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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1855. NO. 10.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
1. March 11	Gen. 22	Th. 2
2. "	Joshua 5	3
3. "	10	4
4. "	19	5
5. "	24	6
6. "	Judges 3	7
7. "		8
8. "		9
9. "		10
10. "		11
11. "		12
12. "		1
13. "		2
14. "		3
15. "		4
16. "		5
17. "		6
18. "		7
19. "		8
20. "		9
21. "		10
22. "		11
23. "		12
24. "		1
25. "		2
26. "		3
27. "		4
28. "		5
29. "		6
30. "		7
31. "		8

## Poetry.

### ADULT BAPTISM.

At the baptism of an American traveller at Geneva, Switzerland the following beautiful hymn was sung.—

In token that thou shalt not fear  
Christ crucified to own,  
We print the cross upon thy brow,  
And sign thee—His alone.

In token that thou shalt not blush  
To glory in His name,  
We blazon here upon thy font,  
His glory and His shame,

In token that thou shalt not flinch  
Christ's conflicts to maintain,  
But 'neath His banner manfully,  
Firm at thy post remain.

Thus outwardly and visibly,  
We seal thee for His own,  
And may the brow that wears the cross,  
Hereafter share His crown.

## Religious Miscellany.

### THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT.

#### THE SECOND TEMPTATION.

Then the devil taketh Him up into the holy city, and setteth Him on a pinnacle of the temple, and saith unto Him, If Thou be the Son of God, cast Thyself down: for it is written, He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee, and in their hands they shall bear Thee up, lest at any time Thou dash Thy foot against a stone. *Matt. iv. 5, 6.*

THE devil, perceiving Jesus to be a person of greater eminence and perfection than to be moved by sensual and low desires, made a second assault by a temptation something more spiritual, and tempted Him to presumption and indiscreet confidence, that God might secure Him by the ministry of angels, and so prove His being the Son of God. But this was an invitation to no purpose, save only that it gave occasion to this truth—that God's providence secures all His sons in the way of nature, and while they are doing their duty; but loves not to be tempted to acts unreasonable and unnecessary.

God will protect His servants in or from all evils happening without their knowledge, or against their will; but not from evils of their own procuring. For the carresses of God's love to his saints and servants are security against all but themselves. The devil and all the world offer to do them mischief; but when they shall be safe, because they are innocent. If they once offer to do the same to themselves, they lose their protection because they lose their prudence and their charity. And here it will concern us to take heed that our ends be none in eminency above others. For those, who by their eminent employment are set upon a pinnacle of the temple, have need to take care that the devil tempt not them to a precipice. A fall from so great a height will break the bones in pieces, and yet there also the station is less firm, the posture most uneasy, and the devil busy and desirous to thrust us headlong. A life common and ordinary, without affectation or singularity, is the most prudent and safe. Every great eminence, every violence of fortune, all eminences whatsoever, whether of person, or accident, or circumstance, puts us to a new trouble, requires a distinct care, creates new dangers, marks us out the object of envy, makes our standing more insecure, and our fall more contemptible and ridiculous. But an even life, spent with as much rigour of duty to God as ought to be; in taking upon ourselves ordinary offices, in frequenting public assemblies, performing offices of civility, receiving all the rites of an established religion, complying with national customs and honoratory solemnities of a people; in nothing disturbing public peace, or discolouring the ligaments of charity, or breaking laws, and the great

relations of the world, out of fancy and singularity, is the best way to live holily, and safely, and happily; safer from sin and envy, and more removed from trouble and temptation.

St. Hieron observes well, that the devil, intending mischief to our blessed Saviour, invited Him "to cast Himself down." He may persuade us to a fall, but cannot precipitate us without our own act. And it is an infinite mercy in God, that the devil, who is of malice infinite, is of so restrained and limited a power, that he can do us no ghostly disadvantage, but by persuading us to do it ourselves. For, let the temptation be never so strong, every Christian man hath assistances sufficient to support him, so as that, without his own yielding, no temptation is stronger than that grace which God offers him; for, if it were, it were not so much as a sin of infirmity; it were no sin at all.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1855.

### CONVOCAATION.

We gave last week an outline of the proceedings of Convocation, which met on Tuesday 6th Feb., and now lay before our readers the Resolutions passed in the separate Houses, but not affirmed by both. They will serve to show the nature and the bearing of the questions which Convocation have entertained during the short Session allowed to them.

On the Report read by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the suggested alterations in the Church Services,—which elicited a good deal of discussion—the wording of the Resolution as finally agreed to by the House of Bishops, was as follows:—

"That we consider that in any alteration of services it should be a fundamental principle that the Book of Common Prayer should be maintained entire and unaltered, except so far as shall concern the rubrics, and the division of services, and the formation of new services by the recombination of those now existing, with such alterations in the Psalter and Table of Lessons as may be judged fit."

To this was added a resolution to the following effect:—"That no alteration would appear to us desirable which did not ensure the performance of the whole morning and evening services on Sundays and holydays."

The Lower House came to the following Resolution, which was communicated to the House of Bishops:—

"That this House do concur in the resolutions communicated, together with the preamble to it by his grace the president, but beg respectfully to submit to his grace the propriety of the following amendments in the first and second paragraphs, viz., that in paragraph one, line two, the word 'appears' be substituted for the word 'is,' and that paragraph two, after the word 'concern,' proceed in the following manner, viz. 'The division of the present services, and the formation of new services by re-combinations from those now existing, with only such alterations in the Rubrics, the Psalter, and in the Table of Lessons, as may be judged expedient and necessary for those purposes.'" With respect to the report and resolutions as to the constitution of Convocation, the Lower House felt that, with the pressure of other business, it would be impracticable to give them that ample consideration which their importance demanded, and, therefore, they begged that his grace would give them an opportunity for the future consideration of the subject."

The Prolocutor took up the amendment, upon which various opinions were expressed—when the Bishop of Oxford moved, "That this House disagree to the amendment of the Lower House, and gladly accepts the proposal respecting the alteration of the rubric, that its consideration should be deferred to a future session"—which was unanimously agreed to.

At the Meeting, Thursday Feb. 8, the Archbishop of Canterbury read the Report upon the changes required in the present constitution of the Convocation, as follows:—

"I. In the constitution of the Upper House, consisting of the archbishop and bishops of the province, we suggest no alteration.

"II. We suggest no alteration as to seats of the deans and archdeacons in Convocation, but suggest that the proctors for the cathedral and collegiate chapters should be elected by the chapters, including the non-residentary and the honorary canons.

"III. We deem it expedient that henceforth there should be a proctor for the clergy of every archdeaconry, to be elected by the clergy of that archdeaconry.

"IV. That all beneficed clergy, and all curates and chaplains, being in priests' orders, and being licensed by the bishop of the diocese, should have a right to vote at the election of a proctor for the clergy of the archdeaconry.

"V. That when the right of electing proctors shall be co-extensive with the archdeacons, the archdeacon or his official should preside at the election, and possess the ordinary powers of a returning officer.

"VI. Having thus made our suggestions as to the constitution, we proceed to make certain recommendations concerning the due working of the body, which we cannot exclude from our consideration of the subject committed to us. The first, and so far as regards the Upper House, the most important of these points concerns the power of the president in the conduct and close of its deliberations, and may be summed up in the four following questions:—

"1. Has the president the power to refuse to submit to the Upper House any propositions made by one or more of its members?

"2. Has the president a casting vote in case of an equality of votes upon any question submitted to the Upper House?

"3. Has the president a *visu* negative upon all Bills which have passed the two Houses?

"4. Has the president the power of proroguing Convocation against the wishes of his brethren?"

As to the second and third of these questions we think that there are precedents which clearly show that the president does possess these powers.

As to the first and fourth, the precedents appear to us not to be decisive; and therefore, without attempting to settle the question of abstract right herein, we would venture to suggest, first, that it would be more expedient that the president should not be at liberty to refuse to submit to the Upper House propositions made by any of its members, and, secondly, that it would be expedient that while the archbishop should possess, as he does at present, when authorized by the royal writ, the absolute power of prorogation, he should in ordinary prorogations act with the consent of his brethren.

VII. As to the questions which concern the conduct of business in the Lower House, and the joint action of the two Houses, the members of the committee appointed by the Lower House have, at our request, drawn from precedents a series of statements which we think might be adopted and declared as rules for the proceedings of Convocation, viz.:—

"1. That the Lower House should claim no right to adjudicate in disputed elections of proctors, but should be held to be competent to institute inquiries into any disputes or alleged irregularities respecting them.

"2. That only those members of the Lower House who are so in virtue of their office should be held capable of appointing proxies, and that the president is the sole judge of the validity of such appointments; that not more than one such proxy should be held by the same member, and that members of the Lower House alone should be capable of holding them.

"3. That the Lower House should be held to possess the right of presenting to the Upper House, through their prolocutor, in the form deoiminated *articuli cleri*, any gravamina or reformanda which may come under their notice, and which they think ought to be remedied or reformed, and that members of the House should be held to possess a similar right of presenting to the Upper House, through the prolocutor, their own special gravamina or reformanda, when not included in such articles of the clergy.

"4. That the Lower House should be held to possess the right of appointing committees of its own members for its own purposes, and of giving such

instructions to them as it may think necessary, and that, as the deliberations of such committees are entirely confined to the regulation of affairs of the Lower House, and to the preparation of the business before them, it should be necessary to request the sanction of the president to the appointment of such committees, or his approval of the names of those who are appointed to serve upon them.

6. That the Lower House should not be held to possess the right of declining to enter upon the consideration of business committed to it by the Upper House, nor of refusing to appoint committees when required by the president to do so.

7. That the Lower House should not be held to possess the right of entering upon the consideration, with a view to a synodical act, of business not previously committed to them by the Upper House; but that they should be held to have the right of suggesting the consideration of such business to the Upper House by way of petition or address.

8. That the president, through the prolocutor, should be held to have the power to direct the Lower House, not only to consider any subject committed to it, but also to appoint a committee of its members for that purpose; that he should be held to have the power to require the Lower House to appoint a certain number of its members to meet a certain number of members of the Upper House, either for joint deliberation upon any subject or by way of conference; and further to require, as was usually the case, the names of those so appointed to be returned to him for his approval; and that, as has been usual in such cases, the prolocutor, as soon as he has received the instructions of the president, shall proceed to nominate the members of such committee, without asking for the previous leave of the House to do so; but that the names so nominated should be submitted to the House for its approval.

9. That all committees of the two Houses, when they meet together, unless for conference merely, should meet upon equal terms, and that the result of their joint deliberations should in all cases be reported to Convocation.

10. That the Lower House should be held to have no right to continue its debate after the schedule of prorogation has been read to the House, or after the fact of its having been read in the Upper House has been announced by the prolocutor; but that, in conformity with ancient precedent, the prolocutor may exercise a discretion in deferring the announcement of the prorogation to a later period of the day, unless it shall have been declared by the president that the prorogation is immediate.

Finally, we report that we believe that the modifications we have suggested in the constitution of Convocation would make it more perfectly represent the clergy of the province; that the proposed increase in the number and the more direct election of the proctors of the parochial clergy are due to their increased numbers and intelligence; and that the rules which we have proposed would, with the blessing of Almighty God, secure its orderly and harmonious deliberation on such matters as Her Majesty may be pleased to submit to it for consideration.

"C. J. LONDON, Chairman."

To be Continued.

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

THE eighteenth annual public Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, took place on Tuesday evening, at the Temperance Hall. The assemblage was not so numerous as in past years, which may be attributed in part to insufficient notice, coupled with a belief in the minds of many that the public meeting had been postponed until the autumn. There was however a goodly number present—about 500—as witnesses of the proceedings, which were interesting; and the speeches generally, altho' several were extempore on the spur of the moment, were highly effective.

The LORD BISHOP took the Chair at 7 o'clock, and opened the meeting by giving out to be sung the 100th Psalm.

The ARCHDEACON offered prayer.

The BISHOP in his introductory address regretted the comparative smallness of the assemblage, which he attributed in part to the doubtful state of the weather, and partly to an alteration in the arrangement for the annual meeting, which it had been deemed expedient should be held in the autumn instead of as heretofore. It was one reason however in favour of their increasing their contributions at the present time, that the annual sermon would not interfere to lessen the collections at the public meeting. There had been no regular report prepared for this occasion; but the Secretary would read an abstract of the proceedings of the past year. He was happy to inform the meeting that the Society was progressing favorably, and mentioned several instances in corroboration, one, that of Arichat, where the contributions for the last year had been £15,

altho' little more than two years ago, no Church Society was in existence there. The first year of its operation it contributed £7, the second £20, and no assistance had been asked by them from this Society in any way. This was very creditable in a place where the Churchmen only numbered from two to three hundred. Several other places were mentioned by the Bishop with much commendation.—Chester had nearly doubled its subscription, and there had been a large increase from Barrington and Tuckey, where their travelling Missionary, Mr. Toque, officiated. Other places were mentioned also. These examples were encouraging. He hoped it always would be the motto of the Society to go forward and never to go back. He spoke of other places which might well do more than they had hitherto done, and ought to do more when compared with the exertions which were made in many parts of the diocese, and mentioned Halifax in particular. The Bishop spoke with praise of Liverpool, for their readiness in behalf of the objects of the Church.—His Lordship then read extracts from the Reports of Missionaries of the Society—from Bridgewater, detailing extensive missionary labour—and from New Dublin, setting forth the good that had been effected by the distribution of the books and tracts of the S. P. C. K., and the self-denying exertions of the people in behalf of the Church. From Ship Harbour, where the poor people, he, the Bishop hardly knew how, out of their poverty, had managed to raise £150 for a new Church, and acknowledged much indebtedness to the S. P. G. and other Church Societies. His Lordship spoke of the necessity in future of trusting more to our own exertions, in support of the Church, than to the continuance of aid from the Societies at home, whose grants to this Diocese had gradually been diminishing, by the necessity of occupying other fields of labour, and whose means would be further circumscribed owing to the war in the East, with regard to which they had imperative duties to fulfil. The Bishop read from proceedings at their quarterly meetings, which went to prove a deficiency in their funds, and were appeals for more extended aid. It was very important that we should consider the position in which we were placed with reference to the Parent Societies, whom we could not expect much longer to render us any assistance. What we should do without their aid, so long dependent upon it as we had been, he knew not. It behoved them to look at their own condition, and to make more of it than they had yet done. The Province was said to be in a prosperous state—he had heard that large gains had been made by many of its people—but the funds of this Society did not seem to have benefited in proportion,—he looked in vain for any tithes or first fruits of this increase that had been made to augment the fund of the Society, which were devoted entirely to the holiest purposes of religion. He had heard of large donations for the Church in other Provinces, and he hoped the example would be followed, that Nova Scotia may no longer remain in the back ground.—The Bishop then alluded to the effort that was making to raise a fund in behalf of the widows and orphans of the Clergy—this had been postponed in consequence of the pressing necessity of sustaining the College—but now that object was secured, it was time to attend to this other pressing matter. He would not take up their time to repeat what had been so often urged in its favour, and of the claims of those who laboring for them in spiritual things, had their minds burdened with considerations connected with the fate of their families when deprived of their earthly protector. It would not be satisfactory to devote the general funds of the Society to this object—but it was intended to raise a fund partly by donation, partly by annual subscription, and to which it would be the duty of every Clergyman to contribute. It was a scriptural injunction upon them and was recommended to them in the words of the Apostle, as portraying the true christian character, pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." The Bishop concluded his remarks by expressing thanks to God for our merciful exemptions from calamities with which other countries had been visited, and with allusion to the difficulties in which the Mother Country is now engaged, contending with adverse circumstances and still determined to persevere. He entreated that they would take example from this in their spiritual warfare, and still persevere. He called upon them not to be content with their own religious privileges, but to assist all who were in destitution around us—recollecting that if "one member suffer all the others suffer with it." If their hearts were first filled with a love to God, they would also love the brethren, and if a cup of cold water given with this impulse was not to lose its reward, how much greater would the reward be

of the labours of those who assisted in carrying the means of grace to Christ's people, and relieving the spiritual wants of those for whom He died.

The Secretary (Rev. E. GIBBS,) being desired by the Bishop, read an abstract which he had prepared of the proceedings of the Society during the past year—which gave some interesting details of its income, missionary work, expenditure, &c.

The Hon. W. RUSSELL, in the absence of the Chief Justice, who was unable to attend, moved the first Resolution as follows:—

Resolved.—That the blessings which have hitherto attended the Missionary labours of the Society, call for our thankfulness to Almighty God, and should excite us to more vigorous exertion, that the increased and increasing liabilities for the objects of the Society may be supported.

He had been called upon to move an important Resolution, and was quite unprepared to do it justice. It was not his intention however to make any unnecessary apologies for the duty which he had undertaken, altho' it would be found that he was a very poor substitute for the Chief Justice. The first and principal object of this Society, at its institution, had been to unite the Churchmen of this Diocese, that they might have a common ground on which to act in all matters in which the interests of the Church were concerned, and this had been in a great degree effected by its operations. The Society had increased from year to year, and its objects had become more important, and were commended to their best consideration, and he trusted they would not be suffered to fall for lack of means to carry them out. It depended upon ourselves, with the blessing of God, to give them their due effect. They must exert themselves more than ever to do this. The great propelling power of the present day—that which accomplished every thing in the physical world when properly directed—was steam; and the analogy would hold good for the spread of religion. If they desired that the Society should prosper in its operations, they must get up the steam—must raise more money—for the objects of this Society could not be carried out without it—and having every confidence that with a sufficiency of means it would promote the best interests of religion, it should be their duty to supply the means, that it might do all the good of which it was capable. This was what the Society wanted, and as they were well acquainted with its constitution and working, and nothing new could be said on that subject, there was no use in making long speeches, in an endeavour more thoroughly to impress the truth upon them. He called upon Churchmen, therefore, to increase their contributions, and with these few observations [which however, we give only as the substance of what the hon. gentleman said] he would move the Resolution.

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. W. SILVER, in the absence of the gentleman to whom this duty had been assigned. He regretted that upon a Resolution of so much importance, both the intended mover and seconder should be absent. He could not help observing that the assemblage was less than on former occasions, but did not believe that this was owing to any want of interest in the Society, but to other causes, and hoped that their next meeting would be much larger. Many persons did not know that there was to be such a meeting, and he felt sure that if sufficient notice had been given every bench would have been filled by Churchmen and their families. He looked upon this Society as the great moving power of the Church, the lever by which the mass of her people in this diocese were to be moved for good; and it became them to be thankful for the blessings which had hitherto attended its labours, for he knew of no other where Churchmen could so readily unite to concert measures for the spiritual welfare of their more destitute brethren. The Resolution he was called upon to support referred to the missionary work of the Society, and this was an important consideration, for the state of a Church was to be judged by its missionary efforts. He perceived with feelings of joy and pride, by the Report they had just heard, that this Society had been able to expend the sum of £725 for the spread of the Gospel along the shores, and other destitute parts of the diocese during the past year. By a rough calculation he made it appear that they had thus been enabled to bring interesting truths to more than 3600 souls, who would not otherwise have enjoyed its privilege. Don'ts had been expressed of the continuance of assistance from the Societies in England; and he thought it was time they should endeavour to do without their help. He had no fears for the Church in Nova Scotia, and when her day of need came, the Churchmen of this Province would do what was expected of them. It had been so in every instance when they had been aroused to exertion in her behalf. They all recollected the heavy debt that hung over St. Paul's, and how soon that had been cleared off when they set themselves in earnest to the work—many of those who sat around had contributed to that object, and he asked them if they, or their wives, or their families, felt any deprivation, or were any poorer on that account. And so it would continue to be. But he would have them to appreciate the Church more, and to place a higher value upon her ministrations—they were zealous to provide for their own households, and thought no expense illpared to aid to their comfort or convenience—but for the support of the gospel any trifles was considered sufficient. When they felt willing he was sure their resources would be found quite adequate—and for one he should be thankful if the aid of these Societies was to be withdrawn—for it was a libel upon the Province to say that we could not support our Church without their assistance. The speaker then made some pertinent allusions to the training of the young men of the Church to an at-

quaintance with her work, and asked why they were not there present assisting in the work of this Society. Some plan ought to be adopted to draw them in, and engage them in the Church's service. He instanced his own ignorance of Church affairs until he had been elected on the Committee of this Society at the instigation of the Rector of St. George's, and the enlightenment he had since received, and the admiration he felt as he became better acquainted with the noble work in which she was engaged of evangelising the world. The young men should be placed upon their committees, and otherwise made to feel that they were an important feature in her organization,—it would be of service to them individually to be engaged in her work, and they would become more attached to her cause when they knew its great importance. He concluded his remarks by comparing the missionary exertions of the Church of England with those of other religious bodies, exhibiting the contrast in her favour, while he gave credit to them (the Wesleyans especially) for their labours in the missionary field; and in an eloquent peroration showed his estimation of the high value of the ministerial office, which to his mind, was in no way inferior in degree now, when engaged in publishing the glad tidings of salvation, to the occupation of the angels who first proclaimed "Peace on earth and good will towards men" to the shepherds on the fields of Bethlehem.

(To be concluded next week.)

LEGISLATIVE.

We are somewhat puzzled, looking at the debate or conversation on the Militia law, that took place in Committee on the 15th ult., as to the seriousness of the parties who engaged in it. Nothing would seem more unlikely than that Nova Scotia would be subjected to a Russian or Filibustering invasion, and yet we have the Hon. Joseph Howe, actually expressing his fears of such an event, and advocating the importation of a quantity of Minie Rifles, as a very suitable preparation to resist the invader. "It was" said he, "by no means improbable that we should be attacked—money was all powerful, and the emperor of Russia could purchase the fleet of the United States—bombard our sea-port towns, and perhaps overrun the country." Some members who have never been supposed to be able to see far beyond the length of their nose, ridiculed such apprehensions; but others of the more sagacious, participated in them. It can be no harm, in view of the open preparations of the Emperor of Russia for the Spring campaign, without at all considering what his secret preparations may be, to be ready for any emergency that may happen. With such an active and energetic enemy, no part of the British dominions can be considered secure from an attack—and what a beautiful state of consternation we should be in with our garrison of one regiment of infantry, on awaking up some fine morning, to perceive two or three American steamers with Russian colors, at the back of George's Island, and a regiment or two of Russian infantry and artillery on their march from Point Pleasant to take possession of the City. One of the reports relative to the mission of Mr. Howe to Washington, is that he has been sent to ascertain the truth of some Russian Filibustering rumours, having the Provinces for their object, with the secret connivance of Brother Jonathan. There might not be so much difficulty as one would imagine in concentrating a Russian force in some of the sea-port towns of the U. S.—It is true as is stated, that the United States have demanded the possession of Cuba, the presence of any respectable portion of our squadron need not be expected in our waters for a long time to come. An offensive and defensive alliance of Russia with the United States, would give us a deal of trouble in this quarter. We might therefore do many a more unwise act than to be a little forearmed.

Hon. Financial Secretary by command laid on the table of the House a general statement of the amounts certified as having been paid out during the year 1854, under the respective heads, with the amounts for each service, and the persons to whom paid. These payments amount to £194,260 12s. 6d. being similar to the sum exhibited by the Receiver General's accounts presented a few days since. Also, a general abstract of the returns of Import and excise duties collected at the different ports of the Province for the year 1854, showing the whole amount of excise duties collected to amount with the Distillery License Fund to £104,142 15s. 11d. stg. Likewise an abstract of the articles imported on which duties were collected, showing the same amount as that just stated. By this account it will be perceived that there was collected—in 1854 from the 6 1/2 per cent £29,985 8s. 11d. From Molasses 13,291 0 0 " Sugar 12,000 0 0 " Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Wine, and Distillery Licenses. 15,000 0 0 " Pork 540 0 0

The amount derived from the duty on the list article has increased, although it was reduced last year from 13s. to 5s. per cwt.

The next paper is a comparative statement of the increase and decrease on imported articles in the years 1853-4. The whole increase is £20,172 18 10.

That collected in 1853 was £83,869: in 1854 £104,142—which gives an increase of 25 per cent. I may mention that the increase is not confined to any one article but is equalised and distributed over almost all our imports. The greatest decrease is on flour of which 15,370 barrels were imported and £900 collected; the duty on this article has been de-

creasing ever since the duty was taken off Canada Flour. The increase on the 6 1/2 per cent was £11,000; on Molasses £2,503. On all the articles imported the duty collected exceeds that of 1853, except on Flour, Brandy, and Refined sugar—but the loss on the latter is made up by increase in the Crushed which pays 10s. while the former yields 14s.

He also laid on the table a comparative statement showing the increase and decrease of excise duty in the outports of the Province during the past year as compared with the year previous. The whole increase in revenue from excise duty was £20,170 of which £14,937 was collected in Halifax, and £5,183 from the outports, over and above the collections of 1853. The increase in Pictou was £694, in Yarmouth, £406, in Windsor, £480, and Liverpool £496.

He also laid on the table a comparative statement of Light Duties paid in 1853 and 1854, showing an increase of £604 in that service.

The whole amount of duties paid in the year 1854, was £168,000,—against £125,000 in the year 1853; leaving a clear increase of £33,000.

These returns were brought into the House, Feb. 17, and gave rise to a conversation, in the course of which it was stated, that the duty on tea during the past year in Nova Scotia, amounted to £7,300. This is pretty well for a population of 300,000. Tea is certainly not so mischievous a drink as ardent spirits, but that such a consumption can be any thing else than constitutionally injurious, we do not believe. It is a sure but insidious destroyer of female loveliness, almost as bad as if the fair sex were to use tobacco; and our Legislators would be doing a great service to the public health, if in passing the Maine Law, they at the same time doubled the duty on this beverage, for which we dare say the Chinese are a good deal indebted for their yellow skins, and which may have something to do with their effeminacy, and the nervous trickery and treachery of their dispositions.

On the 16th ult. the Committee on Statute Labour reported a Resolution to test the sense of the House on applying the principle of assessment to statute labour, before reporting by bill, as follows.—Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, a Bill on the subject of Highway Labour, based partly on a poll tax, partly on an assessment of property, such tax to be payable either in labour or money, will commend itself to the favourable consideration of this House. The resolution was laid on the table.

On the same day the Report of the Warden of the River Fisheries for the County of Halifax, was laid on the table. Also the Report of Commissioners of Public Buildings for the last year.

On the 17th ult. Hon. Mr. Henry asked leave to introduce a bill to enlarge the amount of deposits in the Savings Bank. Last year the deposits were increased by £25,000—the present bill contemplated a further increase of £25,000, making the whole sum £100,000. Leave was granted and the bill read a first time. He also by command of his Excellency laid on the table of the House a Petition from the Citizens of New Glasgow, numerous and respectfully signed, setting forth the starving condition of the Indians, in consequence of the high price of provisions and want of employment, and asked aid from the House. After some discussion, in which Mr. Whitman and Mr. Cowie advocated the claims of the Indians, the petition was referred to the Committee on Indian affairs.

On the 19th ult. Mr. Whitman reported specially with reference to the relief of Indians in New Glasgow—recommended £50 to be granted forthwith for the relief of 180 persons in a state of utter destitution, part of it to be applied in bringing the able-bodied men to Halifax to work on the Railway.

The House went into Committee on Bills, and took up the Municipal Corporations Bill, which was partially passed through, with some trifling amendments.

The Hon. Attorney General asked leave to introduce a Bill to encourage the operations of a Telegraph communication between Newfoundland and the Continent of North America—and moved for a Committee to enquire into the subject of telegraphic communication and report by bill. After a good deal of discussion, leave was refused by a majority of one, no doubt from many motives that actuated the House, but ostensibly on the general principle of its being past the time allowed for private petitions.

The Committee on the Mines and Minerals of Nova Scotia, reported a few days since—a majority and minority report. The former declare an opinion that the General Mining Association have no legal or equitable claim to exemption from the royalty on slack coal, between the 31st December, 1841 and the 31st December, 1853—amounting to £3,152 0 11—and the latter—"that the delays in the action of the Government and Legislature, have raised equities in favor of the Association, sufficient to exonerate them from any claim to arrears, and that the duty demanded on slack coal, whether retrospectively or in the future, should be graduated according to the relative value of round and slack coal." This looking after arrears, which one portion of a committee think so strongly that the Company are entitled to, seems to be a pitiful business, and intended more to annoy the Company and to increase prejudice against them, than from a sincere desire to establish a right. It is open to the House to take any future action to prevent the Province suffering further loss, by government delays, and equities consequent thereupon, that they may see fit—and that is all that the people looking at the matter take from a partisan view, probably care for. The subject still occupies the attention of the House.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

This is a measure which has grown into consistency and shape by the spread of the Temperance movement. It achieves a triumph for the moralist, while it sets the ordinary calculations of statesmanship at defiance. If the cider question, so cunningly made a contentious element, do not rob it of its fair proportions, and cause its defeat—if it can be carried out in its integrity—it will rescue many a family from degradation and misery, and benefit the public health, but at the expense of some thousands of the public revenue. It commends itself as an excellent sanitary precaution, and with a plentiful supply of water running through our sewers, and the blessing of Divine Providence, may retard or altogether prevent the approach of cholera toward the City during the ensuing summer. These advantages may be safely predicated by its friends. It is however, a question with its opponents, whether it will at all diminish the consumption of ardent spirits—whether the legal traffic in them will only give way to illicit trade—and the introduction of more poisonous compounds augment the evils of drunkenness. We should thus be pursuing a suicidal policy, encouraging petty frauds, and a system of demoralization which would soon be perceptible in the melancholy results attendant thereon. The measure, however, must only be looked upon in the light of an experiment, and it seems to militate against its success, that all considerations connected with the liberty of the subject in thus attempting to prevent his drinking spirits, are lost sight of. In so far as the drunkard himself is concerned, the duty of the Legislature is as plain to prevent him from drinking, as it is to enact laws that will prevent murder or suicide. With reference to those who take a little for their "stomach's sake," or recognize a "creature comfort" in strong drink, and do not commit excess, the matter is not so plain. Still, there are few upon whom the habit does not grow—and in so far as it may be wise to prevent bad habits by statutory enactments, we think the Temperance people have by far the best of the argument. The suppression of the evil depends a good deal upon individual resolution, and it is curious to observe in the Temperance movement, how necessary to the restoration of the drunkard, seems the encouragement of his fellow men. We fear he depends more upon it in general, than upon the aid of that Power, without whose grace all the good resolutions he forms are but ropes of sand to bind "the strong man armed" within him, and that in consequence it may not be judged of as a perfect remedy. We trust too, that the Temperance body, if they achieve this triumph, will use it temperately, for intolerance, and bigotry and uncharitableness, are just as hateful when they are displayed in the advocacy of temperance, as in the cause of religion—and in this will in no small degree consist its enduring benefit.

In the Assembly on Saturday last, Mr. B. Smith reported bills on Militia Law. The amendments recommended by the Committee were to authorize the sale of any arms that are unserviceable, the importation of improved arms for the Militia, to such extent as the House might be disposed to provide the means, and the formation of volunteer companies in the several Regiments and Battalions.

In the House on Monday last, Mr. Wier reported from Committee in favour of granting £50 in aid of the House of Refuge, and £100 to the visiting Dispensary. The first part of the report was adopted unanimously, but several members opposed the latter, and on a division that report was not adopted. Mr. Wier gave notice to rescind, and we have no doubt the House will show their good sense by concurring in the views of the committee.—Colonist.

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

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint:

To be Collector of Colonial Duties at Pictou—David McCulloch, Esq., in the place of Thomas Dickson, deceased.

To be Registrar of the Court of Probate for Pictou—Daniel Dickson, Esq., in the place of Thos. Dickson, deceased.

The Hon. R. McHaffy, to be Custos Rotulorum, in the County of Hants, vice W. H. Shey, Esq. deceased.

James Cochran, (Son of James,) and Nathaniel Smith, (Son of Nathaniel,) to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Hants.

## Missionary Intelligence.

## FAREWELL FESTIVAL TO THE BISHOP OF NATAL.

A farewell festival was given in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, on Tuesday, Jan'y 9, for the purpose of taking leave of the Bishop of Natal, who, having organized his plans and preparations, was about to return to the scene of his self-devoted labours. Tea was provided for 400 guests, and the tables were served and supplied by ladies of the city and neighbourhood, who took this occasion of showing their respect and sympathy for Dr. Colenso. The meeting was opened by Sir Samuel Bignold, M. P., who alluded to the high reputation which the Bishop had won in the country and city where his former peaceful labours had been spent. They were now called to bid one so highly valued and dearly loved and dearly valued "farewell." These qualities, however, of piety and earnestness, aided by great natural gifts and attainments, would not, by God's blessing, be without their effect in distant places, and contained in themselves the best guarantee which could be, humanly speaking, afforded of equal approval and success. It was their part to strengthen his hands by supplying the necessary means, which should be raised through the establishment of a special fund in the sphere of his former labour.—The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich said, they had met to bid God speed to one who was going forth from among their own clergy—one of themselves—and who had won their esteem by the efficient discharge of duties at home. His career, indeed, had been no common one, whether as winner of highest University honours—a public educator, well-known for his works—a successful and honoured parish priest, in a country cure adjoining—or as organising Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which had sent him forth; he had left behind a deep and lasting reputation among them. But Dr. Colenso was willing to lose all these things, this comfort and repute and high social position, to preach the everlasting Gospel amidst barbarous tribes—to go forth and endure hardships for the cross of his Lord and Master. By God's helping we might trust, on our part, that he would in some sort redeem the neglect, and wipe out the deep stain of wrong and guilt which our rule had impressed on the hearts and lives of the lawless and benighted sons of Ham.—J. H. Gurney, Esq. M. P., said it was our duty to endeavour to secure an entrance for the Word of God wheresoever an effectual opening—as in this place (where the Bishop was now proceeding)—had been given. Their rule in that colony had certainly not hitherto been blessed. The banners which waved around reminded him of the present war-like aspect of the times; but many houses had been darkened and many hearts saddened by the recent wars in Kaffirland, and not only had this been the natural and almost necessary result of our system, but also the hearts of the natives had been closed against the admission of the truth. A change, indeed, might well be hoped for, and he hailed the appointment of the Bishop as a happy augury and earnest of a better policy. The Zulus were still friendly disposed, and he trusted that the mission of one who might be considered their representative—as one of themselves—would prove but the beginning of the dawning of a brighter day.—The Rev. G. Hills, Hon. Canon (Vicar of Great Yarmouth), said they had met on this occasion according to the apostolic and primitive use and observance, to bring the good Bishop "on his way," to hear his closing message, and receive his parting advice and blessing. A more solemn occasion of knitting together their bands of brotherhood with him who was about to be parted from them in time, would be afforded on the morrow morning, when they would kneel together in Holy Communion before the Lord's table and receive the sacrament at his hands. He hoped that the meeting would result in some substantial token of their sympathy being raised through the social feelings of love and kindly feeling elicited by the occasion. The special object of their contributions would be to procure for Dr. Colenso a handsome wagon, furnished in all respects as a house, where he might spend day and night in the constant visitations of his diocese. This, with a team of mules, would cost about £260, which he hoped would be raised through this meeting. The Bishop would go forth not alone in his wanderings through the trackless wilds, but would carry with him the Word of God translated into Zulu, the Prayer-book in like sort, and the means of conducting the various services and offices of the Church. The ship of the desert, as it might be called, "in his journeyings often," would prove a memorial of his friends and well-wishers at home, who had

thus attended to his necessities and comforts. Having described the nature and objects of the mission, the speaker concluded by assuring the Bishop of their prayers and sympathy in his high and holy task and mission.—The Bishop of Natal having acknowledged the kindness evinced to him by the friends who had arranged and prepared this social meeting, and alluded to the sentiments of the former speakers in his behalf, entered at length into a history of the tribes, and detailed some of their former cruel habits and degraded condition. He detailed some of the shocking scenes of savage cruelty which took place at the funeral of Charka, a native chief, where a general massacre followed the brutal revel. He showed the great extent of the Zulus, and their claim, as heathen, as fellow-subjects, as refugees, to the protection of our Government, and as supporters of our State. England, indeed, in her Kaffir wars received them gladly, but when the danger was passed, she levied a capitation tax of 7s. a-head on the friendly tribes, by which means £10,000 was raised. But would this repay the expenses of their disaffection?—could money redeem the loss which might accrue of life and property, by few troops and scattered settlers, to our provoking the resistance of 100,000 brave men? They had called himself, in their native tongue, "Father of his people," "Father of the rising up," and other significant and loving epithets, showing their good and grateful dispositions.—The Rev. R. Cobbold (of Worthing) having briefly but energetically addressed the meeting and pronounced in their name "farewell" for ever, as it might be to himself in time, but not, he hoped, in eternity, the meeting was closed with Bishop Heber's hymn, and the Bishop's blessing.

## Selects.

## HAKODADI, IN JAPAN.

We are indebted for a graphic description of Hakodadi, one of the two ports in Japan recently opened by treaty to the United States. The description is from the facile pen of S. W. Williams, formerly of Utica, N. Y., but long a resident of China, and connected with Commodore Perry's Expedition to Japan. We regret that we cannot make room for the whole article. In condensing and extracting, we shall adhere as closely as possible to our original, using Mr. W.'s geographical orthography.

Hakodadi is a word signifying "Boxshop," and is applied to this town because of the trade here carried on in goods and boxes imported from Nippon and elsewhere. The place lies on a small peninsula on the southern coast of the island of Keeso, about thirty miles east of Matsmai, the only town superior to it in the principality. The population is about 8,000, living in 1,000 or 1,100 houses, mostly on a main thoroughfare of about three miles in length along the seashore. Back of the town, on the same peninsula with it, rise several hills, the highest peak of which is about 1,000 feet high, and three others are upwards of 600 feet high, all bare on the summits. Near their base are groves of pines, maple, and fruit-trees, which with the large buildings in the town, give the impression that it is a place of wealth and taste.

The buildings are of one story, with an attic. The height of the roofs is seldom over twenty-five feet from the ground; they are covered with pine-shingles, not much larger than one's hand, which are kept in their places by bamboo nails and long slips of board, and over these are laid rows of cobble-stones, sometimes so thickly spread as to cover the entire surface. One use of these stones, it was said, was to hasten the melting of the snow from the roofs. The singular appearance of this thing is increased by the tub of water placed on the gable-peak, which rising above the porch, fronts the street, in true Dutch style; the tub has a broom or two stuck in it with which to wet the house in case of fire. The many rows of buckets and tubs in the streets, with a small fire-engine here and there, also show the dread of fires, which have done much damage here. A few of the better houses and temples are neatly roofed with brown wedge-shaped tiles; while the poor are content to shelter themselves in thatched hovels. The thatch in many cases is covered with a crop of vegetables and grass, growing from seeds planted by crows and other birds, and presenting sad evidence of the unbrittleness of the inmates. The dwellings are generally built of pine boards nailed against the framework on the two sides; in front and rear, boards or upright doors slide in grooves, in which they are barred at night for security, and taken out by day to allow light to shine through the papered frames behind them. The roof projects beyond the house, in front and rear, four or five feet, forming a

porch. The houses are not painted. The earth is beaten smooth inside to prevent dampness, and the floor is laid off a frame about two feet above it. Every house has a charm placed upon the lintel or door-post, consisting of the picture of a god, or a printed prayer, to protect the dwelling. The raised floor is covered with stuffed mats; in the centre is a brick fire-place, from which often an intolerable smoke pervades the whole house. It may easily be imagined what gloomy abodes these are in rainy or wintry weather, having no glass windows to admit light, nor chimneys to carry off smoke, and the wind whistling through every crevice and panel, upon the shivering inmates.

Connected with the residences are not unfrequently yards and gardens. The shops are often joined to the family residences. But the warehouses are built higher and with more care, and are made as nearly fire-proof as possible. Their walls are two feet thick, faced with stone, and made of mud or rubble stone, securely tiled on top, and entered only by two or three large doors. The window-shutters are of plank sheeted with iron. Some of them are entirely covered with fire-plaster instead of stone on the outside.

The shops are stored with goods, mostly of a cheap sort, such as poor people require. The shop signs are written on the paper windows or doors in various well-known devices and cyphers, some in Chinese, others in Japanese, or a combination of the two. The streets are about thirty feet wide; and wooden fences, thrown across them at intervals, with gateways, divide off the several neighbourhoods. No wheel carriages are seen in the streets, and they are kept commendably clean, sprinkled and swept frequently. The general impression made upon the visitor is that the town is one of considerable wealth and trade.

There are four large Buddhist temples in Hakodadi, and near them are extensive graveyards. The temples are used for places of assembly and entertainment, as well as of worship.

Beyond the town eastward are two forts, dug out of the ground, and intended to guard the entrance of the harbor. Stakes are driven along the cuttings to retain the earth from caving in; and two wooden buildings, apparently connected with magazines under ground, stand in the excavated area, which is paved with stones. Embrasures for only two guns are opened in the seaward embankments, and these are each nearly four feet wide. But these are not the best examples of Japanese fortifications.

The climate of Hakodadi is probably not subject to the same extremes as the coast of Manchuria, in the same latitude, though the snow still lingering on the western hills on the first of June, showed that it is colder than the towns of New Bedford or Boston on the Atlantic coast, about as far north, and with a similar exposure. At this date the peach and apple trees were in full bloom, the wack-robin, saffras, maple, willow and snowball in blossom, and some of the trees around the town not yet fully leaved out.

The animal food of the inhabitants chiefly consists of fish, clams, crabs, shell-fish, and other marine productions. Poultry, eggs, and perhaps rabbit and veal, afford a small additional variety. Wheat, rice, pulse of various kinds, greens, and barley, with a great assortment of seaweed, form the staples of vegetable diet.

The people are stout, thickset, more sturdy than those of Simoda, and if anything not so fawning or immoral. Their average height is about five feet three inches; they are mostly engaged in trade and shipping, depending on their importations for their supplies of breadstuffs. Not a beggar was seen among them.

There is not much likelihood that Hakodadi will soon become a place of much trade for American ships, but can easily furnish many necessary supplies.—*Utica Herald.*

One thousand sick of the English army disembarked on the 21st at Constantinople; another like number was to follow in a week. The reports from the hospitals received last Wednesday, down to the 1st of February from Mr. MacDonald, the able and true-hearted almoner of the Times, were very sad. He writes:—

"Since the date of my last letter there has been a startling increase in the mortality here. On the 25th there were 71 burials; on the 26th, 70; on the 27th 60; and on the 28th, 61: making a total in four days of 262. This does not include those which have taken place at Kuluks and Abydos, as they have not yet been reported here. According to the sick list, there were in hospital at Scutari yesterday morning 4,047 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 27 officers. In a former letter I had to point out that eight

hospital—six on shore and two off—were found inadequate to hold our sick. I then mentioned that the indefatigable officer, Captain Gordon, of the Engineers, was constructing sheds in the square of the barrack hospital, which would afford room for a thousand more; but even this additional accommodation is far from sufficient. Instead of one we are to have three hospitals at Kululee, which will be capable of containing an aggregate of 1,200 patients. Hospitals are also forthwith to be established at Smyrna, at Rhodes, and in another island of the Archipelago, not yet finally decided on, so that in a short time we shall have three at Kululee and four at Scutari for the treatment of the worst cases, and two afloat in the Golden Horn, one at Abydos, and three further south for convalescents, making a terrible total of thirteen establishments, without counting Corfu and Malta, to which large numbers have already been sent.

At the Barrack hospital there is hardly a single second-class staff-surgeon left, for some of them have been taken away to do duty on board the sick transports, and of the few behind, Dr. Sumners is very ill, and Dr. Newton, I regret to say, is dead. Like poor Struthers, he too has fallen an untimely victim to the zeal with which he discharged his professional duties. It was fever of a low type in his case also: and, indeed, it is so rife now in every direction that the wonder is how more of the healthy and strong are not struck down by it. Both Newton and Struthers, it may be a consolation to their friends to know, were felled in their last moments, and had their dying eyes closed, by Miss Nightingale herself.

This mention of this fact leads to an eloquent tribute to Miss Nightingale and her sisters:—

“Wherever there is disease in its most dangerous form, and the hand of the spoiler distressingly nigh, there is that incomparable woman to be seen; her benignant presence is an influence for good comfort even amid the struggles of expiring nature. She is a ‘ministering angel,’ without any exaggeration, in these hospitals, and as her slender form glides quietly along each corridor, every poor fellow’s face softens with gratitude at the sight of her. When all the medical officers have retired for the night, and silence and darkness have settled down upon those miles of prostrate sick, she may be observed alone with a little lamp in her hand, making her solitary rounds. The popular instinct was not mistaken, which, when she set out from England on her mission of mercy, hailed her as a heroine; I trust that she may not earn her title to a higher, though sadder appellation. No one who has observed her fragile figure and delicate health can avoid misgivings lest these should fail. With the heart of a true woman, and the manners of a lady, accomplished and refined beyond most of her sex, she combines a surprising calmness of judgment, and promptitude and decision of character. I have hesitated to speak of her hitherto as she deserves, because I well knew that no praise of mine could do justice to her merits, while it might have tended to embarrass the frankness with which she has always accepted the aid furnished her through the Fund. As that source of supply is now nearly exhausted, and my mission approaches its close, I can express myself with more freedom on this subject; and I confidently assert, that but for Miss Nightingale the people of England would scarcely, with all their solicitude, have been spared the additional pang of knowing, which they must have done sooner or later, that their soldiers, even in hospital, had found scanty refuge and relief, from the unparalleled miseries with which this war has hitherto been attended. Miss Stanley, assisted by Miss Emily Anderson, takes charge of the hospital at Kululee, and will, no doubt, soon make her presence there beneficially felt. She took possession of her quarters on Saturday, with 16 or 17 sisters and nurses, and is by this time actively engaged in ministering to the wants of the poor fellows in the wards. They require all the attention and care she can afford them, for more deplorable objects I have not yet seen brought down from the Crimea. A very large number of them present cases of the most frightful frost-bites, complicated in some instances with dysentery.”

The Times tells us that a firm of the highest respectability in the provisioning trade, are prepared to bind themselves in the heaviest penalties which the jealousy of Government can impose, to supply to the British army in its present position, or anywhere within two hundred miles of the coast, food consisting of three meals a day to be cooked and delivered at the head quarters of each battalion at 2s. 3d. per head. The breakfast is to consist of tea, coffee, or cocoa, according to choice, and of fresh-baked bread; the dinner of

bread, meat, and potatoes, with a quart of malt liquor, and the ordinary allowance of rum. They undertake to, or fresh meat twice a week, and vegetables, besides potatoes. To this is to be added a substantial evening meal. For threepence more they will find and keep up a constant supply of tents.

At a meeting of the Dublin Protestant Association last week, a petition was carried on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Gregg, which recited that an army of 40,000 men had perished at the seat of war by famine and pestilence; that wisdom, foresight, energy, and prudence, being gifts of God, had been withdrawn by Him from the leaders of that army; the prestige of Great Britain had been destroyed; that if the welfare of the allies were to be successful the French would of right hold the territories disputed with Russia; and that these calamities were fully accounted for by the treason which the State had committed against God in past times by endowing Maynooth—supporting the education of which the Word of God formed no part—and permitting ecclesiastical usurpation.

VICTORIA.—We are in the confidence, monetary or political, of Printing-house-square; but we doubt if the revelations of its ledger would be more startling than those of the *Melbourne Argus*, the “leading journal” of this province, the editor of which (as an apology for raising the subscription from two to four pounds per annum) gives an account of its expenditure, which we subjoin in an abridged form. “The total cost is, in round numbers, £100,000 a year: the price of composition alone, at half-a-crown per thousand letters, is £27,000 the wear of machinery and current expenses of the mechanical department, £12,000; the rent of premises, £3,000; and the cost of paper, £30,000. Editorial and other expenses amount up the sum to no less than £800 a day for a paper which, half-a-dozen years ago, was published at one-thirtieth of that price.” Here, then, is one of the many examples of the artificial state of affairs in Victoria. With labor only for its capital, and its sole export the gold produced by it, the time cannot be far off, unless matters are mended, when it will help to realize the fable of the hare and the tortoise, and be found toiling in the rear of even Western Australia in the course of solid prosperity. How is it that the “Tartar” has not “unlock’d” the lands? Can it be that the “squatterocracy” is too strong for him?

According to the last accounts from South Australia, Captain Cadell had again steamed in the *Lady Augusta* two thousand miles from the mouth of the river Murray, and to within twenty miles of the town of Albury, in New South Wales, which he would have visited but for the river being impeded with snags. Captain Cadell, it is said, has arrived at the conclusion, instead of Australia being a riverless continent, her internal navigation is such as few other large tracts of territory can excel.

The Russian major taken prisoner in the act of stabbing wounded men has disappointed public vengeance. When captured he had a severe wound in his shoulder, and was sent to the hospital in Kululee, near Scutari, which is set apart for wounded Russian prisoners, where he died a short time ago. Dr. Gregg, of Edinburgh, who attended him, has preserved the wounded joint “as a memorial of the monster.”

In a Chancery case, *Jeffries v. Mitchell*, heard on Friday, where two granddaughters of a testator, being of the same name, both claimed a legacy of £150, the Master of the Rolls ordered the sum to be paid to that granddaughter who, it appeared from evidence produced, was in the habit of visiting and staying with the old man, and whose father and mother he frequently visited.

GOOD-HUSBANDRY THE HIGHEST PRAISE.—The moral force of a community of educated farmers would be irresistible and salutary in the highest degree. The farm is the nursery of industry, economy, fidelity, honesty, patriotism, and physical health and endurance, and its influence would be conservative and wholesome in restraining the evils of society and the corruptions of government. The professions of arms, of law, and of medicine, are necessary and honorable, but the necessity arises from the evil passions and misfortunes of mankind. They are not, however, more necessary or honorable, or entitled to more general regard, than the profession of agriculture. While, therefore, I would not deny the honor of oration, civic crown, eulogies, and monuments, to those who deserve them, yet I would make it the highest praise of a good man, as it was in Cato’s time, to say: “He understands agriculture well, and is an excellent husbandman.”

FRATERNISING PICKETS.—Habit, I suppose, has lessened the aversion with which the hostile pickets at first regarded each other, and now I am informed that between our men and the French and Muscovite guards as large an amount of politeness and small talk goes forward as the mutual ignorance of one another’s language will permit. All parties agree that the English are bono, the French bono, and the Russians bono; but the Turks are condemned *nem. con.* Out-pickets can only fire in case of a sortie or attack, when their alarm arouses the covering parties, who in turn arouse the batteries, which, by firing, turn out either the garrison or camp. All these fraternising sentries are withdrawn on both sides at daybreak; any seen after that are fired on by the batteries without the least compunction.

ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON’S RESOLUTIONS.—The following resolutions were found in the desk of Archbishop Tillotson, written at the age of sixty-six, June 7, 1696.—1. Not to be angry with anybody, upon any occasion; because all anger is foolish, and a short fit of madness betrays us to great indecencies, and whereas it is intended to hurt others, the edge of it turns upon ourselves; we always repent of it, and are at last more angry at ourselves, by being angry at others. 2. Not to be peevish and discontented; this argues littleness of mind. 3. To use all gentleness towards all men: in meekness instructing those that oppose themselves. 4. Whenever I see any error or infirmity in myself, instead of intending to mend it, to resolve upon it presently and effectually. 5. To read this every morning before I go to prayer.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

DEAR MR. GOSSIP,

I am a dweller in a remote country place, too far to see the Royal Standard floating majestically on Citadel Hill, or to hear borne along on the breeze the soul stirring words of our National Anthem, which so often regale the ears of you happy Haligonians.

In common with many others so situated, and who are not too young to remember when Loyalty was the fashion, and “God Save the King” called up the happiest associations, I have often lamented the want of these privileges; and a circumstance, which recently occurred here, induces me now to give substantial form to these regrets.

You must know, then, that we have a Singing School among us, conducted by a master of no small reputation, and among whose pupils are several whose voices want but little more cultivation to equal those of Mr. P.’s and Miss L.’s, which so delightfully awake the slumbering echoes of old St. Paul’s.

Now it so chanced, that one evening, while our singing school was in full practice at Ferrytown, a tune was turned up by some body, which, stripped of its disguise, was recognized at once as Old England’s National Anthem, and the happy discovery was hailed with acclamation; but alas! on a second look, the words were found to be a wretched travesty of the original;—an invocation to the Geniis of the “Sweet Land of Liberty.” To proceed under this difficulty was not easy, for unfortunately no one present was acquainted with that which every Briton ought to know, the words of “God save the Queen.” There was not wanting however a loyal spirit in some who were present, for “John Stouthart” backed by “Stephen Trump,” declared he “would not sing a line of such trash,” and “Henry Steadfast” preserved an ominous silence. To guard against a repetition of the difficulty on future occasions, it was decided to apply to Mr. “Conrad Singwell,” who would be sure to have the proper words, for he was acquainted with all manner of songs and hymns from “Chevy Chase” down to “Russell’s last”; and it was observed that his ancestors had left their Fatherland for their love of old King George, to settle here under his flag and rule. But Singwell on looking over his papers could find nothing more than a fragment beginning “God save great George our King,” which, it was properly argued, could not suit their case, seeing they were under the sway of a gentle descendant of that venerated Sovereign.

Thus, I regret to say, the difficulty remains as before. Some, I believe, sing the words as in the book; but they say that when they do so, they try and forget all about “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” mob law, and other matters not always convenient to remember. I do not however recommend this course to them, for I am not fond of sarcasm, and do not wish to hurt the feelings of moderate and sensible Americans, because others among them are so vain glorious as to think none are so free or wise as themselves. Of such as these, my friend Mr. Hardcash, a leading Merchant at Ferrytown above mentioned, publicly remarks, “They deserve to have their goods for sale than they’ve got in their shops.”

Please Mr. Gossip, oblige all here, by publishing in your next paper a correct version of “God save the Queen,” for many are resolved when they get them, to copy them into their books, and hang up the printed form over their mantel piece, as a proper pledge for the growing generation of Britons.

I am, Dear Sir,

PLAIN TEXT.

## GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

God save our gracious Queen,  
Long live our noble Queen,  
God save the Queen!  
Send her victorious,  
Happy and glorious,  
Long to reign over us,  
God save the Queen!

O Lord, our God, arise,  
Scatter her enemies,  
And make them fall;  
Confound their politics,  
Frustrate their knavish tricks,  
On her our hopes we fix,  
God save the Queen!

Thy choicest gifts in store,  
On her be pleased to pour,  
Long may she reign;  
May she defend our laws,  
And ever give us cause  
To sing with heart and voice,  
God save the Queen!

Do Thou her steps direct,  
Watch o'er her, and protect  
Our gracious Queen!  
Shed o'er her heart a ray  
Of wisdom's glorious day,  
Lov'd be Victoria's away,  
God save the Queen!

## NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

T. D. RUDDEL,  
Missionary at Sherbrooke.

## Collegiate.

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

THE Subject for the Prize Essay proposed by the LORD BISHOP for this Year is,

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

The Essays are to be sent in to the President on the

10th day of May, and the Prize will be delivered to the successful Candidate at the ensuing Excelesia, when he will read his Essay in the Hall.

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

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

The Book of Joshua, Heb. & Gr.

The first ten Psalms, " "

The Gospel of St. John and

The Epistle to Titus.

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

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

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

GEORGE McCRAWLEY,  
President.

## KING'S COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHURCH TIMES."

SIR,—I have much pleasure in requesting you to publish the enclosed list of additional Subscribers who have so generously contributed to the General Endowment Fund of King's College, Windsor:

George Mitchell, Esquire, of Chester,	being in addition to Fifteen Pounds	previously paid . . . . .	£10 0 0
A Friend to the College . . . . .			25 0 0
Yours, &c.			A. M. UNIACKE.

Halifax, 7th March, 1855.

## Editorial Miscellany.

The Bill for the return of Colonial Duties passed the American Senate, on the 2d instant.

The Legislature of P. E. Island have subscribed £2,000 to the Patriotic Fund—as much as N. Scotia.

The Hon. Joseph Howe went passenger in brig Africa, for Boston, on Saturday last. The object of his mission to the United States is not known. He arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening last.

From the Miramichi Gleaner of the 24th ult. we learn, that a great storm was experienced in that place on the 17th and 18th ult., accompanied with heavy snow drifts, which piled the snow in some places to the height of 12 and 15 feet,—some of the houses were completely embedded, and the inmates had to dig themselves out. All mail communication has been stopped in consequence, until the roads can be beaten down sufficiently to make travelling safe. It is also said that the storm extended as far as Sackville, and that in the vicinity of Richibucto snow fell to the depth of 3 feet.

The Thermometer in St. John, N. B. on the 27th ult. at 7 a. m. indicated 16 below zero; Frederickton 21; Woodstock 20; Richibucto 34!

H. M. S. Colossus, 80, Capt. Robinson, has left Havana—bound to England. Rear Admiral Fanshawe was present at a review of the Cuban troops.

A London morning paper places the rejection of Lord Shaftesbury as one of the new administration, to the account of the Marquis of Lansdowne, upon the ground, that as there was only one seat open, the Whig section had a right to get it for one of their friends.

There is a rumour about town, that Russian prisoners are to be sent here for safe keeping—and that an inspection of the buildings at Melville Island has taken place with that object. We may occasionally catch a Russian, and have to keep him—but do not believe there can be a serious intention of making Halifax a general prison house.

Some of our contemporaries allude to a determination on the part of Government, to make this a great military station for North America. Probable enough, and a very wise idea, if they wish, in these days of steam transit to hold securely the true key to British America and the West Indies; but their hands are too full of Sebastopol and the Baltic, to afford any hope that the design will be speedily realized. A more effective garrison would not however be amiss under present circumstances.

A vigorous effort was made during the past summer, by the Congregation of the Baptist Church in Granville street, in this city, to relieve themselves of a debt of £1,500, which had seriously interfered with their Church's interests. The debt has been fully met by subscriptions payable by yearly instalments. More than one half of the amount has been already paid in.

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

It is estimated that the contributions to the Patriotic Fund in Canada will amount to over \$100,000, exclusive of the Provincial Grant of £20,000.

It was rumoured that the 16th Regt., the only corps of Her Majesty's Army remaining in Canada, would be recalled early in the Spring.

It is stated in a letter from Constantinople in the London Times, that the Turks are utterly discouraged as to the result of the present occupation, and are extremely anxious, at any cost, to bring it to a close.

## NEWS ITEMS.

The navy estimates amount to £10,716,333, and the transport estimate to £5,181,405 making a total of £15,897,803, exceeding, by nearly two millions, the sum anticipated a few weeks since. Compared with the original estimate and the supplementary estimates for the current year, the estimates for next year show an increase only of nearly £300,000. The navy estimates include the pay and provisions for 45,000 seamen and 10,000 marines, making a total of 70,000 seamen and marines for the fleet of next year. More than half a million sterling is asked for new works, improvement, &c.

The following chief appointments have been made to the Baltic fleet:—Rear Admiral the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, C. B., Second Naval Lord of the Admiralty, to be Commander-in-chief. Rear Admiral Michael Seymour (Captain of the fleet last year) to be second in command to Rear Admiral Dundas. Rear Admiral Baynes, C. B., just promoted to his flag rank, to be third in command. Captain the Hon. F. T. Pelham, it is said, will be captain of the fleet. Admiral Berkeley, C. B., at the earnest desire of the Cabinet, continues as Chief Naval Lord at the Admiralty. The new commander-in-chief is in the 54th year of his age. As captain of the Powerful, 84, he commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean under Sir William Parker, previously to which he commanded the Melville, 72, in China.

Lord John Russell's bill, "to promote education in England," contains twenty-two clauses. The council of a borough may submit a scheme for promotion of education to the Education Committee. Two-thirds of a town council to be present at the meeting at which an order for laying the scheme before the Education Committee is made. If the scheme is approved by the Education Committee, the same may be carried into effect. The expenses are to be paid out of the borough rate. The act may be adopted by parishes in England. Any number of ratepayers, amounting at least to one fifth of the ratepayers of any parish, or to fifty parishioners, may deliver a requisition signed by them, and describing their places of residence, to the churchwardens of the said parish, or to one of them, requiring the churchwardens to ascertain whether or not a majority of the parish wish the act to be adopted therein. Votes are to be taken, and notice to be given of the adoption of the act. No similar requisition for the adoption of the act is to be made for three years. If a parish adopts the act, the scheme of education is to be submitted to the Education Committee. The expenses are to be paid out of the poor-rate. The Holy Scriptures are to be read at certain schools, but Catholic and Jewish children are not to be obliged to be present during the reading. Dissenting, Roman Catholic, and Jewish children are to be released from learning catechism or attending church without their parents' consent. The town councils and vestries are to have the management of the schools, subject to Government inspection. The order of the Education Committee may be recalled, and then the authority of the council or vestry is to cease. There is an interpretation clause as to the meaning of the expression "borough" and "vestry."

CONVERSIONS FROM ROME.—On Friday evening week, seven persons renounced the errors of Romanism at St. John's, Liverpool.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 22.—Brevet.—Colonel Henry Frederick Lockyer, of the 97th Foot, to have the local rank of Brigadier-General in the Army in Turkey.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Morris Savage, of the Royal Engineers, having completed three years' service of Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel in the army.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

NEW TARIFF.—Quite a small panic took place here on the 27th and 28th of last month among the owners of goods in the bonded warehouse, on which a higher duty will be enacted under the new Tariff than under the old one. It was whispered about among the knowing ones that the Government intended to put the new tariff into operation on the 1st inst., so as to secure an additional duty on certain goods in warehouse—Liquors and Tobacco being those most affected by it. A rush was made on Tuesday and Wednesday last to the Treasury, and in the course of these two days about £7,300 were taken at "the receipt of Customs." The first of March, however, came round, but no new tariff, so the excitement gradually died away, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," and only about £100

were received on that day. We are informed that one of our principal importers of liquors paid duties to the extent of £1,000 on Tuesday last—a good stock, therefore, appears to be laid in against the operation of the Wine Law.—*St. John Courier, March 3.*

**PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.**—We would direct public attention to the clear and concise "Reports of the Board of Commissioners, and of the Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum," just issued from our press in pamphlet form, and published for general information.

It appears there is a progressive increase of patients suffering under mental derangements, and admitted into the institution; and that every County in the Province contributes to the general number of this class of sufferers.

The net expenditure for the year 1854 is £3,851 2s. 8d., an excess of £472 7s. 7d. over 1853, principally caused by the increased cost of Food during the year. The number of Patients admitted during the same period, 108; the greatest number of inmates at one period being 143.

As a proof of the gradual increase of patients, it is shown that on the 1st. Jan. 1852, the numbers in the Asylum were 92, and on the 1st. Jan'y last, 131.

It is remarkable, that the inmates one and all escaped the visitation of Cholera last autumn. Great credit is certainly due to the worthy Superintendent for the precautionary measures he adopted, and his unremitting exertions to prevent the entrance of the epidemic within his establishment.

The Commissioners conclude their Report by "certifying their continued confidence in Doctor Waddell, and his management and care of the Institution;" they also make a due acknowledgment for the gratuitous services of the Rev. W. Scovil, A. M. the Chaplain.

The estimate of expenses for the year 1855, are—Maintenance, £1000; Furniture for the new wards, £500; Contractors, £1,250; Apparatus for warming and ventilating the new Building, £3000. To the latter item the Superintendent earnestly calls the attention of the authorities, and we, in common with the Public generally, hope the Government will do every thing within their power to render the Institution perfect in all its details, no matter however heavy the pull may be upon the public chest.—*Ibid.*

SERVICES DURING LENT.

**St. Paul's.**—In the morning, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock. Evening service, with lectures, on Wednesdays.

**St. Luke's.**—On the afternoons of Tuesdays and Thursdays, at half past 4.

**St. George's.**—Morning service on Wednesdays and Fridays.

**Christ Church, Dartmouth.**—Wednesdays at 3 p. m., with a Lecture; Fridays at 3 p. m. Candidates for Confirmation instructed after the service.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Colonel Butler—directions attended to. From Rev. J. Ambrose—directions attended to. From D. Owen, Esq.—no money inclosure—have replied. From Rev. H. L. Owen—the parcel was sent on Friday morning by stage.

**Holloway's Pills,** a certain Remedy for Indigestion and Liver Complaints—Marla Armstrong, of Three Rivers, Canada, suffered more than most people from indigestion, accompanied by liver complaint, several very clever medical men told her she was in a consumption, and her friends despaired of her ever recovering, as she had tried every thing they thought likely to benefit her, without success. At last she tried Holloway's Pills, which quickly assimilated with the blood, removed the obnoxious matter, and thoroughly cleansed and renovated the system. The result is, that she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. These Pills are also a certain cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Married.

At Sherbrooke, on the 5th of Feb., by the Rev. T. D. Riddle, A. B., Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, to Miss MARY HARRIS, both of Sherbrooke.

At Craus-town, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. J. Ambrose, B. A., Mr. JOSEPH FAXON, of Conquerail, to Miss MARY ANN VOLKENHEIM, of Lo Havo.

At Liscomb, on 26th Decr. last, by Revd. J. Alexander, Mr. HUGH SPARKS of Sheet Harbour, to MARGARET daughter of Aaron McKinlay, of Spanish Bay, County of Guysboro'.

At Mahone Bay, on the 4th inst. at the residence of John Kejr, Esq., by the Revd. John Duff, Mr. JAMES DECHMAN, to Miss ANN IRVING, both of this City.

Die.

On Thursday morning, ROBERT HILL, in the 53rd year of his age, second son of the late Robert Hill, Esq.

On Thursday, very suddenly, Capt. HUGH McPHAIL, a native of Greenock, aged 50 years.

At Dartmouth, on Sunday, the 4th inst., in the 21st year of his age, JAMES TURNER, third son of Mr. Walker.

At Dartmouth, on Wednesday morning last, in the 23d year of his age, FREDERICK, third son of Mr. Benjamin Elliot.

At Sherbrooke, on Monday, Feb. 26th, much lamented, in the 70th year of her age, MARY ROSSER, a native of Toumay, relict of the late Thomas Russel, formerly of the artillery, a native of Warwickshire, England.

At Sherbrooke East, on the 6th Jan'y last, after a short illness, Mr. JAMES E. McINTOSH—leaving a large family and a disconsolate widow to lament his loss.

At Greytown, N. B., aged 61 years, the Hon. THOMAS GILBERT, Member of the Legislative Council of that Province.

At New York, on the 12th February, Mr. WM. MILLER, in the 70th year of his age, formerly of Halifax.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Monday, March 5th.—Brigs. Deacon, Roach, Boston, 4 days; Lucetta, Foster, Matanzas, 29 days; schr. Le-Marchant, Eganhar, Baltimore, 10 days.  
Wednesday, March 7th.—Brig Arctic, Doane, Porto Rico, 31 days; schr. Effort, Cairy, New York, 5 days; schr. Cinara, Roy, Cienfuegos, 23 days.  
Thursday, March 8th.—Brig. Eliza, Boyle, Cienfuegos, 24 days; schr. Triumph, Downley, Matanzas, 29 days; W. A. Henry, Cameron, Philadelphia, 9 days; Charleston, McPherson, P. F. Island.

CLEARED.

Saturday, March 3rd.—Brig Billow, Rathburn, Kingston, Ja.; Velocity, Howson, ditto.  
Monday, March 5th.—Mary, Bond, Nfld.; Clifford, O'Brien, Philadelphia; Belle, Sprom, Kingston, Ja.; Magner, Griffin, Fortune Bay, Nfld.  
Tuesday, March 6th.—Brigs Plover, Gosbee, B. W. India; brig Lacy Ann, Simpcox, St. John, N. B.; schr. Dart, Brain, B. W. India.  
Wednesday, March 7th.—Fawn, Pugh, Jamaica, Kailolah, Jenkins, B. W. India; Ambassador, Knowls, Porto Rico; Rival, Biallock, Westpool; Camelia, Resey, Baltimore.  
Thursday, March 8th.—Schr. Ann, Burke, West Indies; Friday, March 9th.—Sultan, Jay, Boston; Kate, Misservey, Newfoundland; Boston Packet, Roche, Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Packet brig. Africa, hence, arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening.  
Schr. Harriet Newall, from Halifax, to Richmond out into Norfolk, 14th ult., with broken foremast, loss of jib-boom, sails split, and leaky.  
Ship David Brown, Vaughan, master, from Jamaica, for Mobile, is on shore at North Breakers, near Mobile. Vessel insured for £3000.  
The wreck of the "Witch of the Wind" was fallen in with off St. George's Banks, on the 7th ult., by fishing schr. E. F. Pringle, of Gloucester, which took from the wreck, a lot of rigging.  
Br. schr. Adonis, at Baltimore, 23th ult., from St. Croix, experienced heavy weather, carried away mainmast, lost sails, &c.  
Brig Florence, Jones, previously reported at New Orleans, arrived on the 8th ult.—reports having experienced heavy weather in the Gulf which compelled her to throw overboard about 20 barrels of her cargo, which consisted of mackerel.  
Brig Masonic, of St. John, N. B., has been lost at Nova Vista Bay, Newfoundland.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

Apples, per bush. primo	3s a 6s.
Bacon, per lb.	7d
Beef, fresh, per owt.	30s a 45s. 6d.
Lamb, per lb.	31 a 4d.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s 3d.
Cheese, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Chickens, per pair,	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz	1s. a 1s. 3d.
Geese, each,	2s.
Hams, green, per lb.	7d. 6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7d.
Hay, per ton.	£6 10s.
Home-spun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s.
Oats, per bus.	3s. 9d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	4d. a 5d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	5s.
Socks, per doz.	11s
Turkies, per lb.	7d. a 8d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F.	52s. 6d.
Am.	53s. 9d.
Rye	40s.
Corn Meal	27s. 6d.

LUMBER.

Hemlock, per M.	42s. 6d.
Spruce, per M	52s. 6d.
Pine per M.	80s.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	27s. 6d.
Coal, per chaldron.	40s.

D. C. S.

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

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr.  
Secy D. C. S.

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

JUST RECEIVED,

Per R. M. Steamship Canada, from England.  
**3 CASES** of STATIONERY—Comprising, Fott, Foolscap, and Letter Papers: Note Paper; and a large variety of ENVELOPES  
Also—some Extra Satin, extra Thick Envelopes.  
Also—Power Inkstands, new pattern.  
Metallic Memos.—Manuscript Drawing Books, &c. &c.  
Extra Superior SEALING WAX.  
W. GOSSIP,  
24 Granville-street.  
March 10.

WANTED.

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS

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

—HALIFAX, N. S.—

**CORDAGE**—Best Gourock and English from 2 yam spun yarn, to 8 1/2 inch Shroud-Ing.  
Hawery, 8 1/2 inch and downwards,  
Bolt Rope, Point Rope, Manila,  
Hambroline, Houselline, Marline, &c.  
SAIL } Best Gourock Canvas No. 1 to 7  
CLOTH } Navy ditto 1 to 7  
          } American Cotton Duck No 2 to 10  
ANCHORS—1 Cwt. and upwards,  
CHAIN CABLES—1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inch.  
Ditto Topsail Sheets all sizes,  
OAKUM—Best English and Halifax.  
CASTINGS—Patent Windlasses, Do. Winches, Hawse Pipes, Waring Chocks, Sheaves.  
TWINES—Cord lines, Nets, Fishing Twines, Sail Twines—Hemp and Cotton.  
And everything else that is necessary for the full and complete outfit of ships.

—ALSO—

SHIP STORES.

PORK—Am and Nova Scotia Mess and Prime BEEF  
ditto. BREAD—Navy and Pilot; FLOUR, Maltasses, Sugar, Paints, Oil, Raw Tar, Coal Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, Fluid, Varnishes, Small Stores, &c. &c.  
BARRS & HARRIS  
Feb. 17, 1855. 3m.

**LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.** The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no other means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by pulling advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.  
These Pills are confidently recommended for Pains, Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle, yet effectual, in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax.  
Nov. 30, 1851.

DEPOSITORY D. O. S.

24 Granville Street.

**JUST** Received per R. M. Steamship America a large and varied Assortment of BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, &c. &c., &c.  
All orders from the Country can now be supplied.  
WM. GOSSIP,  
Dec. 30, 1851. Depository.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

**THIS** Powder cleanses, whiten, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH, is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan 21.

PRINTERS WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER who can make himself worthy of confidence, and generally useful at the Business, will find constant Employment and good wages, at the Church Times Office.  
Wanted also—Two Boys of good Education as apprentices, who will have an opportunity, if attentive, to become good Printers.  
Nov. 4. WM. GOSSIP.

KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Interest due to the Governor of King's College, by Subscribers to the above Fund, will be remitted, provided the Principal shall be paid up, on or before the 31st DAY OF MARCH next.

Halifax, Feb. 16, 1855.

By order of the Board.  
JAS. C. COCHRAN,  
Secretary.

LANGLEY'S

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

A CHARGE Delivered to the CLERGY of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, at the VISITATION held in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, at Halifax, on the 14th Day of October, 1854. By HENRY, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.  
December, 1854.

NOTICE.

MISS WILLIAMSON finding it reported in Halifax, that she is going to give up her School in May, begs to state that she has no such intention. Miss W. will not receive Boarders after that period, but will continue her Day School, to which she will devote all her attention. In thanking her friends for past favors, Miss W. would also solicit a continuance of that trust which up to the present time has been reposed in her system of Education.  
W. Morris Street, Halifax. 21

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



ADVERTISEMENT.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

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

THE LITTLE EPISCOPALIAN or, the Child Taught by the Prayer Book, by M. A. C. with two fine Engravings 271 pp 16 mo Library 3s 3d Paper covers, 1s 6d

CORNELIA; or, the Deaf Mute. By the Rev Henry W Lee D. D., now Bishop of Iowa. With a Portrait of the subject of the narrative, 72 pp 18 mo Muslin 1s 6d Library, 1s 3d

ARTHUR GRANVILLE; or, the Gifts of God. By Anna Maria Glennie With Engravings. 72 pp 18 mo Muslin 1s 6d Library 18d Paper covers, 1s

TIME AS IT FLIES: The Day: The Night: The Week: The Month: The Year: 63 pp 32 mo Muslin 7d

TALES OF INSTRUCTION AND WARNING: Faint Wishes: The Lost Ring: The Burnt Child: 68 pp 32 mo Muslin 7d

LOVE'S LESSON: 277 pp. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt Edge. 4s 3d. Library, 2s 3d. Paper covers.

OUR LITTLE COMFORT: 205 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. do Gilt, 4s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER: 223 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. do Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers 1s. 6d.

IN THE WORLD BUT NOT OF THE WORLD 216 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

HERBERT AHERTON, OR SOWING BEHIND THE WATERS. 204 pp 16 mo Muslin, 2s 9d do Gilt, 3s 6d

BOXES OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES, Containing 6, 7, and 8 Vols. handsomely bound Books, 12s. 6d. each Library.

PACKAGES OF BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS

HOMER SACRIFICE—Prayers and Meditations for Private use. From the Writings of the Divines of Church of England, with an Introduction by the Rev. John Chandler. B. A., 24 mo. 20 pp. flexible cover, 2s. 6d. extra binding, 4s.

Daily Morning and Evening Prayers, for FAMILY AND PRIVATE WORSHIP, by a Layman of the Church of the Holy Trinity Brooklyn, L. I. 2s. 3d

Devotions for the Family and Closet, from the Manual of a Country Clergyman. 2s. 6d.

Panoramic View of the Holy Land, Exhibiting the Topography of the country at a glance. 2s 6d each, Nicholl's Help to Reading the Bible, with the Panoramic View. Muslin Gilt, 7s. 6d.

School Libraries, of 10 Vols, £2 17s 6d

WILLIAM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL.

THIS INSTITUTION will re-open on MONDAY, JANUARY 15th.

BOARDERS—£35 per Annum } Payable Quarterly  
DAY SCHOLARS 4s } in Advance.

A class will be formed for instruction in Vocal Music under the direction of a competent Teacher. Terms made known on application to the Principal.

Two Annual Exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for Competition at the Eccelesia, A.D. 1853.

Dec. 25th. 1854

MATHER B. DESBRISAY.

ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW.  
CONVEYANCER & C. HALIFAX.

OFFICE—Hollis Street, opposite Messrs. A. McLeod & Cos. Store. Residence at Dr. Desbrisay's, Dartmouth. 3rd.

Feb. 3. 1855.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore carried on at St. Margaret's Bay under the Firm of CROUCHER & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

All persons who are indebted to said Firm, are requested to make payment to either of the Subscribers forthwith St. Margaret's Bay, JAMES CROUCHER, January 20, 1855. Wm. WILLIAM E. BRINE.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES.

TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

W. M. LANGLEY respectfully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality, and moderate in price.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street Nov. 4.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS.

Just Received per latest Arrivals from Great Britain.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS, in Divinity, History, Fines, and Light Literature— which will be Sold at Cost and Charges!

Books suitable for PRESENTS—Illustrated, Illuminated, and Handsomely Bound—very cheap.

ONE HUNDRED SETS MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR—1 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.

W. M. GOSSIP, Nova Scotia Book Store, 24 Granville Street.

Oct. 21. 1854

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, Hollis Street, or to Miss WILLIAMSON, at her Establishment, Morris Street.

July 6.

STEEL PENS. Just Received—A Variety of WM. MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens, Comprising D. G. P. and S. Pens School Pen, good and cheap; MAP-PING PENS, Magnum Bonum, Swan Quill &c. &c.

Pendholders to see the above.

VALENTINES—wholesale and retail. W. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville-street.

Jan. 27. 1855.

"PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS?"

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber

Spiers and Surinna's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. Imperial Octavo, 1400 pp. well and strongly bound. (This Work has been newly composed from the French Dictionaries of the Academy, Laveaux, Rollet, Bescherelle, Joaze, &c., and from the English Dictionary of Johnson, Richardson, Walker and Webster. It surpasses all others in correct and philosophical analysis of shades of meaning, in fulness of definition, and clearness of arrangement, and contains many words, particularly such as are connected with modern science, not to be found in any other work of the kind.) Price £1.

Surinna's French and English Dictionary 2mo do. do. Abridged School Edition

Lavoisier's French Grammar. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak French. By Value do. do. By Jewett.

Key to Ollendorff's Method &c. &c. French De Firas' Elementary French Reader, Rowan's Modern French Reader, Wagnostoch's Recueil Choisi, French Testaments, LeBrun's Telemaque, De Firas' Classic French Reader, Collet's Dramatique French Reader, Histoire de Charles XII. par Voltaire

Pertin's French Fabes, with Keys. By Bolman. W GOSSIP, 24 Granville-street.

Dec 16.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

W. M. GOSSIP, No 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

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

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

- Madder Lake Ivory Black, Cobalt, Indian Yellow, Chinese Vertemillon, Naples Yellow, Emerald, Indigo, Bitumen, Vandyke Brown, Flake White, double tubes, Chrome Yellow, Burnt Sienna, Scarlet Lake, Raw Sienna, Purple Lake, Burnt Umber, Roman Ochre, Raw Umber, Indian Red, Prussian Blue, Venetian Red, Yellow Ochre, &c. &c. &c.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials.

Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

Academy Boards, 24 x 18 ins., Prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes. Prepared CANVAS, plain and single primed—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. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 64 shades.

Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, French 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, Rowney's do. do., Mapping Pins, Dividers, Parallel Rulers, Superior Mathematical Instruments, Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board, Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c.

Jan. 13 1855.

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 superlax and common bindings.

W. M. GOSSIP.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

With a Receipt for cooking a Curry—by an East Indian.

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent, and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.

Prepared and Sold by W. M. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London. Halifax, N.S. Dec. 16.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

MYRRH AND BORAX PREPARED WITH EAL DE COLOGNE. This daily use of this much-admired Tincture 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. 1855.

HEALTHY GERMAN LECHEES.

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

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston (Book Store.) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough. I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have cured her. But although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did, the result was marvellous by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old.

I remain, Sir, your obliged servant. (Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!

ATTEMPTING TAPPING THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint, was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors, having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely. (Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks, I was cured. After every other means failed, to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends, I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all suffering, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant. (Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

- Ague Female Irregularity, Scrofula, or King's Evil
- Asthma Sore Throat
- Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel
- Blotches on the Skin Gout Secondary Symp-toms
- Bowel Complaints Head-ache Tic Douloureux
- Colic Indigestion Tumours
- Constipation of the Bowels Jaundice Ulcers
- Bowels Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
- Debility Lumbago Wounds of all kinds
- Dropsy Piles Weakness from Rheumatism whatever cause
- Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 28 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices.—1s. 1ld., 2s. 9d. 4d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co. Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chapman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibson, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; B. West, Yarmouth; T. B. Pattillo, Liverpool; I. F. McKe, Caledonia; Miss Carrier, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Newwater; Mr. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Antigonish; R. B. Huot, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. B. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Fort Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia. Feb. 24, 1855.

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per late Arrivals from New York.

JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM PAPER, 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 quantity. Orders for the Country carefully attended to. No charge for packing.

Oct. 31. W. M. GOSSIP, No. 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.