of justice to those accused, by sending them back to that court from which they had appealed.

The Rev. Mr. Joyce said that His Majesty's judges, in 1711, decided that Convocation was a court of heresy for the province of Canterbury, and he contended that if the House set up any such resolution, they would be taking a very wrong step.

Mr. Chancellor Martin's amendment was then incorporated with the clause, which in that form was received.

The last two paragraphs of the report were agreed to without discussion.

Archbishop Thorp (Bristol) moved the following resolution:—"That this House, lawfully representing to His Grace the President of the Upper House, that they have addressed themselves to the consideration of the reports sent down to them to-day with their utmost care and diligence, with an earnest desire to come to a conclusion within the time prescribed; but that they have not been able to do so on the grave matters included in those papers, with regard to that full and patient examination of the whole subjects which have been justly recommended to them at the conclusion of the report on clergy discipline,

and they humbly pray that they may be allowed further opportunity of considering with more deliberation the other matters submitted to them by their lordships."

The Rev. Chaudes Polo seconded the motion, inasmuch as he thought that every member of the House ought to have ample time for the expression of his opinions upon so grave a matter.

The resolution was agreed to, and was communicated by the Prolocutor to the Upper House. After the Prolocutor's return, the proceedings were adjourned until the 20th June.

#### ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING D. C. S.

After two verses of a hymn had been sung, the Rev. J. STANNAGE moved the second Resolution as follows:

Resolved—That the Society desires to express gratitude for the success which has attended the arms of our Country, and the hope that it will open a new way for the spread of "Christianity, the first steps to which have been already taken by the appointment of a large staff of Chaplains and Missionaries in the East by the S. P. C. K."

He was sorry the Resolution had not been placed in better hands, where more justice would have been done to the topics which it embraced—he supposed, however, that as he had been recently engaged in advocating the cause of his poor mission in England, and had made some progress, it may have been expected that his appeal would be an eloquent one upon this occasion. This would not be the case—it was not his eloquence that had moved the friends of missions in England, but their belief in the sincerity of his endeavours in behalf of his poor fishermen, and their high estimation of the cause he had undertaken. It was one in which the poorest endeavours were sometimes more blessed by God, than those which were directed by a greater degree of human wisdom. The Resolution he held in his hand expressed gratitude for the success which had attended the arms of our country in the East. He was thankful for that success—for the valor and fortitude of our brave soldiers, in the face of a determined enemy—and he hoped that ere long we should be able to say that they had triumphed over every obstacle. He had faith, notwithstanding some discouraging appearances, that this would be the result of their perseverance—that a change for the better would soon be manifest in the condition of their affairs—and that God who ordereth all things, would bring good out of the seeming evil which had thwarted or impeded their operations. There was one particular feature connected with the war, which gave much satisfaction. What friend of the Church was there who did not rejoice that the noble Societies of England were able to send out chaplains to minister to the spiritual wants of the army, and to convey the Word of life to the sick and wounded. When they considered the extensive operations of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the new fields and many millions of people, which claimed their attention, the unexpected demands upon them, and what the future offered in the new field of missionary labour thus suddenly opened to them, it might fairly be presumed that we should do something more for ourselves than hitherto, and be less a burden upon them. The Rev. Gentleman adverted to the little comparatively that had been yet done by the Churchmen of Nova Scotia to relieve the spiritual destitution of the poor and needy along our coast. He himself had seven congregations, and there ought to be four or five missionaries where now there were only two. Some of those settlements, as extensive as English parishes, should have as regular services, and as permanent support, instead of being dependent upon the precarious success of the fisheries, and the precarious wills of a poor people. All who felt the value of immortal souls—all who experienced the benefit derived from the regular and constant ministrations of the Church—should feel it to be their duty to supply these wants, and not to relax in their exertions until all were provided for. He was aware that in Halifax much zeal had been displayed in behalf of Church extension, but there was room for more zeal—he wished much that some of those who lived in affluence would accompany him along the shores of his mission—to hear the cravings of his poor people for the more frequent ministrations of the gospel—they would then feel with us—they would mingle their prayers with ours—and he was sure their hearts would be moved by what they had seen and heard, to help us.

Their worthy Secretary had asked him to give some account of the feelings of their friends in England towards the spiritual destitution of their Nova Scotia brethren. It was after sixteen years of missionary exertion, and when he had been instrumental in the erection of six churches and four schools in his mission, and in his anxieties had lost his health, that he sought some relaxation, in the hope that it might please God to restore him that blessing. (The Rev. Gentleman went into further details respecting the extent of his parochial labours, which he stated to be not his experience only, but might be similarly recorded of many a deserving clergyman of the Diocese.) His thoughts while at home were night and day continually with his people—he was anxious that their Churches should be endowed, that poor as they were they should not be stinted of the means of grace, and be entered into correspondence and made many personal visits, with an endeavour to promote his object. It pleased God to incline the hearts of many to give,—some £60, some £30, some £20, and many a lesser sum—and on several occasions it happened that a poor woman would

• Concluded from last week.

meet him in the street, and slip a fourpenny piece into his hand, and he thought as much of that, say more, than of the gifts of greater pecuniary value. He had in this way collected in England nearly £1,300. But what was this among so many churches. He wanted £2,000 for each church, to secure its endowment. The poor fishermen were unable to do much to forward the object—they did what they could. Many of his friends in England had told him he had better at once state the full measure of his wants, and it would probably lead to their being all supplied—and if he had not depended a good deal upon the aid of this Society, he would have extended his exertions. They had a poor opinion of us in England, and he was often told that we did nothing ourselves for the Church—they were, he believed, tired of us,—he was very glad, therefore, when the news came, of the £3000 being raised which was alluded to by a previous speaker, that helped to take away our reproach. They would not do much to help our college, excellent as he thought the object, but he found a prevalent desire to do something in behalf of the poor fishermen of our coast. It would no doubt be very encouraging to the country to hear the sanguine anticipations of the friends of the Church with reference to her self supporting ability; but he was not very sanguine himself of much assistance in Nova Scotia. He must however strive for it, here or elsewhere. In conclusion he impressed upon each one the necessity that he should do his part to forward the object of our beloved church, which was the regeneration of the whole world. In this way we would best follow the example of Christ, who was the first missionary, having left the glory of his Father, to lead a life of penitence, and suffering and shame in an evil world, that He might redeem and save the human race. He believed that he was a labourer in the true church, and for that reason he worked in it, and strongly advocated its distinctive principles. He did not fear that they would lead him or his people Romeward. It was not bowled by divisions among ourselves, by calling each other names, by indulging uncharitable suspicions or vindictive feelings, or by holding aloof from each other on account of slight differences of opinion—that this great design would be advanced. Variety of opinion was always exist, had always existed on doctrinal points—and when dealt with in the true spirit of Christianity, was rather provocative to emulation than prejudicial—and he did not expect a time when it would cease. But we should bear with one another, remembering His example who bore our infirmities; and mindful, that we cannot be one with Him, unless we have clarity one towards another.

R. G. HALIBURTON Esq., in seconding the Resolution, said—

It gives me great pleasure to second this resolution, not only from the subject to which it refers, but also because it affords me an opportunity of removing a false impression which a few persons have formed from some remarks in a public lecture recently delivered by me in this city.

Before addressing a Society like this, it becomes a matter not only of inclination but of necessity to afford this explanation.

On that occasion while treating of certain customs of ancient nations, I referred to those of the Hebrews and introduced some facts which would not be observed by those who are not familiar with the Greek language, and which, although their existence cannot be questioned, may appear to the ignorant strange, or almost incredible. These habits, however, when examined by the light of history, and compared with those of contemporary nations, are found to possess an interest, and importance, which might not be observed by the casual reader, and like all the obscure portions of Sacred Writ, when investigated, in every way confirm our belief in its authenticity and truth. I alluded to them, because I felt that the Bible not only invites, but rewards enquiry; not because I perceived its weakness, but because I relied on its truth; and I feel that life would indeed be without hope, and history without a guide, if we could not implicitly trust in the only infallibility on earth—the infallibility of the Holy Scriptures.

The subject of this resolution is one, that requires no eloquence to lend it an interest. The eyes of the whole civilized world are turned to the scenes of the war. The slightest intelligence is anxiously received, and even the simple letters of the common soldier are devoured with as much avidity, by the nobleman, on whose lands he was born, as by his kindred among the peasantry. But to the classical student, it possesses a peculiar interest. It would seem as if the genius of war had exhausted all its battle fields, and had returned to the scenes of its earliest struggles. Strange to say, the first and the last naval expedition, which history records, sailed over the same sea, and were probably directed against the same locality. The earliest traditions of Greece inform us, that the ship "Argo," the first that was ever built, sailed with Jason and his comrades to Colchis, which is placed by some writers farther east, but by others, is supposed to be the modern Crimea. He seems in his endeavour to procure the mysterious golden fleece, to have acted with as many difficulties as we have in taking Sebastopol; but by the valuable assistance of the magic of Medea, he succeeds in his attempt. How astonished would he be if in the place where his immortal "Argo" rode, an open vessel, impelled by oars, as well as sails, yet sung by the poets of Greece, as a triumph of art, he could awake, and see the wooden walls of England and France, like floating towns, rising from the waves; and the very elements made the slave of man, and hurrying these huge masses through the sea, with the speed of the Col-

phic. He would find that the magic of the ancient enchantress has been surpassed by the magic of modern science.

But to the Christian student, to him who has traced the strange and mysterious mode, by which Christianity has from age to age been fostered and developed, the present war is of deep and peculiar interest. This is the second time, in modern history, that the armies of the West have been hurled against the East. In both cases the war originated in disputes about the "Holy Places," and gradually became a struggle for the preservation of Constantinople. The cause of the progress of both are the same; but, strange to say, the position of the parties has in every particular been most singularly reversed. It is a striking thought to glance over the eight centuries which have intervened, and which constitute the brightest era in the history of the human race, and to mark these singular contrasts, which do not appear to have hitherto attracted the attention they deserve.

By this resolution I must endeavour to show the ultimate benefits which will flow from the present war. I cannot have a surer guide than the consequences of the first. They were the same in their causes; we may safely infer that they will be the same in their results.

Look at Europe previously to the first great struggle of the West against the East—barbarous, disorganized and divided. Feudal tyranny and ignorance everywhere, and the light of knowledge faintly glimmering in declining Byzantium, and the rising empire of the Moslems. All communication at an end. A French ecclesiastic refusing a diocese in France, on account of the perils of the journey. Two monasteries within one hundred miles of each other, for a century unconscious of each other's existence. What could unite dismembered Europe? Human power was unavailing. The voice of God again had order spring from chaos, and dispelled the darkness, "let there be light and there was light." At the close of the tenth century a "strong delusion" spread, like wild fire, through the length and breadth of Europe, that the end of the world was at hand. Nobles sold their lands; the rich abandoned their treasures; and the high and low, as fellow pilgrims, toiled their way to Palestine, there to await the coming of their Saviour. To their dismay they found the holy Sepulchre in the power of a nation of unbelievers, of whose existence they had never heard; and maltreated and indignant they returned to their wild homes in the West, and spread far and wide the tales of their suffering. Suddenly, as if by magic, disorganized and divided Europe united, as one man, under the banner of the Cross—and the first great exodus of the West against the East commenced. But before it terminated, it burst the bonds of ignorance and superstition; it laid the foundation of liberty and commerce; and each successive wave that swept on towards the Holy Land, in its reflux, brought back the germs of knowledge from the East. From this period, we date the rise of our modern civilization. If such were its consequences, what will be those of the present war? They are, as we have seen, one in their origin. The position of the belligerents however, has been so singularly and so uniformly reversed, that we must feel these changes to be "varieties too regular for chance." They seem as though they were intended to humble the pride of man, and to teach us the mutability of human affairs. The Mohammedans, who once by their increasing power, excited our enmity and fears, now appeal to our sympathy by their weakness. The Greek Church once vainly protected from the Turks, by the feeble empire of Byzantium, is now supported by that youthful giant, the Russian power, and threatens the existence of its former conquerors; and we ourselves, who were once regarded as "the barbarous Franks," but who are now the pioneers of civilization, instead of protecting the Greeks from the attacks of the Turks, are now guarding the latter from the assaults of our ancient allies. While even Constantinople has, like all these mighty nations, become "the football of fortune," and is now threatened by its former friends and defended by its former foes. Amid these singular and mysterious changes, may we not feel, that we are, as our forefathers were, the unconscious instruments of accomplishing in some unseen way, the development of Christianity and Civilization. I have alluded to this topic at some length, because I am not aware that the attention of the public has been called to these strange and portentous features of the present war. Among these singular variations one thing at least has remained the same. Though our efforts to protect Constantinople from foreign conquest, like those of our ancestors, should be unavailing, our national valour is unchanged; and our gallant soldiers have done no discredit to the fair fame that was won of old by "the lion-hearted Richard" and his brave crusaders. Our victories, however, are not due to the skill of the general but to the common soldier. They were not achieved by one, but by an army of heroes; and well may England exclaim, as she looks in vain for a man worthy to lead such a host, "find me another Richard, and I will find the man that will follow him." That our brave soldiers have survived the effects of a Crimean winter, the overwhelming force of the enemy, and the still more overwhelming ignorance of our officials, is truly, may we use the words of this resolution, a subject of gratitude. I shall not dwell upon this subject. The indignation of the whole nation has been roused, until it has proclaimed, there must be a victory abroad or the people will have a victory at home. I shall not dwell upon scenes of neglected suffering like that which the wounded soldier, as he turned to die, exclaimed in the bitterness of his soul, "England does not care for her

wounded." Whatever the State may have left undone, the Church of England has at least performed her duty. Her two great Missionary Societies have sent out a noble band of men and women, who show that there are still to be found persons willing to become martyrs in their sacred cause. The dying soldier, as he hears the prayers of the Church, though breathed by a stranger, feels that the voice of an old familiar friend is soothing his pain; and, as his fainting spirit is freed from the sufferings of the body, those well known tones carry him back to his English home; and he dreams he is once more kneeling, with his wife and children, in the parish church of his native land. By the exertions of these Societies the Church's field has been extended to more peaceful scenes. Unlike the short-lived insect, that deposits its eggs in the earth, but may not live to see them bursting into life, the Church of England, while in her full prime and vigor, beholds not only her children but her children's children emulating her own successes. To her great Missionary Societies is due a debt of gratitude, not only from the nation but from the whole human race. Political animosity, party feeling, and sectarian jealousy, can never succeed in alienating the hearts of the British people from institutions like these, which can point to the whole world as the scene of their exertions and say—"Si monumentum vs circumspice." We are told, that, when the Roman hero, who saved the capitol from the attacks of the Gauls, by hurling them from its cliffs, was afterwards tried for treason to the state, by his ungrateful countrymen; when all the evidence of his alleged crime had been produced, and he was called upon for his defence, he turned in silence, and pointed to the capitol. The appeal was irresistible; and even his partial judges were unable to condemn him, until they had removed him to a spot, from which they were unable to behold the scenes of his former triumphs. Like them, let the enemies of these venerable Societies endeavour if they can to find some unknown portion of the globe, where the accused will be unable to point to the monuments of their Christian liberality and exertions.

A Collection was then taken—after which two verses were sung of a Hymn.

The Rev. W. BULLOCK, who came forward to propose the third Resolution, in the absence of the intended mover, spoke of the devotion and courage and fortitude of our soldiers, and asked who did not feel proud of their achievements. They had great reason to be thankful that amidst the conflict our Church had not forgotten that there was a spiritual warfare to wage—that her heroes had been found ready to offer themselves to her work in the East—that Missionaries were willing to go abroad, and carry to our soldiers the message of truth and the consolations of religion,—and alluded particularly to the noble band of women, some of whom had left the highest ranks of society, to administer to the relief of the sick and wounded. When Anna and Inkermann were recorded in the annals of history, this would stand forth as one of the noblest features of the war. He spoke of the trials of the soldiers of the cross, whose weapons were not carnal—the privations and dangers to which the Missionaries were subject, who thus showed themselves ready to spend and be spent in the service of the Redeemer.—The British people acknowledged their devotion with their warmest admiration, and afforded them their countenance and encouragement. Should we do less for ourselves, and allow them to put us to shame.—Would they not in view of what these noble Societies in the Mother Country were doing, strive to share their responsibility by labouring more for the advancement of the Church within our borders. There was a flood of ungodliness spread over the land, which they were called upon to stay, and they had done but little to raise a barrier against it. Their brethren were opening the way of the East—it was their duty and they should deem it a privilege, exempted as they were from the evils and burdens of war, to increase their exertions for the support of the Church—and to aid in the reduction of the strong holds that impeded the advancement of true religion, and thereby to hasten the period, when "the kingdoms of the world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ."

Resolved—That as the struggle in which our country is now engaged may tend to diminish the income of the parent Societies in England, and the aid they can afford to this Diocese, it becomes us who are in a great measure free from the heavy burdens of that contest, to increase our exertions for the support of our Church.

Mr. MARRIOTT in seconding this Resolution spoke in substance as follows.—All the speeches and resolutions had been military, and he had little to say in addition to them. He believed this was a time when patriotism should show itself—when all minor differences should be buried, and every one of us according to his ability and opportunities, take his part against that impious despot who was now recklessly arousing a European war. This resolution asked them to help the mother country in a way that would combine gratitude with liberality. By augmenting their subscriptions to this Society less would be required from home. The stream of English benevolence which was now flowing onwards to the Crimea would feel the relief, and the Parent Societies would take it as an evidence of your practical sympathy with the difficulties which this exhausting war was causing them. His Lordship had appealed to them on behalf of the widows and orphans of the Clergy. Let them answer that appeal with liberality and thankfulness—let them thank God that they had not among them the helpless cries of widowhood and orphanage, caused by the desolating

band of war. Let them thank God that they had escaped the evils which had fallen upon others—but let them also show that they were worthy of the blessings He gave them, of the peace by which they prospered, and of the happiness they enjoyed, by cheerfully and with open hands responding to that call of duty which this resolution contained.

The Doxology "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," was sung, and the Meeting dismissed with the Apostolic benediction.

#### R. M. S. AFRICA, FROM ENGLAND.

THE R. M. Steamship *Africa*, which sailed on the 3rd March, from Liverpool, reached Halifax on Thursday last. The news is highly important. It has been communicated to both branches of the Imperial Parliament, that the Emperor of Russia died of apoplexy on the morning of March 2. There can be no reason to suppose that this is a hoax, like the taking of Sebastopol. It was a monarch of great abilities, and a mighty power was at his disposal, which might have been wielded for the benefit of the human race, instead of being devoted to a Satanic purpose. What a dread account will this man have to render at the judgment seat, when confronted with the thousands of victims immolated upon the altar of his ambition, and the misery he has entailed upon his fellow mortals, becomes a conscience to condemn him. His sudden end, with no one to help him, reads a lesson to despots, and is strikingly significant of a Divine judgment. We incline to the belief that this event will end the war.

Another change has taken place in the British Ministry. Mr. Roebuck's motion for a Parliamentary enquiry having been carried, and a Committee appointed, which is to conduct its investigations with closed doors. Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Sidney Herbert resigned office. The vacancies have been supplied by Sir G. C. Lewis, as Chancellor of the Exchequer; First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Charles Wood; Secretary for the Colonies, Lord John Russell. The reconstruction does not make a firm government, and the chances are that it will soon meet the fate of its predecessor, and that Lord Palmerston will not be able to maintain his present position.

The House of Commons have suffered a loss by the death of Joseph Hume, who expired at his seat, Bursley Hall, Norfolk, on the 20th February.—They could have better spared a better man.

Further accounts of the Russian attack upon Eupatoria, agree in stating that they met a decided repulse from Omar Pacha, assisted by the fleet. There is nothing of great importance from Sebastopol. The weather had improved, and active operations would soon commence. Major-General Jones, has superseded Sir John Burgoyne, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Geo. Brown, has returned to the army in excellent health. Colonel Bell of the Royals, had been slightly wounded, but continued to discharge his duty with accustomed zeal.

GENERAL FAST—A Royal proclamation fixes Wednesday, the 21st March instant, for a day of solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer, throughout the United Kingdom, in order that the Queen and her people may implore the Divine blessing and assistance on our arms for the restoration of peace. A form of prayer, to be used in all churches and chapels on the occasion, is to be published.

§ In January last, the Rev. J. Pearson, Assistant Curate of St. Margaret's Bay, preached a Sermon at St. Luke's in this City, upon the subject of the Holy Communion, which was then about to be celebrated. This Sermon appears to have been misunderstood by some of his hearers, and in consequence of statements propagated concerning it, the Rev. Curate and his Rector, Rev. J. Stannage, requested the Bishop, to refer it to three Clergymen, in order to obtain a formal expression of opinion as to its conformity with the teaching of our Church.—The Bishop accordingly nominated the Archdeacon, and the two neighbouring Rectors of St. George's and Dartmouth. At the request of the Archdeacon the Rev. E. Maturin, one of his Curates, was nominated in his stead, and these three Clergymen, having met and examined the Sermon, delivered to his Lordship the following conclusive Report, which must satisfy every one, who knows the Gentlemen by whom it is signed, that there was no foundation for the rumours so industriously circulated:—

"MY LORD BISHOP,

"In compliance with your Lordship's request, to examine the Sermon preached by Rev. John Pearson in St. Luke's, Halifax, on January 21st, 1855, we now report to your Lordship that we have done so, and that we do not consider that there is any statement in it but such as are in accordance with Holy Scripture, and with the teaching and doctrines of the Church of England.

"ROBT. FITZ. UNLUCKE,

"JAMES SHREVE,

"EDMUND MATURIN.

"Halifax, March 15, 1855."

## Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Tuesday, Feb'y 6, 1855.

The Rev. J. E. Sabin, senior chaplain at Scutari, in a letter dated the Hospital, Scutari, Jan. 17, 1855, said,

"You may suppose the demand we have, when I tell you that we have 4,500 sick in our five hospitals, and that during the last month 3,700 were discharged. Nearly all these men had lost both Prayer Book and Testament; and we have, therefore, besides finding sufficient for the hospital use, to give out to those who return to the Crimea.

"Since writing the above, Mr. Bracebridge has put into my hands your letters to him and to Miss Nightingale, requesting me to answer them. From the statement of the numbers I gave above, you will perceive that we have a permanent demand for a very large number of small Testaments and very small Prayer Books, the smaller the better, as the men carry them in their kit. Your small Prayer Book in limp covers is greatly prized, and I have repeated demands for some. I supply a commoner sort for hospital use, and when the men go out they get one of these if I have one; and in every case I see them very carefully covered with paper. Might I suggest that a very small edition of the New Testament, similarly bound, would be a valuable gift to them on account of its portability? As this will be a permanent hospital, and all sick pass through it, we have great opportunities of supplying Prayer Books and Testaments. Most of the men, during the scramble in the Crimea, have lost all but the rags they stand in; and though there are many pleasing instances of men preserving these two much-prized books, yet for the most part they have lost them. It is a singular but very satisfactory feature among our men, that they always prefer a New Testament to any other book; and if they read at all, it is either that most blessed book, or their Prayer Book. Sorry, indeed, should I be to give them a taste for unprofitable reading, and especially since they read so little. Your suggestion as to certain instructive and entertaining books for some of the men I shall be very glad to find carried out, as we can safely give them these, and call their attention to them; but we cannot conscientiously give freely among the men the light literature of the day.

"Our hospitals are gradually getting into a state of comfort; and I never expected to see our poor fellows so well cared for when we were at the worst three months ago. The nurses have succeeded admirably, and we cannot be too thankful for them, or admire the noble exertions and self-sacrifice of Miss Nightingale and Mrs. Bracebridge. I grieve to say our deaths during this very severe weather have been fifty per day. There are now eight Church of England chaplains, one Presbyterian, and five Romish priests at work."

Books and Tracts were granted for a Camp Library, on the application of the Rev. Ernest Hawkins.

The Ven. Archdeacon Stokes, Aghnacloy, Ireland, wrote as follows, in reference to the appeal which was laid before the last General Meeting:—

"I think that the best answer I can make to the appeal of the Standing Committee is to double my subscription for the future. If this plan were generally adopted, it would, at trifling individual sacrifice, enable the Society to lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes. I am sure every Churchman will rally round a Society to which the Church owes such a deep debt of gratitude, and which has scattered blessings over the whole world, from Rupert's Land to New Zealand. I enclose my subscription of £2 2s. for 1855."

The Rev. J. G. Fardell, incumbent of Sprotborough, near Doncaster, and Secretary of the Doncaster District Committee, wrote as follows with reference to the Society's appeal:—

"The statement you have put forth has roused me to exert myself in our cause. I have written near 300 notes, with the statement on the other side, to every one I know, in and out of Doncaster. I have the promise of fifteen sermons. This brings the Society forward, and we may hope for a favourable result in the end. There seems to be but one opinion, both of the excellence of the cause, and the too great liberality of the Society in every department."

Mr. Fardell was present at the Meeting, and gave fuller particulars of his plans for the advancement of the Society's interests.

**EGYPT.**—The English Church at Alexandria, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1839, was opened for Divine Service on Christmas day, to the great joy of the English inhabitants. The Rev. E. Winder, the Chaplain, officiated. His sermon will soon be published, at the request of the congregation.

## Selections.

ROMAN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT NATIONS.

N. Roussel, of Paris, has undertaken to institute an extensive comparison between Roman Catholic and Protestant nations, under the three-fold aspect of their material progress, their intelligence, and their morality. For some years, in various portions of the European continent, but more especially in France, attacks on Protestantism have been renewed with double ardor, and, if so questionable a term may be used, have increased in audacity; and there have not been wanting writers who maintain that the Reformation was, for the people who embraced it, the cause of both moral and intellectual decadence. Writing in the interest of the Roman Church, they have so altered the history of the Reformation, as apparently to justify the cruelties to which so-called heretics were rendered subject; Protestantism has even been represented as the source of all revolutionary ideas, and of the most monstrous tenets of Socialism. In an article continued in several numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, entitled "The Reform before Luther," the spiritualism of the period is represented as confounded with pantheism, and subtle heresies merely a veil to political organization; and the faith of the Vaudois and Albigenses is held up as not having its development in mountains but in cities; not in the pious convictions of sincere hearts, but in the cabinets of princes and the intrigues of statesmen. All the world knows how Innocent III., at the suggestion of Durando d' Huerca of Arragon, who had formerly been a Vaudois, for which he asked pardon of God and man, established under the same impression, a confrerie on the model of the German communists, consisting chiefly of the poor of Lyons, who carried into effect the same purity of manners, essaying thus to connect the heretics, but whose members, by their very faithfulness of imitation, were themselves soon suspected. It is not to be deemed, however, that there was then a confusion of religious ideas in Europe, and that the period which gave birth to an energetic and profound philosophy, though without having discovered all the principles of thought, was to some extent tainted with rationalism and spiritualism. In face of the current misrepresentations and falsehoods re-produced in French works under the approbation of the highest ecclesiastical authority, all that is necessary is the establishment of the actual verity of fact. This is attempted by M. Russel, who, in place of signaling errors, and disposing, in logical form, of false positions, prefers to expose simply the action of modern civilization in its results on Roman Catholic and Protestant nations. This comparative view, which each reader in France may at once comprehend and easily verify for himself, is certainly more eloquent and more persuasive than any other species of eloquence. In fact, the difference existing between the two categories is not a little striking. In which exactitude is the principal requirement for a right decision, the authorities are cited. Mr. Russel draws a parallel between the Northern and Southern American continent, between Ireland and Scotland, between the Swiss Catholics and the Swiss Protestants, between Austria and Prussia, Belgium and Holland. As to Spain and England, he proceeds to another plan; he takes them in two several epochs of their history—Spain in the sixteenth, and England in the nineteenth century. In Italy he shows us Romanism as enthroned, with all the incidents of a boundless and uncontrolled power. An examination of objections that may be offered to the conclusions stated, and an exhibit of some views. If the frequent repetition of the same causes and the same results is a little monotonous, the lessons taught are of the highest significance. That Protestant nations possess superiority in well-being, intelligence, and moral development, is a fact sufficiently familiar to ourselves. Not so, however, in France; hosts of official documents exhibit this in a point purely administrative, and put it out of the circle of controversy. Their chief characteristic may be said to be their greater independence, more vigorous efforts of industry, their more extended commerce, and their zeal for the spread of intelligence, favourable at once to liberty, material progress, and true civilization, and of which the annals of the last forty years serve as an illustrative commentary. "If we measure," says M. Michon, another French writer, "the respective progress accomplished since 1814 by Christians not Romanists, and compare their advantages with that which Roman Catholic nations have obtained, we are startled by the disproportion. England and the United States have assumed proportions hitherto unknown, whether as respects the extent of the regions over which they dominate, or of the popula-

tions actual and prospective. England has sought to conquer vast and populous regions under the generic name of India. In America her own civilization spreads to the most Northern plateaus of Upper Canada. By the labour of her children, New Holland, vast as a continent, and the most important archipelago of the great Southern oceans, are brought directly beneath her sway. The United States dominates over two oceans. San Francisco is already an appendage to New York. The people of the United States have already shown their superiority to those occupying more Southern portions of the North American continent. This is not a surmise; it is not even contested. To England and the United States, the former the first to open China, the latter Japan, seems reserved the glory of submitting to their authority, the two Eastern empires most renowned; two empires which present nearly the numeric majority of the human race while France, the first nation of all, the most compact, the most glorious, which has been for fifty years the throne of civilization, has always attending it the doom of witnessing previously unknown disasters, having its sceptre broken and its power dispersed. She is gifted with the most noble courage, with the most indomitable energy, but all the faith with which she is gifted has little substantiality, and rapidly fades away; a fatality addresses itself to her as a scourge of God, and paralyzing her efforts, and, for all purposes of good, rendering her miserably inert.

**CHURCH WORSHIP.**—The Independent has been discussing this subject in several articles indicative of a returning sense of the propriety of modifying the system now prevailing in the Protestant non-Episcopal churches. It says:

"Yet even in regard to prayer, to a much greater extent than is customary at present in Presbyterian or Congregational churches, the practice of audible assent to and union in the prayer, might, perhaps, be adopted without impropriety. There might be opportunity given in the worship for the silent prayer, each one for himself and for his friends, of all the congregation. Nor would there be any impropriety, in our view, in giving to the one inspired and inspiring prayer, left for us by our Lord, a permanent and prominent place in the public worship of every church, and inviting all to join in it, 'from the least unto the greatest.' And personally we have never been troubled or disturbed, in officiating occasionally for Methodist congregations, when some ardent brother has found it in his heart to respond Amen, whenever the Spirit moved him to do it. If all the people should habitually respond 'with loud Amen,' at the close of the prayer offered by the minister, we are confident that their attention to the prayer would be increased, and their interest in it made deeper and more personal. Children, especially, would come to feel, more than they can now do, that it is a public act of Divine Service in which they have an interest, and in which they should bear habitually their proper part.

"But, however the details of such an arrangement would require to be managed, we are confident of this—that in some way the whole congregation should take part—men, women and children uniting in it—in the public worship offered to God. In the singing of praise, especially, this should be. And one of the first and greatest improvements to be wrought in that order of public worship which now prevails among our churches, and which is destined, we believe, to be largely changed and amended, will be that which shall declare and inaugurate this simple principle. We are not born, we do not live, we do not die, we shall not be judged, and we ought not to try to worship God, by proxy.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Boston had three Bishops officiating in as many of its churches last Sunday. The Bishop of the diocese and the Bishop of New Hampshire preached, respectively, in Trinity Church and the Church of the Advent; the Bishop of Iowa preached in the Church of the Messiah. The subject of the Bishop of Iowa's discourse was the Home Missions of the Church, and more particularly his own mission, in his own diocese, with the object of obtaining contributions to the diocesan fund. He represented that Iowa is an inviting missionary field, since it is a beautiful State, (which is the Indian meaning of Iowa,) having more arable land than any other State of the Union, and consequently it is rapidly becoming settled. The population has more than doubled within five years. Last year 100,000 were added to it, making it now half a million. The Bishop proposes to invest the money he is now collecting from the Eastern Churches in land, at government price, which in the course of

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 Coppeway 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 Glentarriff, 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. Guleon 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 trooper (pauvre diable)—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 dignities 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 xvi. 1.—*Leighton.*

**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 forever. 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 Exceun, 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 Halifax, 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.

## News Department.

From Papers by R. N. E. Africa, March 3.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 2.—DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.**—The Earl of Clarence rose, and said he felt it his duty to communicate to their lordships the contents of a telegraphic message which he had received a short time ago from her Majesty's Minister at Berlin. It was as follows:—The Emperor of Russia died this morning of apoplexy. He had also received a despatch from Lord J. Russell stating that his Majesty was at the point of death, and was taking leave of his family. He apprehended that, though this event had occurred so recently as one o'clock this morning, there was no reason to doubt its authenticity; and as it might materially change the aspect of foreign affairs, he thought Lord Lyndhurst would agree with him that it would be attended with considerable inconvenience to bring before them the motion with respect to the position of Prussia, of which he had given notice for that evening; on public grounds, therefore he called upon the noble lord to withdraw his motion.—Lord Lyndhurst admitted the inconvenience of bringing his motion, and would not withdraw it altogether, but postponed it until a future day.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—In answer to Colonel Greville, Mr. Peel said that the pay of clergymen of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian Church, with the army, was 16s. a day, with rations and allowances, and the pay of Roman Catholic clergymen was £156 a-year, also with rations and allowances.

In answer to an hon. member, Sir G. Groy said that Lord J. Russell's Education Bill was postponed until after Easter.

## DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

**Mr. F. French.**—There is a rumor in circulation that the Government have received intelligence respecting the death of the Emperor of Russia; may I ask whether the Government have received any intelligence?

**Lord Palmerston.**—The Government have received two telegraphic messages, one from Berlin and the other from the League, stating that the Emperor of Russia died in the course of this forenoon.—The intelligence created a profound sensation in the House; for some time, the progress of business was suspended.

Lord Raglan has transmitted the following despatch to the War-office:—

**BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Feb. 18.**—A force, said to be 40,000, of Russians, with a large number of guns, attacked Eupatoria at daylight on the 17th, and was repulsed with loss by Omar Pacha. The Turkish loss is said to be inconsiderable, but Selim Pacha, commanding the Egyptian brigade, was killed. The British men-of-war, under the Hon. Captain Hastings, covered both flanks with great effect. The action terminated at 10 a. m., when the Russians retired a few miles.

The *Moniteur* publishes a despatch of a nearly similar character. Other despatches have been received in confirmation, and stating the loss of the Russians to have amounted to 500, and the Turks to 15 killed and 35 wounded. A battery served by the French lost 4 men.

**VIENNA, Feb. 29.**—The attack on Eupatoria on the 17th was a serious affair. The Russians, with 80 guns, made several vigorous attacks. They left 428 men on the field, and carried off many wounded. The Turks lost 80 killed. Selim Pacha, the Egyptian Commander, was killed, and one of the Turkish generals wounded. The Russians bivouacked during a bitterly cold night on the way to Simpheropol, or, rather, on the way to Sak.

**PARIS, March 1.**—The *Moniteur*, of this morning, confirms the news of the defeat of the Russians at Eupatoria on the 17th ult., and gives some additional particulars. The Russians, it is said, had eighty pieces of artillery, six regiments of cavalry, and twelve regiments of infantry. The combat lasted five-and-a-half hours. The loss of the Russians was 500 killed, with wounded in proportion. The Turks had 88 killed and 250 wounded; they lost 70 horses. The attack has not been renewed; the town is in a good state of defence. On the night following the Russians bivouacked without fires or tents, during intense cold; on the following morning they withdrew from Simpheropol. Four vessels of war took part in the action.

## THE RUSSIAN VERSION.

**BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 27.**—Advices from St. Petersburg of this day's date state that the following despatch had been received from Prince Menschikoff, dated the 16th of February:—“On the 17th a portion of the troops encamped in the neighbourhood of Eupatoria, made a reconnaissance against the town to within a distance of 250 yards (*twice*). They opened a cross fire of artillery, and in a short time succeeded in dismounting a portion of the enemy's guns, and in blowing up five casks of ammunition. Having assured himself that Eupatoria was defended by 40,000 men and 100 guns, Gen. Churloff, who commanded the detachment, gave orders to retire out of range, which was done in perfect order.

A despatch from Odessa says, “It is true that the French mines have been destroyed by means of counter-mines, but with great loss of life on the part of the Russians.”

Both the French and Russian commanders have issued orders of the day (thanking the men engaged in the sortie of the 31st for their gallant and successful conduct, and conferring promotion upon the officers. General Ostroff Sacken mentions that this is the fourth

sortie led by Lieut. Biruloff, and that he captured three officers and seven men, leaving three of his own men dead, and having thirty-four wounded.

Advices from the Crimea, dated the 14th inst., brought to Malta by the *Arabia*, in sixty-three hours from Constantinople, announce that some thousand Russians who accompanied the Grand Duke Michael to Sebastopol, had been frozen to death.

On the 10th Lord Raglan visited the railway, which is making rapid progress:—

“It has wound its way up the greater part of the main street in Balaklava, and the engine has been astonishing the Turks by great puffs of steam from its iron lungs, and by sundry shrieks and screams as it has been put in play by the engineers out side of the post-office yard, in order to see if its health or constitution has suffered by the sea voyage. The railroad is simply constructed—the wooden sleepers are laid down longitudinally over a bed of stones on the road, and the rails are fastened down on them. It nearly fills the breadth of the main street. About fifty yards of rail have been laid down in the street, but the road is in any places in a state of forwardness and will soon be ready to receive the rails. The road winds outside the church of Kaskoi. It ought to be well guarded from any sudden attack of the enemy, such as that they made on the 25th of October. If guns can be used to destroy an *alattia* they can be made serviceable in injuring a railroad; and, although the injury inflicted would only be temporary, it might create great temporary inconvenience before it was rectified.”

The following changes in the army are notified by the *Post* correspondent:—“Sir Colin Campbell to have the First Division; Sir John Campbell the Highland Brigade; General Bentinck to command Fourth Division; General Barnard a Brigade of Fourth Division. The Brigade of Guards to join the Highland Brigade under Sir Colin Campbell.

“The whole remains of the English forces is now quite encircled and protected, as it were by French regiments. Our line has not yet contracted by the removal of the Second Division from Inkermann to reinforce the Third Division at head-quarters, but the movement is expected each day. 15,000 French troops will occupy the heights of Inkermann in place of 4,000 English. By this change, and the change of the Guards to Balaklava (should the latter take place), the troops will leave for some time the shelter of the few wooden huts which their sick now enjoy.”

**PARIS, March 1.**—No one now doubts longer as to the emperor's journey. He will go at the end of this week or at the beginning of next. He will be escorted by the Cent Gardes, the Guides, and the gentlemen of the Imperial Guard. Some of these corps have already received their orders. It is further affirmed that the Empress goes with him.

**EUPATORIA, Feb. 21.**—Since the 17th no new attempt has been made against Eupatoria. To day we have seen Russian infantry columns and trains of waggons moving away in the direction of Simpheropol. Several villages in the neighbourhood are now burning. Three heavy guns have been landed, and new works of fortification are in course of construction.

The French Government still maintains that Prussia, as a preliminary condition to taking part in the conference of Vienna, must engage herself to abide by the majority, whatever that may be, and Prussia, or rather General de Wedell, declines that engagement, asserting that the point is one which is a proper matter for discussion by the conference which he asks to be submitted to.

**BERLIN, March 1.**—Lord John Russell arrived here yesterday forenoon. He waited upon Baron de Manteuffel in the afternoon. He had an audience of the King to day. M. de Wedell, the Prussian envoy, left Paris on Thursday night for Berlin. He will return to Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday next. The dinner at court, March 2, in honour of Lord J. Russell, has been deferred.

**COLOGNE, March 1.**—Intelligence from Berlin states that Lord J. Russell is to remain here only two days. The opening of the Vienna conference being so very near, it is doubtful whether Prussia will be represented there at the beginning. Baron Usedom and Count Alvensleben are designated as Prussian envoys. There is a rumour that the negotiations have been interrupted through unexpected difficulties.

**A MURDER.**—Private E. Cullen, of the 9th Regiment, was found murdered near the Turkish camp, on the 3rd inst. His muffler had been tightly twisted round his neck, as if to produce strangulation, and the knot was at the back of his neck; but two fearful blows on the head, one of which had fractured the base of the skull, showed that the murderer or murderers (and it was probable there were more than one, as the deceased was a powerful, resolute young fellow,) were determined their victim should not escape with life. His coat, trousers, and

boots were gone.” In addition “to a regimental sword, broken in the centre and splined, a large-sized Deane and Adams' revolver pistol, a shako case, with shako and sundry other articles, and a small leather medicine chest, containing four square bottles, the property of Lieut. Harvey, 9th Regiment.” Though found near the Turkish camp, it is some camp followers, of hybrid nationality, that are suspected, rather than our allies.

**THE CLIMATE.**—“The inhabitants warn us not to be misled by this transient calm; March is still to be endured, and we hear that he roars right royally, and comes in, and remains in, with bitter cold and very strong winds, and heavy falls of rain, sleet, and snow. The month of March is, in truth, like the month of November in the Crimea, and we all know what disasters we endured during twenty terrible days of that month in 1854. The climate, indeed, is beyond all conception sickle. A bird may be singing, under the impression that he has done with foul weather, and may soon be getting ready his nest, and very shortly afterwards he may be knocked down by a blow on the head from a hailstone.”

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The members of the Colonial Church and School Society, and the friends of Education generally, had quite an interesting meeting at the Mechanics Institute, last evening. There were about four hundred persons present. The platform was occupied by His Honor Judge Parker, Beverley Robinson, Esq., Rev. John Armstrong, Rev. J. W. D. Gray, D. D., Rev. George Armstrong, Rev. Wm. Armstrong, and Geo. D. Robinson, Esq.—gentlemen who are always found prominent in any undertakings affecting the moral welfare of the community. After a prayer from the Rev. Geo. Armstrong, the President, B. Robinson, Esq., briefly addressed the company and explained the purpose of the meeting. The Rev. John Armstrong then followed with some excellent remarks on the subject of Education, in the course of which he adverted to the faults in the existing Training School system, and the utter inefficiency of the present School Bill, and expressed a hope that the people of this Province would take a greater interest in educational matters than they have hitherto. The Rev. Gentleman also stated the object and position of the Colonial Church and School Society, and of the Association in connection with it in this City, and concluded by introducing to the company Mr. Manning, the gentleman recently appointed to the charge of the Church School lately established in this City. At some general observations on the subject of Education, Mr. Manning clearly and succinctly described the details of the method of training adopted in the Metropolitan Training Institution of London, and which it is contemplated to carry out here. The lecture throughout displayed great ability, and convinced us that the Committee has been extremely fortunate in their selection of a master.—*St. John Courier, March 10.*

## SYDNEY, C.B.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—The Rev. R. J. Uniacke delivered a Lecture on *Astronomy*, before the Society, on Monday evening last. The Lecture has been pronounced, by those who had the pleasure of hearing it, as being of the highest order of excellence, and received in good taste,—as well as evidencing the erudition, and skill and judgment of the scholar.—*C. & News.*

## Editorial Miscellany.

☞ Nicholas H. Martin, who was tried for the murder of A. Dodd, at Sydney, C. B., and acquitted on the ground of insanity, and who has been kept in custody ever since, was brought from Sydney to Halifax, about a fortnight ago, by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. A commission has since been appointed to enquire into the sanity of Mr. Martin—and the trial of the question took place before them, and a petit Jury on Tuesday inst. The Jury after hearing evidence, returned a verdict in favor of the perfect sanity of Mr. Martin, without quitting the box.

☞ The Provincial Legislature of Canada, met, after an adjournment of nine weeks, on the 23rd of February. A measure abolishing newspapers, long ago was to be introduced by the Government.

☞ Our readers will find in our advertising columns to day, a notice of the Proprietor of that beautiful property called Martock, in the immediate vicinity of Windsor, who has offered it for sale or to let. We believe that there is nothing to surpass this estate, very little to equal it, in the Province, both for beauty of scenery and eligible situation,—and any family desirous of enjoying a country life in Nova Scotia, and having the means to live comfortably, or who desire to engage in farming, would do well to look at it by way of comparison with other places, before making up their minds.

☞ It is rumoured that the house of Cunard is about to establish a steam line of communication between Boston and Halifax—it is much wanted, and if any party can make it succeed, it will be the Canadians.

The Rev. Mr. Maturin (Episcopalian) lecturer before the Young Men's Christian Association, on Tuesday evening last, on the External History of the Bible. The lecture was an able one, full of historical evidence, and conveyed a mass of useful information upon an important topic. The Temperance Hall was crowded, and a stranger would be struck with the remarkable disparity in Halifax of the sexes—ten females to one male being about the average elsewhere. Mr. Marriott, Principal of the Colonial Church Society's Training and Model School, will deliver the concluding lecture of the season, on Tuesday next.

A correspondent at Prince Edward Island informs us, that in the Church Times of Feb. 24, the revenue of Prince Edward Island was stated at £44,000, instead of £16,000, the correct amount. The increase we suppose, must be placed to the credit of our compositor, whose blots of the value of figures are rather vague, and who has it in his power at times to augment the revenue of a state, almost beyond the possibility of detection. The only feeling we have about the matter is, that the Island may see reduced the larger amount.

We learn from the *Neubrunsvicker* that a new office—that of Consul General for the Colonies—has been created by the President of the United States, and that I. D. Andrews, Esq. has been appointed therein, and the appointment has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

In answer to enquirers we are authorized to state, that the assembly of the Bishop, Clergy and representatives of the Laity of this Diocese, will be held at the same time as the general Meeting of the D. C. S., in October next; when the report of the Committee appointed to frame rules and regulations will be considered. In those Parishes which have not yet elected 2 Delegates, the Election may take place at the Easter Meeting, and whenever it is intended to propose such an Election, notice of the intention should be given at least three weeks before the day of meeting.

Distressing Occurrence.—*Dreadful Sufficing and Loss of Life.*—The following telegraph despatch from Wallace, dated 13th inst., has been handed to us by a friend in this city, by whom it was received:—“The ice boat from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse, with the mails for P. E. Island, got ashore this (Tuesday) morning, near this place. Left Cape Tormentine on Friday morning, having been in the Gulf four nights in a severe storm. The boat's crew are chilled, and feet frozen. One passenger, Doctor Hazard, chilled to death, and two others, names not known, badly frozen.”

A second despatch to the same Gentleman, communicates the following truly horrifying details:—“The two passengers saved are—Joseph Wier, of Bangor, and Dr. Johnson, son of Dr. Johnson, of Charlottetown, both of whom are badly frozen. “The young man, Dr. Haszard, of Charlottetown, died the evening before they got on shore, from cold and exhaustion. “Their sufferings were awful. For four days and nights they were without any food, except a dog which they killed and ate raw! “The mails are safe, and go on to-day, Wednesday.”—*Colonist*, 15th.

D. C. S.

Table with columns for Received, Date, Location, and Amount. Includes entries for Feb 24, 28, March 1, 2, 6, 9.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Communications received since last week, are under consideration.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Mr. Ambrose, two letters—two sub.—have not engaged in other business yet. Mrs. Weeks—have sent two papers by mail—31 ea. Rev. S. D. Green, with new sub. From Yarmouth, with new sub. D. Owen, Esq. with £1. Rev. D. W. Fickett—directions attended to—parcel by Friday's coach. Rev. T. C. Leaver—have written by mail—remittance from Mr. Crowe. Rev. R. Payne—package by priv. opp. Rev. J. Robertson—directions have been attended to. Trinity Coll. Toronto—with ref. Rev. J. Spotts—dir. attended to.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, an infallible Remedy for Itches on the Skin.—Ezra Mortimer, aged 24, of Annapolis, N. S. was for five years a severe sufferer with blotches on the skin, the whole of his face, neck, arms, and hands, being disfigured with them like small pox; he consulted several very celebrated medical men who told him it was the preëminent symptoms of some disease, which alarmed him exceedingly; however, he took Holloway's Pills immediately, and rubbed the ointment on the parts affected, and in two weeks the whole of the blotches disappeared, and his health was considerably improved. These remedies will cure the most obstinate old wounds and ulcers, even of twenty years standing.

MARRIED.

At Truro, on the 11th ult., by the Rev. T. O. Leaver, Mr. THEODORE CUVILLIER, to SOPHIA second daughter of Mr. George Knicker.

DIED.

On Friday morning, in the 47th year of his age, THOMAS C. JAMES, Esq. Merchant, St. John's, N. F. Entered on Sunday next, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Cox's W. Wright, Proctor's Lane. His friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

Subscribed, on Tuesday evening, Honble. ALEXANDER McDONALD, Barrister, in the 2nd year of his age. For many years a representative in the General Assembly of this Province, for the County of Sydney, and at the time of his decease, a Member of the Legislative Council.

On Saturday morning, in the 73rd year of her age, Mrs. MARY O'BRIEN, widow of the late Cornelius O'Brien.

On Friday, 10th inst., after a short but painful illness, Mr. WILLIAM MURPHY, in the 50th year of his age.

At Dartmouth, on Sunday evening 11th inst., CHARLES, infant son of Mr. Charles Beattie, aged 7 months.

At Amherst, Cumberland on Sunday morning, 11th inst., ELIZABETH CAROLINE, wife of Charles James Stewart, Esq., aged 28 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED

Saturday, March 10th.—Brig Margaret, Yarmouth; R. M. S. Spray, Corbin, St. John's, 31 days; Monday, March 11th.—Brig Bessie, McDonald, Cienfuegos, 22 days.

Tuesday, March 12th.—B. g. Chebucto, Wallace, Porto Cabello via Bermuda, 37 days; brig Lady Seymour, Conroy, Cienfuegos, 23 days; brig John Duffin, Sydney, 3 days; brig America, O'Brien, Boston, 53 hours; brig Bellow, Chisholm, Miranias, 21 days.

Wednesday, March 13th.—Brig. Contest, Rendle, Maranhaz, 21 days; brig Velocity, Mayo, Cienfuegos, 24 days.

Thursday, March 14th.—R. M. S. Africa, Harrison, Liverpool, G. B. 12 days—130 passengers for Halifax; Brig Annette, McDo., Cienfuegos, 22 days.

Friday, March 15th.—Brig Bessie, McDonald, Cienfuegos, 23 days; schr. Ocean Wave, Sabers, 21 days; brig Conquest, Doane, Cienfuegos, 31 days; brig Boston, Lady Westhaver, Newfld., 5 days; brig Bessie, McDonald, Cienfuegos, 23 days; brig Fame from the West Indies, bound for Canada.

CLEARED.

Monday, March 12th.—Brig. Brick, Morrison, Porto Rico; schr. Kate, Messervy, Newfoundland.

Tuesday, March 13th.—Brig. Micmac, Doane, Porto Rico; schr. Omara, Roy, Jamaica; schr. Henry, Cameron, Philadelphia.

Friday, March 16th.—Steamer Africa, Harrison, Boston; brig Plato, Borle, Kingston, Jamaica; Steamer Curlew, Sampson, Bermuda and St. Thomas.

MEMORANDA.

The R. M. Steamer Canada leaves Boston this morning for Halifax and Liverpool.

GALWAY, FEB 23rd.—The Investigator, Clements, of Yarmouth, N. S., from the Clyde to New York, with pig iron, &c., was abandoned in lat. 47 N., lon. 59 W., with 8 feet of water in her hold, and loss of mainmast; crew saved.

WATERFORD, FEB 21th.—The Camorse, McKenzie, from Nova Scotia, arrived here leaky, and with loss of sails, bulwarks, &c.

PASSENGERS.

By R. M. S. AFRICA.—From Liverpool for Halifax—Messrs. C. Brown, Gabriel, Geo. Clements, Geo. Blow, Mr. Douce, Capt. Jordan, and Master John H. Young, the eldest son of the late George Young, Esq. The Passengers for Boston are:—First Cabin 127, second Cabin 58, Total 185.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

Table listing prices for various goods: Apples, Bacon, Beef, Lamb, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Hay, Homespun cotton & wool, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, Canada Flour, Am., Rye, Corn Meal.

LUMBER.

Table listing prices for lumber: Hemlock, Spruce, Pine, Wood, Coal.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for wood and coal: Wood, Coal.

NOTICE.

MARTOCK HOUSE, near Windsor, to be Sold—Or Let unfurnished, on a lease of 5 or 7 years, with Land attached, sufficient for a Gentleman's residence. For further information apply to COLONEL BUTLER March 17 41a.

D. C. S.

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of D. C. S. March 13th the Secretary was directed to give Notice, that the Subscription Lists for 1854 will be put into the Printer's hands on the 16th of April next. The Local Committees who have not yet forwarded their Lists, are requested to do so before that time. March 17. EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y

D. C. S.

The Sub. Com. of D. C. S., to whom was intrusted the subject of provision for Widows and Orphans of the Clergy having determined to proceed immediately to make collections in Halifax for that object, the Clergymen in the Country are requested to make their collections and forward their returns before the first of May next.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y D. C. S.

Subscription papers were distributed about this time last year—more will be sent if needed. March 10.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED! Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your Inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas, large purple blotches came all over my body—in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around—no surgery was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy. I am, Sir, yours respectfully.

(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEGS—REMARKABLE CURE! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg—in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known. I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant.

(Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Madden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There was several holes in it, one as large as a hand; all the devils and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, an horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of this time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected. I am, Sir, yours truly.

(Signed) HENRY MADDEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Table listing ailments: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blootches on the Face, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Intestines, Diarrhoea, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Head-ache, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symp-toms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from various causes.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 214 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World at the following prices:—1s. 1ld., 2s. 6d., 3s. 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Son, Agents; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; A. Gore & Chipman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; E. Manser, Yarmouth; T. R. Patten, Liverpool; J. F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgegate; Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Co., Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Hennessey, Wallace; W. Cooper, Peggwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & O. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Fort Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia, Feb. 21, 1855.



Poetry.

THE SOWER OF THE WORD.

Sow in Faith! or tears, or seed,  
O'er thy pathway sowing,  
Then wait the rich reward  
From those germs upspringing.  
Over each God's angel bends,  
To the earth-born sower he teads,  
Dew and sunshine bringing.

Advertisements.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

THE following Juvenile Books, have been just received, and are for Sale at the Subscriber's Book Store

- THE LITTLE EPISCOPALIAN, or, the Child Taught by the Father, book, by M. A. C. with two fine Engravings, 271 pp. 10 mo. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.
- CORNELIA, or, the Dead Maid. By the Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D. now Bishop of Iowa. With a Portrait of the subject of the narrative, 72 pp. 18 mo. Muslin 1s. 8d. Library, 1s. 3d.
- ARTHUR GRANVILLE, or, the Gifts of God. By Anna Maria Glennie. With Engravings, 72 pp. 18 mo. Muslin, 1s. 6d. Library 10s. Paper covers, 6d.
- TIME AS IT FLIES, The Day, The Night, The Week, The Month, The Year. 80 pp. 32 mo. Muslin, 7d.
- TALKS OF INSTRUCTION AND WARNING; Fatal Wishes, The Lost Tongue, The Luring Child. 85 pp. 32 mo. Muslin, 7d.
- LOVE'S LESSON, 237 pp. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gift 1/60, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers.
- OUR LITTLE COMFORT. 290 pp. 10 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gift, 4s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.
- BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER. 223 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gift, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers 1s. 6d.
- IN THE WORLD BUT NOT OF THE WORLD. 210 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gift, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.
- HEBERT ALBERTON, OR SOWING BESIDE THE WALKS. 234 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 2s. 6d. Gift, 3s. 6d.
- BOXES OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES, Containing 6, 7, and 8 Vols. handsomely bound Books, 12s. 6d. each Library.

PACKAGES OF BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

- HORE SACRE—Prayers and Meditations for Private use. From the Writings of the Divines of Church of England, with an Introduction by the Rev. John Chandler, M. A., 24 mo. 20 pp. flexible cover, 2s. 6d. extra binding.
- Daily Morning and Evening Prayers, for FAMILY AND PRIVATE WORSHIP, by a Layman of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, L. I. 2s. 3d.
- Devotions for the Family and Closet, from the Manual of a Country Clergyman, 2s. 6d.
- Panoramic View of the Holy Land. Exhibiting the Topography of the country at a glance, 2s. 6d. each.
- Nichols's Help to Reading the Bible, with the Panoramic View, Muslin Gift, 7s. 6d.
- School Libraries, of 100 Vols., £2 17s. 6d.

WILLIAM GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WANDSLOE, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL.  
THIS INSTITUTION will re-open on MONDAY, JANUARY 15th.  
BOARDS—£25 per Annum } Payable Quarterly  
DAY SCHOLARS 18 } In Advance.  
A Class will be formed for Instruction in Vocal Music under the direction of a competent Teacher. Terms made known on application to the Principal.  
Two Annual Exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for Competition at the Excecuta, A.D. 1855.  
Dec. 25th. 1854.

MATHER B. DESBRISAY, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW, CONVEYANCER &c. HALIFAX.

OFFICE—Hollis Street, opposite Messrs. A. McLeod & Co's Store. Residence at Dr. DESBRISAY'S, Dartmouth. 3m.  
Feb. 3. 1855.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. July 1. 1854.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale at W. Gossip's Book Store, 24 Granville-street.

A CHARGE Delivered to the CLERGY of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, at the VISITATION held in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, at Halifax, on the 11th Day of October, 1853. By HINBERT, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. December, 1854

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Keep constantly on hand, and offer for sale at lowest market rates, at their Stores, Head of Commercial Wharf.

—HALIFAX, N. S.—

- CORDAGE—Best Gourock and English from 2 yam Spun yarn, to 8 1/2 inch Shrouding, Hawkers, 8 1/2 inch and downwards, Bolt Ropes, Point Ropes, Manila, Hambroine, Houseline, Marline, &c.
- SAIL CLOTH } Best Gourock Canvas No. 1 to 7  
" Navy ditto 1 to 7  
" American Cotton Duck No 2 to 10
- ANCHORS—1/2 cwt. and upwards
- CHAIN CABLES—1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inch, Ditto Topmast Sheets all sizes,
- OARUM—Best English and Halifax.
- CASTINGS—Patent Windlasses, Do. Winches, Hawes Pipes, Warming Chocks, Sheaves.
- TWINES—Cod lines, Nets, Fishing Twines, Sail Twines—Hemp and Cotton.

SHIP STORES:

PORK—Am. and Nova Scotia Moss and Prime; BEEF ditto; BREAD—Navy and Pilot; FLOUR—Messers. Seagar, Patins, Oil, Raw Tar, Coal Tar, Cloth, Rosin, Turpentine, Fluid, Varnishes, Small Stores, &c., &c.  
Feb. 17. 1855. 3m. BARRS & HARRIS.

" PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS? "

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber.  
Sperre and Surenne's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. Imperial Octavo, 1100 pp. well and strongly bound. This work has been newly composed from the French Dictionaries of the Academie, Lavoisier, Robineau, Chenevier, Landais, &c., and from the English Dictionaries of Johnson, Boscawson, Walker and Webster. It surpasses all others in correct and philosophical analysis of shades of meaning, in fullness of definition, and clearness of arrangement, and contains many words, particularly such as are connected with modern science, not to be found in any other work of the kind. Price £1.  
Sorene's French and English Dictionary 12mo do. Abridged School Edition.  
Lavizac's French Grammar  
Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak French. By Value do. do. do. By Jewett.  
Key to Ollendorff's Method &c. &c. French  
De Fives' Elementary French Reader,  
Rowan's Modern French Reader,  
Wannostorff's Recueil, Choix, French Testaments,  
Le Brun's Telemaque,  
De Fives' Classic French Reader,  
Collet's Grammar of French Reader  
Histoire de Charles XII, par Voltaire  
Perrin's French Fabes, with Keys. By Bostman  
WM. GOSSIP,  
Dec. 12. No. 21 Granville Street.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM. GOSSIP, No 21, GRANVILLE STREET,

HAS Received in recent Importation, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality.—  
Oil Colors.  
Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Coloured Tubes, as follows:—  
Madder Lake, Ivory Black,  
Cobalt, Indian Yellow,  
Chinese Vermillion, Naples Yellow,  
Mergol, Indigo,  
Butumen, Vanilke Brown,  
Flake White, double tube, Chrome Yellow,  
Burnt Sienna, Scarlet Lake,  
Raw Sienna, Crimson Lake,  
Burnt Umber, Purple Lake,  
Raw Umber, Roman Ochre,  
Prussian Blue, Indian Red,  
Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, &c. &c. &c.

Oils.  
Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Thial- Prepared Hill Boards and Canvas  
Academy Boards, 24, x 17 1/2. Prepared Hill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes; Prepared CANVAS, plain and single pane—27 inches wide, of any length.  
Brushes.  
Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes: Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small  
Camel Hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and round do. do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.  
Crayons &c.  
Swiss or Brochart Crayons soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 64 shades.  
Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes Conts Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,  
Black Glazed Crayons,  
Italian Chalk, hard black,  
White Crayons, square,  
White Chalk, round, for Black Board,  
Porte Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps,  
Tinted Crayon Paper.

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

DEPOSITORY D. C. S. 24 Granville Street.

JUST Received per R. M. Steamship America a large and varied Assortment of BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, &c., &c., &c.  
An orders from the Country can now be supplied. WM. GOSSIP, Depository.  
Dec. 30. 1854.

KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Interest due to the Governors of King's College, by Subscribers to the above Fund, will be remitted, provided the Principal shall be paid up, on or before the 31st DAY OF MARCH next,  
Halifax, Feb. 10, 1855.  
By order of the Board.  
JAS. C. COCHRAN, Secy.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per R. M. Steamship Canada, from England.  
3 CASES OF STATIONERY—Comprising, Pe Envelopes, and Letter Papers: Note Paper; and a large variety of ENVELOPES  
Also—some Extra Saitin, extra Thick Envelopes.  
Also—Power Inkstands, new pattern.  
Met the Most—Manuscript Drawing Books, &c. &c.  
Extra Superfine SEALING WAX.  
W. GOSSIP, 21 Granville-street.  
March 10.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

With a Receipt for cooking a Curry—by an East Indian.  
THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.  
Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 18.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER FESTIVALS, CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL of the above Works sold at the Book Store of the Publisher of this Paper, generally much cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere, being for the most part Importations from the Depository of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, and are to be sold at their lowest rates—a privilege not possessed by any other Establishment in the City.  
On hand—an Assortment of the above in velvet, a superior and common bindings.  
WM. GOSSIP.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetens to the BREATH, is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel), and all the ingredients employ'd in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Doctors. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan 21.

WANTED.

A SUITABLE person, to be employed as a Missionary in this City. The Missionary would require to possess intelligence, energy and devoted piety. A permanent allotment of the duties of the office and the amount of Salary will be made known on application to the Secretary.  
By order of the Executive Committee  
ROBERT MURRAY, Secy of the City Mission.  
Halifax, Feb. 1. 1855.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MERRILL AND BOKAZ, 125 PARK WITH EAST BR. COLOGNE.

THE daily use of this much admired Lincture preserved and beautifies the Teeth, prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the BREATH a grateful odour.  
Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c. from London. Halifax N. S., Feb. 1855.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES. TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

WM. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general Supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality and moderate in price.  
LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Nov. 4.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

THE great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as an undecorated means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.  
These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax.  
Nov 20 1854.

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at DWIGHT GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

HEALTHY GERMAN LECCHES, JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET, March 3 1855.

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