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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1856. NO. 9.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.				EVENING.				
		Book	Chapter	Verse	Book	Chapter	Verse	Book	Chapter	Verse
S.	Jan. 14	2	Sam.	1	12	Isaiah	63	1	12	12
M.	15	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	12	12
T.	16	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	12	12
W.	17	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	12	12
Th.	18	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	12	12
F.	19	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	12	12
S.	20	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	12	12

Poetry.

"THY WILL BE DONE."

With every earthly blessing crowned,
Upheld by heavenly grace,
While smiling plenty decks the ground,
And health adorns each face.—
Each face that makes our home's delight,
With joy all day,—and peace at night,—
And scarce one unfulfilled desire,
To which our craving hearts aspire;
With fame, perhaps,—and guerdons won.—
This is God's will—in kindness done!

If some things pleasant be denied,
And Heaven's favours fall,
Less beautiful the harvest's pride,
Or some dear cheek grow pale;
A little clouding of delight,
A care by day—a watch by night;
And, ah! such unfulfilled desire,
Till even hope begins to tire:
Fame!—'twas a breath I no trophies won—
Is it Thy will—Thy will be done!"

A wilder sky—a darker day—
O heavenly strength, forsake not now!
The corn and wine are swept away,
And anguish makes the strong man bow!
Dear faces, too, our home's delight
Are gone!—our day is turned to night.—
So fast is his each fond desire,
And hopes lie on the funeral pyre.
Friends, fame, and joy, and guerdons won,
Vanished—Oh, God! "Thy will be done!"

Old, wearied—yet in mercy crowned
With Heaven's sustaining grace,
If plenty clothe, or leave, the ground,
What matter! Short thy space!
Look forward to that home's delight,
Where never more comes on the night.
Where all fulfilled each high desire,
To which thy heart could ever aspire.
The vanished sound,—the haven won,—
If here, as there, "His will be done!"
—N. Y. Churchman

Missionary Intelligence.

AN APPEAL OF THE BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

TO MY FLOCK AND FRIENDS, AND ALL FRIENDS OF THE POOR IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Dear Brethren, and Friends,

HAVING good reason to hope and believe that the fatal scourge of Cholera, is by God's mercy, fast disappearing from among us, I feel it a duty and privilege to invite those of my own flock and friends who have been mercifully spared, to unite with me in some expression of devout and grateful acknowledgment.

How heavily the scourge has fallen upon the poor and destitute, and how mercifully those in better circumstances have been dealt with, none of you, I think, can have failed to notice. All the purposes of this difference—of this greater favour, as it appears, to the rich than the poor—it is not necessary at present, even if it were possible, to declare. One purpose, however, is very certain, and ought to be very obvious, though it seems too little regarded in practice, which is that the rich may have more occasion and opportunity to minister to their poorer brethren; and in them, to their very Lord and Saviour; "Inasmuch," (they are His own gracious words) "as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto Me."

In what way then, it will be asked, may we best express and exhibit our sense of those special favours and mercies to which, in God's good providence, we owe our preservation? and at the same time extend most reasonable relief to the many left fatherless and widows in this visitation? I believe I shall only express a very generally entertained opinion when I reply—by building and supporting an Asylum in

which these widows and fatherless children, and others hereafter in like circumstances of destitution, may be taken in, fed, clothed, and cared for as they may require.

The want of such an Asylum has been long felt by the Clergy, and by others who personally minister to the necessities, temporal or spiritual, of persons thrown by poverty or sickness on public charity. It has been however made more apparent and painful by the late visitation, and we feel that the time has come when this want ought to be supplied. It is in my power to furnish a very convenient site for the building, close to the Rectory and Cathedral, and I will gladly and thankfully assist in erecting and supporting it. I should esteem it an honor and privilege to build and maintain it at my own cost, but I neither have the means, nor if I had, should I think it right to deprive others of a share in a work, which I hope and believe will be "twice-blessed."

A two-fold benefit as I have already hinted, would be gained by such an Asylum for our poor, in the better provision for both their bodily and spiritual necessities. For the former by a clean and comfortable dwelling, with proper food, clothing, and attendance. For the latter by bringing it and its inmates under the immediate supervision of the Clergy. There are now belonging to our Communion, in a state more or less destitute, seventeen or eighteen widows with between fifty and sixty children, several orphans without friends, and a few aged and infirm of both sexes. It is not, of course, to be expected or desired that half, or even one quarter, of these would be permanently inmates of the Asylum; but, with those who might be received from other congregations, the number would occasionally be considerable: and there would be no necessity I conceive, and certainly no wish on my part, to exclude any, who, being otherwise proper objects, would submit to the Rules.

Assistance towards their support might, it is presumed, be obtained from the Government, at least equal to what they at present receive; but it would be much more gratifying to make the necessary provision by private charity; through gifts and bequests either occasional, or for permanent endowment.

Details, however, will be better considered at a conference with those who may be disposed to assist or advise. I would only suggest to those whose best interests I desire to serve, that such an opportunity should not be allowed to pass of making an investment which cannot but be safe and profitable; for so saith the Scripture,—"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and look, what he layeth out, it shall be paid to him again;" and, "Blessed be the man that provideth for the sick and needy, the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble."

I cannot conclude this address without congratulating the congregations of both our Churches, with the Clergy and myself, on the peace and, I trust I may add, contentment that now so happily prevail in both. The very handsome testimonial recently presented to the Archdeacon, abundantly proves the continued and undiminished esteem in which his continued and undiminished labours are so deservedly held: and the increasing number of worshippers and communicants at St. Thomas's Church no less plainly evinces increasing confidence in and regard for their faithful Minister. If only the two congregations would unite generally, as I am thankful to know some individuals have always done, in works of charity and piety (as for example, in that which is now proposed and submitted to both), my wishes and expectations in this behalf would be fully realized.

"And now, Brethren," (if I may humbly, and with the fullest sense of unworthiness, adopt as much as applies of an Apostle's words) "I commend you to God, and to the Word of His Grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified. I have coveted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel; yea, ye yourselves know, that these hands have ministered unto my necessities, and to them that were with me. I have shewed you all things, how that so labouring ye ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how He said, It is more blessed to give than to receive."—(ACTS XX, 32-35.)

I am, Friends and Brethren,

Your Servant for Jesus' sake,

EDWARD NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, Christmas, 1854.

Correspondence.

Pugwash, Dec. 21st. 1854.

MR. EDITOR,

As I am fully aware, that the columns of your valuable paper, are always ready to receive any information, connected with our beloved Church; I will feel obliged, if you would reserve a place in your next issue, for a brief report, of Meetings of the Diocesan Church Society, that were held in Wallace and Pugwash. On Thursday the 14th inst., the Rev. H. Stamer, accompanied by Amos B. Chandler Esq., proceeded to Wallace, to hold the appointed meeting; the Scotch Kirk, being given for that purpose; the Chair was taken at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. H. Stamer, who opened the proceedings by reading the usual prayers, he then explained the object and constitution of the Diocesan Church Society, Resolutions were moved, and seconded, by Amos B. Chandler Esq., Mr. William S. Cook, Mr. George Stainer, Mr. James Blair; and Collectors were appointed; who were to solicit subscriptions from those that are favorable to our Zion. The attendance at this meeting, was extremely thin; this being the first of the kind that was ever held there; Churchmen here, have a great deal to learn as yet, in this respect; and I hope, I shall read ere long, some able articles in the Church Times, issued by you; showing the necessity for Churchmen to be up and stirring.

On Friday the 15th the meeting was held in Pugwash; the Temperance Hall was given for the purpose; the Chair was occupied at 7 o'clock by the Rev. H. Stamer. the business of the evening was commenced, by singing a Psalm, and reading the appointed prayers. The Chairman then entered on the subject of Missions, and occupied the meeting for a considerable time, in giving an account of the rise and progress, of the great Missionary work that is now carried on in the Mother Country, by the pure and Apostolic branch of the Catholic Church: the Church of England. He then drew their attention to the steady, and onward course of the Diocesan Church Society; to advocate the claims of which, they were met together this evening, and how he C^o. through the instrumentality of this Society, was extending her borders in the Diocese of Nova Scotia. The Rev. Chairman, then called on Amos B. Chandler Esq., to move the first resolution; which was to this effect. Resolved; That we view with pleasure, the measure of success, which Almighty God, has been pleased, to vouchsafe to the Diocesan Church Society, for the past year; this resolution was ably supported by the learned gentleman, and seconded by Mr. Charles B. DeWolfe. The next resolution was proposed by M. Charles B. DeWolfe, and seconded by Mr. Rufus F. Bent. Resolved.—That in obedience to the express command of our Saviour, "Go preach the Gospel to every creature"—the Missionary cause should be supported. The third resolution was proposed by Mr. Joseph Jones, and seconded by Amos B. Chandler Esq. Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting, are due to the Venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the liberal support that has been given us for many years past. The fourth resolution was proposed by Mr. Rufus F. Bent, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Ryan. Resolved.—That as this district is deeply indebted to the Diocesan Church Society, redoubled exertions should be used to increase the subscriptions for the coming year. After the passing of the resolutions, the Rev. Chairman then alluded to the main points in each of the resolutions, and in forcible terms, proved to those present, and through them, to every individual Churchman in the Parish; the great necessity of united exertion in so good a cause as that of the Diocesan Church Society, and that the amount sent in by them, to the funds of the Society, for the coming year, would be one of the best ways to test their gratitude, to the Giver of all good, for the measure of success he has been pleased to vouchsafe to it, for the past year, as set forth in the first resolution. That in this way they would prove, they were trying to obey the command of our Saviour, as set forth in the second resolution: "Go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." And it is by this increased exertion, in behalf of the friends, that the members of the Propagation Society, would be satisfied, they were gratified for past and present favours, as stated in the third resolution.—And lastly, that they would put it out of the power of earnest persons in other parts of the Diocese, to point the finger at Wallace; and ask, what are they doing for themselves and others? The Rev. Gentleman then explained to them, how it was, that this Society was advancing so steadily, by alluding to several instances which individuals were making in various parts of the Diocese, at the greatest personal inconvenience, and sacrifice of time and money. One instance out of many recorded by him, is as follows. I was acquainted (said he) with a Church family in the parish of Wilmot, where I was officiating for some years; they always felt a lively

interest in the Diocesan Church Society, and contributed annually pretty largely to its funds, but not feeling satisfied with this, one of the proposed to instruct in singing, the Choir of St. Mary's Church in the adjoining Parish of Aylesford: the place where they met was seven miles from his residence, so he had to travel forty-two miles a week; and that for several months in the most inclement season of the year. When the engagement was drawing to a close: the Choir were so much pleased with his unremitting attention, that to compensate him in some degree for his kindness, they presented him with a very handsome Church Service, accompanied with a five pound note, which he handed over, as his subscription for the year, to the Wilnot Local Branch of the Diocesan Church Society: this, added to the subscriptions of the rest of the family, amounted to a larger sum for that year, than was sent in from the parishes of Wallace and Puzwash put together. From this, and many such instances, the Chairman argued, that there was nothing like earnestness, and perseverance, in a good cause. Passing from individual instances, he went on to state, what a community when united might accomplish. Take as for instance (said he) the quiet parish of Wilnot, altogether agricultural, the number of Church members not very great, yet they were able to do a great deal for the Church: by securing a neat Parsonage house, paying regularly the Clergyman's stipend, and tending on an average twenty pounds a year to the funds of the Diocesan Church Society—repairing and improving their Church, and many other things of a local nature too numerous to mention. This I am sure made a good impression on those present, for a subscription list was opened: and many came forward, and doubled yea tripled their former subscriptions, the Rev. Chairman heading the list, by requesting the Secretary to put his name down for two pounds, which he did for three reasons: first as a thank offering to the Lord for the measure of health vouchsafed to himself and his family—Secondly, to testify the great importance he attaches to the Society,—and Thirdly, that others who are far better able to contribute more largely—would be stirred up to greater exertion. The meeting felt deeply indebted, to the following Ladies, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Sismer, Mrs. J. . Mrs. Ferguson, Miss De Wolfe, and Mrs. Ryan: for their presence, and their ready and willing co-operation and consenting to be named as collectors. After singing the Doxology, and pronouncing the Apostolic Benediction the meeting separated. And now Mr. Editor, it certainly is very pleasing to hear a Minister bear such ample testimony to the merits of those among whom he was ministering, as our Rev. Chairman has done of the people of Wilnot: but without detracting in the least degree from their efforts, let us contrast what has been done within the last few months by the people of this district. Regular monthly collections are commenced at the Church, to defray the necessary expenses, besides other collections for special purposes; all of which are doing remarkably well. A lot of communion vessels were wanting; to procure these a subscription was made, and an order has been sent to a London House, amounting to twenty pounds; the Clergyman's stipend is fully secured, and it is more than probable from the great exertions now making, the fund for the Diocesan Church Society, will far exceed what it has hitherto. One Church is in the act of being built, and repairs contemplated for the other: and a very comfortable and convenient house is in treaty for at this moment as a Parsonage; this is advancing in the right direction; from all this, we might be justified in inferring, that the time is not far distant, when Puzwash, instead of being as it is at present, a dilapidated district, will take a more prominent stand. The Church members though not very numerous, are consistent and love their Church: the rising generation are becoming more acquainted with its order and discipline. Our Merchants here are enterprising men, and are spirited in a good cause. The town is well situated as a resort, with a harbor as to its extent, not to be surpassed by any, capable of floating at all times vessels of any size, and in the season, flags of various nations may be seen floating in the breeze. The surrounding Country is excellent for agricultural purposes, in proof of which Mr. Frederick Bergman's farm is a good specimen, which would compete with any model farm in England.

Fearing this will trespass too much on your time and space, I remain Mr. Editor,

ONE THAT WAS PRESENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,—Should you consider that the accompanying extract of a Letter, I have recently received from my son, in South Australia, would prove interesting to any of your Readers, I will thank you to give it insertion in your Paper.

I remain, yours &c.

E. BUTLER.

Narlock House, Jan. 1st. 1855.

"On landing at Adelaide, the stranger is at once struck with the thoroughly English appearance of the place. From the Port to the town of Adelaide (a distance of eight miles) you can be driven by an old English coachman in an old English coach and four, and put down in the main street of the city after a swinging trot of three quarters of an hour. The majority of conveyances however, which appear equally novel and unsafe to a "new chum," are the "spring carts;" they are on two wheels, are licensed to carry nine people, but have often carried eighteen with a pair of horses in tandem; and as these vehicles go

centering along, not over a very level road, you are led to doubt whether the local life assurance companies are in a flourishing condition.

"The colony of Adelaide was founded very soon after that of Melbourne, in 1836, and its progress has been very rapid, notwithstanding the severe check it received on the discovery of the "Diggings." South Australia became almost deserted, and, for a time, the prospect of the Colony was anything but cheering; within the last two or three years, however, the absentees have returned, and the greater part have invested their nuggets in land, although a large amount has gone to the benefit of the Publicans. The generality of the "old hands" are singularly reckless, in this respect; it is quite a common thing for them to enter a public house, deliver up the whole of their money to the landlord, who signifies to them when it is all expended, and they then return to their work, or to the Diggings, for more to be spent probably in the same manner."

"The very high prices at Melbourne and Sydney for food, has raised every thing here; cattle, sheep, hay, &c., commanding more than double the former prices, so that the "squattling" interest which embraces the cattle and sheep owners, is in a very prosperous condition. The town was laid out on a very large scale, and consequently there are several streets as yet un-built, though almost all the land has been purchased at very high prices. The public edifices having been erected by Government labor, are very creditable buildings, especially the Government offices, which form a quadrangle of one story, surrounded with trees and having a garden in the enclosure. For the Botanist and Mineralogist the field is most extensive, and I much regret never having cultivated a taste for their interesting studies, which by the way, would be no inefficient substitutes (in this practical age) for those time-honoured Rhetoric of Aristotle, so diligently skimmed over at Old King's College. I was very much pleased with my introduction to Adelaide Society, which though perhaps wanting in that extreme refinement, rarely to be found save in large Capitals, is easy, well bred, and singularly free from those petty funds and jealousies too often the bane of Colonial coteries. As I arrived just in the picnic season, I had a very fair opportunity of observing "the manners and customs" of the South Australians, and with one or two painful exceptions witnessed at an "at Home" at Government House, I could not detect that an entrance into society had been forced by a golden wedge.

"I am sorry to say that Church matters here are not in the most flourishing condition, indeed I have already heard more than one Clergyman complaining of the great "absence of mind" evinced by the great body of Church members when any species of "argumentum ad pocketum" absconded to be proposed.

"I must now explain to you the nature of the expedition with which I am connected. All the large cattle and sheep owners hold their leases of their "runs" from Government; to obtain these leases they must put in their "claims" officially, at Adelaide, and occupy each "run" for at least twenty four hours with a number of cattle or sheep proportional to the number of square miles they wish to claim. This being effected they receive a long lease at a nominal rental, which however protects them only until application for purchase is made to Government, when they are obliged to "move on." Consequently when the Colony becomes populated, the "squatters" are pushed further and further back into the unsettled parts. Mr. Jacob, the gentleman who is the leader of our party, and who is one of the largest stock-owners in the Colony, is in this predicament, hence the object of our journey. His present "run" which he will soon have to relinquish is sixty miles N. E. of Adelaide, and was the furthest in "the Bush" when he occupied it several years ago, but we are now about 160 miles beyond that, and quite eighty miles from any white face! We started from Mr. Jacob's place of Woodlands on the 13th of May, our party consisting of eight persons, viz, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Young, a government surveyor, two stock-keepers, a bullock driver, hat-keeper, a native acting as guide, and the "new chum" myself. We took up a small "draft" of 500 head of cattle to occupy and commence stocking up the new "runs," and a "dray" (or two wheeled waggon) which carried three months supplies, and all the necessaries for forming a "Station." We were all mounted, with the exception of the bullock-driver and hat-keeper, who went with the dray, and travelled from ten to twenty miles each day. Breakfasting at sunrise, we started as soon as possible, and travelled slowly through the day, generally coming to camp (at some water) about an hour or two before sunset; then the tea kettle was put on, the tent pitched and everything made ready for the night, in the mean time the cattle had been watered and camped i. e. rounded up into a circle, where they must be watched all night by two hands, in four hour watches, to prevent their separating and starting for home again. Our supper (or rather late dinner) was always a pleasant meal, as we all, master and man alike (in the true patriarchal style) sat round the camp fire; all but myself and Mr. Jacob had been at the Diggings for either a long or a short time, and each of the party had his story or adventure to tell over the post-prandial pipe. The excitement, the exercise, the beautiful weather, and the entire novelty of every thing around me, transformed what is generally considered a laborious undertaking, into a party of pleasure, as far as I was concerned, and you who will remember my predilection for camping out at the Panuke Lakes, will not be surprised at my having enjoyed the trip thoroughly."

[To be Concluded next week.]

Middle Musquodobou, 29th Decr. 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHURCH TIMES."

Rev. and Dear Sir,

As you expressed a wish in your Paper a short time ago to be able to report the various parochial occurrences of our country Missions, the following information may not be unacceptable:

On Friday, the 14th Decr., a meeting of the Clergyman, church wardens, and parishioners of the Mission of Musquodobou, was held in Middle Musquodobou, to consider the best means to be adopted in order to erect without unnecessary delay a Parsonage in that settlement, on the Globe of twenty-eight acres given by Col. Gladwin. Mr. Jackson, one of the Church-wardens, produced to the Meeting a very satisfactory subscription list, consisting principally of contributions of materials and labour by Church members and well-wishers of other denominations belonging to the settlement. After the question had been fully discussed, it was unanimously resolved that operations should be commenced forthwith, and proceeded with, as far as the present unfavourable part of the year will allow of. The people confidently hope that by their labour, and assistance from friends in Halifax, the Parsonage will be quite finished and fit for the reception of their Minister in the early part of next summer.

I am, Rev. and dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

S. DUTTON GREEN.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia. Dec. 23.

The Committee of the London Union on Church Matters has just issued its fifth annual report. It commences by congratulating Churchmen on a slow but sure progress of right principles. Some few things are distressing, but reasons for encouragement predominate. In the progress made by the Convocation of Canterbury, Churchmen will thankfully rejoice at the prospects of vigorous life in the Church. On legislation for the Colonial Church, the committee made the following remarks:—

"Your Committee have on two occasions referred to the bills before Parliament for synodical organization of the Colonial Church. They are satisfied that they were right in declaring that while the introduction of the former of these measures was of happy augury, its abandonment was no subject for regret, the simplicity of the measure of this year was its best recommendation. They know not whether it is intended to introduce any other measure of the same kind in the present session of Parliament. Your Committee are not anxious on the subject, because they are satisfied that this great question is settling itself, as all such questions ought to be settled, not by a measure imposed by any central authority, civil or ecclesiastical, but by partial measures in each locality, dictated by the good sense of the Church itself, with a view to its wants and the circumstances of society with which it has to deal, and in conformity with its own principles.

"The measure of last year was not unreasonably objected to on account of its attempted completeness. It would have established provisions not universally applicable by an authority which neither the Colonial Church nor society in the colonies could see interfering with their local affairs without a feeling of uneasiness. These objections would have been valid against it if it had passed into an Act of Parliament; they have no force against a bill presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the House of Lords, as the fruit of the mature deliberations of his brethren, the Bishops of England. Accordingly, those who might have been jealous of an imperial law defining their relations to the mother Church, and fixing their local affairs, have most readily adopted the great features of the measure recommended, to them by such high authority. Of their own free will they have declared their identity with our Church, which the somewhat short-sighted opponents of these measures were determined to secure by enactment.

"The Bishop of Melbourne has prepared a measure mainly on the basis of that of the Archbishop, which he has submitted to a synodical meeting, with a view, after gaining their assent, to procure its enactment by the local legislature. The law officers of the colony appear to have assisted him in the preparation of it, and in the debates in his synod.

"Your Committee are disposed to refer with peculiar pleasure to the precedent thus set. They have formerly pointed out that any secular aid given in the colonies to ecclesiastical authority must be derived rather from the local legislatures than from the Imperial Parliament. They trust that such aid as may be necessary will be given both in the colony of Victoria and elsewhere; and they look to the interference of Parliament only in those cases where the imperial law has imposed some disability which the Colonial Church and legislature desire to remove, but cannot. When this is the case, they cannot doubt that Parliament would do its duty.

"More recently, the important diocese of Nova Scotia has responded to the Bishop's appeal, by agree-

...with a commanding majority, that it will take the necessary steps to establish synodical meetings.

But perhaps the most remarkable of such meetings has been the Toronto Synod, last year the assembled diocese declared itself a Synod, and agreed with the Bishop on its continuance and on certain preliminary measures. It has again met, and thanks to the firmness of the Bishop, and the tact and good temper of those who have acted with him, it has agreed on a declaration of principles, of singular excellence, and a code of regulations for its future guidance, in which the experience of our Church and the Sister Church of the United States has been combined with much wisdom, excellencies being adopted and faults rejected. With a conception of the wants of the diocese singularly grand, this the most important diocese in British North America has made advances towards the establishment of provincial as well as diocesan assemblies, which in the present state of the Colonial Church, was before long to be responded to.

Your Committee have noticed during the past year the progress of synodical action in the United States, the prospects of the establishment of cathedrals there, and the progress made in Scotland and the colonies. In connection with this subject they cannot but notice the very valuable first report of the Cathedral Commissioners. This report is full of materials for the renovation of institutions which have been and may again become, the missionary centres of the Church for all religious and charitable works, but which latterly have done it but little good. We look with hope to future reports of the commissioners. They cannot fail to afford valuable suggestions, but we do not expect that any thorough reform can be matured until the time when the Church freely represented in Synod, may itself consider the reform of the cathedrals.

CANADA.

Those who take an interest in our Church University "Trinity College," will ever gratefully remember the name of Dr. Alex. Burnside, whose munificent contribution towards its funds we announced some months since. When the Lord Bishop stayed at a meeting of the College Council that their benefactor had departed this life, the following resolution was passed and recorded on the minute book of the university: "Resolved—That the Council, officers and students of the university do attend the funeral of the late Dr. Burnside, from No. 50 Adelaide-street, on Saturday next, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. Consequently the Council, professors and students of the university walked in procession from the late Dr.'s residence to St. James' Cathedral Church, and thence to the Cemetery—the Bishop following the hearse, as one of the chief mourners, all the way on foot. The procession was met at the Church door by the Rector, who read the portion of the solemn burial services appointed to be read in Church, and subsequently that, at the cemetery. As we witnessed the descent of the coffin into the vault we entertained no hope that its aged occupant had died in the faith, and that, when the last trumpet shall awake him, for the merit's sake of the Redeemer, he may be summoned to the resurrection of the just, and meet with many whom he while on earth had been, in soot measures, instrumental in training for a blissful eternity, and that we might not be found wanting.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We are gratified to learn, that the congregation of St. John's Church, in this City, presented their worthy Rector the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, on New Year's Day, with a donation of sixty-six pounds, as a token of their esteem and regard.

The first annual meeting of the Church of England Young Men's Society of this City, will be held at the Hall of the Institute next Tuesday evening.

CHRISTMAS CHARITIES.—The collections on Christmas Day, for the benefit of the poor amounted in Trinity Church to £29.10s.6d.; St. John's Church, £25; St. James' Church, £16.15s.; St. Luke's Church, Portland, £25.12s.6d.; St. Paul's (Valley) Church, £5.10s.; Centenary Methodist Chapel, £34.6s.3d. Collections at the St. John's Presbyterian Church on Sunday—£21.1s.6d.—Morning News.

ST. JOHN'S YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting held in the Sunday School Room of the German Street Baptist Chapel, on Friday, 22d inst., the following Gentlemen were unanimously elected Officers for the ensuing year:—Hon. W. B. Kinnear, President; James Patterson, Esq., L. I. D., Le Baron Bosford, Esq., M. D., T. W. Daniel, Esq., and S. E. Lockhart, Esq., Vice Presidents; James Rea, Esq., Treasurer; H. W. Frith, Esq., Corresponding Secretary; R. H. Duval, Esq., Recording Secretary.

QUERIES FROM CONTEMPORARIES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—We are happy to observe the unabated interest which our citizens generally manifest in this association. The annual general meeting was, we understand, held in the Reading Room on Saturday evening last. A very satisfactory report, which we presume will be published, was read; and among the gratifying communications made to the meeting, was that of the receipt from J. C. Cogswell, Esq., of this city, son of the late Hon. H. H. Cogswell, President of the Association, of a letter enclosing a cheque for £100—being the joint donation of himself and sister. Nothing could be more becoming than such a tribute to the memory of a departed father.

The next lecture before the Association will be delivered in Temperance Hall (D. V.) on Tuesday evening next, by the Rev. Allan Pollock of New Glasgow, the subject "Hellfire; how far it is a study, and how it is to be studied."—Wesleyan.

THE CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.—An official communication from the Board of Customs, to the head of the Department here, was received by the America, announcing that from the 5th Jan. inst., the Customs Establishment would cease to exist. Henceforward the services of the Controllers of Customs, in the several ports of the Province, will be dispensed with—returning allowances proportionate to the duties of office being assigned to these officers.—Chron.

We have received from R. Brown, Esq. Sydney Mines, a list containing the names of persons in the employment of the General Mining Association there, who have contributed towards the Patriotic Fund, and which shows a total subscribed of £138 13s 9d; with the subscriptions also of a few other persons in the vicinity of the Mines—making the grand total £148 3s 9d.—which amount has been duly forwarded. The list, together with Mr. Brown's letter will appear in next week's paper, they having been received too late for to day's impression.

It is highly gratifying to witness the zeal, generosity, and patriotism, of those whose donations to the above named Fund have placed the Sydney Mines, as a Community, the first in the province, as far as has come to our knowledge, in this praiseworthy movement.—C. B. News.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary has received from Richard Brown, Esquire, the sum of £148 3s 9d, being the amount subscribed by the Mines and others connected with the General Mining Association at Sydney C. B., in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

We attended a meeting of the friends of the House of Refuge, on Tuesday evening last, expecting to see a large attendance, but were somewhat disappointed at the small attendance, and the apparently little interest manifested in this Institution. A number of influential individuals were present, besides several Clergymen of different denominations. The Venerable Chief Justice, occupied the chair, spoke in the highest terms of the object of this Institution, assuring the members that he would derive a pleasure, at all times, to offer his co-operation and support in behalf of a society so eminently calculated to afford to the outcast female a refuge from the snares and vicious allurements of Society. The Rev. R. G. Mc Gregor, secretary, submitted a very able and gratifying report of the labours of the Committee during the past year, which Report was adopted, and ordered to be printed for general circulation. Committees, &c. were appointed; and the meeting adjourned. The Committee will no doubt meet with a generous support, from the community, when they make their contributions for the year on which they have entered.—Journal.

His Worship the Mayor, in responding to the terms of a numerously signed requisition, will convene a Public meeting at Temperance Hall on Monday next, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of receiving contributions in aid of the Patriotic Fund "for the relief of the widows and children of the soldiers and sailors who may fall in the present struggle against the tyrant of the North." We bespeak an enthusiastic meeting on the occasion.—Ibid.

The New York Tribune states as fact the sale of Mr. Collins' three remaining steamers to the Cunard Company, for \$750,000 each. They are to replace steamers withdrawn for Government service, and will continue to ply between New York and Liverpool.—Ibid.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Alexander Forrester to be Principal and Superintendent of Normal and Model Schools.

The Free Masons' Lodge at Pictou has voted £5 to the Patriotic Fund. The Grand Lodge of England recently applied £1000 to the same object. The Lodges in this place intend following these praiseworthy examples.

RUSSIAN LOAN.—The New York Tribune learns that the entire Russian loan of fifty millions of roubles (\$85,000,000) had been taken up by the S. Petersburg house of Stogelitz, in 1 1/2 per cent. stock, at the rate of 92, and was selling actively in S. Petersburg, at 94.

At the Public Meeting of Young Men's Christian Association, held at Temperance Hall, Jan. 2, 1856, J. FORMAN, Esq., in the chair.

Inter alia.—The Chairman expressed the thanks of the Association to the following City papers for the gratis insertion of the advertisements of the Association:—

Morning Chronicle, British Colonist, Daily Sun, Morning Journal, B. N. American.—Extract from Minutes.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Sunday last, on the body of M. Fenn, Truckman of this city, found drowned over the Market Wharf, and a verdict returned accordingly.

A pressure of matter, has obliged us to postpone until next week, the list of subscribers to the College Endowment Fund, forwarded by the Rev. Agent, also Correspondence from Lunenburg, and a variety of intelligence of other descriptions.

Editorial Miscellany.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH. By the Rev. W. Bullock.—This neatly printed and tastefully bound little work, a collection of Hymns and religious poetry, adapted to the Fasts and Festivals of the Church, and other special occasions and circumstances, is worthy a place in the library of every good Churchman. Many of the pieces have appeared as contributions to the poetical department of the Church Times during the past year, and some of them are of a high order of merit, while all are pleasingly devotional and instructive. We owe the Rev. author an apology for not having before noticed the appearance of this publication, and take the present opportunity to call the attention of our readers to it, and to inform them that a few, and out a few, are still on Sale at W. Gossip's Book Store, 21 Granville-street.

"THE MODERN CRUSADE, OR, THE PRESENT RUSSIAN WAR," &c.—A very curious and interesting work, at the present time, when the Christian's attention is seriously turned to the fulfilment of prophecy, bearing upon the development of the latter days, has been sent to us. The author is the Rev. Wm. Watson, Wesleyan Missionary, and the subject of the book is an exposition of the prophecy of Ezekiel, chap. 38, which is explained to mean the designs of the Russian Emperor, who is prefigured under the name of "the Chief Prince of Meshech and Tubal," upon Turkey, and the defeat of these designs by the Almighty, through the agency of other nations.—"Behold I am against thee, O Gog, the chief prince of Meshech and Tubal, and I will put a hook in thy jaws." &c. &c. We have no time nor space for a particular or critical examination of the book, which is tersely and perspicuously written, and with too much method to lead us to suppose that like some other attempts at unravelling the intricate web of prophecy, "too much learning" had made the author "mad."—It is a readable production, and may be read with much interest by those who are careful about such matters, and there are but few at the present day, and amid the extraordinary scenes which the world is witnessing, that do not give them at least a passing thought. We cannot say for ourselves that we are disposed to put our faith to the opinion upon prophecy of any human being, however lucidly the subject may seem to grow under his hands, and would caution our readers against being led away into devious tracks, by giving too much heed to calculations and reasoning, the propriety of which must in most instances be beyond their mental comprehension. Indeed of modern interpretations of prophecy no two agree in their conclusions, and with respect to the mission of the Emperor of Russia, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, who is a true Briton, is in direct contradiction to Dr. Tuomay, who we dare say is a true American. There can be no harm however in our expressing a hope that Mr. Wilson will prove correct, and in this view of the subject his little book may inspire confidence and be of service.—For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, Argyle-street.

THE COLONIAL ALMANAC.—This is something like an Almanack. It is little enough to say of it, that it is full of information, for the present year, and also much that will continue useful for many years to come. It comes to us along with a Report of an excellent Institution—the Colonial Life Assurance Company, which we dare say many of our readers patronize.—Sold by McKinlay's.

The Chebucto Division, Sons of Temperance, met at their Division Room, Temperance Hall, on Thursday night—a free occasion. The audience were entertained with speeches, and vocal and instrumental music, and appeared highly pleased with the New Year's treat prepared for them.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Hon. Joseph Howe, delivered a continuation of his Lecture on the History of Nova Scotia on Wednesday evening last, which embraced a variety of interesting incidents in the settlement of Halifax and other parts of the Province. The attendance was much as usual, and that is not saying a great deal for the interest taking in the Institution by the class for whose instruction and benefit it was especially intended.

We notice the death of a young man named M. Cabo, belonging to Dartmouth, in our obituary last week. It appears that he was skating on New Year's Day, near the old Irvon, and when he fell through the ice, used the most determined exertions to save himself, diving into the water. Unfortunately he did not succeed, and in his humane endeavors, owing to the wet and cold, contracted a disease which has speedily terminated his valuable life. The noble act deserves special record—its unfortunate result is of the inscrutable decrees of Providence.

We understand that the Lieut. Governor has signed the Death warrant for the execution of the Sapper Syme, which is to take place on Monday the 22nd inst.

We omitted to mention in our last the arrival of the Locomotive "Mayflower" from Boston.

J. W. Dawson Esq., of Pictou, has been elected a Fellow of the Geological Society, London—a distinction which Mr. Dawson's acquaintance with the science, well deserves.

Selects.

Our readers we dare say, have often heard or read of the celebrated Braintree case, which arose out of the opposition to the payment of Church-rates. The principle involved has been settled satisfactorily, so far as the right of the Church is concerned, altho' the final judgment has been adverse on the ground of informality in the proceedings. In publishing the following history of the case we have in view to show the nature of the opposition which the Church experiences in the pursuit of her legal rights, as well as to instruct Churchmen in the interesting details of the case. Although it is not likely that the object of the "statement," viz. the recompense of Mr. Veley, for his self-denying exertions in the cause, will be very largely promoted at this distance—yet no member of the Church we are sure, will withhold from him a tribute of admiration for his efforts to establish her just claims.—*Ed. Ch. Times.*

BRAINTREE CHURCH-RATE CASE.

The Archdeacons of the original diocese of London desire to call the attention of the lay and clerical members of the Church to the following statement of the origin and conduct of the Braintree church-rate case.

After the abolition of the church cess in Ireland by the Legislature in 1833, opposition to the church-rates in England, which had not previously existed to any serious extent, assumed a more determined and uncompromising character. The making of church-rates began now to be opposed in every parish where the parties hostile to the Church had influence. The clergy were harassed beyond measure by the constant recurrence of contention and disorder on this subject in their hitherto peaceful vestries, and in many large and populous parishes the churchwardens were entirely deprived of funds for repairs and church requisites. The law regarding church-rates, which was supposed to be undefined, encouraged this opposition, and the archdeacons and other ordinaries could not resort to the remedies prescribed by the ecclesiastical law against recusants in these matters, because those remedies were almost absolute, and not suited to the times. They were, moreover, anxiously awaiting the termination of a suit, instituted by the churchwardens of Braintree in Essex, acting upon their own responsibility, and without the intervention of any superior authority, which involved the whole question in dispute, and promised an early and satisfactory result.

At Braintree a church-rate had been refused for several years, and the church was verging upon a state of dilapidation. Mr. Veley, a resident solicitor, from a strong sense of duty and attachment to the Church, although entitled to exemption from the office by his profession, allowed himself to be elected one of the churchwardens in 1837, for the express purpose of trying the church-rate question in a new form; Mr. Veley entertaining an opinion, founded on a decision of Sir William Wynne, an eminent civilian of the last century, that churchwardens had a power of making a rate themselves for church expenses, whenever they failed to obtain one in the usual way, in vestry.

In accordance with this opinion, a rate having been again refused by a majority in the Braintree vestry, Mr. Veley and his colleagues proceeded to make one themselves, and afterwards commenced a suit, in the Consistory Court of London, against a dissenter, who refused to pay it. At the end of 1837 the churchwardens had judgment in their favour, and the rate was established. But the cause being carried into the Queen's bench, a prohibition was granted in 1840, overruling the favourable decision of the ecclesiastical court, and invalidating the rate.

Nearly four years had now been spent in the courts of law, and the real point at issue not yet satisfactorily determined; that eminent man, the late Sir W. Follett, with others of great authority, being of opinion that Mr. Veley's original position could still be maintained, and strongly advising an appeal against the decision of the Queen's Bench.

It had, however, by this time become a matter of serious consideration with the churchwardens whether they ought in prudence to carry a suit, in which they were only officially interested, any further. They were already responsible for costs in the two suits to the amount of £500 at least, exclusive of Mr. Veley's professional services, which he wished to be considered as gratuitous. Great legal skill and dexterity had been evinced on the part of the defendant, and it was no secret, that the defence was actually supported by contributions from the dissenting body at large, with a determination to resort, if driven to it, to the last Court of Appeal.

A. the crisis of the cause, the expediency of supporting and continuing it being submitted to the bench of

bishops by the late Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, their lordships the bishops concurred with them in opinion that, considering the great importance to the Church of the matter in dispute, and the ability and discretion with which the Braintree cause had been conducted, and that it brought to one point, and was calculated to set at rest, the question on church-rates, which now agitated the whole kingdom, it was advisable to adopt and support it on grounds of public policy. A subscription was entered into to reimburse Mr. Veley for the costs already incurred, and to provide for the future. The Archdeacons of the old diocese of London were accordingly directed to communicate with Mr. Veley from time to time, and two of them, the Archdeacons of London and Essex, entered into the requisite security to prosecute an appeal against the decision of the Queen's Bench in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, and thus continue the original cause.

In 1841 the appeal was decided against the churchwardens, not on the ground taken by the Queen's Bench, but because they had, at a time subsequent to the vestry, by themselves, and not at any parish meeting, imposed the rate.

In the memorable judgment, delivered on this occasion by Lord Chief Justice Tindal, the correctness of Mr. Veley's original position was so distinctly intimated, that there was no hesitation in beginning the suit anew and in the form suggested by the Chief Justice.

Without entering into details, it may here be sufficient to state, that the cause was renewed in 1841, and after passing through the Consistory Court in 1842, the Court of Arches in 1843, the Queen's Bench in 1847, and the Court of Exchequer Chamber in 1850, in all which the only adverse decision was that of Dr. Lushington, the judge of the Consistory Court, it was finally determined in the House of Lords, in the year 1853, that this particular rate was made by the churchwardens of Braintree under circumstances, which rendered it invalid.

It is, however, satisfactory to observe, in reviewing the progress of this great cause, that the legal obligation of parishioners to repair their parish Church, the great principle really involved in the question, has been upheld, and affirmed, by all the judges of all the different courts, and in every stage of the proceedings; although the existing state of the law does not afford adequate means to enforce the obligation against persons who are wilfully determined, at whatever cost, to resist it: and it is now a matter of consideration, whether the Legislature ought not to take some steps to meet the case, in order that a remedy may be found for such disobedience to the law.

The costs of these proceedings, which were protracted from 1827 to 1853, a period of sixteen years, and consisted of eight distinct suits, in the different courts, amount to £2378 11s. 4d. After deducting £700, the amount of the subscription in 1841 before noticed, it appears that there remains due to Mr. Veley, for money actually advanced, or still to be paid, by him, the sum of £1678 11s. 4d.—independent of an outlay of more than £200 for travelling and personal expenses during 130 days spent in the cause—for which sum he it observed, he has made no claim.

Under these circumstances it seems absolutely necessary, that Mr. Veley should at least be immediately reimbursed for the expenses which he has incurred. This statement is put forth, with the sanction of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, by the Archdeacons of the old diocese of London, in order to raise a fund, by subscriptions, for that purpose. It is hoped that many of the laity will readily concur with the bishop and clergy in doing him this act of justice. He undertook the case entirely on public grounds; he has conducted it with the utmost diligence, judgment, and ability; he was encouraged and directed to persevere by assurances of support from the highest ecclesiastical authorities; he claims no compensation for all the time and labour which he has for years devoted to the cause, and not even for his personal expenses: and being thus in every respect entitled to the gratitude of the Church, he cannot surely be allowed to incur pecuniary loss in consequence of his exertions in its behalf.

W. H. HALE, Archdeacon of London.

HUGH C. JONES, Archdeacon of Essex.

JOHN SINCLAIR, Archdeacon of Middlesex.

CHARLES PARR BURNBY, Archdeacon of Colchester.

ANTHONY GRANT, Archdeacon of St. Albans.

The Earl of Zetland, grand master of the masons, has given notice of a motion for a vote of £1,000 from the funds of the grand lodge to the Patriotic Fund.

THE CRIMEAN ARMY FUND, announces in its two first lists, subscriptions to the amount of £7,500. The Fairy yacht placed at the disposal of the committee by her owner, Mr. William Lyon, sailed from Portsmouth on the 7th; she took tobacco, pipes, tea, chocolate, leather, and stationary. A steam-vessel, capable of stowing 270 tons of goods, is now loading for immediate despatch in the river; and the Earl of Killmore's yacht will begin to ship a third cargo on Monday. Prince Albert ships a quantity of tobacco and pipes; the Prince of Wales, it is said, presents a Christmas pudding to Davies, the gigantic Grenadier, Mr. Jennings, the proprietress of a Berlin warehouse, in Southampton, has offered to provide wool for a thousand pair of socks, and a box of young ladies are busy making them. The same has been done by a tradeswoman at Bristol. Mrs. Chatterton has sent out for the men of the 4th Royal Irish dragoon Guards (Major-general Chatterton's late regiment), three hundred pounds of tobacco. Two young ladies at Downside, the misses Evans, have forwarded for the use of the wounded, the large quantity of 5,793 yards of linen bandages, 108 yards of flannel bandages, 31 linen and 23 flannel shirts, made by themselves. The ladies of Weston-super-Mare exhibited at the town hall, on Tuesday last week, prior to their being sent to Colonel Yea, of the 7th Fusiliers, 151 jerseys, 23 comforters, 100 pair of socks, 189 pairs of stockings, 190 caps, 60 pairs of drawers, 66 pairs of gloves, 31 mufflers, gauntlets, &c., 72 flannel waistcoats, 2 blankets, 10 railway wrappers, besides several barrels of hams, cases of cocoa and tapioca, bundles of linen, stationary, tins of biscuits, knives, frying-pans, coffee-pots, also above 1,000 books, tracts, and newspapers. The Duchess of Montrose is on the Ladies' Crimean Fund Committee at Glasgow. The Duke of Portland's servants at Welbeck Abbey are actively engaged in potting and preserving beef, venison, pheasants, hares, and rabbits. A liberal supply of ale and milk, and a stock of flannel clothing is also to form a part of his grace's bounty. The Earl of Manservants last week sent off a waggon load of edibles and clothing.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Close and other ladies have been very energetic. Fifteen deal cases were despatched on Thursday morning to the Admiral's office, Dockyard, Portsmouth, the Great Western Railway Company carrying them free. The articles sent were 195 railway rugs, 96 blankets, 729 pair of stockings, 673 pair of socks, 928 comforters and coats, 294 flannel shirts, 1,119 gloves, mitts, mufflers, &c., 36 coats and cloaks (some with fur, &c.), 187 chest preservers, 15 pair of drawers and trousers, 235 caps and hoods, 11 waistcoats and jackets, 17 dressing gowns, 60 pairs of socks, 22 pieces of flannel, 932 jerseys and vests, 16 pounds of suet, 54 cork soles lined, 1 counterpane and pillow, and 15 towels, making a total of 6,063 articles, in addition to which there was a very large supply of old linen. The following articles have been forwarded by members of the University of Oxford:—126 overcoats, 32 dressing gowns, 504 flannel jackets, jerseys, &c., 212 flannel trousers, drawers, &c., 184 club trousers, 13 plaids and rugs, 12 blankets, 105 club waistcoats, 264 shirts, 324 pairs of socks, and stockings, 46 pairs of slippers, 273 handkerchiefs, &c., 108 caps, 100 pairs of woollen gloves, 12 pairs of gaiters, and 3 cases of books and newspapers. Cambridge has sent—250 pairs of trousers, 80 coats, 76 waistcoats, 15 dressing gowns, 265 flannel waistcoats and jerseys, 140 shirts, 110 pairs of stockings, 42 pairs of shoes, 40 caps, several dozen pairs of gloves, mufflers, handkerchiefs; 31 packets of tobacco, and some cigars; 1 box of pipes, 6 packets of cocoa, and some tea; 450 volumes of light literature, several Bibles and Prayer-books; a surplice, and 1 King's scholar's gown. The Countess of Wilton has collected from various fair donors in Chester similar articles, and in addition her packet will contain—6 bags with needles, buttons, &c.; 6 tooth-brushes, 15 reams of writing paper, 2,000 envelopes, 7 dozen pencils, 4 gross boxes of steel pens. The Misses Collinson, of Bolton, sisters of the Arctic navigator, have made 100 woollen masks or boots to cover the face, similar to those used in their brother's vessel in the Polar regions. About 4,000 pairs of mittens, comforters, &c., have been collected by the exertions of Miss Hearncroft, residing in Worcestershire. Mr. Edward Churchill, of the Calverley Hotel, Tunbridge, has put the resources of his establishment in requisition for the purpose of making and supplying our troops with 160 Christmas puddings. Mr. John Jones, of Chester, presents the men with 6,000 "cutty pipes."

Up to the latest date the subscriptions in Liverpool, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, amounted to £25,000. The Odd Fellows throughout the country have proposed to contribute one penny each.

The Press publishes the following letter recently received from one of the chaplains officiating to the army in the Crimea—

"Highs above Sebastopol, Nov. 20, 1854.

"It is not from forgetfulness of your kindness to me when I was in London that I have so long delayed writing to you. But I have neither had time nor opportunity before. Even now my knees form my writing-desk. I have lived a life since I saw you. I have been appointed to the Fourth Division, which you will know ere this suffered the most severely in the action of the Inkermann. Last Tuesday was a painful day here. The noble ship in which I came out (the Prince) has gone to the bottom with many others, and there has been an immense sacrifice of life. I was roused from dreams of my native land by my tent falling on me, and was completely drenched before I could get on my clothes. Even then no fires could be lighted, no tea nor anything else could be procured—dry biscuit, and glad to get it, was the state of affairs. But all this mattered little to us who were in good health. When I got to my hospital, a sight was before me which would have moved a heart of stone. The hospital marquees were all down, and the poor fellows, suffering from cholera, fever, and dysentery, were lying exposed to that merciless storm, aggravated by the most piercing sleet I ever felt, banishing all the faculties like paralysis. I saw more than one of our men stretch themselves out on that day, under that sleet, to die! God grant I may never witness such a scene again! And yet I feel thankful that I was here. Many a rough soldier welcomed me to his side, and, as I spoke to him of the love of a crucified Redeemer, his hard hand grasped mine, and the big tear stood in his eye, and as I rolled him up in his blanket, and tried to get him as high as I could out of the slush and the dirt, I felt thankful to God who made me, unworthy sinner though I be, the minister of such a glorious gospel. I need scarcely tell you that my work in the burial-ground was heavy after such a night. The weather has been much finer since, and the health of all the regiments in the division is improved, with the exception of the 46th. Cholera, of a particularly virulent character, has broken out among them, and I have buried more than thirty of them within the last few days. The scenes I have witnessed in their hospital beggar all description. I spend a portion of every day in it; for the poor fellows (as we came out together) imagine that I belong altogether to them, and, when I enter the door of the marquee, 'Come here, sir, rescinds on every side; and then you have to make your way over the floor of the tent, strewn with dying men, and as each lies in the tent, you lean on your elbow by his side, and speak into his ear the hopes of another and a better world. You can easily understand now why my promise has been delayed. Indeed, I have time for nothing but the pressing duties of my post. It is truly an arduous one, but I have no desire to change it for any other, while God grants me strength to work. We had a very large attendance at divine worship yesterday, and the attention of officers and men was most marked. I have several hospital tents under my charge. I visit three each day, and have a short service once a week in each of them, besides impressing on the hospital orderlies that if any man wishes to see me, either night or day, I am to be immediately called. The burial of the dead has been particularly heavy, but I have proposed an arrangement, which the general of the division and the commanding officers highly approve of. I attend on the burial-ground twice in each day, at eleven and three o'clock, and the dead from all the regiments are to be brought at those hours.

"God bless and keep you!"

The following interesting letter from a Sister of Charity belonging to the Church of Rome, and now ministering to the wounded at Scutari, was read from his pulpit in the Scotch National Church, Crown-court, on Sunday last, by Dr. Cumming. Before reading it, he remarked that he had often denounced the errors of the Roman Catholic Church, but had invariably added that in it, though of it, were not a few true Christians. He said, this letter he read was addressed by a Romish Sister of Charity to the wife of a Scotch Fusilier sergeant, a member of the Church of Scotland, mortally wounded at Inkermann, and since dead. He added, that he was making an effort to admit his fatherless children into the Royal Caledonian Asylum, and he expressed his earnest hope that such interesting instances of Christian ministry might not be peculiar to the members of a Church far less enlightened than Protestants:—

"Dear Mrs. G.—I promised to write and tell

you all I could about your husband. You have already heard that he was very much wounded—I believe by a shell. At first he seemed to suffer much from the wound in his body, but then he seemed to rally and we were in hope that he would recover, but God was pleased to ordain otherwise. It was found necessary to amputate his right hand; he bore the operation very well, considering his weak state, and seemed much relieved, but yesterday he got very weak and almost speechless, and so he continued gradually sinking till this afternoon about 4 o'clock, when he breathed his last. A minister of the Church of England was with him in his last moments. He expressed no particular wish to see any one, as he could not have a minister of his own religion, but he seemed to find great comfort from reading the New Testament, and had asked me to procure him one with a large print, as his sight was weak. Everything that could be done for his case was done. He had an arsebol, and everything he seemed to fancy or wish for. He was very anxious to send his watch and a few other things over to you and his children. His captain has given them in charge to an invalided sergeant, who sails for England in a day or two. He begged me to be sure and write to you, if God called him, as he wished you to hear all particulars about him as soon as possible. He often spoke of you and the boys with great anxiety and affection, but he seemed quite willing to die, if such was God's holy will. He showed all along great resignation and patience, and much consideration for others. The men in the ward where he lay showed him every possible attention and respect, and did all they could to make him comfortable. I saw him every day for the last week, and did all in my power for him. It is difficult for me to try to comfort you, for I know it must indeed be a heavy blow to you. I can but advise you to trust often that God is a loving Father, and only afflicts in mercy, and that what is so great a grief to you may be a greater joy to your husband, whose resignation and charitable feelings have I trust acceptance; and I am sure you loved him too much to wish to bring him back from heaven. I can only promise my prayers for him and for you and for your children. May God bless you and comfort you all.—I am, my dear Mrs. G., yours faithfully in Christ.

"SISTER MARY GONZAQA.

"Scutari Hospital, Nov. 24."

HYMNS BY A PRINCESS.—Not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, have been called to spread divine truth, and 'confound the things which are mighty.' Yet now and then we behold a bright exception. The Protestant churches of Germany possess four hymns written by a Princess, and still employed in the worship of God.

It is to be observed that no Christian nation is so rich in hymns as the German; and there is certainly no one which is so much affected by sacred song. The hymns of Paul Gerhardt have been as truly popular in Germany, as the songs of Robert Burns in Scotland. The Princess to whom reference has been made, was a contemporary of the sweet singer in Israel just named.

Louisa Henrietta, of Brandenburg, was the wife of Frederick William, commonly known as the Great Elector; his successors have borne the title of kings of Prussia. Louisa was the eldest daughter of the stadtholder of Holland, the Prince of Orange, and was born at the Hague, November 17, 1627. In her nineteenth year she was married to Frederick William, and as a matter of course, moved to Berlin. She was of a rare personal beauty, winning manners, and extraordinary accomplishments. A writer of the day describes her as possessed of 'a rare and winning eloquence, and a still rarer equanimity which neither prosperous or adverse things could shake; true Christian humility, warm piety, and tender regard for the poor, such as made her a ministering angel of her family and realm.' That she was a true child of grace, no one ever doubted who was acquainted with the productions of her pen. She died in the old town of Berlin, Coon, on the Spree, June 3, 1687, in her fortieth year.

The four hymns of Louisa Henrietta were, after her death, published by the Elector; and two of them are as familiar to all German believers, as the hymns, 'When I can read my title clear,' or, 'There is a fountain filled with blood,' are to English and American Protestants. One of these, 'Jesus my Saviour and my trust,' gives name to one of the most common chorals, and among German Christians, has been sung as often, to say the least, by dying lips, as Watts' 'Jesus can make a dying bed.' The Germans are not so scanty in their praise, nor so fearful of long hymns as we: this royal lyric has ten stanzas. A specimen follows in the version of Mrs. Carr, but immeasurably below the original:

'Jesus, my Saviour and my trust,
Still lives! What should I fear?
Can I not leave to him my dust
With confidence and cheer?
E'en Death's unknown and gloomy fate
Shall not my soul with dread assail.

• Jesus, meine Zuversicht!

Now, faith anticipates the hour
When I in flesh shall see
Jesus, who stooped from heaven's power
To bleed and die for me.
Then shall this tongue loud anthems sing,
In honor of my Saviour King.

Then laugh the gloomy grave to scorn,
Laugh, too, at death and hell;
For through the air we shall be borne
With Christ our Lord to dwell.
Then grief and care shall melt away
In the bright beams of endless day!

The acquisition by Prussia of the territory of Jablo providing her with a new naval port and arsenal, appears to be an event of some importance. Jablo is the name of a gulf scooped out of the small state of Oldenburg, and therefore close to our own shores, and also of a river which flows into it, and the land just acquired by Prussia is about 3,000 acres surrounding, for which she has paid 800,000 thalers, or about £80,000. The town of Jablo is close to a smaller place called Fährhuk on the river, about 26 miles from the sea, and has a depth of water at low ebb, in the middle of the stream, of never less than four fathoms, and for a large part of the space, a depth of eleven to twelve fathoms. Over the broad surface of the gulf the water is nowhere less than six fathoms deep. At present the largest class of ordinary merchant ships can enter the river, and it is capable, at a comparatively small expense, of being deepened and widened so as to form, by Fährhuk, an excellent harbour. The opening of the gulf itself is protected by the island of Wongeroze, and is a safe good anchorage, equal or superior to the Nore.

The street police of Paris is about to be placed upon a similar footing with that of London. In a recent report of M. Billault, the Minister of the Interior, to the Emperor on the subject, he says:—

"Your Majesty, struck with the excellent organization of the municipal police of London, and its efficacy against malefactors, is desirous that the police of Paris should not remain inferior to it. You have especially expressed your wishes that the latter, in the details of its daily service, should be placed in a position to exercise, to the great advantage of all parties, that *bienveillance* and protection alike of person and property, the continued good effect of which renders the intervention of the "police" (sic in the original) so popular and respected in England. With this view you have directed a comparative inquiry to be made into the two institutions, in order that such ameliorations as resulted from the investigation might be laid before you."

Sharpers and other unscrupulous persons may perhaps get something out of his Highness Prince Maharajah-Murrender-Babadon, of Patalab, if he does not spend all his wealth before he gets here. The nabob has marked his entrance into Europe by a strange piece of eccentricity. Instead of proceeding direct to London, as had been expected, he has commenced his peregrinations in the west by the city of Eordeaux, where he disembarked some days ago. Instead of going to an hotel, he purchased a house, and has at considerable expense caused it to be furnished to his own particular taste. Next day he went to the shop of a noted cap-maker, and bought a whole carriage-full of caps. He then drove about the town, and amused himself by throwing from the window of the vehicle caps to everybody who wore hats. It was raining hard at the time, and the caps, which were waterproof, were received by the public with hurrahs of satisfaction.—Eng. Paper Dec. 20.

It is stated that a medal will be promptly issued to the troops serving in the Crimea. The medal will be given to all those who have been in any part of the present campaign. A clasp will be added for the Alma and one for Inkermann. The regiments engaged are to have on their colours and appointments the words "Crimea," "Alma," and "Inkermann."

A party of rich gentlemen have arrived at Jerusalem with the purpose of commencing a colony in Jericho. There are many similar projects proposed in different parts of the land. At Tyre and Sidon an architect has arrived from England, accompanied with men and means to commence a colony.

Charity is a universal duty, which it is in every man's power sometimes to practice, since every degree of assistance given to another, from proper motives, is an act of charity; and there is scarcely any man in such a state of imbecility that he may not, on some occasion, benefit his neighbour.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1856.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

ANOTHER white page has been turned of the book of Time, as yet unwritten, but to be impressed by the finger of God with the unoffaceable characters of His power and majesty, His long suffering and forbearance of the sins of mankind. On the record of the past year we look with a pitying eye, for the woe it describes, and feeling with all christian people, a sense of the wickedness of the world, and of its having provoked the Divine displeasure, it becomes us with deep humility, and thankfulness of heart, to acknowledge the justice which punishes, and the mercy, in the exercise of which we have been spared from the evil. Pestilence has surrounded us on every side, but has not been permitted to enter our borders,—war has decimated the armies of nations, and carried mourning and lamentation into many a happy English home; and we are far removed from its cares and its horrors, dwelling in safety, none making us afraid;—our fields have yielded their increase, food for the sower, and bread for the eater,—our outward prosperity has appeared to enlarge, and improvement has put her hand to the plough, and is preparing through our forests an iron way for commerce. Our cup is full of blessings. But shall we boast ourselves for these things? Is there aught in us better than our brethren of mankind, to have exempted us from the calamities which have visited them, to have merited so many mercies? Let the Book of Holy Writ be our monitor, and the Saviour's warning rebuke—"Suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all the Galileans, because they suffered these things? I tell ye Nay; but except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish!" subdue every vain imagination, and bring into abasement every Pharisaical emotion of the heart. May it lead us more earnestly to consider our ways, to turn unto God with an earnest purpose, that His righteous judgments which are abroad may be averted from this land; and that we may still live to praise Him for His great goodness and loving kindness to the children of men.

The promises of God are sure and steadfast. While the earth continues, day and night, summer and winter, shall not cease. But this System which we inhabit is not of eternal duration. The world groweth old and its fashion changes; and there will come a time when at the fiat of the Infinite, the consummation of all things being prepared, the earth shall "melt with fervent heat,"—and although no man knows the hour thereof, and not even the angels of heaven—this promise has as surely the signature of the Almighty for its fulfilment, as that which for ages has crowned the year with its increase, and given the world to the dominion of man. In the contemplation of this dread event, the approach to which the signs in the visible world seem to portend, it concerns us all to ask what preparation of heart has been made. In the hilarity of youth, the lustiness of manhood, and in the senility of riper age, there is too little thought of this reality; or it would temper their extravagance. The cares of the world engross more attention with the generality of people than their immortal interest. The wise purpose of God, which impresses alike upon every mortal, a belief that he is not soon to die, is used wrongfully. Childhood looks forward to youth, and youth to riper age, to begin that work, the end of which involves our eternal happiness, and for which a life well spent, from the cradle to the grave, is an insufficient probation, without the grace that is promised for the seeking. Amidst such delays, destruction often comes unawares, or ago with stealthy step, benumbing the faculties, makes the aspirations for heaven less holy.

The Church of God; however, in all ages, has been filled with the importance of using aright the things of time, and with a consciousness of the end of the world; and it will not be that her warning voice has not been raised; or that her teaching has not been earnest and true; that any are unfitted for the changes that may finally await them. With the voice of wisdom, instruction, and rebuke, she calls upon all to make the necessary preparation for the last great day of account. If, with a just appreciation of the Omnipotent, with whom "a thousand years is as one day, and one day as a thousand years," she does not pretend to affix a term to the fulfilment of the Eternal counsels, (as the manner of some is,) she yet most fully impresses the belief that all will come to pass which the Prophets, and the Saviour himself, have foretold. Pointing with a faithful finger to a period when, as a reward for "the deeds done in the body," the sentence of the Judge shall consign one portion of the human race to "an eternal weight of glory," and another to "eternal misery," she

leads her children to "the only Mediator between God and man," Christ Jesus, and urges upon every son of Adam the means by which he can attain to the good, and the penalty of choosing the evil; and with the voice of authority, she insures to all who believe on Him, and have faith in His name, the completion of those gracious promises, which is to be the reward of the righteous.

Seeing then that these things must, come to pass, and that every succeeding year brings them nigher to our doors—what manner of men ought we to be? Let us endeavour, through the changing seasons as they pass, to estimate aright our high Christian privileges; to walk more circumspectly, redeeming the time; to steadfastly abide in the Church's fellowship and communion, turning aside neither to the right hand nor to the left—not "tossed to and fro by every wind of doctrine," but endeavouring to keep the "unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace" and "speaking the truth in love." And to the rest let the Churchmen of Nova Scotia suffer a further word of exhortation from the great Apostle of the Gentiles,—"Let all bitterness and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice; and be ye kind to one another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake, hath forgiven you."

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The Bazaar in aid of the Patriotic Fund, took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last, at the Masonic Hall. We were glad to witness the sincere interest that was evinced upon this occasion. The large Hall, capable of containing more than 600 persons, was full of people, from the opening to the close; and the articles contributed for sale, which were in great profusion, and many of them highly useful and valuable, displaying alike a tasteful ingenuity and the reality of the sympathy which animated the donors, generally found ready purchasers. There were not wanting of the chief ladies of Halifax to superintend this Fancy Fair, and youth and beauty acquired an added grace when engaged in so righteous a cause. The Honble. Mrs. Gore, and Miss Gore, tended at stalls—even the General, himself, seemed tempted now and then, with that good humour for which he is characterised, to do a little trading. The wives and daughters of the officers in garrison, put their hand to the work in earnest. The Doctors were especially active in prescribing gratis, and seemed always happy when they realized a handsome fee. Every grade of the service, vied with each other in a zeal to promote the success of the undertaking.

The Ladies of the Committee deserve great praise for their effective disposition of the various commodities, and for the tasteful arrangements—the spacious Hall, decorated in military style, with warlike trophies, blazonry and flags, and festoons of evergreens, was an interesting scene, when the absence of the crowd permitted the eye to drink it in. It is just possible that so ardent a sympathy was not expected; and it must have been highly gratifying to every soldier among us, from the highest to the lowest rank, to perceive the warm interest felt in the welfare of the army, and the cause in which they are engaged, by the people of Nova Scotia. The sales, including what was taken at the door, realized near £450.

The Bazaar has done its work well—it remains now for other efforts; and we doubt not that in every means judiciously used, to swell the Patriotic Fund, Nova Scotia will show herself equal in patriotism to any other dependency of that noble Empire of which she forms no unimportant a part.

We publish the Appeal on our first page, in the supposition that some of our people, engaged in commerce with Newfoundland; or those of their whose philanthropy is not confined to their own locality, may be inclined to aid the undertaking. Bishop BRID, is now here, and we may not doubt that he would be glad to report to his Diocese, a desire on the part of Nova Scotians to share in the relief of the suffering there. Such a good deed, might be intercessory with Him who has yet spared our country, for a further exemption from the pestilence which has stricken the neighbouring Provinces and Colonies.

Parliament has unanimously decreed, a vote of thanks to the Army and Navy in the East—mentioning the British Generals and Officers who had distinguished themselves, the Admiral and Officers of the Navy—and bestowing a proper meed of praise upon all grades of both services. What is rather a novelty in such cases—the names of Generals Canberth and Bosquet, the French Generals, are mentioned with special approbation in this national tribute to valor and warlike achievement.

The weather for the past fortnight, puts us in mind of the beginning of Spring rather than the mid-

dle of what is coldly termed—a Nova Scotia Winter; it is so far delusive to the senses, as it leads us to expect the "singing of birds," instead of the "whistling" of rudo Boreas. We have had no snow, or so little frost, that the lakes and ponds are as yet unsafe for the skater. The season, however, has been distinguished for the quantity of rain that has fallen. It is one of those singular episodes of nature, that has never occurred within the experience of the "oldest inhabitant," who is almost induced to question the theory, of there being "nothing new under the sun." We have been highly favored in this respect, and are an exception, even to the weather in New Brunswick; where, we find by the papers, the cold has been many degrees below zero.

Our pleasing anticipations of a precocious Spring were rather disappalled on Wednesday last, by the weather setting in stormy cold. The thermometer on that night must have been below zero. On Thursday it became mild again, and so continued, with rain.

ST. PAUL'S COMMITTEE, D. O. S.—The Quarterly Missionary Lecture of this Committee, will be delivered on Sunday evening, in St. Paul's, by the Rev. R. H. Bullock, and a collection taken in aid of the Funds of the D. O. S.

The Annual Meeting of St. Paul's Committee D. O. S. will be held on Wednesday next, at the National School, at 8 p. m.

The Ministers of the various religious denominations in the city of St. John, N. B., have commenced a subscription list in behalf of an Orphan Asylum—and determined to lay the object before their several congregations. A public meeting was to be held on Friday evening the 12th inst. There is no such Institution in this city, except the parsonage!—one would be useful even now, and very soon want it, from the same cause that is urging on the people of St. John. Ought we not to wait while it is called to-day.

The St. John, N. B. Church Witness continues from week to week its review of the Charge of an excellent Bishop. On the whole, with the single exception of the Witness's prejudices against Colonial Synods, which however in this review do not go beyond legitimate argument, and indeed seem somewhat modified from their former strength, we commend our contemporary's observations to the consideration of our readers, as in nowise unreasonable. With reference to this matter we regret to perceive that a Correspondent in the Church Witness recommends that the Diocese of New Brunswick should delay action until the Report is made by the Committee in Nova Scotia. The Churchmen of New Brunswick were not wont to take advice, or to receive encouragement from this Diocese to proceed in any good work. We would rather see them with us hand in hand, in an endeavour to establish Synodical action upon a firm and substantial basis, which would be all the better secured by the joint operation of all the Colonial Bishops. On the remarks in the Bishop's Charge, with reference to the Collegiate Establishment at Windsor, we are glad to quote our contemporary:—

"Yes, unquestionably there has been a strong interest awakened. The vigorous appeal that has been made to the principles and feelings of Churchmen, was precisely what was wanted. The Institution is now known throughout the Diocese. The advantages it affords are explained to the population. It is not merely the pecuniary aid it has received that follows in the train of this effort, but the knowledge of its existence and its wants, and a large accession to the pupils who are to be educated within its walls. We trust, that under new auspices, our old Alma Mater is destined but merely to "renew her youth," but to exhibit a vigor and exert an influence which she has never done before; that as years roll on, she will rise to the increasing demand upon her energies, and enjoy a prosperity which

"Non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
Possit diruere, aut innumerabile
Annorum series, aut supra tempora!"

At the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, collections were made in all the chapels and congregations of the Church of England in Quebec, on Sunday the 29th, to be appropriated as thank offerings for the cessation of cholera, and for the victories obtained in the East. In the Cathedral the collection would be appropriated partially for the benefit of the Canada Military Asylum for the widows and orphans of soldiers. It is stated, that the Military Asylum, of which the printed Reports show that extensive good has been done by the Institution, is destined to labour under severe difficulties in consequence of the withdrawal of troops from all the stations in the Province except Quebec and Kingston, from which remittances towards the support of the charity have heretofore been made, from time to time, by the Clergy acting as Chaplains at those stations.

The President of St. Andrew's Society in Montreal, writing to the Secretary of the Patriotic Fund in London, says:—"I now beg to inform you that a sum amounting to \$372 9 1 currency, has been received from the persons named in the enclosed list."

New Brunswick.—The Albion Lodge of Freemasons, St. John, N. B., have subscribed £10 sterling, in aid of the Patriotic Fund. The York Division of the Sons of Temperance, Fredericton, have appropriated £20 from their funds for the same object. The Temperance body in St. John were making an effort to raise a sum of money to augment the Patriotic Fund.

The Anniversary of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, took place in the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, St. John, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 3. Judge Parker in the chair. Near 2000 persons were present. A satisfactory report was read, a series of resolutions passed, and a collection taken, amounting to £28.

The Lord Bishop intends (D. V.) to hold Confirmation in the course of 1855, in every Parish which he has not visited during the past Summer, commencing his Tour along the Western coast after Easter.

Sir Charles Napier arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday night on the Duke of Wellington, having left the rest of his fleet at Scaw, with orders that the Royal George should proceed to Sheerness, the Nile to Plymouth, the Hogue and Blenheim to Spithead, the Bulwag to the Tyne, the Resolute to Crouarty, and the Diadem to Harwich. The rest are under Admiral Coad's command.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCH.

To the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room. Thursday, half-past 8, P. M.

The American Steamship ———, arrived at New York this afternoon. Liverpool dates to the 30th December.

Corn is quoted at 9 1/4. War unchanged. Napoleon's Speech warlike. Holds out no prospect of Peace. The Vote to take up Two Hundred Millions of Francs, had passed the Chambers unanimously. An important meeting of the Two Powers has been held at Vienna, but the result has not transpired. No change in the rate of Breadstuffs. Business almost entirely suspended during Christmas week.

THE LATE MRS. SCOTT.—The closing season brings with it many sad varied associations, and while the heart of the believer is gratefully upheld for all the gracious benefits the Almighty has conferred, it is an exhibition of pangs felt, when amid the clouds of a darker Providence he can say, "Thy will be done."

Among the latest bereavements of the year we observe with sincere regret the death "at the Manse of FRANCIS ELIZABETH, wife of the Rev. JOHN SCOTT, Minister at St. Matthew's Church of this city." And while few of us most intimately acquainted speak of the virtues with which she adorned her private circle. It is our sad but pleasing duty to direct to the sphere of active benevolence in which the deceased lady moved. The ready and affectionate attendance she rendered to the sick, her individual character was marked by a steadfast perseverance in that line of conduct she deemed to be her duty. —eminently truthful, she was distinguished by the guard she maintained over her lips, being purposed that her tongue should not offend—emulous of those holy women who, honored by the friendship of their Divine Master while on earth ministered to Him of their substance, and animated by the gracious saying, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these little ones ye have done it unto me," Mrs. Scott's personal activity was especially directed to the cultivation of habits of industry and self-respect among the younger members of many of the poorer families in our community, and it is to be hoped that "He who giveth his beloved rest" will raise up another to fill the vacant place in this most effective charity. She was zealously affected in the Bible Society, and many of the Female Associations for Christian usefulness found her a willing laborer in official details, and unsparing in those exertions necessary to their success.

Brought by a lingering and truly distressing disease into the Valley of the Shadow of Death, her faith and patience beautifully exemplified the strength bestowed by the Redeemer on those who put their trust in Him in the hour of trial and weakness. She found His consolations neither few nor small—but while the broken ties of earth sadly engage the reflections of her afflicted husband and relatives, in offering our sympathy, we feel they will draw their chief comfort from the remembrance that for her "to be absent from the body is to be present with the Lord"—Presbyterian Witness.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Ambrose, with four new Subscribers and payment one year in advance for Mr. John Pablicover and Mr. Wm Burgess, and half in advance for Mr. Jacob Pablicover, from Jan'y 1, 1855. From Mr. C. Hove with 20s. viz: 10s. for Mr. B. Dodge and 10s for Mr. W. A. Caine. From Rev. J. Robertson with 21s. have answered by Mail. From Rev. J. M. Campbell—shall write immediately. From Rev. T. D. Ruddle—directions will be attended to. From Rev. J. Stannage, with one new

Subscriber. From Rev. H. L. Owen—directions attended to. From Rev. E. D. Nichols—directions attended to. From M. Shaw Esq., the other amounting viz: 10s. for Mr. W. Scurr, and 50s for College Fund—were received and duly attended to.

H. Hovey's Pills, for Debilitated Constitutions, Disordered Livers, and Indigestion.—The wonderful efficacy of this salutary medicine, and the good effects produced on patients suffering from disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and indigestion, would be incredible, if it were not confirmed by the daily proofs of the cures effected by them, and the permanent benefit derived from their use. The exhibiting properties of these invaluable Pills is such, as to remove all nervous symptoms from the system, strengthen the tone of the stomach, and thereby promote a healthy digestion. They are therefore an invaluable Remedy to an suffering with diseases of the Intestines.

Married.

This morning, by The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, assisted by the Ven. the Archdeacon, EVERARD EDWARD REARDON, Esq., Administrator of the Government in the Island of Montserrat, to AMELIA ADELAIDE DREKSDORF.

On Saturday evening, by the Venerable Archdeacon Wills, JAMES O BOWEN to JANE ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Mr. James Crosskill.

At Douglas, on the 29th Dec., by the Rev. Wm Taylor, Mr. GEORGE MORTON, of Newport, to MARY O'LEARY, daughter of Benjamin Smith, Esq., M. P.

At Douglas, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Wm Taylor, Mr. ALEXANDER CLARK, to MARY CLARK, both of Douglas.

At Lunenburg, by the Rev. H. L. Owen, A. B., Rector, Dec. 29th, Mr. GEORGE BAMES, to Miss MARY ANN MITCHELL. Dr. 15th Mr. DAVID ROBAR, to Miss CATHERINE EMERY. Jan. 10th, Mr. GEORGE ANDERSON, Junr., to Miss SOPHIA MONTAGU. On the same day Mr. JAMES LAMOND BERRY, son of Mr. John Berry, sexton of St. John's Church, to Miss SUSAN CRUIK.

At Digby, on Thursday 4th inst., by the Rev. A. Gray, Rector, Mr. DAVID W. TITUS, to Miss JANE LEIZA, daughter of Mr. Jacob Burnham.

On the 5th Current at Trinity Church, Wilmet, by the Rev. J. Robertson, HENRY CONDON Esq., to CATHERINE MAIT, daughter of Rev. Fredk. Tomkins, A. M., Principal of Gorham College, Liverpool, N. S.

Died.

On Saturday last, HARRIET, wife of John Liddell, Esq. in the 72nd year of her age.

On Friday morning, ALFRED SMITH, son of Captain Thomas P. Joss, aged 1 year.

On Wednesday evening last, Mr. JOHN BEATIE, of Her Majesty's Dock Yard, in the 69th year of his age.

On Friday morning, 5th inst., WM. HENRY, third son of Mr. Richard Tremain, aged 7 years.

On Friday evening, Jan 5th, JOSEPHINE AMANDA DEMONVAY, daughter of John J. Edwards, in the 7th year of her age.

On Friday morning, 6th inst., ANNIE MARIA, eldest daughter of Mr. Durran Grant, aged 2 years and four months.

On Friday morning, Jan. 5th, JAMES, son of Mr. James Smith aged 11 years.

At Dartmouth, on Wednesday last, at three o'clock, JOHN, son of the late Richard McCabe, in the 23th year of his age. This noble youth came to his death by attempting to rescue from a watery grave, the late Mr. John Brown, on the 1st inst.

On the 29th Dec., EDWARD LEBROSTON, in the 30th year of his age. He was a native of Jersey, and Mate of the brig Desher, of Halifax, N. S. He was washed overboard in a hurricane, and leaves a disconsolate widow and family to mourn his loss.

At Arichat, on the 28th Dec., after a lingering illness, of two years, Mr. JOSEPH MARYETT aged 70 years. At St. John's Hill, on the 15th Dec., 1854, Mr. WILLIAM HAYES, a native of Plymouth, G. B., aged 78 years—an old and respectable inhabitant of that city.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Jan 6th.—Schr Sarah, Griffin, Boston, 5 days Brilliant, Hunt, Baltimore, 6 days; brig Boston, Patterson, Boston 3 days.

Sunday Jan 7th.—Brig America, (pkt.) O'Brien, Boston, 70 hours; brig Heather McDonald, Ohio, 34 days; brig Tigress, St. Jno.

Monday Jan. 8th.—Brig Reindeer, Curtiz, Ponce, P. R., 10 days.

Tuesday, Jan. 9th.—Schr W A Henry, Boston, 4 days; barque Annie, Archibald, Providence, U. S., 13 days.

Wednesday Jan. 10th.—Brig Humming Bird, Cahoon, Trinidad, 29 days; brig Golden Rule, Edwards, Ponce, 14 days; schr. Harriet Newall Parsons, Philadelphia, 9 days. Exhibition, Boston and Port Medway, 10 days.

Thursday, Jan. 11th.—Schr. Mary E. Smith, Gore, Boston, 34 days—21 passengers.

Friday, Jan. 12th.—Brig Lucy Ann, St. John, N. B., 6 days.

CLEARED.

Monday, Jan. 8.—Brig Onward Banks, St Johns Nfld; Tuesday Jan. 8.—Ship Humber, Curr, Liverpool, G. B; brig Boston Patterson, Boston, schr Mayflower, Fugh Nfld.

Wednesday Jan. 10.—Brigs America, Boston; Daniel Hunter, Mayaguez, brigis, Rapid, West Indies; Lady Ogle, do.; Selph, do.

Thursday, Jan 11.—Schr Mary, Hut, Kingston Ja. brig Eclipse, Marshall, B. W. I.

Friday, Jan. 12.—Schr. Mary, Neagher, Portuque Bay; brig Victoria, Morgan, F. W. Indies; brig Commodore, B. W. Indies; brig Mary Mortimer, Burke, B. W. Indies; brig Heather, McDonald St. John, N.Y. L.; Brig, Halifax, Green, Porto Rico.

MR. W. HUNT STEVENS.

Professor of Music from the Royal Academy of Music.

BEGS to Announce His Arrival in Halifax, and that he is open for engagements in his Profession. Circulars may be obtained on Application to Mr. W. HUNT STEVENS, 105's Street, or to Miss WILLIAMSON at her Establishment, Merri's Street. Jan'y 8.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES, JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET, June 10, 1854.

The Rev Mr Ambrose,PELLI RIVIERO, has sent us a new subscribers, with payment in advance, and many kind words of encouragement, and other indications of a similar nature have been received, for which we return our thanks. We hail these first fruits of the New Year as the forerunner of a still further increase. We believe that the Paper only requires to be brought properly before the people, to insure them a give it, not an ephemeral, but a zealous and permanent support, as an important Church object and that there is not a Rector or Clergyman in the Diocese whose influence is not good for additional names—some in a similar, and others in a much larger degree. We hope that our friends in the country parishes—Clergy and laity, will make the required exertion—that it may soon be our pleasing duty to point to what has been done, as our warrant for what we have promised to do.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY JANUARY 13.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Apples, Bacon, Beef, Lamb, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Do. smoked, Hay, Homespun, cotton & wool, Do. all wool, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wood, Coal.

REQUISITION.

(COPY.)

JANUARY 10, 1855. TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

Sir—WE, the undersigned inhabitants of the City of Halifax, deeply sympathizing in the noble struggle in which our Parent Country and our fellow countrymen are now engaged, and anxious to evince our sympathy in swelling to the utmost of our ability the "PATRIOTIC FUND" now being raised in every portion of the Queen's dominions, in aid of the widows and orphans of the brave men already fallen, and who may fall in that struggle, beg you to call a Meeting at your earliest convenience of the inhabitants of this City, at which a Subscription List shall be opened for the above object.

We are, Your obedient Servants,

(Signed)

- List of names: Brenton Halliburton, W. B. Hines, S. B. Robie, Robert Willis, W. B. Fairbanks, Scott Tremain, James B. Unisacko, Thomae N. Jeffery, J. W. Nutting, J. W. Johnston, William Pryor, junr., Michael Tobla, N. T. Hill, Thomas J. Tobin, J. McCully, John Morrow, S. L. Shannon, David Allison, P. Carteret Hill, J. W. Ritchie, J. H. Anderson, E. Collins, W. S. Hamilton, J. Hamilton, John H. Harvey, Henry I. Harvey, G. A. Crichton, S. Cunard & Co., Duffus, Tupper & Co., John Eston, A. Woodgate, A. M. Unisacko, James Cogswell, William Young, James Donaldson, T. & E. Kenny, William Munro, J. C. Allison, H. Y. Moit & Son, Andrew McKinlay, Joseph Howe, Samuel Creelman, Thomas Boggs, Thomas Hogg, junr., Thomas H. Brown, James F. Avery, Black Brothers & Co., John English, T. C. Klineear, Joseph Bennett, F. Charman, G. & A. Mitchell, Benjamin Wier, John T. Whyde, Robert Noble & Sons, William Sutherland, E. G. Fuller, Charles Twining, W. A. Johnston, William Bullock, Heber Bullock, James McNab, John Skerry, J. O. Cochran, W. T. Townsend, W. L. Evans.

MAYOR'S OFFICE

January 11th, 1855.

In compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby give notice that a PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens will be held at the Temperance Hall, on MONDAY next, at Two o'clock, P. M.

HENRY PRYOR, MAYOR.

Jan 12.

COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY.

WANTED a CATECHIST and SCHOOL TEACHER, to labor for the above named Society in Nova Scotia, Salary about £100 per annum. Persons offering themselves for the work, must be pious and attached members of the Episcopal Church and a knowledge of Vocal Music is necessary. Applications to be addressed to the Rev. T. DUFFY, Halifax, N. S. Jan'y. 8. 1855.

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

Poetry.

ASPIRK.

A BALLAD FOR THE TIMES
HONOR, higher, ever higher—
Lottery watchword be "Aspire!"

Let a just Ambition drive
Every motive and desire,
God and Man to serve:

Let not Doubt thine efforts tire,
God will give what all require.—
Rainbow, home, and food;

From the perils deep and dire
Of Temptation's sensual mire
Keep thy chastened feet:

And, while thus a self-denier.
Stand the stalworth self-reliant,—
Bravely battling on,

Higher then, and always higher,—
Let Man's motto be "Aspire!"
Whoso'er he be:

Advertisements.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS.

Just Received per latest Arrivals from Great Britain.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS, in Divinity, History, Ethics, and Light Literature—

Books suitable for PRESENTS—Illustrated, illuminated, and handsomely bound—very cheap.

ONE HUNDRED SETS MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR—4 Maps in a Set—viz 1 Europe, 2 Russia in Europe, 3 Turkey in Europe, 4 Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland—at the low price of 1s. 3d. per Set.

WM. GOSSIP, Nova Scotia Book Stores, 24 Granville Street.

Oct. 21. 1854

MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE.

THIS WORK, which contains information on the Judiciary of this Province more copious than the Revised Statutes, or any other Work that has been published, and is a most useful reference, is still for Sale at the NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORES.

By W GOSSIP, One of the Original Publishers, 24 Granville Street

Decr. 16.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

- SUPERIOR TO SPIDRITZ -

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.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS MYRIN AND BORAX PREPARED WITH EAU DE 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 of a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Halifax, N. S., Feb 1853

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

WM. LANGLEY R specifies announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a large and valuable assortment of the most valuable and moderate in price. LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Nov. 4.

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per late Arrivals from New York.

JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM PAPERS, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment of Patterns, to suit all classes of Purchasers. This, together with remainder of previous Importations, make up a Stock not surpassed in the City for cheapness and quality. Orders for the Country carefully attended to. No charge for packing.

Look for WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville-street. Oct. 31.

THE FARE-AMED MEDICINE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir,—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and constant spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON,

ated Jan. 1st, 1853.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yovil, to Professor Holloway.

DEAR SIR,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints, I may mention the following case: A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months.

Nov. 23rd, 1853. (Signed) J. GAMIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief whatever; and fearing that my health would eventually be broken up, I was induced to go into the County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, and of which I proved to my advantage.

I am, Sir, your obliged Servant, (Signed) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Bruyjs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 14th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicine. CAPTAIN JACKSON, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical directions, he was of no avail until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.

I am Sir, yours respectfully. (Signed) G. BRIGGS, These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conformably with the directions in the following cases:—

- Ague Females Irregular Menstruation, or Asthma, or Evil Humors, Complaints Fevers of all kinds, Sore Throats, Blotches on the Face, Stone and Gravel, Skin Gout, Secondary Symptoms, Bowel Complaints, Head ache, Colic, Indigestion, Tir Douloureux, Constipation of the Intestines, Lamour, Bowels Jaundice, Ulcers, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Venereal Affections, Debility, Lumbago, Worms of all kinds, Dropsy, Piles, Weakness from Dysentery, Rheumatism, whatever cause, Erysipelas, Retention of Urine, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 24 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 1/6, 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. 2s., and 3s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., Newport. Dr. Hanning, Windsor, G N Fuller, Boston, Moore & Co., Lunenburg, J E Cochrane and J Tupper, Colchester, J A Gibbon, Wilmet, A B Piper, Bridgetown; K Guest, Yarmouth, I B Fawcett, Liverpool, J F More, Calcutta, Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Ross, West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Annapolis; H B Hucutt, Wallace; W Cooper, Peggwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T B Fraser, New Glasgow; J C Josi, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canada; P Smith, Port Hood; T & J Josi, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

JOSIAH NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia. Feb. 11, 1854.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM GOSSIP,

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality:—

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Colors, in Oil, in various Tubes, as follows:—

- Madder Lake, Cobalt, Chinese Vermillion, Indigo, Prussian Blue, Yellow Ochre, Ivory Black, Indian Yellow, Naples Yellow, Indigo, Van Dyke Brown, Chrome Yellow, Scarlet Lake, Crimson Lake, Purple Lake, Roman Ochre, Indian Red, Venetian Red, &c. &c. &c.

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Galles. Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas. Academy Boards, 24 x 18 1/2; Prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes. Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—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 France's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes. Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Poris Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

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

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 detrimental to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan 21.

CHURCH SERVICES.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale, a superior quality of CHURCH SERVICES, in Velvet & Morocco Bindings, with Gilt rims, with or without cases—very suitable for Christmas or New Year presents. Also daily expected—from United States—handsomely Bound ANNUALS for 1855.

Dec 9

WM GOSSIP, Granville street.

STEEL PENS. Just Received—a Variety of WM MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens, comprising D O P and S Pens. Schor Pen, good and cheap; MAP-PING PENS, Magnum Bonums, Swan Quill &c. Penholders to suit the above. W GOSSIP, Juno 4. No. 24 Granville-street.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, TESTAMENTS, 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 on Sale at their lowest rates—a privilege not possessed by any other Establishment in the City. On hand—an Assortment of the above in velvet, and superior and common bindings.

WM GOSSIP.

THIS IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED -AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's This Ivory Visiting Cards.

Dec. 12.

No. 24 Granville Street.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES.

JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE HOLLIS STREET, June 10 1854.

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

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

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