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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1855. NO. 20

CALENDAR.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.									
MORNING.					EVENING.				
Day	Month	Lesson	Text	Page	Day	Month	Lesson	Text	Page
1	Jan.	Gen. 1	1-3	1	1	Jan.	Gen. 1	1-3	1
2	Jan.	Gen. 2	4-7	2	2	Jan.	Gen. 2	4-7	2
3	Jan.	Gen. 3	8-11	3	3	Jan.	Gen. 3	8-11	3
4	Jan.	Gen. 4	12-15	4	4	Jan.	Gen. 4	12-15	4
5	Jan.	Gen. 5	16-19	5	5	Jan.	Gen. 5	16-19	5
6	Jan.	Gen. 6	20-23	6	6	Jan.	Gen. 6	20-23	6
7	Jan.	Gen. 7	24-27	7	7	Jan.	Gen. 7	24-27	7
8	Jan.	Gen. 8	28-31	8	8	Jan.	Gen. 8	28-31	8
9	Jan.	Gen. 9	1-4	9	9	Jan.	Gen. 9	1-4	9
10	Jan.	Gen. 10	5-8	10	10	Jan.	Gen. 10	5-8	10
11	Jan.	Gen. 11	9-12	11	11	Jan.	Gen. 11	9-12	11

Better.

THE JEWISH PILGRIM.

Are these the ancient holy hills
Where angels walked of old?
Is this the land our story fills
With glory not yet cold?
For I have passed by many a shrine,
O'er many a land and sea,
But still O! promised Palestine,
My dreams have been of thee.

See thy mountain cedars green,
Thy valleys fresh and fair,
With summers bright as they have been,
When Israel's home was there:
Though o'er thee sword and time have past,
And Cross and Crescent shone,
And heavily the chain hath prest,
Thou still art all our own!

These are the wandering race that go
Unblessed through every land,
Whose blood hath stained the polar snow,
And quenched the desert sand.
And thine the homeless hearts that turn
From all earth's shrines to thee,
With their lone faith for ages borne
In sleepless memory.

For thrones have fallen—nations gone,
Reverses the march of time,
And where the ocean rolled alone
Are forests in their prime,
Since Gentile ploughshare marred the brow,
Of Zion's holy hill!
Where are the Roman eagles now?
Yet Judah wanders still.

And hath she wandered thus in vain,
A pilgrim of the past?
No! long deferred her hope hath been,
But it shall come at last:
For lo! her wastes a voice I hear,
As from some prophet's urn,
It bids the nations build not there,
For Jacob shall return.

O! lost and loved Jerusalem!
Thy Pilgrim may not stay,
To see the glad earth's harvest home
In thy redeeming day:
But now resigned in faith and trust,
I seek a nameless tomb,
At least beneath thy hallowed dust,
O give the wanderer room.

Religious Miscellany.

THE WORK OF THE MINISTRY.

And what a work is all this, my brethren! So depending upon the proper discharge of the duties of our station, so much resulting from the influence of our daily life and conversation.—The clergyman is to teach the living gospel in his parish: he is to exemplify all he teaches: he is to be the practical ruler of life to his people: he is, as I have said, to represent Jesus Christ to them: he is to speak for Jesus Christ, he is to labor for Jesus Christ, he is to suffer for Jesus Christ, he is to live for Jesus Christ; and if need be, he is to die for Jesus Christ, and for the good of the souls of his people. Moreover, the minister of Christ has a high and responsible duty to perform to the Church of which he is a servant: he is to be the guardian of her doctrine, the defender of her interests, and the living witness of her holiness. He is, by his gravity, to repress the vain and frivolous character and amusement of the world: by the simplicity of his life to condemn its pride and its pomp; by his self-denial to condemn all unchastity and criminal indulgence; by his charity to shame the covetous; by his entire devotion to religion to rouse men to a just sense of

its claims upon them, and by his constant meekness, gentleness, patience, humility, long suffering, truthfulness and love, to exhibit a standing contrast to the spirit of the world—even the character of the man who walks by faith not by sight. And thus the true Christian minister is a separated man; whilst in the world, and necessarily mixing with the world to some extent, he is not of the world; aware of the danger of too much intercourse with the engagements and concerns of the world, he avoids all unnecessary contact and concern with it, lest he should unconsciously imbibe its maxims and opinions, and lose the simplicity and integrity of the gospel.

In fine the minister of Jesus Christ is to be a daily protest against sin, a daily witness for God, a leader and prime combatant in the great warfare ever going on in the world between Christ and Satan, sin and holiness, life and death, heaven and hell; at all times and under all circumstances, in every situation of life, he is to be solely and altogether, body, soul, and spirit, on the Lord's side.

And who is sufficient for all these things? It must indeed be a great consciousness of ability that feels itself equal to the discharge of duties and engagements so onerous as these.

Yet let St. Paul answer for himself, and for us also; 'I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.'

Yes, my dear brethren, there is the source, the only source of all our sufficiency and ability; and it is a full and perfect source. In the things of time and sense, the will thrown into the scales may make a man very powerful to compass the end he has in view; and the consciousness of past success may greatly increase his ability for fresh endeavors—
Extract from Christian Witness.

GLIMPSES OF THE BETTER LAND.

The following extract is from a new work, entitled the 'Better Land,' by Revd. Augustus G. Thompson, of Roxbury.

The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
Let in new light through chinks that time has made;
Stronger by weakness, wiser men become,
As they draw near to their eternal home,
Leaving the old, both worlds at once they view,
That stand upon the threshold of the new.

Waller.

'It is the most beautiful island that eyes ever beheld.' As I arrived at this cape, there came a fragrance so good and soft of the flowers and trees of the land, that it was the sweetest thing in the world. 'The singing of the birds is such, that it seems as if one would never desire to depart hence.'—Columbus.

It is worthy of remark, that in the New Testament we have only one account of a departure to the Better Land. One reason, doubtless, is that attention may not be unduly turned to the closing scene: that a natural curiosity of that kind need not become excessive and profitless. The circumstances and feelings of a man in the hour of death merely are not of the greatest moment. It is to Christ's death and the Christian's life, that the Word of God gives special prominence. One instance of dying repentance is given, that of the crucified thief, in order that no one may presume or despair; one instance of the experience of a departing Christian is supplied, to teach believers how to die. He, being full of the Holy Ghost, looked up steadfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God, and said, 'Behold, I see the heavens opened, and the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God.'

'I have been,' said one of England's and one of Christ's choicest ministers, Walker of Truro, 'I have been upon the wings of cherubim! Heaven has in a manner been opened to me! I shall soon be there.' And again: 'Oh, my friend, had I strength to speak, I could tell you such news as would rejoice your very soul! I have had such views of heaven! But I am not able to say more.' The jubilant testimony of John Janoway was:—'Methinks I stand as it were, with one foot in heaven, and the other upon earth. Methinks I hear the melody of heaven, and, by faith, see the angels waiting to carry my soul to the bosom of Jesus, and I shall be forever with the Lord in glory. And who can choose but rejoice in all this?'

A friend called to tell Dr. Owen that he had put to press his 'Meditations on the Glory of Christ.' There was a momentary gleam in his languid eye as he answered, 'I am glad to hear it; but O, bro-

ther Pain! the long wished-for day is come at last, in which I shall see that glory in another manner than I have ever done, or was capable of doing, in this world.' A few hours of silence followed, and that glory was to him revealed. Another, whose anticipations of heaven have been already cited in part, as he was drawing still nearer Canaan, exclaimed, 'More praise yet; O help me to praise God; I have now nothing else to do!'

CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

The Quebec Correspondent of the Toronto "News of the Week" Dec. 9, makes the following energetic observations on the spoliation of the Church of England in Canada:

"The curtain has at last fallen upon the Clergy Reserves. The agitators, sole capital; the political life boat which has from time to time floated ignorance and low cunning into high places; the loveling demagogue's great theme, and the religious agrarianist's very staff of life for twenty years, has at length been removed from the stage! The actors and the audience, how did they behave?"

"Mr. Morin, who has perhaps more than any other man in Canada, led to this result, actually shed tears at the final vote; and for upwards of half an hour afterwards looked stricken down at the contemplation of his own act. Sir Allan McNab, who sat alongside of him, heard the cheers of such men as David Roblin and his ministerial colleague Mr. Spence, with a countenance marked by poignant regret. There was at least the feeling of a gentleman exhibited in the hardly suppressed tear. Whatever his political necessities were, he could not contemplate the pulling down of the flag, dear to his younger years, and round which he and his political friends struggled, without emotions impossible to conceal. I know not how it was with him; but I could not help returning to the memory of a Hagerman and a Jones, and contrasting them and the Strachans, the Robinsons, the McLeods, with the poor, soulless and characterless politicians, with whom he now acts. Yes, there were forty French Canadians, who abhorred in their inmost hearts Secularization and Secularizers. There were upwards of twenty-five Conservatives, too, who, if the men who clung to the sacred rights of their Churches and their religion, were left out of their poll-books, would have represented but a leggy array of loose fish and recreants. There they were—embracing nearly all that was valuable in principle, in talent and in consistency in the House—succumbing to absolutely nearly all that was characterless, loose in religion, and utterly inconsistent in politics!"

"For what are the facts? The rouges were all the persons in Lower Canada who really desired secularization; and the rouges are seven-tenths deists.—Such men as McKenzie, and Roblin, and the Smiths, and Mr. Hincks and George Brown, and Mr. Wilson of London, were its advocates from Upper Canada. And what were they? Mr. Hincks is a Unitarian, and would drag down the Churches of England and Scotland, as a matter of religion, if he has any; and if he has not, he would drag them down equally for political advantage. Mr. Wilson, of London, can only be coupled in politics with disgust at his assumptions of honesty. Whilst such men as Mr. McKenzie are absolutely the fallen angels from all that is safe or sacred in religion. And it was to these men, numbering but fifty-five or sixty at most in the present Parliament, and representing, I solemnly believe, but five hundred thousand out of our whole population of two millions, to whom a million and a half of Conservative ruffians and Upper Canadian Tories surrendered their colours! If there ever was a measure lost by sheer cowardice, it was the Clergy Reserves. If ever the insolent spirit of agrarianism over-awed timid, or ill-defended truth and right, it was done in this instance.—When I consider that nearly a million Roman Catholics, and four or five hundred thousand Protestants,—who believe that the Reserves were set apart for the sacred purposes of religion—surrendered their arms to such a motley mass of incongruous destructionists, I feel that convictions have ceased to make men bold, or consciousness of truth, to make them chivalrous or steadfast. However the curtain has at length fallen upon the last scene of seculariza-

tion; and I must now leave to history to teach its moral, and to sum up its consequences.

You will perceive that Messrs. Brown, McKenzie and other radicals from Upper Canada, and the rascals from Lower, voted against the Bill. The reason, it is hardly necessary to say, was, that it did not go far enough for some, and perhaps went a little too far for others—Messrs. Brown and McKenzie, and that school, chiefly opposed it on account of the commutation clause, which will secure to the Church of England probably £250,000 or £275,000. It is impossible to say the precise sum at present. But this is close upon it—And if the Church—

will doubtless be the case—come forward and make up to the incumbents in their different parishes the annual value of their incumbencies, this sum may be made the nucleus of a large and most useful missionary fund. And it will—happily for the Church and happily for the public, who abhor the rule of mere mountebanks—be for ever out of the reach of the Parliamentary spoiler.

Correspondence.
FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

ACCORDING to previous notice, the Annual Meeting of the Truro Diocesan Church Society, was held in the Church School House, on Thursday evening the 28th Dec. The Reverend the Rector in the chair. The Meeting was opened by singing and prayer. After which the object of the meeting was stated, and the operations of the Society explained from the chair. Then the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:

The 1st Res. Resolution was moved and supported by Mr. Joseph W. Teas:

Resolved.—That as Almighty God accomplishes his dealings with men by means of agencies, and as this and similar Societies have been eminently blessed, in spreading abroad the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, we consider them as instruments in the hand of God for accomplishing his work—and feel in duty bound to sustain them to the utmost of our ability.

The 2nd Res. Resolution was moved and supported by Mr. Wm. H. Wivell.

Resolved.—That the heartfelt thanks of this Meeting are due unto the Lord for the measure of success and usefulness which has been vouchsafed to the Diocesan Church Society—and our earnest prayers that he would continue and increase it.

The 3rd Res. Resolution was moved and supported by Mr. M. H. Ambrose.

Resolved.—That the extension of the Church in its integrity to various parts of the world, by the founding of new Societies in the Island of Borneo, the Mauritius, and the South of Africa, and the contemplated erection of two additional Dioceses in Canada, together with the privileges recently granted by the Sultan of Turkey to the Protestant Church in his dominions, afford encouragement to the hope of the diffusion of religion throughout the world.

Although from various causes the Meeting was not so large as on some previous occasions, yet an excellent spirit was manifested, and about nineteen pounds contributed. It is however expected that those persons who were not present will send in their contributions, which will doubtless considerably increase the above-mentioned sum. J. W. T.

Truro, 29th Dec. 1854.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, Dec. 33.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

Her Majesty opened the Parliament on Tuesday, Dec. 12, in person. The Queen with that punctuality which is so characteristic of her Majesty, left the palace at ten minutes before two, and arrived at the House of Lords at fifteen minutes past, when, after the usual formalities, the Queen read the following speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have called you together at this unusual period of the year, in order that, by your assistance, I may take such measures as will enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are engaged, with the utmost vigour and effect. This assistance I know will be readily given; for I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of the necessity of sparing no effort to suppress any force now engaged in the Crimea. The exertions they have made, and the victories they have obtained, are not exceeded in the brightest pages of our history, and have filled me with admiration and gratitude.

The hearty and efficient co-operation of the brave troops of my ally the Emperor of the French, and the glory acquired in common, cannot fail to cement still more closely the union which happily subsists between the two nations.

It is with satisfaction I inform you that, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a Treaty of Alliance with the Emperor of Austria, from which I anticipate important advantages to the common cause.

I have also concluded a Treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted.

These Treaties will be laid before you. Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare will not be neglected.

I rejoice to observe that the general prosperity of my subjects remains uninterrupted. The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction; and I trust by your wisdom and prudence you will continue to promote the progress of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

In the estimates which will be presented to you I trust you will find that ample provision has been made for the exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I rely with confidence on your patriotism and public spirit. I feel assured that in the momentous contest in which we are engaged you will exhibit to the world the example of a united people. Thus shall we obtain the respect of other nations, and may trust that by the blessing of God we shall bring the war to a successful termination.

CONCLUSION OF THE EARL OF DESBY'S SPEECH.

He demanded of the government that parliament should be told what they had been called together for. What, is it to hear of the battle of Inkermann, or of the great achievements of the Baltic fleet? The latter, however, was not mentioned in the royal speech:—"Yet never did so mighty a force navigate that sea—it was one of the most powerful armaments which this country ever sent forth. It formed the pride and boast of the country, and very considerable powers were given to the admiral for proclaiming war." (A laugh.) The signal that was given cannot be forgotten. We all recollect the injunction that was given to the men on board that ship, "to sharpen their entlasses, and the day was their own"—(a laugh)—and that if the Russian fleet did not come out to meet them, they were to see whether they might not move into the harbour of Cronstadt, and compel them to come out by force. (Hear, hear.) That fleet was sent out and what have they done? I am not about to depreciate the conduct of our fleet. On the part of individual officers an opportunity was afforded for the exhibition of great skill and seamanship and of great valour. But as far as all the results of war go—of all that most expensive and most formidable fleet—those results are literally nil. You crumbled down a half-finished fortress which you were not able to occupy, and now one by one your ships are departing home from the scene of their labours, but out of their exploits. Now, I need not say that I am not a naval man, and so far, perhaps, do not speak with much authority—(hear, hear, from the ministerial benches)—but I apprehend that the government ought to have known the strength of Cronstadt—ought to have been aware of the peculiar characteristics of the Baltic, and the peculiar strength possessed by the Russians for the defence of their shores there. What did the Government do? Why, they sent out a fleet of such superior power that it would have been an act of madness on the part of the Russian fleet to come out and meet them in the open sea; and at the same time they sent out a fleet, the vessels comprising which, in consequence of their magnitude, were of such a draught of water that it was absolutely impossible, looking at the depth of water in the Russian strongholds, that they and the enemy's ships could come into conflict. (Hear, and a laugh.) The consequence of this was, that Sir C. Napier was condemned to an ignominious inaction which is only paralleled by the old duel, which many of your lordships, no doubt, remember:—

"Lord Chatham, with his sword drawn,
"Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;
"Sir Richard, longing to be at him,
"Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham."

(Loud laughter.) So stood Sir Charles, and so stood the Russian admiral. Both were, no doubt, long engaged but somehow, from the nature of things, it was impossible they should come to blows. This is another instance in which the government will be charged with having condemned to ignominious inaction one of the finest fleets sent out from this country, and this from neglecting the most ordinary precautions which the safety of the service required. One person communicated with the government on the subject, pointed out the shallowness of the water, the necessity of employing vessels of a small draught of water, but the government took no notice, or only said, "Pooh! pooh! What do they know about it?" (Hear, hear.) Their views were altogether neglected, until again it was too late; and when it was too late and a whole year had been lost, then the vessels which ought to have been constructed at first were begun to be built. Thus the expenses and opportunities of one year were altogether thrown away, and we are, so far as the Baltic is concerned, in the exact position in which we were before. (Hear, hear.) Now, I repeat that I allude to all this, not for the purpose of discouraging those gallant men who, whether in the Baltic or elsewhere, have done their best to maintain the honour of our flag; but if we are to come to a successful issue of this great and serious war—if we are to look to conquering an honourable peace—we must strike decided blows. I say "conquering" an honourable peace, because I feel assured that without conquering a peace you will not obtain it. (Hear, hear.) Depend upon it, knowing as I do the resources of the Russian empire, and knowing the character of the great man who rules it (for he is a great man, although now employing his vast resources for unworthy purposes), you will gain no peace unless you conquer it. (Hear.) You must obtain by your arms such a vantage and such a superiority as to force the Emperor to submit to your terms of peace; but if you do not achieve some great success you may have a protracted and sanguinary, probably a disastrous war, but an honourable and a successful peace you cannot have. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the treaty with Austria, their lordships could express no opinion upon it; inasmuch as they were wholly ignorant of its provisions. Judging from the past, he characterized the attitude of the country as one of doubtful neutrality, whilst that of Prussia is one of doubtful hostility. The noble lord concluded his eloquent speech with the following peroration:—"I feel it to be doubly important that for the prosecution of this war we should have not only, as we have, the cordial, deliberate, and steady sanction of the people of this country, but that we should also have the opinion of parliament expressed in the most unmistakable language that no question of difference as to the mode in which the war has been conducted, or might have been conducted, shall interfere with the unanimous declaration of parliament that we will give her Majesty's government every support in our power—that the world shall see a specimen of a great nation, shunning all political animosities, putting all party contentions, and uniling heart and hand with all the means at their disposal, with all the influence they can exercise among their fellow countrymen, to prosecute the war, even although we may not entertain confidence in those who have the management of it, to give them the most liberal support that they can require. (Cheers.) I think I am speaking the sentiments of the country, of my own friends, and of parliament, when I say that, far from grudging them any supplies or any support which is necessary for the successful prosecution of this great and important war, it will be the country that will urge forward ministers to spare no pains, to omit no exertions, to make every sacrifice and every effort for the purpose of securing a just and honourable peace, in consequence of successful distinguished operations. (Cheers.) To those gallant men who are now, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and with diminished numbers, gallantly fighting the battles of this country, reinforced as they have been to a certain degree, calculating as I do upon their indomitable perseverance and courage under all circumstances of difficulty and discouragement, to them I would say, 'Yet a little more patience, yet a little more perseverance. The end is not yet, but the end is approaching you, when you shall reap the reward of your labours. The eyes of your countrymen are upon you; the hearts of your countrymen are with you. The sympathies of your countrymen are in support of your unparalleled exertions. Men, women, and children are exhausting their voices for the purpose of relieving your distress, and ministering to your comforts, and assuaging your sufferings. Fresh reinforcements are at hand. Your courage, your daring, your steady and obstinate resistance, and your undiminished perseverance, shall not only be acknowledged, but shall serve as a moral and an example to the country; which is proud of having you for soldiers. Go on in the gallant course which you have begun. Have yet a little more patience, struggle against the unavoidable difficulties which are opposed to you, and believe that the hearts of your countrymen are with you. There are laurels for those who have fallen, and when you return from a situation which, with all its harassing difficulties, its dangers and its labours, will be and must be painful, because your example will inspire your countrymen, you will be the men who will have upheld and maintained the honour of your flag, you will be the men who have delivered Europe from the power of the oppressor, and you will deserve the blessings of England and of the world.'" (Much cheering.)

THE ALLIED ARMIES IN THE CRIMEA.—The Courier de Lyon says that General Canrobert sent to Prince Menshikoff the notes of the English court-martial which sentenced the Russian major who killed the wounded English at Inkermann to be hanged, adding him at the same time, for the sake of humanity and the rules of civilized war, to sign the death-warrant himself. Prince Menshikoff declined to affix his signature, stating that he had always strictly prohibited such acts of cruelty, but that he could not acknowledge any other jurisdiction in such a matter than that of a Russian court-martial. It appears from the correspondence of this journal, that the major was actually hanged, a fact not hitherto established beyond doubt.

The news by telegraph from the seat of war is not much, but what little there is is of more promising character than the correspondence of the daily papers. We have the following from Vienna under date of

Constantinople, Dec. 4.—The Russians at Sebastopol have retired to the second line of defence. They have quitted the Quarantine Battery, and are conveying the guns to their ships. Prince Napoleon will return to the Crimea in a day or two. Kamischin is to be fortified. The Turkish camp will be removed from Chirakou to Hatoun.

The Moniteur publishes the following:—
"The Crimea, Dec. 7.—The batteries will be ready to open their fire in three days. The intrenchments of the allies being completed, they can winter in their present position. They are intrenched in a formidable manner, and easily and regularly supplied with provisions. On the 6th, two Russian steamers came out under the protection of the batteries, and exchanged shots with two small French steamers, but without hitting them. Some English frigates came up and protected them.

Constantinople, Dec. 8.—Prince Napoleon was ready to return to the Crimea. Hostilities were to be resumed with the first good weather. The Duke of Cambridge was to return soon to the Crimea. Batteries of 56 cannon, of large calibre, had been raised. The French will have 100 pieces of artillery in position. Burning matches or rockets (fusée incendiaires) will be thrown from the heights at a distance of 700 yards amongst the Russian lines. A letter from Mainz states that the Jena and Ulm have left that place with troops. From Toulon it is stated that the division of General Des Salles has left on board of several iron-ore ships.

A private despatch from Constantinople of the same date states that Omar Pacha had embarked for the Crimea with a part of his army. During his absence, Kamischin will take the provisional command of the army of the Danube. Prince Napoleon had suffered a relapse.

Constantinople, Dec. 7.—The Russians made a sortie against the French lines on the 5th. Eight divisions of the line, under General Forey, repulsed them with great loss. The French are arming batteries with guns from the Henri IV. The English have constructed new 50-gun batteries. Guyon, Maslan Pacha, and a Polish staff officer go from Bzuroum to the Crimea.

On Monday the Times published the following despatch from its correspondent at Constantinople, also dated the 7th inst:—

"From the 26th November to the 3rd of December no guns were played in the newly-constructed batteries, the weather being so bad and the mire so deep. The Turks had arrived at Balaklava, and it was found very difficult to provide food for them. The Russian army had quitted the valley for the heights commanding the Tchernaya. Deserters say that the Russians suffer much. Every evening the garrison opens a fire of artillery on the French position, and makes sorties, which are always repulsed with loss. During the day the enemy's fire is slack. The roads are very disagreeable hills. In the morning of the 2nd the Russians attacked an advanced guard of the 50th regiment, which retired. This attack advanced to a distance, drove back the Russians, and forced them to quit their positions. The Turks are suffering from sickness. The Cholera has prevailed among them. Omar Pacha had orders to send 30,000 men with all speed to the Crimea. On the 30th of November an insurrection broke out at Latakia, in Syria, among the mountaineers. The Governor marched against them with 2000 men, and, being killed by a shot, the soldiers retreated.

Accounts from Balaklava of the 3rd state that a new battery of 56 guns had been established against Sebastopol, that the bay of Kamerech was fortified; and that 5000 Russian corps had arrived near Perakou. The Hannibal and Golden Plover had arrived with English troops.

The latest despatch is given in the Moniteur, of Monday, as follows:—

Constantinople, Dec. 9.—General Montebello has arrived. It is asserted that Laprandi's corps has abandoned the heights of Bazaravia to rejoin the Russian army which has taken position north of the Tchernaya. The river has overflowed its banks. Four English steamers (the Canada, Ripon, Thames, and Agard) with 3,010 French troops on board, had arrived at Constantinople en route to the Crimea.

On 11th that Captain Walker, aide-de-camp to Lord Lucan, has resigned. Captain Smith, Paymaster of the Guards is going home. Lieut. Colonel Bell of the Royals, is appointed Brigadier-General. Lieut. Colonel Lockyer, of the 97th, is also appointed Brigadier-General of the second brigade of the Second Division.

Thus two of the vacancies have been filled up by excellent officers. Mr Martin, R. E., is recovering."

Editorial Miscellany.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Legislature of Newfoundland was dissolved by proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on Tuesday, Dec. 5. Mr. Little, one of its Representatives, has been authorised by the Assembly to advocate their cause.

The Hon.ble James Crowdy, has been nominated by H. M. Council in Newfoundland, to proceed to England as a delegate, for the purpose of giving to Her Majesty's Government such information on the proceedings of the Legislature during the present Session as circumstances may render necessary. In reference to the above, the St. John's N. F. Times makes the following strong observations:—"We anticipate that the mission will lead to the most salutary results, and in all considerations it is high time, as a worthy planter lately observed to us, to rescue the colony from the hands of a rapacious and avaricious batch of rascals as can be produced in any other part of God's creation."

The Bishop of Newfoundland, on Christmas Day, addressed a letter to the public, proposing the building and supporting an Asylum for the poor widows and fatherless children in St. John and vicinity—the number of whom has been increased to a distressing extent, by the late scourge of cholera. The Bishop alludes to the suffering of the poor and destitute, from the disease, and how mercifully those in her circumstances have been dealt with—and having good reason to hope that the fatal scourge is fast disappearing from among them, feels it a duty and a privilege to invite those of his own flock and friends who have been mercifully spared, to unite with him in this expression of devout and grateful acknowledgment.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—On Sunday last, being the fourth Sunday in Advent, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church, when the Rev. J. F. Phelps, Vice-Principal of the College, and the Rev. J. B. Freer, Curate of St. John's, (both formerly Students of St. Augustine's College, at Canterbury) were admitted to the Priesthood. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. J. G. Mountain, A. M. Principal of the College, and the candidates were presented by the Venerable Archbishop Bishop, who, with M. Mountain, Assisted the Bishop in the laying on of hands.—St. John's Times, Dec. 27.

On Thursday the 21st inst., the Churchwardens of the Cathedral Church presented to the Venerable the Archbishop a paper with a hundred sovereigns, in testimony of the admiration and gratitude generally felt by his congregation and many others, for his zealous and unremitting attention to the poor sufferers and their families, in the late visitation.—Ibid.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, who, with the sanction of the Lord Bishop, and of the Executive Committee of the Diocesan Church Society, undertook the management of the Church Times, in July 1852, having been notified by Mr Gosset, the Proprietor, that he no longer desires the continuance of that arrangement, he takes this opportunity of offering a parting word to the readers of that paper. While under his partial control, it has been his humble endeavour to make it useful to the interests of the Church, and to the still higher interests of sound and vital religion; studying, at the same time, to avoid the extremes of party, and thus preserve peace within our borders. How far he has succeeded, he must leave it for others to say. He has been cheered by the approbation of many, and has had the misfortune to fall under the displeasure of a few. Perhaps these last have not duly weighed the difficulty of steering a middle course amid the conflicting opinions of the times, nor made sufficient allowance for the numerous and embarrassing trials which surround the editorial chair. Of this he can truly assure the supporters of the Church Times, that notwithstanding the confessed imperfections of the paper, it has cost him, from week to week, no small amount of anxiety and labour. An humble hope of being useful, has, however, never failed to animate him in the wearisome task, and a largely increased subscription list has encouraged him in the belief that he has not worked in vain. And now that he is not permitted any longer to visit in this way, the dwellings of his fellow Churchmen, throughout the land, it only remains for him to thank them for the recognition they have given to his Editorial labours, and to express the hope, that they may never cease to love their Church, and above all, to adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour in all things.

JAS. G. COCHRAN.

Halifax, Jan'y 1st. 1853.

The Annual Examination of the Royal Acadian School, took place on Friday, 22nd December, in presence of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and a number of Ladies and Gentlemen. There were about 200 children in attendance, and an address was presented to His Excellency by the boys, to which a suitable reply was returned. The school is evidently in a prosperous condition; and it is really a blessing to the young to have in the city two such Institutions as that and the National School, to say nothing of the Colonial Church Society's Training School, where a good English education can be obtained at a moderate rate.

The Prussian Vice Consul, J. G. A. Creighton, Esq., recently presented a Sextant, on which a suitable inscription was engraved, to Capt. Burke, of the brig. Margaret Mortimer, for his exertions in saving the lives of the crew of a Prussian vessel.

A public examination of the Yarmouth Grammar School on the 21st. ult. gave much satisfaction to a number of gentlemen present, who take an interest in such matters, and reflects great credit on the teacher, Mr. John Moody, which was generally acknowledged.

Dr. Botsford, of St. John, N. B., has presented the Protestant Orphan Asylum Committee of that City, with a couple of lots of land as a site for their proposed building, under such restrictions as will preserve the Protestant character of the Institution, without distinction of color or sect.

Lord Flax took his departure from Quebec and from Canada, on the morning of the 22nd December. He was to proceed to New York to embark on board of the Pacific on the 27th December.

This new Governor-General, Sir Edmund Walker Head, held his first levee and received several addresses from public bodies, on the following day.

St. George's Church, Sydney, was opened on Christmas evening, at 6 o'clock, for night services; which is to be continued through the year once a fortnight. The Church was lighted with handsome fluid lamps lately imported from the States. Small lamps with gilt branches were attached to the pillars on both sides of the Church, and also to the choir; and the centre pews were lighted by globe lamps, of a large size, suspended by wire chains from iron rods, which gave a brilliant light. The desk and pulpit were supplied with handsome lamps with ground glass shades, standing upon brackets and giving out quite a clear light. A very large congregation was present. The prospect of this additional opportunity of attending the House of God, through the winter as well as summer, in a Church so well lighted, was cheering; and it is to be hoped that God's blessing will attend the assembling together of his people on these occasions, and give power to the preaching of His word. Additional opportunities entail increased responsibility; and lay more solemn obligations on those who enjoy them, for future improvement and growth in grace. May the light and blessing of the Holy Spirit then be shed upon the hearts both of Minister and people in these services, and lead them to attend there in the true spirit of the text of the Sermon: "How desirable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts!" The Committee appointed to carry out the work, as well as the Church Warden, are entitled to praise for the liberal manner in which it has been done.—Communicated.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Mr. Stewart (Wednesday) delivered a Lecture on Tuesday evening last, before this Institution, in the Temperance Hall, which was numerously attended. The Lecture is said to have been an excellent one, and to have been listened to with marked attention.

We are requested to state that the following notice in relation to the King's College Endowment, was accidentally omitted in the published list:—
Rev. Mr. Yowens, Kentville, £2 0 0

We shall have no objection, to review any new books that may be sent to us for that purpose, and to notice them according to their merit; but we notice will be given of books that do not come into our hands.—The review of books received by the late editor subsequent to our last publication, came too late. The above is the rule for the future.

SAD EVENT.—We have to record among the incidents of yesterday, a most lamentable occurrence. A young man, named JOHN LUTER, son of Mr. Irvin, City Marshall, while enjoying himself with a great number of others, skating on Maynard's Lake, Dartmouth, suddenly disappeared through the ice, and was not seen afterwards. Wm. Hume, nephew of Dr. Hume, young Jewell and another lad, nobly risked their lives by instantly diving under the ice in search of the poor fellow, but without success.—Colonist of Jan. 2.
The body was found about 7 o'clock in the evening.

Missionary Intelligence.

(From The Ecclesiastical Gazette.)

Ceylon.—The following extract from the "Ceylon Journal," with reference to the consecration of the cathedral of Christ Church, Colombo, an account of which is given in this month's report of the proceedings of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, will be read with interest.—"It is most gratifying to turn aside for a little while from the turmoil of every-day life and the complaints of mis-government that accumulate around us, to contemplate a scene that suggests calm and holy thoughts, and points to better things to come. The Bishop of Colombo, feeling convinced that education is the great pioneer of Christianity, determined to found a collegiate establishment, as well for the instruction of youth as especially for the training of a native ministry, and in necessary connexion with such an establishment to provide for the daily celebration of the services of our Church. The school and college of St. Thomas, the apostle of India, have long been successfully at work. To-morrow will witness the consecration of the goodly pile, the chapel of the college and the cathedral of the diocese. The dedication of a church to Almighty God, at all times a subject of the highest moment, becomes especially so when situated in a heathen land. The interest increased when the church is connected with the education and training of youth, because it then bears daily witness of its object. Add to the above that the building to be consecrated to-morrow is to be the cathedral of the diocese, the first cathedral in connexion with the Church of England and Ireland erected in Ceylon, and the picture will be admitted to be replete with interest. It is neither our province nor our intention to dwell upon the uses of a cathedral, nor do we intend just now to speak in detail of the noble institution founded by the bishop, and known as St. Thomas' college. We wish simply to announce the completion of Christ Church cathedral. Its progress from the laying of the foundation-stone on the 15th of June, 1852, has been watched by us with ever-increasing interest. The massiveness of its granite walls, as they arose course by course, excited the wonder and astonishment of the natives; indeed, some Europeans thought that the bishop had not counted the cost. Used to the ephemeral structures of Ceylon, people considered that unnecessary expense was gone to in the erection of the cathedral. They forgot that it was intended as an abiding witness to the truth of God, to carry down from generation to generation in Ceylon some such associations as those which cling around and hallow the shrines of other lands. The thickness of its walls and the durability of the material used bid fair to withstand for ages the shocks of a tropical climate. It is indeed an imposing and most interesting structure. This brief announcement of the completion of the cathedral would be imperfect without mention of its builder. Upon Corporal Moore, of H. M. 15th regiment, the whole of the details connected with the erection of the fabric have devolved, and most ably has he carried them out. He has directed and superintended the work throughout. His good taste has been brought to bear in the design of much of the ornamental part of the work, and in the execution of the whole of it, and he will doubtless derive a lasting fame in Ceylon from his connexion with Christ Church cathedral."

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Tuesday November 7th, 1854.

The Rev. Dr. Russell in the Chair.

The following letter from the Lord Bishop of Colombo, dated St. Thomas' College, Colombo, Ceylon, Sept. 25, 1854, was read to the Board—

"With a heart full of gladness and thanks to God, to the Society, and to all who have aided in the holy work, I am now enabled to communicate to you the consecration of the cathedral of this diocese on the 21st, St. Matthew's Day. The proposal made on my first arrival having, from the circumstances of the colony, been forced into abeyance for several years, and seeing no hope of the conversion of St. Peter's Church, within the fort of Colombo, into a befitting seat for the bishop of the diocese, I resolved, in the auspicious year of the Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to consecrate our humble work for the service of God by connecting the future cathedral with the college as its chapel, and doing the best within our power to secure the realization at least of its most important features,—the daily service, weekly communion, and a resident clergy. This, God be thanked, we have been able

to effect, through the generous aid afforded by the Society and other members of the Church, who, though removed from sight, have been glad to help forward its work in blessing to this distant colony. On the 15th June, 1852, the last day of the Jubilee, the foundation was laid. The progress of the work has been uninterrupted from that day, and on Thursday last we had the happiness of setting it apart and consecrating it in full solemnity to the service of God for ever. Our services for the day began at an early hour; the principal one, for the consecration, the installation of the bishop and warden of St. Thomas' college in their respective seats, and the celebration of the holy communion, being appointed for half-past seven A. M. The church was thronged, the chancel and stalls being filled by the clergy, of whom twenty were present. To impart something of a national character to the solemnity, the second service was partly in the Sinhalese language, and was attended by almost all the Sinhalese in high position at Colombo; who felt much gratified, I understand, by my selection of their pastor as one of the two first honorary canons of the cathedral—the Rev. J. Wise, Colonial chaplain of Kandy; and the Rev. J. W. Dias, Sinhalese Colonial chaplain of Colombo. In this service, after the induction of Archdeacon Mathias, and the installation of the two honorary canons, the sermon was preached by the former, and in the evening service by the warden of St. Thomas' college. The communion at the first service was very fully attended, and the offertory collections exceeded 75*l*.

"On the following day, after 120 of the college students had breakfasted in hall, divine service was solemnized for them, when I delivered an address, and subsequently distributed the prizes in college hall. Subsequently about 800 children from all the schools of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel round Colombo were assembled to feast under the fine banyan-trees within the college precincts; and a very picturesque scene it was, with the multicoloured costumes of the different races and nations. At 2 o'clock they filled the cathedral for divine service in Sinhalese, and with their parents and teachers, amounting to not less than a thousand, though Christians only were admitted, were earnestly addressed by the Rev. C. Senarathna, a Sinhalese colonial chaplain.

"Yesterday (15th day after Trinity) again two native services, as well as two English, were solemnized, in the morning at 8 o'clock, in Portuguese; in the afternoon, in Sinhalese, by the two colonial chaplains, the Rev. J. Kats and the Rev. Canon Dias; both services were thronged, and showed our need of transepts, if only we could raise them. At 11 o'clock I held an ordination for the admission of the Rev. G. Schrader to the priesthood, born in Ceylon, but educated at King's College, London, and Cambridge. It was a very pleasing service, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Canon Wise; and four presbyters joined with me in the laying on of my hands. Next Sunday our native services are to be (God willing) in Tamil and Sinhalese, and a confirmation solemnized, and this will close our special consecration services, embracing all the principal ordinances of our Church, and every age and race and language in the diocese; imparting, we trust, not only a national interest to the work, but a spirit of brotherly union around a common centre of light and faith and truth. Of the material fabric, &c. the local paper gives so full an account, that I send it to you in preference to describing it myself.

"The Society may rejoice with me in the completion of one more work for the glory of God, which in a missionary aspect, as well as for the purposes of education, may, with his continued blessing, exercise a most important and improving influence on this colony, through their timely and generous aid."

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, Nov. 10, 1854.

The following extract is from a letter, dated Oct. 10th, from the Rev. R. L. Webber, Special Commissary of Demerara, Guiana—

"The Rev. W. Brett will doubtless send you an account of the progress of the missions under his superintendance in Pomeroon and Moruca. I have seen the catechist's (Mr. Landroy's) report for the quarter, and it appears most satisfactory. These once restless and benighted tribes of Indians seem gradually settling down into civilization in various parts of the colony. Christianity is evidently doing its work surely, though it may be slowly and silently. They have now the Holy Scriptures in their hands in their own pecu-

liar and as yet unwritten dialect; and this of itself is an unspeakable boon. Mr. Wadle tells me that on reading to some of the Caribbee tribe the Lord's Prayer, translated into their native tongue by Mr. Brett, the effect was quite electrical. He mentions also his own satisfaction yet surprise as he saw persons of different tribes promiscuously mingled together before him in common worship, and reflected that but a few years since they never met together 'but for to kill and destroy' each other. Is not this a speaking proof of the gradual fulfilment of Isaiah's blessed prophecy: 'The wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid . . . they shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain.' Let us not despise this our day of small things. God can and will see even the meanest to the furtherance of his Almighty counsels."

Selections.

REVOLT OF THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH AT NEWARK.—Some eleven years since the German Lutheran Church at Newark, which belongs to the Synod of New York, employed a minister of reorganizational ability in their denomination, stipulating in their agreement that he should occupy the pulpit for a term of fifteen years. All went well at first. Eighteen months ago, the officiating minister was induced to desert the Lutheran faith, and embrace that of Catholicism. At first, instead of making overt demonstrations in favor of Popery, he gradually introduced innovations, at first candles, and then wafers, and at last struck out old and dear formulas of the Lutheran faith, introducing in their stead Catholic forms. This at once aroused the congregation, and excited the greatest alarm. By this time, however, the priest had acquired a decided advantage; and he maintained his right to control the church discipline as he pleased. He instituted regulations directly conflicting with the established worship, such as requiring worshippers to observe the Catholic posture during prayer, &c., and if any refused to observe this form, the priest called in the aid of the police, and had the offender at once placed under arrest. His next step was to introduce the confessional, and the congregation came out in open revolt. When the time arrived for the election of trustees, he placed a padlock on the door of the church, and refused entrance to the dissenters, doing the same thing also on the day appointed for the election of pewes. The trustees applied to the chancellor for redress, but that officer refused to entertain their cause, on the ground that the congregation and officers of the church had a right, without order of his to reoccupy the church and assume their legitimate position; and they had made application for advice and assistance to the Mayor. The dissenters, some forty-five in number, have for some time past worshipped separately apart from the old congregation, but are determined, if possible to obtain the restoration of their rights, and doing so will have the sympathies of all who prefer freedom of conscience to spiritual bondage.

NEW AFRICAN EXPLORATION SOCIETY.—A society has recently been formed in London for the purpose of exploring Central Africa with a view to its evangelization. It is intended that the attainment of this object shall be sought chiefly by means of a native African agency, especially trained for the purpose, and that with a view to the preparation of this agency, a training school should be established in Tunis, to be conducted by medical, scientific, and religious teachers, sent from the United Kingdom, who shall have previously undergone a course of instruction in medicine, Oriental literature, and general science, under the superintendance of the society. The society intends to employ a native African agency, and to disseminate throughout the Sahara that genuine civilization which is based upon revealed truth. Through the same instrumentality it will endeavor to forbid legitimate commerce so as effectually to eradicate the nefarious and unnatural traffic in slaves: to be useful in promoting the interests of geographical and other science, and in various ways to secure the real welfare of the numerous inhabitants of Central Africa.—The African Exploration Society will thus combine those important elements which have hitherto been studiously kept asunder—the Christian, the mercantile, and the scientific. Through Africa's own sons, who now carry merchandise into the heart of her wild deserts, and traverse periodically with comparative ease her oceans of sand, the society will seek effectually to benefit that mysterious continent, and to secure information which the civilized world eagerly desires. Several influential persons, both in the religious and

scientific world, are associated in the enterprise, among whom are Sir David Brewster, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and Austin H. Lyard.

A GRENADIER.—The following account is given of Sergeant Davies, the great Grenadier:—

A colour-sergeant of the Grenadier Guards, whose name is P. F. Davies, has been in all the engagements of the Crimea, and has not yet received a wound. He is of Herculean frame, and standing six feet four inches high, presents a somewhat prominent mark, and fills a rather large space in the ranks; and to have come out of the desperate battery charge at the Alma, and the fearfully slaughtering mêlée on the heights of Inkermann, in both of which the balls were whistling from all quarters, and bayonets were glittering in every direction, must be ranked amongst the most extraordinary instances of preservation in battle. One of a devoted band of two hundred Grenadiers, in the midst of thousands of the Russian infantry, and without ammunition, having fired their last charge, yet determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible, Davies defended his colours with the utmost tenacity, and literally mowed down the enemy, who made a rush to capture them. On this occasion, Colonel Hamilton, who commanded this rag-end of the heroic Grenadiers, seeing that there was nothing left for his men but the bayonet, ordered to form four deep and charge. The order was, of course, instantly obeyed, and in a few minutes a clear gap was visible in the Russian columns, and our gallant men quickly rejoined their comrades. Amidst dead and dying, first using the bayonet, then the butt-end of his musket, with his arms unweary from sheer fatigue of striking down the enemy, this sergeant, who, according to the letter of an eye-witness, towered like a giant above the surrounding level of heads, and to whose whom would appear an utter impossibility, appeared at the roll-call after the terrible engagement without a wound, and with scarcely a single scratch upon him. To enumerate the enemy killed and put hors de combat by the single arm of Davies would appear almost incredible; suffice it to state, following the relation of trustworthy witnesses, that he performed prodigies of valour, and gave the Russians a taste of the real metal of which a British Grenadier is composed. Davies has been in the army seventeen years, having entered the Grenadier corps as a recruit of fifteen; he has, therefore, worked his way up to his present position, and is generally liked by his fellow-soldiers, from the good temper and kindly feeling which he uniformly evinces towards them. In spite of his portly frame and heavy weight, he was capable of running against any man of his regiment for a hundred yards, and as to jumping, he could, to use the familiar language of his comrades, "clear a five-barred gate like a swallow." In all athletic sports he was a leading authority in the regiment, and took especial delight in seeing the men indulge in them. On landing at Scutari, Davies naturally attracted a great deal of attention. His gigantic size astonished the Turks, and his fine military gait was the general theme of admiration.

The two Grand Dukes, sons of the Emperor Nicholas, now at Sebastopol, hold high rank in the Russian army. The Grand Duke Nicholas, third son of the Emperor, is twenty-three years of age; he is Inspector General of the Engineering department, aide-de-camp of the Emperor, titular colonel of a regiment of dragoons, of a regiment of grenadiers, and of the regiment of cuirassiers of Astracan. He is besides, proprietor of the 2d regiment of Austrian hussars, and chief of the 3d regiment of Prussian cuirassiers. The Grand Duke Michael, fourth son of the Czar, is twenty-two years of age; he has the title of Quartermaster General of the Artillery, is commander of the 2d Brigade of Artillery of the Imperial Guard, aide-de-camp of the Emperor, colonel of a regiment of lancers, of a regiment of dragoons, and of a regiment of horse chasseurs. He is, moreover, proprietor of the 26th regiment of Austrian infantry, and chief of the 4th regiment of Prussian hussars.

Of the huts being made for the Crimea, each will be capable of lodging 25 men. A specimen has been erected in the Engineer department's barracks at Portsmouth. Its dimensions are 23 feet long, 15 feet wide, 6 feet high at the sides, and 11 feet at the ridge. In each there will be a stove to warm it and for cooking purposes. The sides, ends, and roof will be weather boarded or substantial framework, and a coat of asphalted felt will be laid on the roof. A number of the frames have already been delivered.

WHAT IS WALTHY?—A wealthy man, said to be a millionaire, recently disappeared from his residence in Brooklyn, and for a considerable time the most diligent search for him, by his friends, was unavailing. Receiving intelligence that an unknown man had been killed on the Harlem Railroad, enquiry was made of the Coroner who held an inquest on the body, and from some trifling articles found on the person of the deceased, and retained by the Coroner, it was ascertained that the unfortunate unknown, and the missing gentleman were the same person. His body had been sent to the Almshouse, and at the public expense, had been placed in a pauper's grave! In the midst of his boarded thousands, how little had he dreamed of such a finale!

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL COLONIES IN RUSSIA.—One of the efforts made by the government to replace the hands withdrawn for the purposes of war, is the colonization of Israelites. These came to Russia notoriously to carry on exclusively their usual petty trades and dealings; their repugnance to settling down as tillers of the soil has been gradually overcome, and their settlements begin to promise success. The wide steppes in the government of Iekaterinofsky is now peopled with five hundred families of Jewish Agriculturalists. The first settlement of a Jewish colony was in 1845, and in the circle of Alexandrov. The government promised those that would become settlers, many privileges, and rich Jewish merchants induced one hundred and fifty families of their co-religionists to do the same in the circle of Bobrinksk. The colony did not thrive at first, but fared better when placed under the management of the chief of the German colonies, who distributed Germans among them as instructors. The plan has been successful. Besides their inexperience at first, the settlers had to contend with epidemic diseases and failures of crops, but latterly good harvests have remunerated them. The Jewish women, too, have learned how to manage a garden and dairy. The proportion was one German to ten Jewish farms in each colony, and the Jews have now adopted the German system in farming.—*Allgemeine Zeitung.*

THE LANKERS OF THE SEA.—The shipwrecks of the last eighteen months count up near eight thousand dead. Among the most prominent in the great loss of life are the following:—Steamers—Birkenhead, 700; City of Glasgow, 500; San Francisco, 200; Arctic, 250; Yankee Blade, 40; Forerunner, 14; Launch, 24; Pearl, 1. Sailing vessels—Olympus and Trade Wind, 24; Walter Claxton, 18; ship E. Z. 19; cutter Hamilton, 15; Tayleur, 370; Staffordshire, 180; Favorite, 201; Mary Jane, 144; Santa Ana, 70; Powhatan, 330; New Era, 277; Johannes, 84; Abadish, 701; Mercedes, 733; W. E. Davis, 29; Annie Jane, 375; Europa, 18; Waldron, 85; Leviathan, 28; Warren, 14.

ANTIDOTE FOR STRYCHNINE.—Camphor has been discovered to be an antidote for that terrible poison, strychnine. A man who had been thrown into convulsions by two doses of the poison—one-sixth of a grain each, administered for the rheumatism—was relieved by twenty grains of Camphor taken in six grains of almond mixture. Dr. Suddock, in a letter to the London Lancet, claims to have made the discovery.

SEBASTOPOL.—Sebastopol is defined as a compound Greek word, made up of Sebastos and Polis, the former, which signifies august, most holy, or sacred—the latter, a city—together, the august city. Sebastos was a word appropriated by the Roman Emperor of the Eastern Empire. It was an important prefix, and was the Greek equivalent for the Latin Augustus, which was applied to the Cæsars.

IRELAND.—The Rev. Dr. Hoathen, in a late lecture at Newark, New Jersey, stated that the population of Ireland previous to the year 1845, amounted to 9,000,000, of which 2,000,000 were Protestants. During the great famine, not less than one million persons perished of starvation; while one and a half million have emigrated to the United States and Australia, and the manufacturing towns of England and Scotland; leaving an existing population of six and a half millions.

Lord Raglan's lost despatches were found by Mr. Attles, Lord Cowley's private secretary, at the station of the Paris and Lyons Railway, in Paris, where they must have been forgotten by the person who had charge of them. The despatches were intact, and were forwarded immediately by a courier to London.

Of the progress of shipbuilding for the war the Portsmouth Times tells us:—The strikers at Portsmouth are at the present moment planking in the largest ship ever built in the royal naval yards, namely, the *Marborough*, screw, 131 guns, of more than 4,000 tons, and which will be ready for launching in the spring of next year. For power and symmetry she is unequalled. The *Marborough* is stronger than the *Agamemnon*, with every possible modern improvement added; besides which her middle and lower decks will carry 64 and 24-pounders. Next we have the *Siannon*, 60, screw frigate, some twenty feet longer than the line-of-battle ship *Princess Royal*, built of the strongest and most seasoned oak, with her sides prepared to resist the heaviest shot. She is progressing in a manner truly astonishing, and about June will make room for another on the same stocks. We have also the screw guardships *Hastings* and *Pembroke* converting rapidly, besides three first-rates, all of which are to be fitted with the propeller prior to launching. The immediate increase in the establishment at Devonport will be nearly 400 men and a proportionate number of officers. Of the 400 about 150 are to be shipwrights.

A new 21-gun screw corvette, the *Phylax*, was launched on Thursday at Sheerness Dockyard.

The Rev. Dr. McDougall, of Magdalen hall, Oxford Bishop Designate of Borneo, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Dr. McDougall passed his examination at the college on June 3, 1855, previously to his being ordained.

SALARIES OF CHAPLAINS TO THE ARMY.—The following are the new rules just published, regulating the half-pay of army chaplains:—

"A chaplain to the forces, in case of reduction before he has completed six years' service on full pay, may be allowed temporary half-pay at 6s. a day, for three years only, and be subject, of course, to a recall to employment during that period.

A Chaplain to the forces, having served more than six years on full-pay, may be placed on half-pay at the following rates, viz:—

Under 15 years	5s. 6d., per diem.
Above 15 and under 20 years	7s. 6d. "
Above 20 and under 30 years	10s. 0d. "
Above 30 years	16s. 0d. "

"A chaplain to the forces, who has not completed fifteen years' service on full-pay at the date of reduction or retirement upon half-pay, shall be liable to be recalled to the service, or forfeit his half-pay if he declines, unless a case of disability from ill-health contracted in the service be clearly established; but, after fifteen years' service on full-pay, he shall have an unqualified right to retire, under the terms specified in the preceding article.

"Chaplains in garrisons, or at certain stations, or at military establishments, having commissions under the sign manual, shall have their retired pay regulated by the warrants for the government of those establishments, or by the rules established for civil superannuations, but not being liable to sudden orders to serve abroad, their claim to retire on half-pay will in no case be an unqualified right."

On Thursday, the 12th October, the new church at Dunse, Berwickshire, N. B., was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Edinburgh. The situation of Dunse, within a few miles of the English border, permitted the attendance of many from the further side of the Tweed, and the pleasant intercommunion between the English and Scottish clergy was one of the happiest features of the festival. The Litany being ended, the bishop proceeded to institute to the pastoral charge of the congregation the Rev. A. E. Crowder, who for nearly two years has laboured in Dunse, holding the services of the Church in the militia store. The offertory collection was £35 14s. The plain but massive style of Norman architecture is strictly in keeping throughout the building. Within thirty miles from Dunse two churches have been consecrated by the Bishop of Glasgow within the last five years: one at Melrose, and one at Galashiels.

The *Oxford Chronicle*, of Saturday, published the following extraordinary advertisement:—

"A Patriotic Offer.—Now, Soldiers' Widows, Look out.—A Widow, of good character, with five children, offers to marry the widow of any soldier slain at Alma. For particulars apply to Mr. Higgs, draper and tailor, South Stoke, Oxen. The above offer is to be considered the contribution to the Patriotic Fund of the widower."

There was a run upon the Bank of Mons. Douglas, Isle of Man, last week, originated by a pedlar, who went into the country districts, and announced that, "although the bank had stopped payment," he would take the 11. notes at a discount of 2s. each.

Mr. Day, the celebrated lithographer, has written to the *Athenæum*, warning persons against an advertisement offering to teach ladies lithography for the small sum of one guinea, and promising continuous employment at the high weekly wages of 3l. to 4l. Mr. Day says "the art of drawing on stone is an exceedingly difficult and tedious one to acquire, and a good previous knowledge of drawing is absolutely necessary, ninety-nine out of one hundred of those who might learn the art for 21s. would never earn a farthing from the knowledge they would thus gain."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1855.

THE NEW YEAR.

Our present No. being the first since the commencement of the Year, we, as in duty bound, tender to all our readers the "Compliments of the Season," wishing them a "Happy New Year," and an abundance of blessings during its progress.

We enter upon it, we hope, with a just reliance on that protecting Power which has hitherto cared for us, and with a proper sense of our responsibility in the somewhat arduous task we have undertaken; and we have need of all the cheering encouragement that can be given, to relieve our mind from the irksome weariness of that continuous labour which our duty imposes.

The Church Times has now begun its Eighth Volume. It has achieved this growth through some discouragement, but with much also in the retrospect to make us pleased; and it asks of Churchmen, to continue their assistance, and make it more effective. We think it is quite entitled to their best efforts. The Church cannot do without a paper—why then should not Churchmen sustain it, as it ought to be sustained? Why do not every family among them take a copy of the publication that furnishes them with Ecclesiastical intelligence, not only what concerns their own Diocese, but the Church's work in every part of the world? We put it in this way, because in these two essential heads of information, which they cannot otherwise obtain, there is sufficient reason for their active exertions in its behalf. The rest is a super addition, which only the more enhances to them the value of the object. If they get the news of the day—and the common routine of domestic intelligence—mingled with a variety of topics practically religious—it is giving them more than an equivalent for their support, and increases their obligation to place it on a footing which shall prove remunerative.

But perhaps the best foundation for the support of a Church paper, is a recognition of the truth that it is wanted by the Church, more than for our individual gratification. The Churchmen of Nova Scotia do not seem to have fully realized this truth, although we trust that it will be the chief incentive to their future efforts in its behalf. We do not mean to say that nothing has been done, with this view, to sustain the paper, we only would intimate that much more might be done. We look upon our subscription list as it stands, and it seems to militate against this worthy motive, that the discontinuance during the past year, have been nearly as many as the new subscribers; but we find to encourage us, that the Paper can still be maintained, although we shall probably have occasionally to draw upon the gratuitous aid and a slice of the clergy in our vicinity, until better times. We acknowledge a good, considerable indebtedness to the Executive Committee of the D. C. S., who have lent their influence to supply a want of the Church; and to several excellent individuals, who by extra subscriptions have greatly assisted us. If we have not yet attained to the support which other religious papers receive from their several denominations, we are yet encouraged to press onward. The aid we require exists, though inert, and we have an abiding faith, that its current will set in our course, and that a prosperous gale will fill our loosened sails, and waft our bark to a secure haven.

To secure this desirable result, does not need a great effort on the part of Churchmen. We want at least 300 names in addition to our present list of subscribers—but what are they among the many who can afford it, and to whom such a paper would be a desirable family acquisition. Some advertising patronage also, more than has hitherto been bestowed by the Churchmen of Halifax, would be of assistance. We promise for ourselves, that whenever these are attained, the Paper shall be made more efficient in all its departments. For all indications of such a seal we shall have a great respect, and if any thing is to be done, we shall be glad if it be done quickly.

Anything short of the above propositions, involving either a sacrifice on our part, or an inferiority of the paper, or a want of ability to secure the object, would be a reflection upon the Churchmen of Nova Scotia. We hope therefore soon to be enabled to realize all the improvements that have been contemplated, that no further appeal to them may be required in this behalf. We desire to fulfil our promise to the latter; and feel a well grounded assurance that both Clergy and Laity may be depended on to carry out the design in a way that shall be profitable to the Church, and pleasing to all concerned.

MARRIAGE OF THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Marriage of the Right Rev. HENRY BINNEY, D. D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, with MARY, second daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice BATES, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province, was solemnized in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday last, the 4th inst., by the Right Rev. EDWARD FRITH, D. D., Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, assisted by the Ven. ROBERT WILLIS, D. D., Archbishop of Nova Scotia. The spacious Church was densely crowded in every part by a respectable congregation, who evinced the most intense interest in the entire proceedings. Shortly after 10 o'clock, the North door of St. Paul's was thrown open to the public, while the South doors were kept closed for the reception of the guests, for whose accommodation the pews on each side of the middle aisle were reserved. The interior of the Church was suitably decorated with the Banners of St. George's Society, waving around the Chancel, together with appropriate devices, representing the Arms of the two families of Binney and Bates, while the Porch of the Church was tastefully fitted up, and ornamented with various flags, which were displayed with imposing effect. St. Luke's Chapel of Ease was also gaily decorated for the occasion, with its flags and banners streaming from the Tower of the Church.

At the appointed hour, a quarter before 12, both parties arrived at the Church at the same moment—the Bride attended by four young ladies, and the Bridegroom by four young gentlemen—all of whom took their places outside the Chancel rail, in front of the holy Table—when the Bishop of Newfoundland commenced with the "Form of Solemnization of Matrimony," and proceeded through the whole Service without any omission—the 67th Psalm being chanted in its proper place by the Choir, and the concluding Exhortation being read by the Archbishop. The Chancel was also occupied by the Rev. E. A. O. Bayley, Chaplain of the Bishop of Newfoundland, and the Rev. W. Bullock and Rev. E. Martin, situated in their Surplices. At the conclusion of the Service, the joy-bells rang a merry peal—and carriages of all descriptions were seen rolling incessantly along the streets from the Church to the stately mansion of Judge Bates, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided for the wedding guests, who numbered about one hundred and eighty persons, including sixteen Clergymen, and a fair representation of the Laity, and especially of the Ladies of Nova Scotia.

At an early stage in the proceedings of the Banquet, the health of the Right Rev. Bridegroom and his beautiful Bride was proposed by His Excellency Sir Charles Le Marchant—to which His Lordship replied in appropriate terms. In the course of which he referred to a recent precedent for the marriage of a Bishop, in the case of the late Bishop of Salisbury, who entered into the "holy estate of matrimony" after his consecration to the Episcopal office. The Hon. the Chief Justice proposed the health of the Bishop of Newfoundland, with a warm recommendation to his Lordship to imitate the example of our worthy Bishop on this occasion. His Lordship stated in reply, that he was not invariable to the charge of connubial bliss, or to the attractions of the fair sex by whom he was surrounded, but at the same time he explained the difference in the situation of himself and his Diocese from that of his brother Bishop of Nova Scotia, and vindicated his motives in preferring a life of single blessedness for himself. The toast of "the Bridemaids," was responded to in an elegant and humorous speech by the Rev. R. H. Bullock, and that of "the Groomsmen" was acknowledged in a very feeling and satisfactory address, by Edward Binney, Esq., the son-in-law of that lady. Several other toasts were also given and replied to before the convivial party left the table, and at half past 2 o'clock the happy pair left town for Sackville, on their way to Windsor, where they intend to remain for a few days.

We trust we may be permitted to congratulate the Bishop on the new relation of life, on which our respected Bishop has entered, and especially on the happy selection which he has made among the fair daughters of Nova Scotia, in the choice of a consort who is possessed of every qualification to promote the happiness and usefulness of his public and private life, and whose amiable qualities and Christian virtues have endeared her to the affections of all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. We think it may be properly regarded as a favourable token, that our Bishop's choice has met with such universal approbation among the members of the Church in this city, not only on account of the family connections, but especially the personal character of the accomplished lady, and while it is true that "there is an awe in mortal joy, a deep mysterious fear," which seems to be inseparably connected with the highest state of happiness in human life, we would earnestly entreat the prayers of all our Christian friends at this time, for our chief Pastor and his beloved Bride, that it may please God to grant them all the spiritual benedictions which were evoked upon them in the solemn Service of our Prayer Book, and to pour out the richest blessings of His grace upon them both, that as "heirs together of the grace of life," they may "adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour in all things"—and may fulfil all the duties of their high position in the Church, to the glory of our Divine Redeemer, and to the advancement of true religion in this Do-
-ver.

The Christian Messenger, Baptist paper, published in this city, notices the receipt of 31 additions to its subscription list since its last issue.

R. M. STEAMSHIP ARIA.

The R. M. Steamship ARIA arrived on Wednesday last from Liverpool. She brings London dates to the 22nd ult. Parliament was opened on the 12th, by Her Majesty in person, with a short speech, the most important topic of which, is the allusion to a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria. Her Majesty also notices the conclusion of a treaty with the United States. In the Lords, the Address in answer to the Speech, was moved by the Duke of Leeds, seconded by Lord Ashburton. After which the Earl of Derby made a powerful speech, opening up all the events of the war. In its course he severely commented upon the measures of the administration, and attributed much of the success which the Allies had met with to the neglect of previous preparation.

"From the very first to the very last," said the noble earl, "there has been apparent in the course pursued by her Majesty's government a want of previous preparation—a total want of presence; and they have appeared to live from day to day providing for each successive contingency after it arose, and not before it arose. (Hear, hear.) "Too late" has been the fatal words applicable to the whole conduct of her Majesty's government in the course of the war. (Hear, hear.) We were "too late" in our declaration of war. (Hear, hear.) We were "too late" in deciding that the passing of the Pruth was a *casus belli* in the first instance. We were "too late" in sending our troops to the Black Sea, and we were too complaisant to the Emperor of Russia, who thanked us for refusing to act in concert with our French allies and sent a fleet into the Black Sea at a time when the French thought it desirable. Our co-operation then would have been of immense importance, and our non-compliance, which started thanks from the Emperor of Russia, controlled to a great extent the action of our allies. We were "too late," my lords, in declaring war, we were "too late" in entering the Black Sea, and we allowed the massacre of Sinope to take place. (Hear, hear.) At that time the Turks were under the pledge of protection from this country, but in the month of a powerful armament Sinope was taken and destroyed; the Turkish fleet was destroyed in the waters, and we were standing idly by, not at Sinope, but in the Black Sea; and, for the purpose of co-operation, were either powerless or unwilling to interfere in time. (Hear.)

"And, my lords, when we did go to war, what waste of course pursued by her Majesty's government? It was thought fit—I know not for what reason—but it was thought fit in the year 1854, to bring forward a financial budget at an unusual period—the 6th of March. On the 6th of March the financial budget was brought forward, and though war was not declared until the 27th or 28th of March, it was proposed to take an increase of something like 10,000 men in the army, and I think a small increase was to be taken in the navy. And what was the calculation the Chancellor of the Exchequer made for the probable additional expense to be incurred in consequence of the war? The calculation was £1,200,000, being an expense of £2 for the transport of 25,000 troops. And where? To meet the Russians? To defend Constantinople? No; but to Malta and back again. (Hear, and a laugh.) This was the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—namely, that the intention of the British Government was to ask parliament for the means of sending 25,000 men to Malta and back again, for such an object the income-tax was to be collected for half a year. These were the provisions made upon the 6th of March, in reference to which, when proposed in the House of Commons, it was said: "When Russia sees the preparations she will indeed be aware of the energy and determination, the vigour and decision with which this country is about to carry on the war." (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) Why, my lords, when the Emperor of Russia read that declaration, he could not but come to one of two conclusions, either that the British government were gulping parliament and imposing upon British credulity, or that they were not really in earnest. (Hear and others.) These 25,000 men might go to Malta and back again; but as to interfering with any of the military operations of Russia, that was impossible."

We have given in another part of this day's impression the concluding part of the speech of the noble Earl, which after his exposure of the impotence of the Administration, does seem to imply that he has more confidence in them in reality than in profession, and is all that the warmest patriot can desire.

There had been strong feeling exhibited in and out of Parliament, against the Foreign Enlistment Bill introduced by the Ministry.

The siege of Sebastopol has not made much progress since last advices. The weather seems to have precluded operations both on the part of the allies and the enemy. Now and then a sortie is made on the French lines, which is soon repulsed, with less loss to them than to the Russians. In taking an advanced position of the Russians, well calculated to annoy the English position, the Rifle Brigade displayed their usual gallantry, but lost their captain, Tryon, a promising young officer. It is evident that notwithstanding the bad state of the roads and weather, the Russians are continually receiving reinforcements. The British troops, owing to the

loss of transports, &c. had for a while been reduced to half a ration per day. But supplies were arriving plentifully at latest date. Sickness of various kinds, incidental to their exposed situation, and others, had again made their appearance. The soldiers keep up their spirits wonderfully, considering their privations.

The latest English papers announce the death of General the Right Hon Sir James Kempt, at his residence South Audley street, London, on Wednesday the 20th December. The deceased General had performed service with the Duke of Wellington, and distinguished by his ability and courage to the glorious victory of Waterloo. He was subsequently Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, the affairs of which he administered with the decided approbation of his Sovereign and the people; and Governor-General of Canada, during a very difficult period. After this he was appointed Master General of the Ordnance. On his resuming this responsible office, one of the best as well as most important under the British Crown, Sir James retired into private life, with the reputation of having been one of the most talented and useful officers of the British Army.

The Committee of the London Union on Church matters, has just issued its fifth annual Report. We shall make some interesting extracts, in approval of the Synodical action of the Church in the Colonies, next week. The Committee are not anxious for the introduction of a measure to Parliament to regulate the synodical organization of the Colonial Church, because they are satisfied that this great question is settling itself, as all such questions ought to be settled, not by a measure imposed by any central authority, civil or ecclesiastical, but by partial measures in each locality, dictated by the good sense of the Church itself, with a view to its wants and the circumstances of society with which it has to deal, and in conformity with its own principles.

THE BAZAR.—We have seen some very beautiful articles of ladies' workmanship, intended for the Bazaar, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, which is to be held at the Masonic Hall, (instead of the Artillery Park, as previously advertised) on Tuesday next, the 29th inst. From the very general feeling in the community in behalf of the object, we expect the happiest success to this benevolent undertaking.

The St. George's Society held their Quarterly Meeting on Tuesday evening. It is not usual to entertain these brotherly gatherings publicly, but on account of the Resolutions, having a public interest at the present time, we may obtain permission to do so. One Resolution passed was a vote of thanks to Mr. Wilson, one of the Firemen, by whose exertions the banners and flags of St. George's Society were rescued at the late fire at the Barrack Stores. A second Resolution expressed the desire of the Society that their Banners and Flags should appear in St. Paul's, on the occasion of the nuptials of His Lordship the Bishop, who is one of the Patrons of the Society. And a third Resolution, which is one of the greatest interests at the present time, as evincing the charitable feeling of the Englishmen in Halifax, with reference to the present struggle, and which we dare say will be imitated by other National Societies, while it expressed admiration at the exploits of the Army and Navy and our Allies in the East, opened up a subscription in aid of the Patriotic Fund to alleviate the distress of their widows and orphans, which was largely responded to by all the Members present.

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

His Lordship the Bishop of Newfoundland, with his chaplain, the Rev. E. A. O. Bayley, came passengers in the Mail Steamer from St. John's, Newfoundland.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We feel obliged to Clio for his favour; but think that so much has been already written on the subject that it would be better to lay it aside for the present. The letter from Colonel Butler will meet with due attention.

The steamboat inspectors at Boston and Charlestown have reported upon the collision between the Canada and Ocean in Boston harbor. The officers of the former are acquitted of all blame, and the licences of the captain and pilots of the latter are revoked.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Moses Snow, Esq. with one new Subscriber and payment half of \$1000. From Rev. J. W. Leaver, Esq. directions attended to. From Rev. T. B. Nichols—directions will be attended to. From Rev. H. J. Conacher—directions attended to. From Rev. S. J. Jones, Esq.—directions will be attended to.

Halloway's Complaint.—A miraculous Cure of Uterous Sores.—Augustus Cook, a cooper, of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, was afflicted by a long time with scrophulous sores on his legs and legs, his case in the end became so desperate, that it appeared evident he could make no employment. A friend, however, persuaded him to use Halloway's Ointment, and to take the Pills according to the printed directions, which he did. After a short time, he found himself considerably better, and by persevering with these remedies, in a few weeks he was completely cured, and is now able to work with renewed vigour.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd Dec. at Middle Musquodobou, the wife of the Rev. S. Dutton Green, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

January 4th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, the Right Reverend HUBERT BIXBY, D. D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, to MARY, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bliss.

At Annapolis, Newport, on Wednesday, 27th Dec. by the Rev. Thomas H. Davies, Mr. James WILKINSON ALLAN, Junr. to Miss MARGARET MALCOLM MOWBRAY, daughter of Nicholas Mowbray, Esq., M. P.

At Granville, by the Rev. W. H. Chebrian on the 29th Nov. Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, of Parker's Cove, to Miss CHARLOTTE DORVILLE, of the same place. By the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Dec. 14th, Mr. DAVID AMBURN, of the Ferry, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH COLLINGS.

On the 14th Dec. at Middle Musquodobou, by the Rev. S. Dutton Green, Mr. Henry M. HENRY, of Gay's River, to Miss ANN HAY, of Musquodobou.

DIED.

At Worcester, Mass. U. S. Dec 10 Mr. Wm. Moin, aged 47 years, a native of Darnport, England, and for many years a resident of this city.

On Thursday, 29th ult., Mrs. ANNA FRANK, in the 70th year of her age.

On Friday 29th ult. after a short illness, FLORENCE, aged 4 years, On Saturday following, ARTHUR ALBERT, aged nine months, children of John and Charlotte Edwards.

On Saturday, Dec. 30, F. HANCOCK JAMES, daughter of James H. Lindsay, aged 4 years and 4 months.

On Friday, the 22nd Dec. at St. Paul's of Scarlet fever, ISAAC AND DAVID, third son of Mrs. Wilson, widow of the late Thos. Wilson, aged 7 years. Also on Saturday, the 29th, at half past 2, of the same, JOSEPH CHARLES, eldest son of the above in the 11th year of his age.

Suddenly on Monday, 26th, son of Mr. George Irwin, in the 16th year of his age.

At Newport, on the 11th Dec. HANNAH SHERMAN, aged 8 years, daughter of Mr. James Cant and Mrs. Brian.

At Cornwall, on Sunday, Dec. 10th, Mrs. MARY BISHOP, aged 81 years, wife of Ebenezer Bishop.

At Lower Horton, on Sunday the 3rd Dec. last, aged 75 years, NANCY, sister of the late James Hamilton, and daughter of the late James Harris, Senr.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED: Saturday, Dec. 30th.—Sch. Marflower, Burin. Tuesday, Jan. 2nd.—H. M. Steamer Osprey, Corbin; St. John's N. F.; Harque; Janet; Fictus; schrs. Magdalen, Griffin, Fortune Bay; Kaw, Messervey, St. George's Bay.

Wednesday, January 3.—R. M. Steamship Asta, Lot, Liverpool G. B. 10 days; 124 passengers—9 for Halifax. Thursday, Jan. 4th.—Brigs. Loyalty, Mer; Palmouth, Jan. 32 days; brig. Trio, Meloon, Charlottetown, 7 days—bound to New York; schr. Salem, Liverpool N. S. Friday January 6th.—R. M. Steamship Andromeda, Lang, Boston 39 hours; schr. Yelcity, Liverpool, Day, Liverpool, 12 hours; schr. Velocity, Mc. Pherson, Boston 9 days; schr. Spray, La Hare; schr. Florence, Cape Neg.

CLEARED.

Saturday, Dec. 30th.—Belita, Belle, Thomas, Matanzas; Belle, Campbell, Porto Rico; schr. Uncle Tom, Dickson, Newfoundland.

Wednesday, Jan. 3rd.—R. M. Steamship Asta, Lot, Boston; sch. Chatham, Fraser, West, Indes; Magdalen, Chatham, Bourin.

January 4th.—R. M. Osprey, Corbin, St. John's Nfld.; Harque, Fictus, Martin, St. John's de Capin.

January 5th.—Brigs. Robinson, Jamaica, Sarah, Perth; Ann Eliza, Hove; well St. John's Nfld.; schrs. Malloch, Welchpool, N. B. Martha, Wood, Porto Rico; Advahyrep, Harding.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table listing prices for various goods like Apples, Bacon, Beef, Lamb, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Dried Apples, Hay, Flour, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, Wood, Coal, etc.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. 140 Brunswick Street. MISS COOKESLEY begs to inform her Friends that she has the pleasure on Jan'y 6th 1855, the Christmas Vacation, and her ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, at 140 Brunswick Street, Liverpool, opened.

COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY. THE TRAINING AND MODEL SCHOOLS of the Society, at 132 Colborne Street, Halifax, will be open after the Christmas Vacation, on Monday 8th Jano ary 1855.

WANTED a CATECHIST and SCHOOL TEACHER, to labor for the above-named Society in Nova Scotia. Salary about \$100 per annum. Persons offering themselves for the work must be pious and attached members of the Episcopal Church, and a knowledge of Vocal Music necessary. Applications to be addressed to the Rev. T. DAVIS, Halifax, N. S. Jan'y 6 1855.

MR. W. HUNT STEVENS, Professor of Music from the Royal Academy of Music.

BEGS to Announce the Arrival in Halifax, and that he is open for engagements in his Profession. Circulars may be obtained on Application to Mr. W. H. STEVENS, 101½ Street, or to Miss WILLIAMSON at her Establishment, Morris Street. Jan'y 6

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 His Grace, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. December, 1854.

DEPOSITORY D. C. S. 24 Granville Street.

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

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S. REV. D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL.

THIS INSTITUTION will re-open on MONDAY, JANUARY 15th. Boarders £75 per Annum. Payable Quarterly in Advance. DAY SCHOLARS £8 per Week. A Class will be formed for instruction in Vocal Music under the direction of a competent Teacher. Terms made known on application to the Principal. Two Annual Exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for Competition at the Exeteria, A. D. 1855. Dec. 28th, 1854.

A SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES, IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND, FOR the Benefit of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of the gallant Soldiers and Sailors who fell in the present contest in the East, will be held at the Free Mason Hall on Thursday the 6th day of January, 1855. Patronized by the Honble Mrs. Gore. Contributions will be most thankfully received by the Honble Mrs. Gore, Bellvue, Mrs. Dr. Twining, Morris Street, Mrs. Walker, Morris Street, Miss Studfield, Engineer Square. And by any of the Ladies of the Committee. The Band of the 76th Regiment will attend. Dec. 16.

"PARLEZ VOUS FRANÇAIS?" FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber: Spence and Sorenson's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. Imperia Octavo, 14-0 pp. well and strongly bound. This work has been newly composed from the French Dictionaries of the Académie Française; Rollin; Bercholle; Landau, &c. and from the English Dictionaries of Johnson, Richardson, Walker and Webster. It comprises all orthography and philosophical analysis of shades of meaning, all idioms of detail, and all the niceties of arrangement and construction in many words, particularly such as are connected with modern science, and the terms of every other work of the kind. Price 21. Sorenson's French and English Dictionary, 22mo do. Lottin's French Grammar. Abridged School Edition Ollendorf's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak French. Dr. Vallès' Grammaire Française. Paris. 1854. Revue Ollendorf's Method, &c. &c. French. De Rivaz's Elementary French Reader. Rouan's Modern French Reader. Vocabulaire Recueil. Châtel. French Testament. Lebrun's Télémaque. De Rivaz's Classic French Reader. Collet's Dramatique French Reader. Rigolds de Charles XII, par Voltaire. Perrin's French Phylax, with Key. Dr. Robinson, W. GOSSIP, 24 Granville-street.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT of Ladies and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards. W. M. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street, Dec. 13.

Poetry.

THERE ARE NO TEARS IN HEAVEN.

BY JOHN T. SWARTH.
I MET a child, his feet were bare;
His weak frame shivered with the cold.

I saw a man in life's gay noon,
Beside weeping o'er his young bride's bier.

I saw a gentle mother weep,
As to her throbbing heart she pressed
An infant, seemingly asleep.

Poor traveler o'er life's troubled wave—
Cast down of grief, o'erwhelmed by care—
There is an arm above can save.

Advertisements.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS.

Just Received per latest Arrivals from Great Britain.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION of New Books, in a Divinity, History, Ethics and Light Literature—

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

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

Oct. 21, 1854

MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE.

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

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

Decr. 16.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX. PREPARED WITH FINEST COLOGNE.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London.

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

WM. LANGLEY respectfully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general Supply of the above.

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Per late Arrivals from New York.

JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM PAPER, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment of Patterns, to suit all classes of Purchasers.

Oct. 31.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

Sir.—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction.

Dated Jan. 1st, 1855.

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamu, Chemist, Yewit, to Professor Holloway.

DEAR SIR.—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public.

Nov. 23rd, 1852.

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

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

To Professor Holloway. Sir.—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPPY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

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

To Professor Holloway. Sir.—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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Ague Female Irregularities, Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma
Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats
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Diarrhoea Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
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Erysipelas Rheumatism Retention of Urine &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United Kingdom, at the following prices—1s 1/2, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 21s, and 33s, each Box.

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There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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Feb. 11, 1854.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM. GOSSIP.

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

Oil Colors.

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

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Cobalt
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Titanum
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Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Tins Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

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Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small.
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Swiss or Brochart Crayons, colored—in Boxes of 24, 30 and 48 shades.
La France's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round form Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3.
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Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans; Tracing Ink, Cambridge for Field plans; Carbon Copying Paper; Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowney's do. &c. Mapping Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. June 17.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

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

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Dec. 9.

WM GOSSIP, Granville Street.

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HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES.

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

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED.—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards. W. GOSSIP, Dec. 12. No. 24 Granville Street.

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