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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1855. NO. 4.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Lesson	MORNING	EVENING
S. Jan. 1	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
M. 2	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
T. 3	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
W. 4	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
Th. 5	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
F. 6	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
S. 7	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
M. 8	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
T. 9	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
W. 10	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
Th. 11	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
F. 12	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
S. 13	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
M. 14	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
T. 15	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
W. 16	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
Th. 17	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
F. 18	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
S. 19	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
M. 20	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
T. 21	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
W. 22	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
Th. 23	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
F. 24	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
S. 25	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
M. 26	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
T. 27	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
W. 28	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
Th. 29	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
F. 30	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9
S. 31	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	1 Cor 9

1 Proper Psalms, Morning, 9, 10, 11.—Evening, 10, 91, 65.
2 Or. Dom. 9 to verse 22. Verse 22, and chapter 12 to verse 7.

Poetry.

THE CIRCUMCISION OF CHRIST.

(From "Joys and Sorrows of the Ecclesiastical Year.")

The Church still lingers round the cradle of the infant Messiah. She cannot pass over an event, illustrative of the co-operation of God, in permitting his well-beloved Son to set his seal to the righteousness of the venerable Patriarch from whom he was descended.

There's not a way our feet should tread,
Unmark'd by wisdom's hand;
There's not a mercy round us shed,
Nor flower whose fragrant leaves expand,
Along those paths His laws approve,
But breathes of Heavenly love.

There's not a cloud above us hung,
In sorrow's gloomy hour;
There's not a drop of anguish wrung
From bruised hearts, but speaks the power,
That wounds to heal, that grieves to show
Our resting place is not below.

There's not a danger hid in smiles,
Temptation round it throws;
There's not a thought the tempter's wiles
Wakes in our souls, but Mercy knows,
And breaks the charm, drives thence away
Distracting doubts, while meek we pray.

There's not a comfort round us sprung
His goodness hath not given;
There's not a hope, on golden wings,
Bearing our captiv'd mind to Heaven,
Unaided by that wondrous power,
Presiding o'er each earthly hour.

THE CIRCUMCISION.

Felix dies.

Better day! when o'er a world of woe
The stream of grace began to flow;
That passage of th' atoning flood,
Thou first few drops of Jesus' blood.

How soon the blessed Son of man
His course of pain and grief began!
How early did those sorrows prove
His will to die, His power to love!

Lord, circumsise our hearts, we pray,
Our fleshly natures purge away;
Thy name, Thy likeness may they bear:
Yea, stamp Thy holy Image there.

The Father's name we loudly raise,
The Son, the Virgin-born, we praise,
The Holy Ghost we all adore,
One God, both now and evermore.

—Ancient Church Hymn.

Religious Miscellany.

RELATION BETWEEN SCRIPTURE AND SCIENCE.

The conclusion, which theologian and philosopher must admit, is simply this:—Let each inquirer trace his results—the one from God's words in Scripture, the other from God's acts in His world—and should any inconsistency present itself, it is either because the pages of Inspiration do really say what the former supposes, or else because the theory of the latter is founded upon an incorrect or erroneous induction. . . . What you has to fear is not the most searching criticism of the contents of Scripture, nor any fundamental inquiry into the laws of physical phenomena—not the fullest examination of every vestige upon the face of nature left by the footsteps of Time; her true source of alarm is the danger to their faith which persons must encounter who content themselves with superficial information or partial knowledge. Science has never anything to apprehend from the progress of any branch of science; a semblance of inquiry and half-learned sciolism alone can re-

resent its great truths in a disadvantageous light. They who seek in the announcements of Scripture for positive information on matters appertaining to natural science will, indeed, ever seek in vain. For those, on the other hand, who, while they venture not to deliver physical doctrines as the teaching of Revelation, recognise the undoubted supremacy of that Revelation in its own province, the Bible will ever possess the peculiarity of meeting every want, and appeasing every difficulty. In its pages every longing of our nature, the most superficial and the most profound, will find satisfaction. Here provision has been made alike for the tender susceptibility of the child, and the mature intellect of manhood, and whatever shadow our imperfect knowledge may allow, for the present, to rest upon certain of its statements, the mourner will still find solace in the songs of Zion, and Philosophy still drink wisdom from the parables of Galilee. . . . The Christian knows that every assault which has marked the course of nineteen hundred years has but served to strengthen the bulwarks of his belief, and that above the chaos of human system, and the wreck of philosophical speculation, the light of Inspiration shines more brightly than ever. Earthly dynasties have passed away, while the kingdom of Christ has but enlarged its borders. Empires have crumbled into ruins, but the religion of the cross shows no symptoms of decrepitude. Under the banner of that cross will yet be signalised the further triumphs of the Church of God; and unfailing as that Church herself, are those divine institutes which are entrusted to Her charge, and which contain Her commission. 'Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My words shall not pass away,' is the assurance of the Church's Head. And although philosophers object, or critics caril, or unbelievers scorn, the Christian calmly abides the issue, and is as 'strong as faith, and patient as time.'—*Lee on Inspiration of Holy Scriptures, 1854.*

THE LATE DR. ROUTH, OF OXFORD.

THE following notice is from the *Morning Post*:—"Dr. Routh was elected to the Presidency of Magdalen College—the best endowed, we believe, of any in the University. This high position he graced by his learning and goodness for the unexampled period of sixty-four years; and has now surrendered it only with his life—a life ended in honour and peace, as it was passed in probity and benevolence.

"The century has not produced his like in the walks of historical and theological learning. He stands alone in the department of knowledge in which he occupied himself. His attainments were both deep and varied, so that he saw, with minute accuracy, the whole scope and bearing of any subject to which he applied his mind, and thus avoided the shallowness and narrowmindedness which a superficial study of history and theology must ever induce. As a member and a minister of the Church of England, and the head of a house of learning, he conceived a high view of his duty, and therefore devoted himself, and led others to devote themselves, to the task of employing the leisure ensured by academic emoluments and the facilities offered by academic residence, in the completion of the chain of historical evidence by which the claims of the Church of England, as against Rome and Geneva, are maintained. To this work he bent all his energies; with how much effect, the valuable works he has left behind will permanently attest. He deserves most especially the title of the champion of historical fidelity. He was learned in authorities. He knew where to search for every species of evidence; he was acquainted with the exact value of every reference or quotation, and how much it would bear of inference or deduction. He applied himself with great diligence to the literature of the Reformation. He knew well the mischief of loose thoughts and inaccurate information on that great subject, and he knew with how little fidelity the leading features of that period are drawn by many historians. His extensive information and clear judgment enabled him to grasp the whole of that complicated history; to separate what was ecclesiastical from what was political, and to determine the exact amount of ecclesiastical authority due to transactions which are variously cited by some as those of the Church, and by others as those of the King. To unravel mystery, to verify statements,

to weigh arguments, to place the true against the false, and to bring within the student's reach a clue to safe reading and reliable authorities, was a service whose value to ecclesiastical history cannot be over-rated; and this was the service which, in his editions of Burnet, his *Reliquiæ Sacre*, and his *Opuscula*, was rendered to the learned world by Dr. Routh.

"In these times of distracting controversy, it is satisfactory to know that the researches of this venerable scholar into the very depths of history and fact, led him to feel more and more confirmed in the orthodoxy, catholicity, and integrity of the Church of England. In his clear mind the whole compass of Ecclesiastical history was one vast present. He was not one who had merely satisfied his own private judgment on the Thirty-nine Articles, and then argued that, therefore, the Church of England must be true; nor one who was in doubt whether the Reformation did or did not cut off the Anglican Church from the unity of Christendom; nor one who hesitated as to how far the Papal supremacy ought or ought not to obtain in this country; he was fully persuaded upon the question of the independence of the British Church before the mission of Augustine, and the emptiness of the claims founded by Rome upon that mission, to spiritual jurisdiction in this island. On all these his mind was clear and his language unequivocal. Nor was he less so on points of doctrine. Versed in the fount of all knowledge—Holy Scripture; in the writings of the ancient fathers and the lore of modern doctors, he distinguished between the faith once for all delivered to the Church, and the specious developments by which Rome seeks continually to impose new dogmas upon unlearned or superstitious credulity. Sound thus in doctrine and history, he could not but be sound in matters of discipline, and hence he was an example of accurate knowledge, enlightened belief, and dutiful submission, in all that constitutes an English Churchman.

"But he is gone, and only the memory of his worth remains. But it is a memory which will ever be fresh in the sanctuary of the Church of England. The piety of Herbert, the simplicity of Wilson, the learning of Andrewes, the moderation of Hooker, and the orthodoxy of them all, were the graces which made him dear to Oxford, and to the world at large."

There was a very large meeting of the clergy of Liverpool and the neighbourhood, on the afternoon of yesterday evening, for the purpose of presenting an address to the newly-consecrated Bishops of Sydney and Mauritius—Bishop Barker and Bishop Ryan—both those right rev. prelates having been engaged for many years as fellow-labourers in one of the most populous districts in this town. The Ven. Archdeacon Brooks, Revs. Rector Campbell, Dr. McNeill, Dr. Bayley, Dr. Hume, J. S. Howson, several influential laymen, and a great number of ladies, were amongst those present. The duty of presenting the address was assigned to the Rev. Rector Campbell, who addressed the right rev. prelates in a short speech, wishing them God speed in their mission. He then read the address, which briefly adverted to the connection of the right rev. prelates with Liverpool, and congratulated them and the Church on their appointment. The Lord Bishop of Sydney then rose to return thanks, enlarging upon the strength and satisfaction it gave him to receive such a testimonial from some eighty of his brethren of different shades of opinion. The Lord Bishop of the Mauritius also replied shortly, and in the course of his observations called attention to the spiritual condition of his diocese.

"In one part of it, for many years, there had been no marriages or baptisms performed, except by the captains of ships. There were no fewer than 60,000 emancipated slaves, whom we had released, indeed, from the galling fetters of slavery, but to whom we had not imparted the light or the truth of the Gospel. These unfortunate men and women were willing to show their gratitude for any efforts that might be made for them, and the priests of the Church of Rome had not failed to acquire an influence over them. The exigencies of labour since the slaves had been emancipated required the introduction of upwards of 100,000 immigrants from

India; yet no steps were taken while these were being conveyed across the ocean to open their eyes to the truths of the Gospel, and even those who had been taught Christianity in India were allowed to relapse into heathenism, and even lately there had been a Pagan procession in the island, which was attended by ten thousand persons, and at which the most barbarous rites were celebrated."

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, Jan. 6.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Commission appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to inquire into the allegations made against Archdeacon Denison, with a view to depriving him of his preferments in the Church, will sit to-day at Clevedon, near Bristol. The commissioners are the Right Rev. Bishop Carr, D. D., Rector of Bath; the Rev. Charles Langdon, M. A., Vicar of Queen Camel, near Langport; the Rev. Reginald Pole, M. A., Rector of Yeovilton near Ilchester; the Rev. R. C. Phillips, M. A., Rector of Cucklington, near Wincanton, and the Rev. Henry Parr, M. A., of Shipston-on-Stour. Dr. Bayford will appear on behalf of the promoters of the suit, and Dr. Robert Philimore, M. P. (it is believed) on the part of the Archdeacon. It will be the duty of the commissioners to report to the Archbishop, after due inquiry, whether there is any ground for proceeding further against the Archdeacon, on the ground of the unsoundness of his teaching. If their report be in the affirmative the case will be formally brought before the Arches Court; but in the negative the whole proceedings must drop. From the consultation of the committee there is every reason to believe that the case presented to their notice will be fairly and impartially tried.—*Daily News.*

OXFORD.—As an illustration of the changes which the late Dr. Routh saw, in the course of his long life, in the governing powers of the University, it is a striking fact that he was contemporary with three masters of University College, four masters of Balliol College, three wardens of Merton College, six rectors of Exeter College, three provosts of Queen's College, four wardens of New College, four rectors of Lincoln College, four wardens of All Souls' College, five principals of Brasenose College, three presidents of Corpus Christi College, four deans of Christ Church, four presidents of Trinity College, three principals of Jesus College, three wardens of Wadham College, four masters of Pembroke College, two presidents of St. John's College, three provosts of Worcester College, five principals of Edmund Hall, five principals of Alban Hall, five of St. Mary Hall, four of New Inn Hall, and two of Magdalen Hall. The head of the latter hall, Dr. Marbride is now the senior head of a house, having been appointed in 1813.

The Dublin Protestant Association have, at the instance of the Rev. Dr. Gregg, unanimously agreed to the following resolution:—

"That we esteem the present mode of nominating the prelates of our Church as questionable in point of principle and of injurious operation upon the spiritual interests of the empire, and that, if it were superseded by a system of procedure which, duly recognising the paramount authority of the Bishops as the most dignified members of our Church and its legal head, should assign to the clergy and the lay members of the Church conjointly a due influence in the appointment, the change could not fail to operate wholesomely; and that, with a view to the elucidation of public opinion on the subject, the letter of the Rev. Canon Stowell, of the 1st of August, on the subject, be entered on the minutes; and that the Committee be instructed to ascertain, as far as practicable, how the Protestant public is affected towards the proposal of that highly-suspected divine."

Some three years since the Bishop of St. David's expressed to his clergy his intention of appropriating £3000 of his surplus income to the improvement of the poorer benefices in his diocese. His lordship has very recently assembled his clergy, and addressed them in the following terms:—

"When you did me the honour of presenting me with my portrait, the Ven. Archdeacon Venables observed to you, in his flattering speech on that occasion, that I had 'appropriated all my surplus revenues to the improvement of my diocese.' This, however, I am bound to confess, is not quite correct, for my surplus revenue now amounts to £14,000, my fixed stipend on my appointment to the see, fourteen years ago, being £1,500, and I have annually been in the receipt of £5,500, £1000 a year above the stipulated sum. I now propose to give the whole £14,000 to build parsonage houses, and augment the poorer livings. It was stated in the newspapers, ten years ago, that the rich Church of England derived annually between £14,000 and £15,000 from the poor Church in

Wales (and this parish, Aberwilly, does actually pay £600 a year to the Chapter of Windsor), whereas the poor Welsh Church did not derive one shilling in return from the rich English Church. Now, as I am bound in honour and honesty, either to transmit this £14,000, the surplus amount of my revenue, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, or appropriate it to the improvement of my diocese, I think I am doing but an act of justice in devoting it to the above purposes, and withholding it from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for if it is once placed in their hands, the poor Church in this diocese, and the poorest in the kingdom, will probably derive little or no benefit from it. I propose first, to build parsonage houses where they are wanted, and to augment the poorer benefices under £100 a-year, to at least, if the funds will admit, that amount and upwards; and I invite my clergy to transmit to me a written statement of the net and gross value of their respective livings under £150, and to aid me with their counsel and co-operation with that view.—You are aware likewise, that I am treasurer of Brecon College. I hope to have it in my power, at a future day, to add something very considerable to the above amount for the same pious purposes."

The Cambrian states:—

"We have great pleasure in informing our readers, that the Rev. Chancellor Melvill likewise has intimated his intention of contributing one-third of the income of his two chancellorships, dating it from the commencement, in aid of the same pious purposes, partly out of gratitude to his patron the bishop, and partly to express his sense of the benefits he has derived from the diocese so soon after his arrival. For it may be proper to observe, that the Bishop brought Mr. Melvill along with him to the diocese as his companion, and after having lodged him in his palace for about four years, presented him to the two chancellorships of the diocese, and of the Church, a thing unusual and unprecedented: value, £1000 per annum."

The principal departures for the Crimea during the last week have been.—The *Imperatrice*, screw steam transport, with drafts numbering 20 officers, and 865 men, of the 1st battalion of the 1st Brigade, 1st Royal, 4th, 7th, 20th, 28th, 44th, 46th, 77th, 88th, and 95th; she sailed on Sunday morning with fine weather and a splendid wind; the steam transport *Adelaide*, with guns, ordnance stores, and a detachment of the 34th Regiment, embarked at Greenlitho and Portsmouth; the *Lady Franklin*, transport, laden with stores and provisions; the *Suzoro*, with 300 wooden huts for 5,000 French troops, accompanied by the French imperial steam yacht, *La Reine Hortense*; the *Dinapore*, transport, with stores; the *Foule*, steam transport, with the remainder of the wooden huts for the British troops; the barque *Wildfire*, with 50 navies and a cargo of railway plant and material.

The declared aggregate of the Patriotic Fund up to the end of the week before last was £179,825. Amongst the new additional subscriptions we notice—Aberdeen county, first payment, £1,000. Richmond, Surrey, £1,222. Sully Isle, £225. York City, first subscription, £2,000. Bolton and neighbourhood, £3,600. Belfast, £2,000. Clackmannan county, 1,400. Cheltenham, £1,300. Denhig county, first instalment, £1,100. Essex county £8,000. District of Redoubt, £1,700. Halifax, £1,000. Kerry county, first instalment, £1,163. Lancaster, £1,750. Newport, Monmouthshire, £1,250. Norfolk county, £8000.—*London Guardian Dec 27.*

The death of Major-General Henry William Adams, C.B., took place on the 19th ult., at Scutari, from the effects of the wounds which he received in the battle of Inkermann, on the 5th of November. General Adams had been raised to his rank only on the 12th of December, for the distinguished gallantry which he displayed throughout the operations in the Crimea while in command of the brigades of the 2nd division, composed of the 41st, 47th, and 49th Regiments, from the last-named of which he was taken to fill the post of Brigadier-General. General Adams entered the service in 1823, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1840; at that time he was in the 18th Royal Irish, which distinguished regiment he commanded through the operations in China, including the first capture of Chusan, the storming of the heights above Canton, the capture of Amoy, the second capture of Chusan, the storming of the fortified heights of Chinba, and the capture of Ningpo.

AUSTRIA.

According to the new organization of August 1, 1852, the Austrian army consists of—

INFANTRY.		Men.
62 Regiments of the Line, each of 6,863 men		425,878
14 Frontier Regiments		55,200
1 Regiment of Chasseurs		6,864
Division of Depot Chasseurs		32,534
CAVALRY.		
16 Regiments of the Line		20,145
2 Regiments Light Cavalry		40,851

ARTILLERY.

Engineers and Corps d'Etat Major,	11,116
1,140 guns	8,642
Pioneer Corps	20,000
Gen darmettes	20,000

At the beginning of last month the strength of the Austrian mobile army under Baron Hess was stated by the *Augsburg Gazette* to be 620,000 men, with 3,700 field guns. Marshal Wimpfen's corps stood in Bosnia 80,000 strong, and might, it was believed, be raised by reinforcements from Italy and the South to 120,000 men, with 200 guns. Since then, that is to say last week, the sixth army corps has been carried by the North and South Australian railways from Sicily to Moldavia.

INDIA.

The *Times* correspondent gives full details of the movement which has led to the preliminary of a treaty with Dost Mahomed, securing Afghanistan against Russia. The Dost went to the Governor-General, expressing a wish to establish friendly relations. Lord Dalhousie returned a very friendly reply, in the course of which he alluded to the alliance which had been formed with France for the purpose of deterring the Grand Seigneur against the aggressions of Russia, to the retreat of the Russian army from the Turkish provinces, to the invasion of the Crimea, and the victory at the Alma. His Lordship recommended the wish to establish friendly relations, and invited his highness to forward an officer to be nominated by the Governor-General, with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship. Her highness the matter stands at present.

A treaty has also been made with the Kheda of Khetlar, by which he binds himself to consider our enemies as his enemies, and to protect the whole of our frontier province of Seinde from all encroachments, and also to allow merchandise to pass through his territories unmolested at a fixed rate of duty. On these conditions he is to receive a subsidy of £50,000 a year, which becomes forfeit on the violation of any one of the conditions of the compact.

All is quiet at Birmah, a peaceful deputation from Ava being daily expected to arrive at Calcutta. An explanation of the increase of its military force has been demanded of the Court of Nagaul, and reply made that it is intended for an expedition against Lassa. This is not considered satisfactory, and Russian intrigue is still suspected.

CANADA.

A recent attempt of the Romish Church to enforce legality in our Province, her despotic claims upon the people, has been signally defeated. The case is stated by the *St. Louis Canadian* to be, that a Mr. Timothy S. Gault, from St. Gregorie, County of Rouville, having some years ago exchanged Popery for the Gospel, was sued in March last by the Fabrique of the Church in the place, to compel him to pay an annual tax of five dollars towards the erection of that edifice. The case was brought before the commissioners of small causes at St. Gregorie, and in virtue of the plea of Mr. Joseph D. Drou, of Montreal, that their Court was legally incompetent to pass judgement on such matters, Mr. S. Gault was condemned to pay. He appealed, however, to a higher court, which immediately gave a judgement for him. The Fabrique thus not only failed to tax a French Canadian Protestant for the support of Romanism, but had actually to pay twenty pounds of costs for the law suit. This decision of the Court ought to be made as public as possible, in as much as it will tend to discourage any other attempt on the part of the Romanists in Lower Canada to molest those who have left their ranks, and who secure converts of the full protection of the law.—*Montreal Witness.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieut. Col. A. E. Burrows, 2nd Batt. Westmoreland Militia, anticipating that a New Brunswick Regt. of volunteers will be formed for aiding the allied forces in the Crimea, has issued a General Order requesting the names and places of residence of officers, non-commissioned do., and privates of the 1st and 2nd battalions of that corps who may be disposed to serve in this patriotic and glorious cause."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCH.

To the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room.
The American Steamship—arrived at New York, on Thursday afternoon. Liverpool dates to 13th inst. Consols quoted at 91 1/2-8.
Czar accepts unconditionally the four guarantees.
Hostilities continued unchanged.
Russian sincerity doubted.
Canton market improved—and Is. 8d. advance.
Flour market dull—sales at a decline of one shilling per barrel.
Wheat market dull at a decline of six pence per bushel.
Corn market dull—decline one shilling per quarter.
Provisions market dull.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Menschikoff in Despatch of January 2, says: Nothing new has occurred. Continued to annoy enemy by night sorties. Fire from enemy feeble.
English official accounts only to 26 Dec.
Russians again re-crossed Danube and invaded Brudersha.
Menschikoff called in all detached corps.
Reported in Paris Sebastopol fallen but not credited.

Editorial Miscellany.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27.

OURSELVES.

The Toronto Church, in an address to its readers at the close of the year, makes the following observations, which we endorse, as well for the latitude which our correspondents have always been inclined to allow us in judging of the propriety of their articles, as to enlist as Editors the Clergy of the Diocese. We desire, like *The Church*, to have the opinion of publishing original articles as editorial, taking the responsibility; or under the head of Correspondence, for the opinions of which we are not responsible; or of rejecting entirely, as best accords with our judgment. We shall be glad to receive articles interesting to the Church from the Clergy generally, upon the conditions above stated, stipulating only that, the authors, names accompany them in confidence, and that each be embraced if possible, within the limit of a column. This plan we hope will be followed out, and we think it will add to the interest of the Editorial Department by at least an occasional change of style, and a greater variety of subjects, while it will give to the Paper a more general reputation as the organ of the Diocese, and we hope will tend to enlist a more extensive support and patronage.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS. We at this time offer you our sincere thanks, and solicit a continuance of your favours. We acknowledge that we have been most generously dealt with. For various reasons, we have not published some communications; but in no one instance have we been remonstrated with. Though we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, we reserve to ourselves the right of judging whether it be expedient and for the good of *The Church* to insert any communication that may be sent. Adopting the plan pursued by some of our U. S. contemporaries, we have, (and intend still to pursue the same course,) lately inserted, editorially, certain articles, affixing the initials, real or assumed, of our correspondents, and we deem ourselves responsible for the views thus set forth. We trust therefore that all who are able will be found ready to aid us in our gratuitous labours. There is not a single mission in the diocese, or rather we might say the dioceses, where our paper is read, which cannot contribute, now and again, some article which would interest our readers. It is not therefore fair that the whole burden of sustaining the paper should be borne by one or two. To those then who have not withheld their aid, we tender our thanks; and to all who would desire to see *The Church* prosper, we say, let your acts prove the sincerity of your professions.

ST. PAUL'S LOCAL COMMITTEE, D. C. S.—We attended last week to the annual meeting of this Committee. Resolutions were passed—adopting the Report—appointing a Committee for the ensuing year—of thanks to the Rev. Gentlemen who had delivered Missionary Lectures during the past year—and expressive of the necessity of exciting more interest in St. Paul's branch of the D. C. S. by an evening meeting at an early day, and by passing Resolutions the better to promote the objects of the Committee.

REPORT.

Although various causes have contributed to make the exertions of St. Paul's Local Committee D. C. S. less active during the past year than heretofore, among which may be mentioned as chief, other objects important to the Church, which have been pressed upon the notice of the Parishioners, and which they have largely assisted—it is with no small degree of satisfaction that the Committee point to the state of their funds, as proof that the interest in the Diocesan Church Society continues unabated.

The Secretary's Books show that from January 12 until Dec. 8 of the last year, inclusive, there has been paid from St. Paul's Parish into the General Fund of the D. C. S., including subscription at Falkland, the sum of £205 12 1/2.

The Committee deem this a gratifying statement, and one that affords much encouragement for the future: for if, at a time when many demands were made upon the people for Church objects, all of which have been generously assisted, this has not been for a moment forgotten, how much more may be expected, when relieved from these contributions, they are enabled to give their whole heart to the important work of increasing the funds of the Diocesan Church Society. Your Committee hope they never will forget, that upon the resources of this Society depend in a great measure the extension of the Church in Nova Scotia, and the relief of much of the spiritual destitution that prevails within her borders.

In order to draw the attention of the Parishioners more closely to the necessity of sustaining the Diocesan Church Society, the Committee would recommend that Sub Committees should be formed, who would undertake to visit the Parish, enrol Members, explain its objects, and report their proceedings. Such a course they deem necessary, if not once a year, at least every other year, as well to enrol strangers, who belonging to the Church's Communion, have in the interim become resident in the Parish, as to keep the objects of the Society fresh in the remembrance of its Members.

In conclusion the Committee trust, that the blessing of the Almighty, which has been largely vouchsafed to the operations of the Society, may still follow its future efforts for the promotion of His Glory, in the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

The following notice of Sir John Franklin's expedition, appears to contain a few melancholy particulars, that have not hitherto had general publicity:—

The Rev. Thos. Hurlbutt, of Roseville Mission, Hudson's Bay Territory, in his journal, dated Sept. 17th, writes, "D. Roy has just returned, and has found traces of Sir John Franklin. One of our members here was on this expedition, and has made his family happy by his safe return. His name is Thomas Mastukwin, I had a long talk with him on the subject, he gave me an interesting account of their journey, and their wintering in a snow house, where they had constant night. In March last, they started on the ice to the north, and were thirty-seven days on their northern journey. They were 100 miles beyond the region inhabited by the Esquimaux; but where they still found the tracks of the musk-ox. Sir John and his party are dead; but perhaps one or two of the men may be still alive and amongst the Esquimaux. Sir John's watch, all in pieces, with his silver spoons, knives and forks were found. The ship was a great way from the people, and they now all have good sleds, spears, canoes, &c. of oak wood. Dr. Roy and party did not see any of the remains of Sir John and his party; but the Esquimaux informed him that Sir John was found dead, with his blanket over him and his gun by his side. The probability is that it is not more than two or three years since the party perished of hunger.—*Toronto Guardian Jan. 8.*

PATRIOTIC FUND.—The Committees for the different Wards, soliciting Subscriptions in aid of the above object, have been prosecuting their laudable mission during the past week. We have not heard what success they have met with, but are confident that no person, however humble in circumstances, would refuse his mite toward this fund. It is an object for which every one is in duty bound to subscribe, and we doubt not that the people of Halifax will be able to shew by the liberality and good will with which they give of their substance for this object, that they are not wanting in loyal sympathy or feeling.

A synopsis of the trade of Quebec, published in the papers of that port, makes the number of vessels cleared for Nova Scotia, in 1843, 46, tons 2778; in 1854, 27, tons 1989.—being a considerable falling off in 1854, which is accounted for by two causes—first, that the high price of flour has had the effect of curtailing its consumption—and second, that the exports from Montreal had very much increased during the past year. The exports from Quebec are flour and provisions—the returns, coal, fish, and West India produce.

The Nova Scotia Book Store, 24 Granville Street, has just been supplied with an assortment of Devotional Books, ("Hours Sacred," "Prayers and Meditations for Private use," "Family and Closet Devotions.")

The R. M. Steamship *Curlew*, which left here on Saturday night for Bermuda, ran into the French Packet from St. Peter's, (ready for sailing) lying off Connor's Wharf—and stove in her bulwarks, but without inflicting either serious injury. Had the *Curlew* been under full steam, the injury must have been far greater.

The Locomotive is at work every day at the Railroad Depot, carrying rails, sleepers, gravel, &c.—The Railway is to be immediately finished to the Four mile House, and cars to run every day.

ON DUTY.—That His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has offered his services to proceed to the seat of war—also, that the next steamer from here will convey a part of our garrison.—*Morning Journal.*

It is understood that important changes will shortly take place in the Commissariat Department at this station—the duties of that important branch of the public service being about to be imposed on the Ordnance.—*Chron.*

The first trip on the Nova Scotia Railway was made on Saturday last, to the extent of 2 miles. We hope that this small beginning will not be the limit of its proceedings, and that before long some point may be reached by which a traffic may be occasioned, and the province benefited. Small beginnings, as the saying is, sometimes lead to a good end, and we trust this may be the result in the present instance.

The sentence of death passed against the soldier, Syms is commuted to imprisonment for life, owing we suppose to the public belief that insanity was the cause of the committal of the dreadful act.

Beaver Harbour Parsonage, 17th Jan'y, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHURCH TIMES."

Dear Sir,—Please give the following communication a place in our valuable Church Paper, and you'll oblige yours respectfully,

JAS. BRADING.

The Congregation and Missionary occasionally assembling at the small School-house, situate at the Nar-

rows, Eastern Shore, for Divine Worship, beg to tender, respectfully, their warmest thanks and heartfelt gratitude to those Christian friends who, knowing "to do good and to distribute, is well pleasing to the Almighty," as well as beneficial to those needing assistance, have recently liberally responded to the appeal made by Miss Wilkin on their behalf, by sending to them the sum of £7 15 0.

By this deed of love and good will, the recipients have now pleasure in stating, for their information, that the building for which the sum was raised, will be immediately enlarged, sufficiently roomy to accommodate parents and children, Sunday school teachers and scholars. And should Miss W. again favor that little nursery of the Church (in which she took such a lively interest, and which would be very acceptable) with another of her Christian visits, she will not have the mortification of witnessing the dismissal of those interesting poor children, in order to make room for the general congregation, without participating in the religious services themselves. Henceforth, old and young may, in that secluded nook, enjoy this privilege without being crowded,—having convenient space given for each to kneel in time of prayer. It may not, moreover, be amiss here to state, that this Sunday school, under the superintendance of a zealous female Member of the Church, whose heart has, for very many years, been engaged in the pious work, still patient and assiduous, teaching line upon line, precept upon precept,—training the young mind for the Saviour's kingdom,—is in a flourishing condition, and his fair, under heavenly influence, to produce happy results in days yet to come. The Missionary and others interested, cannot but feel grateful and thankful at the laudable attempt made by some ladies in St. George's Parish, to provide means, with their needle, to pay the board of the young woman who is at present at the Colonial Church Training School, qualifying herself to become, ere long, a day and Sabbath Teacher at the Narrows.

Amherst, 24th Jan'y. 1855.

MR. EDITOR.

SIR,—I have to request your insertion of the following Address, which was presented to the Revd. the Rector of the Parish, on Tuesday the 23d instant, by the Ladies of his Congregation, accompanied by a very handsome Silk Gown of the first quality, from French's Establishment, Bolton, England. Such an instance of liberality, alike creditable to the donors as to the recipient, is so unrequent an occurrence in this Diocese, that it is pleasing to have this to record; showing as it does the cordial feeling existing between Pastor and people. Our Clergy have too often to struggle along without one cheering word to urge them on in their path of duty—fortunate perhaps if they get the scanty pittance doled out to them, and but for the all-important consideration that they are in God's service and doing his work, their hearts might well fail them in performing the various duties allotted to their station. Let us hope that the future may be marked with a more gracious spirit, and that the example thus given by the Ladies of Amherst may be more generally followed. L.

TO THE REV. GEORGE TOWNSEND, Rector of Amherst.

Revd. and Dear Sir,

The Ladies of your Congregation desirous of testifying their sense of your zealous watchfulness for the welfare of the flock committed to your care, and of acknowledging the faithful and efficient discharge of your duties as their Pastor, counsellor, and friend: have great pleasure in requesting your acceptance of the accompanying Gown, as a token of their affectionate regard. That both your public ministrations and private intercessions are highly acceptable to us we trust this gift sufficiently evinces. In conclusion allow us to express the hope that you may long continue in your career of usefulness as an instrument of God's glory here on earth, and that in the world to come you may have life everlasting.

(Signed) LOUISE GIVANDAU.

On behalf of the Ladies of the Congregation.

Amherst, Jan'y 2d, 1854.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:

I beg to return you my cordial thanks for this beautiful robe, but especially for the expression of your affectionate regard which accompanies it. It is often the Clergyman's painful duty to oppose the desires and acts of his people, that he may be faithful both to God and to them—to persevere therefore in his integrity and at the same time to be useful, he must have his people's hearts—nor is it to be forgotten that his own infirmities require from those to whom he ministers, that blessed "charity which suffereth long and is kind"—of this I am made more deeply sensible at this moment, while listening to your affectionate sentiments. The present is a day of trial to our holy faith—firmness and consistency are often mistaken for bigotry and intolerance.—God grant that both you and I may ever bear in mind His Holy promise, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life."—Let me assure you that your esteem and approbation will be one of my chief supports. I earnestly commend you, my dear friends, to the Almighty's keeping—in all the changes and changes of this mortal life, may He ever be your guide and defence, and in the world to come, His love your eternal portion.

(Signed) GEO. TOWNSEND.

Amherst, Jan. 23, 1855.

[To Mademoiselle Givandau, and the other Ladies who signed the Address.]

Missionary Intelligence.

Jan. 10th, KALI.—CALCUTTA.—The metropolis of British India, derived its name from the Hindoo god Jess Kali. At Kali Ghat, near to Calcutta, is a celebrated shrine where this goddess is worshipped with much pomp. Instances are recorded of wealthy Hindoos spending many thousand pounds at the same offerings at this shrine.

The image which is the object of the worship, represents a black female with four arms.—one of her hands holds a scymitar, another the head of a giant, whom she is supposed to have slain in combat.

Her worshippers are taught to believe that the blood of a man is peculiarly acceptable to Kali. The sacrifice of a tiger, it is said, gives her pleasure for one hundred years; the blood of a lion or of a man, one thousand years; but by the sacrifice of three men, she is pleased for one hundred thousand years.

The Rev. Mr. Percival, in his book entitled "Land of the Veda, India briefly described," says—It must be remembered that the worship of this idol does not take place merely in the retired and sequestered parts of the country, but in the metropolis of our Indian empire, in the city of palaces, for the celebrated temple of Kali Ghat is in its suburbs; I have myself witnessed the processions of frantic idolaters in the most fashionable thoroughfares of the city. Crowds bring to pay adoration to her.

SELF-TORTURE.

"Let us now witness the acts of devotion wherewith this monster is honoured. Herd by the shrine several men are stationed, with instruments of cruelty, in the forms of iron spikes, canes, rods, &c. The horrible spectacle now to be described will scarcely be believed,—it is however true. One man is pierced through the sides, when a couple of canes are inserted, which being held by his companions, he dances to and fro on them; another has his tongue pierced, and at once passes through the aperture a living snake. Another has his arm perforated, and passes through the opening an iron rod; and another, having his tongue bored through, inserts in the orifice a rod of iron. Thus the work of cruelty proceeds for a long time; group after group, consisting of ten or a dozen, comes up and undergoes the horrible operation. The successive groups pass together to an elevated platform opposite the idol. All being arranged, the crowd having surrounded the sacred precincts, the work of slaughter commences, the goats are decapitated and the court swims with blood. Now the ingredients prepared for the purpose are thrown on the fire, and as the smoke and flame ascend, the music commences from numerous instruments, making the most uproarious and discordant noise that can be imagined. Now the distinguished actors in this bloody and fiendish drama commence their gesticulations, and heighten the cruelty of their voluntary inflictions, by using various methods for giving effect to the meritorious proceedings being enacted. The instruments of torture, be they rods, or canes, or spikes, or ropes, or snakes, are pulled to and fro in the lacerated flesh, till it pours forth almost the stream that is to delight the renowned and beloved object of worship. The crowd becomes frantic with excitement, and its loudest acclamation cry out, Victory to Kali! Victory to the great Kali! They afterwards parade the chief thoroughfares, accompanied by the horrid din produced by trumpet, gong, cymbals, pipes and drums. The last mentioned are generally surrounded by bunches of black and white ostrich feathers, which give an expression of mock triumph that is highly suitable to the occasion. No description can convey an adequate idea of the unrelaxing character of these processions, as I have witnessed them in the streets of Calcutta.

A CONTRAST.

"It may be enough to suggest the contrast between these scenes of cruel phrensy and the peaceful tranquillizing worship of the Christian sanctuary. Here true, there are acclamations of praise, and bursts of triumph; but the jubiliant sound is the voice of melody and the sound of the organ that keep holy day. How different the subjective state, and the objective truth incident to the solemn gatherings for the worship of Almighty God in the Church of Christ! The grateful feeling produced by the apprehended mysteries of redeeming love, and the blessed prospect that before the mind by an accepted and glorified Saviour, how they differ from those imaginary rites and degraded scenes just described! How grateful ought the Christian to be in the enjoyment of such privilege, and how zealous to extend them to those who are benefited by the cruel practices of a worshiping idolatry.

It must surely be a matter of deep regret to

every enlightened Christian to hasten the proclamation of that Gospel which alone can effect the deliverance of our fellow-men from the cruel bondage, in which they most remain willing captives till its spread reaches their ears. What the Church in ancient times did for the victims of a horrid and soul-debasing Druidism in Britain, that Church, if baptized into the same spirit, most feel impelled to attempt for the millions of India who are still the hapless bondmen of an equally degrading system.—*Illustration—Nov. 25th Pa. S.P.C.*

Selections.

The Herald correspondent gives an interesting account of a survey of Sebastopol, not very favourable, however, to the progress of the allies, who are surprised at the inexhaustible warlike supplies of the fortress.—

"For one gun of ours, we have dismounted ten of theirs, and yet they seem to replace them during the night as if by magic. The wall round Sebastopol is as yet untouched by us, and so, of course, are the alone forts and bastions which defend its angles. Your readers must distinctly understand that up to the present time we have only been contending against the tremendous earthworks which the Russians have thrown up outside the regular defences of the town. Towards destroying these we have literally done nothing. Their mud fort, flag-staff battery, garden battery, redan battery, barrack battery, and circular battery, look as fresh and are as well manned as the day we first opened fire."

This was written on the 28th ult. On the 10th of December having fully reconnoitred the town, for the purpose of seeing what damage had been done, he reports—"Sebastopol is not in ruins, and what is more important still, its defences are four times stronger and more vigorous than the first day we opened fire."

"To satisfy myself on this point beyond all possibility of doubt, I determined to visit the 'ovens,' our most advanced picket post, within 200 yards of the Russian batteries and close overlooking the town and harbour. It is perfectly easy to approach this place now, for a covered way has been constructed to it, and both sides bare, comparatively speaking, ceased firing for some time. I therefore got to the ovens easily, and lying under shelter of a broken wall, was enabled, with my glass, to survey the whole town minutely. I confess I never saw the town under such favourable circumstances. Except now and then, from an occasional Russian gun, there was no smoke, and the sky being lowering and heavy, objects could be distinguished with unusual clearness. At the first glance, I was led to suppose that the town had in reality been much injured, for all the little huts and storehouses connected with the dockyards were indeed in ruins. But, changing my point de vue for one more lofty, I was soon convinced of my mistake. The real damage inflicted on the town of Sebastopol amounts to this—all the huts used by the dockyard laborers, and the Turkish parts of the town outside the walls, are nearly destroyed—that is, laid almost level with the earth. This quarter appears to be the only dirty and wretched part of Sebastopol—something of the same kind as our Ratcliff-highway. The walls are here and there marked with shot, but most unquestionably as defences, they are still uninjured. One large barrack inside the walls against which our fire, as a government building, has been particularly directed, is riddled in every part and most of its roof destroyed. The same is the case with about 60 or 70 of the houses nearest to the walls, but beyond this nothing has been done. Had any of the principal mansions more to the centre of the town been injured, it would be easily seen, as most of them are detached, and all are white as snow, and instantly show a shot-mark. The splendid structure which we called the "Pantheon"—the Government House—and, indeed 18-20ths of the buildings, show no trace of injury. The streets which I could see, and which, of course, were the nearest to our batteries, were all in a most enviable state of cleanliness and good order. In these were numerous bodies of troops lounging about unconcernedly, with their markets piled upon the pathways. Many civilians passed constantly to and fro, and now and then an ammunition waggon; but I saw no trace of either women or children, or vehicles of the ordinary description."

So much for the aspect of the town itself. Of the earthworks round Sebastopol, he says, it is more difficult to speak with accuracy.—

By some means also there defences that of them it is quite impossible to gain at once a near and extensive view. As far as I can judge from traversing nearly 30-miles of the allied lines, the enemy's batteries appeared generally in good working order. Only in one

or two instances were their embrasures much... was closed up when a gun is dismounted—and these instances, I was informed by our officers, appear to be merely temporary, as the enemy always manages to replace their artillery in twelve or fifteen days. I myself have seen them do so within three days. The whole of the enemy's batteries are now protected by a deep ditch in front, with regular abatis and covered approaches and chevaux de frise. From this it is evident that they are guarding against, and therefore, fear an assault. But it is principally of the north side that I wish to speak. I was told before I set out upon my survey that I should be astonished at the immensity of the Russian batteries, reaching from the head of the harbour to the east, right round to Starof and St. Severals on the north, and all of which had only been unmasked two days previous. I knew something of the nature of Russian works and the energy of Russian perseverance, but still the tremendous extent of new redoubts and batteries which I then saw thrown up all around the city was, indeed, astonishing to me. Every space from the circular bastion and martello tower (the latter now a mere pile of rubbish), round to the sea near Cape Constantine, was long lines of redoubts and batteries. Malta, Gibraltar, or the lines of Chatham—all in one, would be far less vulnerable than these formidable entrenchments, covered with infantry pits, and deep ditches in front, and protected by scraped banks, stockades, and masses of cannon. I have seen many of what is called first-class fortresses, but the present aspect of Sebastopol might vie with any. That which struck me more than all was a certain coxembury of faith about these works which I have never yet seen mentioned elsewhere—no, not even in the elaborate doubts, of Chabham ridges. Every bastion was faced with stone; every embrasure perfect; every angle and scarp smoothed off with beautiful regularity, and the whole was rather an architectural embellishment than one of the most formidable kinds of defences known to modern warfare. It will scarcely be credited, but inside these lines were regular footpaths and made roads covered with gravel and loose stones, and laid out with as much neatness as if intended to pass through private gardens. I could hardly believe my eyes when these latter adornments were pointed out to me, but there they were sure enough. It must have taken the enemy nearly as much time to make it to the batteries, and as a matter of course, beyond the mere effect of the bravado—such as it is—they are utterly and entirely useless. Yet, useless as they are, they have been made as if to show us how little the progress of our siege employs or impedes their numerous garrison."

The French appear to have made better progress.—

"On our extreme left the French push the enemy closely. They have not lately advanced their works but their third parallel is still within 300 yards of the Russian batteries, and only 400 or 500 from the houses outside the walls. The part of the town opposed to the French is certainly more injured than on our side—of course, because of their being heavier their guns have longer range. The mud fort, which at the commencement of the siege mounted nearly 40 guns is now almost untenable, and rarely fired. The Quarantine Fort of stone is almost ruined; and is certain to be completely destroyed the instant we resume our fire but the Flag Staff earthwork, which did the French so much injury, is still, I regret to say, almost as strong as ever. However, with regard to this latter opponent, our allies speak most confidently of being able to dispose of it when they wish. On this point I shall only say that I think their conjectures are well-founded. In spite of the wet weather and heavy state of the roads, the French have managed somehow or other to replace their old siege guns with fresh, and threw up several new batteries of considerable strength. They have 127 new guns and mortars already placed, and only wait until our fresh ordnance is in position to recommence their fire."

An officer of the 11th says he has been quite a week since the battle of Inkermann, from his duties on that day, being in command of one of the advanced pickets. They were on the point of being relieved when the Russian firing commenced.—

"We held the place about three quarters of an hour until the Russians began to advance on the river towards us, and this face us in flank. We then finding their fire began to tell, commenced a retreat towards camp, but you may imagine our dismay on finding, after we had only gone about one hundred yards, that the enemy had actually driven us on pickets on the hills, and had so... a mile or

rear. No sooner did they see us retreat than they charged down the hill on us in hundreds, the fellows on the top firing all the time. We were surrounded by Russians on three sides, and on the fourth was a nearly inaccessible cliff. Our only chance was to endeavour to escape by climbing this, and accordingly we all ran for it, with the enemy close after us. We also afforded a splendid mark to the sharpshooters on the other side of the ravine, who kept up an awful fire on us. I can now only speak of what happened to me individually. I climbed as well as I was able, expecting every moment to be my last, to within twelve feet of the brow, and then found a big rock, which I could not ascend. I was so ill and exhausted that I sat down in despair behind a large stone, which sheltered me a good deal from the fire. Two Russian soldiers who had pursued us up the cliff caught sight of me, and made towards me with fixed bayonets. I drew my revolver, and took three deliberate shots at the smallest and "wickedest" looking of them. Each time the pistol missed fire. This was entirely owing to my fault. It had been loaded more than two months and entirely neglected. You can imagine my remorse at not having been more careful. Well, the fellow then fired at me, but by the mercy of Heaven he just missed me, and hit a 23rd man, who was endeavouring to escape just behind me. As he was on the point of transfixing me with his bayonet I took a fourth and successful shot, and he rolled over the cliff, but before I could again use my pistol the second fellow had his bayonet at my throat, and I saw that further resistance was useless. My worthy captor seemed rather struck with the eligibility of the place I had chosen, as it was tolerably sheltered from fire, and he therefore sat down quietly by my side, keeping his rifle pointed towards my head, and making very expressive signs, which I could hardly misinterpret, that if I moved he would put an end to my miserable existence. He, no doubt, intended to take me prisoner when the fire slackened a little. I, of course, lay perfectly quiet, and was, in fact, so exhausted, that I fell into a kind of doze or faint. When I re-opened my eyes the hill in front was still swarming with skirmishers, but you cannot imagine my delight when I saw some of them with their "bearskins" on, proving that they were the Guards, and that they had repulsed the Russians. This sight seemed to restore all my strength, and I thought that now or never I must make my escape. My friend, seeing me apparently helpless, had removed his rifle for a time from the unpleasant proximity to my head, and I, taking advantage of this fortunate circumstance, suddenly sprang to my feet. He did the same, but, in his astonishment, he dropped his gun. I instantly hit him in the face with my fist with all my strength, and this being a mode of attack for which he was totally unprepared, he tumbled down the cliff. I rolled over with him, and we went down together for twenty or thirty yards, untroubled by the stamp of a tree. Luckily, I was then at top. He now began to roar out "Sonde! Sonde!" most lustily. I do not know what it means, but, as I was afraid of his cries bringing some one to his assistance, I hit him on the mouth every time he shouted. This soon produced the desired effect; he crossed his two forefingers and said, "Pardon." I was very glad to hear it, for my strength was fast failing me; so I nodded my head, and pulling out my revolver, I watched him in my turn. I did not shoot him, because he had spared my life previously. Presently a 23rd man, who had escaped, passed near us, and I sent him to pick up the Russian's rifle and to watch him while I went in search of my sword, which had dropped in the scuffle. Having found it, I returned and marched him into camp with his own rifle, which I now have, and shall certainly keep as a memento of my providential escape.

It was remarked a few months ago, in the columns of this paper, as a curious anomaly, that the Emperor of Russia, an independent sovereign of Europe, now at war with England, should still hold his stall in St. George's as a member of the Order of the Garter, in which capacity he once swore fealty and allegiance to the sovereign of this realm. We may therefore be pardoned for drawing the attention of our readers to the equally singular fact that the noble earl who is now serving against Russia in command of our cavalry in the East, is actually at this moment a knight of the Order of St. Anne of Russia, and as such has done homage, we suppose, to the Emperor Nicholas. This honorary distinction was conferred by the present Czar upon the Earl of Lucan when he was serving, in 1828, as Lord Bingham, in the Russian army as a volunteer against the very country which is now our ally. In this capacity he accompanied the Russian army under General Diebitch in his invasion of Turkey, and

was with him on the memorable occasion when he crossed the difficult steppes of the Balkan, a military exploit for which the Emperor Nicholas conferred upon General Diebitch the title of Count Zabalzanski. It is certainly not a little singular that Lord Lucan should now, after an interval of twenty-five years, be fighting in the cause of the Sultan, against whose father, the late Sultan, he once served as a Russian volunteer; and still more curious is it that he should have been actively and personally engaged at Inkermann against the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas of Russia, whose father was once his companion in arms. It is, doubtless, the practical experience of Russian lands, and Russian soldiers and tactics, which his lordship then gained, that renders his services so valuable to the allied armies at the present juncture. We may add that the knighthood of St. Anne of Russia was conferred upon the Earl of Lucan in the very same year in which King George IV. bestowed the Blue Riband on the Emperor Nicholas, namely, in 1828.

THE COMPANIONSHIP OF THE ALLIES.—"Our men in the rear may be observed passing down the cliffs to the verge of the overflows, Tebernays, where they are daringly engaged cutting down the timber growing on its banks. The Prussians are on the opposite side, but their shot drops short: they have not the English Minié. The French, who guard the heights from which our men descend, are to be seen smoking, and perhaps sitting down on some rocky stone, their eyes attentively fixed on the opposite shore. A skulker fires a Russian, at whom he fires, without taking the pipe from his mouth; he reloads and fires again, never allowing a Russ to come too close, not without first giving warning to his ally in front. Should real danger appear, he throws his pipe aside, calls for help, and warns the British below in the valley, and thus faithfully does he protect his brave companions in arms." The writer speaks much of the assistance rendered by the French with their ambulances and mules, to carry the sick, and get up provisions.

A French paper tells the following story:—"An officer whom General de Martimprey had sent out to make a reconnaissance in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol, was knocked down, not by a cannon-ball itself, but by the wind of it as it passed close to him. The excitement produced was so intense that the tongue of the officer instantly contracted, so that he could neither put it out of his mouth or articulate a word. Having obtained leave of absence, he returned to Marzeilles, where he underwent treatment by means of electricity. After the first few shocks the tongue began to move with more facility, but without his being able to speak. On the twelfth day he was subjected to an unusually violent shock, which produced the desired effect. He is now fully recovered, and expects to return to his post in a few days.

PLUCK VERSUS DODGE.—"Two heavy dragoons were discussing the merits of somebody, an officer, I believe. One of them ventured to assert that the subject of their conversation was 'Plucky.' 'Plucky!' said the other, 'why he hasn't the pluck of a chicken, that's what he hasn't. Why, I actually saw that man dodging to a cannon ball.' Our troopers are less tolerant than the showman, who describing the Duke of Wellington as 'wading off the cannon balls with the point of his sword,' added 'small blame to him, if any.' The campaign of 1834 knows no such charitable distinctions. A man who 'dodges to a cannon ball' had better give the thing up, go home, and live at ease. Our soldiers would blush to call him a comrade."

Miss S. Stewart has concluded an arrangement with her trustees by which the sum of 10,000*l.* is given to endow an episcopal church at Port Glasgow, securing 500*l.* a year to the rector and 100*l.* for a curate. A magnificent church, having chancel and nave, will be finished by Whit Sunday, 1856, by the same lady, which will cost her 5000*l.* or 6,000*l.* additional.

Among the Russian officers who fell on the bloody field of Inkermann was General Alexander Ouchterlony, of the Imperial Guard. The *Brechin Advertiser* tells us he was the grandson of the late Mr. John Ouchterlony, of Montrose:—"The General, who had distinguished himself in the Emperor's service, visited Montrose some years ago, and was much esteemed for his affability and intelligence. The Ouchterlony family are lineally descended from Prince Rupert; and the General's grandfather was a son of Mr. Ouchterlony, of Kintrockat, and his wife Miss Young, of Aldbar."

The frequent brawls of the French and English sailors here, it is said, frightened away the Turkish women from the Christian portions of Constantinople, and the necessity of an European police at Pera is much dwelt upon, we are sorry to say.

On Friday morning the Vice-General, by commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, formally prorogued Convocation until Tuesday, the 6th of February next.—*Guardian* Dec. 20.

Last week, as a man named Peacock was fishing in the Medway, near Stroud, he took his net unusually heavy, and on dragging it to the surface brought up the body of his own son, who was drowned in the river about a month ago, and could not then be found.—*English Paper* Dec. 20.

Already sixty-four English and Welsh militia regiments are embodied, and sixteen more are ordered out, making eighty out of the hundred of England and Wales. Some 15,000 of the latter-prepared regiments will garrison the Mediterranean colonies, requiring a fourth more to remain at home for the purposes of depots and keeping the force abroad. The remaining 60,000 will be required for home duty.

The death is announced, on yesterday evening of the Right Hon. Lord Rutherford, one of the most distinguished judges on the Scottish bench, who died at Edinburgh in his sixty-third year.

A despatch from Warsaw of the 20th ult. states that a ukase had been issued ordering that for the soldiers forming the garrison of Sebastopol each month's service shall count for a year.

Sir Charles Napier was invited to dine with the Queen yesterday week, but was prevented by illness from obeying her Majesty's commands, not being able to leave Merchiston-hall.—*Jan. 3.*

By the recent augmentation of the cavalry, each cavalry regiment will be stronger than it was at Waterloo. Each corps then did not exceed 400 men; now they will equal 720 men. It is a singular fact that the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 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880th, 881st, 882nd, 883rd, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891st, 892nd, 893rd, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901st, 902nd, 903rd, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911st, 912nd, 913th, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921st, 922nd, 923rd, 924th, 925th, 926th, 927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931st, 932nd, 933rd, 934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th, 941st, 942nd, 943rd, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th, 948th, 949th, 950th, 951st, 952nd, 953rd, 954th, 955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961st, 962nd, 963rd, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th, 969th, 970th, 971st, 972nd, 973rd, 974th, 975th, 976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981st, 982nd, 983rd, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 991st, 992nd, 993rd, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th.

Henceforward the Commissary-General will wear a tunic or frock, slightly laced in gold, with two rows of gilt buttons, containing the old Commissary motto. The facings and cuffs will be of blue velvet, not black, as hitherto. The trousers blue, with slight lace: the sword, cloak, and spurs, as heretofore; hat cocked, with small feather. The Commissariat will no longer wear epaulettes.

A very crowded and somewhat singular meeting was held on Monday evening in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. It was convened by Mr. Robert Owen, who has undertaken that his long-promised millennium shall commence this year, and that it shall be inaugurated on Monday, May 14, by a great aggregate meeting in the metropolis of delegates from all Governments, countries, religions, sects, parties, and classes. Several speeches were made, of a very mystical and somewhat prosy character, and the meeting was adjourned to the 1st of May.

A Stafford jury had to decide lately whether a bottle of wine had been stolen from a particular bin. In order to assist the intelligent and independent twelve, two bottles were handed up for them to taste, but so difficult was the point that the jury were unable to arrive at a decision until they had finished both bottles. They convicted the prisoners, and the losing counsel was heard to remark, "if they had not done justice to his clients, they had done justice to the wine."

Major-General Lord Rokeby, appointed to command a division of the army at the Crimea, will leave town on Friday next, for Plymouth, to embark there the following day for the Black Sea. Major-General Barnard, who is likewise appointed to command another division, will accompany his lordship.—*Jan. 3.*

The publication of the new volumes of *Macaulay's England*, promised for the ensuing spring, is again delayed by the recent discovery of a mass of papers relating to the Stuart family, the contents of which render it necessary to re-write a considerable portion of the history.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN FRANCE.—The *Washington Globe* states that two spirited letters have been addressed to Louis Napoleon by English Christians, requesting that religious liberty might be granted to his Protestant subjects. Queen Victoria has also addressed him an autograph letter on the same subject. In one of their letters, the Christians quote the memorable words of Napoleon Bonaparte, addressed to Protestants at his coronation. After stating that it was his firm purpose to maintain freedom of religious creed, he adds; "If any of my race, hereafter to succeed me, should disregard the oaths which I have taken, and which, misled by the inspiration of a perverted conscience, he should come to violate, I devote him to public animadversion, and I authorize you to give him the name of Nerd."

PRAYER.—One has somewhat quaintly, but very truly, said; God looks not at the oratory of your prayers, how eloquent they are; nor at their geometry, how long they are; nor at their arithmetic, how many they are; nor at their logic, how methodical they are; but he looks at their sincerity—how spiritual they are.

The sun stoops not more readily to warm the flower that opens to receive his beams, than does the Holy Spirit to strengthen and bless the soul that desires his influence.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1855.

DIOCESEAN SYNOD.

The sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Massachusetts, commenced its session in Trinity Church, Boston, on Wednesday morning the 10th inst. Morning prayer was read by the Rev. Samuel B. Shaw, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Lancaster;—the ante-communion service was read by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Eastburn, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Burgess, of the Diocese of Maine;—the sermon was preached by the Rev. Samuel Babcock, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Dedham, from Acts v. 38.—“If this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought”—the offertory was read by the Rev. Henry Burroughs, of Boston,—the collection was for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen,—the Holy Communion was administered by the Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by Bishop Burgess.

The Convention was called to order by the Bishop—the list of clergymen entitled to seats, was called, and the credentials of lay members, presented. The Rev. J. H. Ulrich (an alumnus of King's College, Windsor, and well known in Nova Scotia) was unanimously re-elected Secretary.

By resolution the Bishop of Maine was invited to take a seat in the Convention, and a chair placed for him at the right hand of the President.

The Committee then went into the business for which it was called.

In the afternoon sitting, the Bishop read his annual address, which was a recapitulation of his labours during the past year, embracing ordinations, confirmations, consecration of churches &c., catechising, appointing clergymen, receiving resignations, attending meetings on Church affairs, in and out of his Diocese, &c. &c., being a full history of the progress of the Church since the last meeting of convention. We copy a portion of the Address, which relates an instance of liberality on the part of a zealous Churchman in the Diocese, not for the sake of blazing abroad the good deed and making the name of him who did it conspicuous, but for the good example it affords to those who are rich, to give largely of the substance wherewith the Lord has blessed them, to promote the glory of His name:—

“December 7,” says the Bishop, “I had the great gratification of consecrating to the service of Almighty God, St. John's Church, Melville. The occasion was one of great joy to my own heart, and to the hearts of many others. Four years had elapsed, since this beautiful and substantial stone edifice was first opened for public worship; but inasmuch as the debts remaining upon it had not been cancelled, it could not be solemnly dedicated to the Lord. It pleased God, however to put it into the heart of one generous hearted member of the parish, to remove the difficulty out of the way. The person to whom I allude—Edward S. Hall, Esq.—liquidated the indebtedness; and in addition to this, at his own expense enclosed the church with a strong stone wall, beautified the grounds, and completed the bell turret. The whole cost of the building as thus finished, has been about \$10,000, of which \$6,000 have been contributed by the numerous individual above mentioned. I am well aware that this public record of his Christian liberality will be unwelcome to himself; but I feel constrained nevertheless, by a sense of the beneficial effect of such examples upon others, thus openly to speak of the blessings conferred by him upon the place where he resides, and upon the Diocese of which he is a member. May the Lord reward him by an abundant measure of the peace of God, in his own soul, through humble dependence upon the merits of Christ Jesus; and also by permitting him to witness the results of his bounty in souls converted and saved through the ministry of the Lord within these walls.”

Near the conclusion of his Address, the Bishop adverts to a matter, which has, tho' in a partial degree, commanded the attention of this Diocese,—the great importance of a proper maintenance of the Episcopate—and commends it to the serious attention of the Committee. Here, where the Bishopric Fund has not yet arrived at an amount that will provide a suitable residence for the Bishop of the Diocese, the subject is of great interest also. At a subsequent meeting of the Convention, a report was presented recommending the appointment of a special Committee to raise a fund of not less than \$10,000, to remain on interest until it reached the sum of \$40,000—and the Committee was appointed.

The Convention closed its session on Thursday afternoon with religious exercises; and one of the speakers taking occasion to do so, in a feeling manner, at the close of his remarks, to the domestic afflictions through which their beloved Diocese has been and is now called to pass, at his suggestion, the Convention united in the use of a very appropriate selection from the prayers which the Church has provided for those in affliction. “The Bishop followed with a grateful reference to the sympathy which had been expressed, and the prayers that had been offered. He bore his testimony to the power of the blessed gospel to sustain in all scenes of trial, and took the occasion to urge upon the Clergy with affectionate earnestness, the duty and privilege of preaching that gospel in its simplicity. His remarks were concluded by a few words of earnest counsel to the laity, and after singing and prayer the Convention adjourned.”

“This treat,” says the record of the proceedings, which we find in the Boston Christian Witness, “was a delightful occurrence; and there is but one expression of gratitude to God for the harmonious character of the Convention, and for this its most appropriate and profitable conclusion.”

It may be asked of what service to the Churchmen of Nova Scotia is the record of Synodical proceedings in the United States. Much every way. In the first place for our example. Here is a Diocese, “lengthening its cords and strengthening its stakes,” in the midst of a soil which, if there could be conceived one more uncougenial for the growth of a Protestant Episcopal Church, it must be looked for in a Popish or Mahomedan country. This progress against contracting causes may be mainly ascribed to Synodical action, which discussing subjects of interest at a centre of unity, sets every part of the body to accomplish the particular duty assigned to it. And so it would be in Nova Scotia, had we a Synod. The action of such a body would cement the disconnected parts, and lead to uniformity of action in every member. No other institution connected with the Church can do this work effectually, for the reason that the best of them are human contrivances, and do not in like manner adapt themselves to its separate elements. Any and every divergence from it,—whether caused by priestly assumption of supreme authority, or by a desire to give the Church's higher orders a voice in the secular counsels of a country, or by taking advantage of the popular ignorance to uphold a tyranny over the popular will, or by allowing the popular element a superior control, all of which have been tried and found wanting,—is so much imperfection, which destroys harmonious action, and impairs the strength of unity. The principle once recognised that every member of the Church is interested in its government, Synods giving an equal voice to Bishops, clergy and laity, ought to follow us a matter of course; and there is no estate of the Church, but has power and strength within itself, if true to itself, to cause that this principle should be thoroughly understood, and in spite of all the opposition that can be brought against it, maintained and established. We are high neighbours of a State where its working is appreciated, and where they appear to possess it in its purity; and we are just in the condition to profit by their experience, in such a way as shall make both for the temporal and spiritual benefit of our Church,—and we trust the time is not far distant, when the Diocese of Nova Scotia, with the hearty concurrence of all its members, shall meet in Synod—and that Bishops of the American Church, (Massachusetts, Maine and New York, &c.) shall be invited to witness our deliberations, and lend their brotherly assistance in our religious services.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY

In St. John N. B., in addition to a Young Men's Christian Association, they have recently instituted “a Church of England Young Men's Society.” The proceedings at the first annual meeting of which we have given below. Institutions like these, having the sanction of the Church authorities, for the purpose of securing their cooperation, cannot fail to be beneficial, not only to the Church, but to the cause of the Gospel, and we should like to see them widely diffused throughout this Diocese. There is nothing of the kind in Halifax, although perhaps here more than elsewhere, it ought to be expected they would have originated; there is however, plenty of material to bring them into existence, and to carry them on successfully. They might be constituted either parochially or by a union of all. They offer to our young men an opportunity to show their zeal for the Church, and in behalf of their own improvement in the Christian life and fellowship; and we believe, would not fail to illustrate more fully, that the brotherhood of the Church was no idle phrase, but

once in action would bear good fruit not only for the present, but for eternal life. We hope to be able ere long to make mention of a Society of this nature in the City; in the meantime it is with much gratification, we learn, that at Chester there is one in satisfactory operation, that it is accumulating a library, and its meetings are occupied with useful proceedings. This is the only instance that we know of in this Diocese. If there are others we shall be glad to learn the fact, and will rejoice to record it as an example for other parts to go and do likewise.—

The first Annual Meeting of the Church of England Young Men's Society of this City, was held at the Mechanics' Institute last Tuesday evening. Although the weather was unfavorable, there was a large attendance, and the meeting passed off in the most encouraging and satisfactory manner.

The chair was taken by his Honor Mr. Justice Parker, at 8 o'clock, and the proceedings were commenced by singing the first psalm—the audience joining most heartily in it—and by prayer, offered up by the Rev. John Armstrong. The Chairman then briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and expressed in some very appropriate remarks, the pleasure he felt in promoting them; after which the Rev. Dr. Gray delivered an address, pointing out some of the tendencies of the age, the origin of similar Societies in the sixteenth century, the advantages of them to young men, their parents, employers, and society at large; the duty of all to support and encourage them; and pointing out especially the one now formed amongst us, and the claims it possesses.

The following resolutions, after being ably supported were then unanimously agreed to:—

“Moved by Dr. LeBaron Botsford; seconded by Mr. J. W. Lawrence—

“1. Resolved, That the Church of England Young Men's Society of St. John, is in the opinion of the meeting entitled to the encouragement and support of Churchmen in this City, as calculated to be highly conducive both to the moral and spiritual improvement of the young men themselves, and to the advancement of the interests of the Church in this Province.

“Moved by the Rev. John Armstrong; and on being seconded—

“2. Resolved, That the remarkable extension of the Zealander's Kingdom in the world at the present time through the instrumentality of the Church Missionary and other Societies, calls for the adoring gratitude of all Christians, and that this meeting learns with pleasure that it is one of the objects of the Church of England Young Men's Society to obtain and circulate more general information as to the Missionary efforts of the Church, as also to contribute thereto.

A hymn was then sung with cheering effect by the whole audience, and after a blessing had been pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Gray, the meeting separated. A collection, amounting to \$9 10s., was taken up near the close of the proceedings.—Church Witness.”

TREMENDOUS GALE.

On Friday morning Jan. 19, a storm broke over the City—accompanied with extraordinary high tide—which flooded nearly all the wharves and made the approach to them quite dangerous. Some of the small craft lying at the wharves received injury, and one or two were sunk, we understand also, that the water rose into some of the cellars near the wharves, and damaged the merchants' dry goods.

DEADLY CASUALTY WITH THE LOSS OF SIX VALUABLE LIVES.—The Schooner “Success to the Fisherman,” Levi W. Ross, master, sailed from the Eastern Passage, Halifax, on Sunday, the 14th inst. about 8 o'clock in the morning, for Sheet Harbour. Between 12 and 1 o'clock Mr. Boucher, reaching at Taylor's Head, saw the vessel capsize about 3 miles distant, near Jerry's Island, the sea being too rough to render any assistance, and melancholy to relate, all on board perished. Their names are—

Levi W. Ross, master and owner, leaving a widow and four infant children.

Patrick Quillman, seaman, leaving a widow and six children, all poorly provided for.

Alexander R. Donald, passenger.

Alexander Clark, passenger, a Carpenter belonging to St. Mary's.

Adam Murphy, Blacksmith, passenger, the principal support of a poor widow and several fatherless children.

Mary Murphy, passenger, sister of the above.

All residents of Sheet Harbour, and all suddenly called away in the bloom of life.

SHEET HARBOUR, Jan. 17, 1855.

—Communicated.

The wreck of a vessel, part of stern out of water, was seen off Ketch Harbour on Sunday last. On Tuesday, the foremast of a schooner of about 40 tons with two jibs attached, was picked up at the mouth of the harbour.

The gale was also seriously felt at Liverpool, doing great deal of damage. Several vessels were wrecked in the harbour, and melancholy to relate the crew of one of them—the Rambler, from Fortune Bay, N. Y. with a cargo of herrings—all perished. There were no persons on board, and four bodies had been washed ashore. The new Barque “Wave,” belonging to S. Freeman, Esq. of Milton, was driven upon the rocks outside the Bar, in the same gale, and went to pieces.

Poetry.

HERE AND THERE.

Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him.—(1 Cor. 13. 2)

What no human eye hath seen, What no mortal ear hath heard, What no thought hath ever been In her noblest flights conferred— This hath God prepared in store For his people evermore.

When the shaded pilgrim-land Yades before my closing eye, Then revealed on either hand Heaven's own scenery shall lie When the veil of flesh shall fall, Now concealing, dark'ning all

Heavenly landscapes, calmly bright, Life's pure bliss murmuring low Forms of loveliness and light Lost to earth long time ago,— Yes, my own, lamented long, Shino amid the angel throng!

Many a joyful sight was given, Many a lovely vision here Hill and vale, and starry even, Friendship's smile, affliction's tear— These were shadows, sent in love, Of realities above!

When upon my wearied ear Earth's last echoes faintly die, Then shall angels harps draw near, All the chorus of the sky,— Long-hushed voices blend again Sweetly in that welcome strain.

Here were sweet and varied tones— Bird, and breeze, and fountain's fall, Yet creation's travail groans Ever sadly sighed through all, There no discord jars the air— Harmony is perfect there!

When this aching heart shall rest, All its busy pulses o'er, From her mortal robes undrest, Shall my spirit upwards soar— Then shall pure unmingled joy All my thoughts and powers employ.

Here devotion's healing balm Often came to soothe my breast,— Hours of deep and holy calm, Earnests of eternal rest; But the bliss was here unknown Which shall there be all my own.

Jesus reigns, the Life, the Sun, Of that wondrous land above,— All the clouds and storms are gone, All is light and all is love, All the shadows melt away In the blaze of perfect day!

—From the German of Lange

Advertisements.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent, and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. Prepared and Sold by Wm. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London. Halifax, N.S. Dec. 16.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

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

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Just Received per latest Arrivals from Great Britain.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION of NEW BOOKS, in Divinity, History, Law, and Light Literature, which will be Sold at Cost and Charges! Books suitable for PRESENTS—Illustrated, Luminated, and Handsome Bound—very cheap. ONE HUNDRED SETS MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR—Maps in a Set—viz 1. Europe 2 Russia in Europe 3. Turkey in Europe 4. Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland—as the low price of 1s. 3d. per Set.

Wm. GOSSIP, Nova Scotia Book Store, 24 Granville Street.

Oct. 21—1854

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

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Dear Sir.—Mrs. SARAH DIXON, of Liquorpond Street Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the best of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse. Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that all was well, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly. Dated August 12th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Eghor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir.—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and I am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Serv't. (Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 14th, 1853.

To MR. DIXON, Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines.—Mr. JOHN WALTON, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the ancle amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ancle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitting application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LITTLE HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c. Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. MARTHA BELL, of Pitt street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have a recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effects produced was most astonishing, her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed. I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) T. FOSTER REIT.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

- Ague Female Irregularities, Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma
Bilious Complaints
Fever of all kinds
Sore Throats
Diarrhoea on the Stomach
Stomach and Gravel
Skin Gout
Secondary Symp-toms
Bowel Complaints
Head-ache
Tic Douloureux
Colic
Indigestion
Furuncles
Constipation of the Intestines
Jaundice
Ulcers
Bowel Consumption
Liver Complaints
Venereal Affections
Debility
Lumbago
Worms of all kinds
Dropsy
Piles
Weakness from whatever cause.
Disentery
Rheumatism
Retention of Urine
&c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 1jd., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 21s., and 33s. each Box.

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There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

Feb. 11, 1854.

General Agent for Nova Scotia.

MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE

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

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

Decr. 16.

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EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ—

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THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH LAU DE COLOGNE. This daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the Teeth, prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

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

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

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140 Brunswick Street.

MISS COOKESLEY begs to inform her Friends and the Public, that on Jan'y 8th, 1853, the Christmas Vacation will be terminated, and her ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, at 140 Brunswick street reopened. Jan. 6.

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WM. GOSSIP.

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

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Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials. Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas. Academy Boards, 24 18lines; Prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes. Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any length.

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Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small.
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