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# The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854. NO. 17.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

		MORNING.		EVENING.	
1	1st. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 18	1 Kings 18	1 Kings 18	1 Kings 18
2	2d. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 19	1 Kings 19	1 Kings 19	1 Kings 19
3	3d. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 20	1 Kings 20	1 Kings 20	1 Kings 20
4	4th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 21	1 Kings 21	1 Kings 21	1 Kings 21
5	5th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 22	1 Kings 22	1 Kings 22	1 Kings 22
6	6th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 23	1 Kings 23	1 Kings 23	1 Kings 23
7	7th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 24	1 Kings 24	1 Kings 24	1 Kings 24
8	8th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 25	1 Kings 25	1 Kings 25	1 Kings 25
9	9th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 26	1 Kings 26	1 Kings 26	1 Kings 26
10	10th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 27	1 Kings 27	1 Kings 27	1 Kings 27
11	11th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 28	1 Kings 28	1 Kings 28	1 Kings 28
12	12th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 29	1 Kings 29	1 Kings 29	1 Kings 29
13	13th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 30	1 Kings 30	1 Kings 30	1 Kings 30
14	14th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 31	1 Kings 31	1 Kings 31	1 Kings 31
15	15th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 32	1 Kings 32	1 Kings 32	1 Kings 32
16	16th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 33	1 Kings 33	1 Kings 33	1 Kings 33
17	17th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 34	1 Kings 34	1 Kings 34	1 Kings 34
18	18th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 35	1 Kings 35	1 Kings 35	1 Kings 35
19	19th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 36	1 Kings 36	1 Kings 36	1 Kings 36
20	20th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 37	1 Kings 37	1 Kings 37	1 Kings 37
21	21st. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 38	1 Kings 38	1 Kings 38	1 Kings 38
22	22nd. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 39	1 Kings 39	1 Kings 39	1 Kings 39
23	23rd. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 40	1 Kings 40	1 Kings 40	1 Kings 40
24	24th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 41	1 Kings 41	1 Kings 41	1 Kings 41
25	25th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 42	1 Kings 42	1 Kings 42	1 Kings 42
26	26th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 43	1 Kings 43	1 Kings 43	1 Kings 43
27	27th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 44	1 Kings 44	1 Kings 44	1 Kings 44
28	28th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 45	1 Kings 45	1 Kings 45	1 Kings 45
29	29th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 46	1 Kings 46	1 Kings 46	1 Kings 46
30	30th. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 47	1 Kings 47	1 Kings 47	1 Kings 47
31	31st. Th. & Bl.	1 Kings 48	1 Kings 48	1 Kings 48	1 Kings 48

a Regis verso 42.

## Portry.

### LABOR FOR CHRIST.

1. I know thy work, and labor, and patience.  
 2. Labor on, spend and be spent.—2 Cor. xii. 15.  
 3. Thy joy to do thy Father's will.—Psalms xl. 8.  
 4. In the way the Master went.—Acts x. 38.  
 5. Heed not the servant heed it still?—John xi. 36.  
 6. Labor on! tis not for nought.—1 Cor. xv. 58.  
 7. An earthly loss is heavenly gain.—Luke xviii. 29, 30.  
 8. Heed thee not, men praise thee not.—1 John iii. 18.  
 9. The Master praises? what are men?—1 Cor. iv. 3.  
 10. Labor on! enough, enough.—Matt. x. 32.  
 11. If Jesus praise thee, if he deign.—Cor. iv. 5.  
 12. To please e'en thy willing mind.—Cor. viii. 12.  
 13. To will for him shall be in vain.—Matt. xii. 42.  
 14. Labor on! thy hands are weak.—Job. iv. 3.  
 15. Thy knees are faint, thy soul cast down.—Is. xxxv. 4.  
 16. The laborer not—the prize is near.—Gal. vi. 9. [21].  
 17. The Throne, the kingdom, and the Crown.—Rev. iii.  
 18. Labor on! while it is day.—Ecc. ix. 10.  
 19. Tearing dark night is hastening on.—John ix. 4.  
 20. Hasten thy work, up from thy sloth.—Heb. vi. 12.  
 21. Be not thus that souls are won.—Rom. xii. 14.  
 22. Thousands dying at your side.—Psalms xlix. 10-12.  
 23. Thy brethren, kindred, friends at home, Rom. vi. 14.  
 24. Millions perishing afar.—Prov. xxix. 18.  
 25. Hast, brethren, to the rescue come.—Jude 23.  
 26. Labor, toil on, thou soon shalt find.—Heb. x. 37.  
 27. For labor, rest; for exile home;— [6].  
 28. How shalt thou hear the bridegroom's voice.—Mat. xxv.  
 29. At midnight peal 'Behold I come.—Rev. xxii. 12.

## Religious Miscellany.

### ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ADVANTAGES OF A LITURGY.

We are not at all surprised that the more serious and thoughtful amongst the various denominations of Christians, are exceedingly anxious to establish amongst themselves what their founders were wont to do intensely and make a ground of dissent from the Church—viz., a pre-composed Form of Prayer.—In various influential quarters we hear lamentations on the absence of this desideratum, and earnest expressions to adopt the decency and order of a liturgy; and these sentiments have not their origin merely in the fact which is forced upon their attention, that where extempore prayer, as it is improperly called, is used, congregations, without being well aware of it, are gradually leavened with the theological sentiments of their ministers, how heretical soever they may be. It is not only because they perceive in the Church that our inestimable Prayer Book is read upon the minister; that the reading desk with its prayer, its ancient creeds, and its lessons, which are read in beautiful procession the whole series of sacred truths as the year rolls by, must nip in the bud the heresy of the pulpit.  
 Henry Melville, the justly renowned preacher, has some striking remarks on this point of his service. He says:—“It may be said of the Clergy of the Church of England, that they are almost compelled by the sacrament, if not by sense of the high duties of their calling, to bring successively before their congregations the prominent articles of Christianity. It is not to their option, as it comparatively would be, if they were not fastened to a ritual, to pass a year speaking of the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, the Ascension of Christ, of the Trinity of Persons in

the Godhead, or of the outpouring of the Spirit. If they be disposed to keep any of these matters out of their discourses, the collects bring the omitted doctrines before the people, and convict the pastors of unfaithfulness. A dissenting congregation may go on for years, and never once be directed to the grand doctrine of the Trinity. They are dependent on their minister. He may advance what he chooses and keep back what he chooses; for he selects his own lessons as well as his own texts. A Church congregation is not thus dependent on its minister. He may be an Unitarian in his heart; but he must be so far a Trinitarian to his people as to declare from the desk, even if he keep silence in the pulpit, that the Catholic faith is this, ‘that we worship one God in Trinity and Trinity in Unity.’ And thus, whatever the objections which may be urged against forms of prayer, we cannot but think that a country without a Liturgy is a country which lies open to all the incursions of heresy.”

But, as we before said, it is not only sentiments of this sort which weigh with the better sort of dissenters in leading them to correct conclusions, but they also have instances brought before them almost daily of the gross absurdities into which those who pray “extempore” frequently run. The author of that incontrovertible book “One of three hundred,” quoted in his work an article from the *Boston Recorder*, a leading organ of congregationalism, illustrative of several of the faults of “extempore” prayer. He noticed in addition several which came under his own observation, in which we find “political prayers” mentioned. Of this latter kind we have seen many strange samples, but we think we never saw a more objectionable specimen than the one that was lately delivered by the chaplain of the California Senate, a Presbyterian minister formerly of Long Island. Alluding to the seizure of Sonora by that land pirate “Governor” Walker, thus “filibustering” divine thanks “the Father of mercy,” after this fashion:—“We thank Thee for this new extension of our national boundary; for the vast territory thus thrown open to the enterprise of our people—for the wide diffusion of our glorious institutions, our rights of free opinion, our civil and religious liberty, the separation of Church and State, we adore Thee. And now we supplicate that the States that may be organized in this new portion of our country, may confirm and not weaken compromises of our constitution; may give power, stability, and permanence to our government and add to the welfare and happiness of our people.” We have never seen a more deplorable instance of profanity. The idea of approaching the Throne of Grace with thanks for “the new boundary,” which is in plain language, thanks for the success of a few piratical ruffians in establishing themselves in an adjoining territory which is friendly to the United States—this is truly shocking! We are glad to find that this pirate-loving chaplain is condemned vigorously by several of the most respectable of the American papers.—*Toronto Church.*

## EVANGELIZATION OF GERMANS.

The Germans,—as you in the United States well know,—are very fond of migrating! While the French, Italians, Spaniards, and the Southern nations of Europe in general, remain faithful to their native land, even under the weight of severe oppression, the children of the Teutonic race are not at all unwilling to plant themselves in foreign countries. They appear to have inherited the spirit of migration from their wandering forefathers. Some morning the father of a family, with his wife and children, mounted in a heavy waggon, drawn by one poor horse, goes forth to seek a new home, either in America or Western or Southern Europe. He fears no privations or fatigue; and if he does not die upon the road, he ends by building a better home than the one he left.

These German emigrants are to be found everywhere, forming small distinct colonies, in Portugal, Spain, Transylvania, Southern Russia, &c., and devoted to agricultural pursuits. Others establish them-

selves in cities as mechanics, shop-keepers, blacksmiths, carpenters, street-sweepers, &c. Even children leave Germany in great numbers and become hand organ players, or pedlars of trifles.

It is but justice to these emigrants to say that they are industrious, and willing to undertake the hardest labor. But their religious and moral character, with a few reasonable exceptions, is far from being satisfactory. Many of them are antipathetically ignorant of the Christian faith. Others are violently opposed to the Gospel. They glory in being Atheists, and turn to derision the elementary truths of natural religion,—faith in God and the immortality of the soul. They have imbibed, from some fragments of Hegel's philosophy, a pantheistic or material jargon, which to them appears to be the height of human intelligence. Poor people! they do not even understand the scientific terms which they are constantly employing; and it is when they believe themselves to be at the summit of the intellectual ladder, that they fall into the most extravagant errors. Many have embraced the false systems of socialism and communism, and have organized vast associations, which alarm the governments.

It was quite time to think of reforming those dispersed Germans. The Society of Gustavus Adolphus has already done something for them. It has opened some chapels, and salaried regular pastors for them. But this was not enough. The indefatigable doctor Wierher described their spiritual destitution before the late religious meeting at Berlin. There are in Lechdorf, for instance, from 20 to 30,000 German Protestants, scarcely 1,000 of whom steadily attend public worship, and the proportion is about the same in the other cities of Europe. These poor beings live without God in the world, and their children receive no religious instruction.

In Paris their condition is a little better, but much still remains to be done. A pastor reports that in the French metropolis there are from 50 to 70,000 Germans, a number of whom are in a miserable condition. Thousands of them are street sweepers and rag pickers. The poorest district is the faubourg St. Marcel. These emigrants have now five places of public worship, and seven ministers faithfully preach the Gospel to them. Schools are opened for their children, and they are prospering. A house for the schools has been recently purchased for the sum of 200,000 francs, or \$40,000. Five hundred families are regularly visited.

The pastor Meyer, of Lyons, says in substance:—“There are about 12,000 Germans in our city, 2,500 of whom are papists. These last are well cared for, while the others are neglected. Religion has greatly declined among them. Many have become socialists and communists. Some have yielded to the seductions of the Romish church. Very few of them attend public worship. For a long time they have felt the need of a church, but were too poor to build one. An English gentleman who came to Lyons for his health, has contributed a sum sufficient to open a chapel for English service, and consented to admit the offices of a German pastor. We trust to the Lord and to our brethren to aid us. I am now alone among 9,500 Protestant Germans. Those who fall sick suffer much from the priests and sisters of charity in the hospital.”

The pastor Schele, of Brussels, said that emigrants arrived usually without any religion, and turn to nobody under the most frivolous pretexts. The Evangelical Society of Belgium employs sixteen ministers, who preach the Gospel in forty-five different stations. In Switzerland, according to Dr. Gelzer's statement, the majority of the Germans are loose in their morals, and have founded secret societies, undermining the basis of family and property.

What are the remedies for so great an evil? how labor for the spiritual improvement of so many dispersed Germans? The Assembly of Berlin has resolved: 1st. To collect the most accurate information concerning their religious and moral state, 2d. To condense this information in a memorial address to the authorities and the whole German nation, in order that they may be well known. 3rd. To prevent, if possible, too hasty emigration. 4th. To ask the consistories of Protestant churches to make collections

in their congregations, to provide churches and schools for the emigrants. May God's blessing rest abundantly upon these praiseworthy efforts!—*Correspondent of the N. Y. Observer.*

### News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Arabia, April 15.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 11.

The House went into committee on the Colonial Clergy Disabilities Bill. This bill consists of a single clause, designed to indemnify the "metropolitan of any province, or the bishop of a diocese," for attending meetings for the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs.

Mr. Dunlop moved to omit the words in inverted commas, and to substitute "bishops and clergy." His object was to prevent according to the clergy of the Church of England any status not belonging to them by law.

The Solicitor General assented to the amendment.

Sir J. Pakington dissented, and considered that the amendment was calculated to deprive the Church of England of its just distinction.

Mr. Napier said that his anxiety was to preserve the colonial Church as an integral part of the united Church of England and Ireland. Now if he rightly understood this bill it would sever that connection. All the statutes with reference to this subject said that the doctrines and discipline of this Church were inviolable; but this bill proposed to get rid, not only of the provisions of the statute of Henry VIII., but of all other usages and laws, in so far as they prevented the assembly of the clergy. He wished however to know whether, by the common law, any part of the Church of England and Ireland could meet without royal licence? Certainly they could not in Ireland, although the statute of Henry VIII. did not apply to that country. Again, by this bill it was not required that the Crown should confirm any of the canons made by the colonial assemblies, although it had hitherto always been understood that the confirmation of the Crown was necessary to the validity of a canon, and although this was absolutely necessary, in order to prevent any Church authority obtaining the ascendancy over the civil power. He must object to the present bill, that they were at present in the dark as to the amount of interference with these which the present bill would sanction on the part of the colonial assemblies. According to Bishop Butler, what the colonial church wanted was not any temporal power on the part of the bishops, or any coercive power over the laity, but a power to enforce discipline according to the laws of the Church of England upon priests in holy orders.—(hear, hear). The committee divided, when the numbers were—

For Mr. Dunlop's amendment,	81
Against it,	34
Majority	—47

The amendment was therefore carried.

Mr. Dunlop then moved another amendment, to leave out the words "within such province or diocese," and insert "notwithstanding such bishops and clergy having been respectively consecrated and ordained by bishops of the said United Church."

The Solicitor General could not assent to it.

Mr. J. B. Smith moved the adjournment of the committee on the ground that they were at that moment in the dark as to what was proposed to be done.

Mr. T. Chambers said it was impossible to know exactly where they were, and he would therefore second the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer protested against the incessant mixing up, in a debate on amendments, of the principle of the bill with every verbal amendment.

The discussion continued until, on the motion of Lord J. Russell, the chairman reported progress.

Five hours were spent on Monday in discussing in committee four lines of the Solicitor General's bill for removing the Disabilities of the Colonial Clergy, and at last the hon. and learned gentleman consented to take the bill home with him in his pocket, with a view of so working it as to obviate the objections of his opponents; who, persist in seeing it, one, the revival of Convocation at home, another, the abrogation of the supremacy of the Crown in the Queen's colonial dominions, and a third, a superior status to the Church of England over its rivals. No wonder honorable members became confused, particularly if they had no very anxious wish to see clearly that the simple object of the bill was to allow the internal regulations of its affairs by the Church in the colonies, on the same footing as "other denominations." This was well explained by Mr. Walpole, who made a careful statement of the question under discussion.—*Guardian.*

The rights and wrongs of Scotland have received a temperate but not too respectful discussion at the hands of a party of Scotch noblemen in the House of Lords, including a Prime Minister, a Chief Justice, and a Lord Privy Seal, all natives of that injured and oppressed part of the British Empire. Lord Eglinton's case evaporated almost entirely in his hand, and the small residuum was disposed of sensibly enough by Lord Aberdeen, whose speech however would have been none the worse had it held out some hope of a more liberal expenditure on Holyrood and a better arrangement of the multifarious business of the Lord Advocate's office. The true account of the present arrangement is that Scotch business, not being enough to occupy a Secretary of State, is better entrusted to a sanctonary whose professional and official position

render him at once more independent and more open to observation than a mere subordinate.—*Ibid.*

The Czar, it would appear, always anxious to act as "an Emperor and a gentleman" has seized the property of the English Ambassador, which he was forced to leave behind him when he quitted St. Petersburg. Russian influence is reported to have so far triumphed at Berlin that the Chevalier Bunsen has been ordered home, as being on too good terms with the Court of St. James's. Should this prove correct, as we believe it is, Austria will be placed between two fires, and will find more difficulty than ever in taking part with the western powers. But the entrance of the Russians into Servia must prevent her continuing much longer in an attitude of neutrality.—*ib.*

SEIZURE OF SIR G. SKYMOOR'S PROPERTY.—Sir George has written as follows:—"With reference to a subject to which public attention has been called, I beg to state that the question affecting my interests appears to be, 'not whether certain cases which I left at St. Petersburg, and which contain pictures, ornamental furniture, books, linen, and other articles of value, are to be seized and confiscated, but whether their shipment on board the Annie M'Alister, the only English vessel remaining at Cronstadt, is to be permitted. According to the last advice the question has been decided against me; but as I am bound to infer that the decision has been taken upon erroneous grounds, I still entertain the hope that it may be considered and revised."

EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS IN TURKEY.—We are authorised to state that Lord Clarendon has intimated to one of our most distinguished co-religionists, that the privileges to be obtained for the Christians in Turkey will be extended to the Jewish subjects of the Porte.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

CONVERSIONS.—Ninety-eight converts from Popery were, on Wednesday the 5th inst., confirmed in Bermondsey by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. They were all prepared for this rite by the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, with the assistance of the agents of the Society for English Church Missions to the Roman Catholics.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The commanders of her Majesty's ships now engaged in the arctic regions in search for Sir John Franklin, are to leave in the summer of 1855, and not to wait the winter of that year. Should England be engaged in hostilities with any other power, they are to take no part in it, it being the established practice of all civilised nations to consider vessels engaged in scientific discoveries as exempt from the operation of war.

PROGRESS OF CHOLERA IN BELFANT.—The *Banner of Ulster* says:—"This fearful scourge has been steadily progressing in town during the last few days, though the disease has not manifested that rapid virulence which characterised the former visitations of the epidemic.

Something like a mutiny has taken place on board her Majesty's ship Cumberland, at Portsmouth. The men were it appears dissatisfied at not getting a fortnight's leave before starting for the Baltic. Rear Admiral Berkeley had to convey this order to the crew yesterday week, and was listened to with every mark of respect on the part of the seamen. Every thing went right until the villainous crimps obtained admission into the ship. The disturbances did not cease with Tuesday night. On the following Thursday the crew refused to obey orders, and two of them were flogged, amidst the general hissing of the men. The officers had to draw their swords, and the marines were placed under arms. On Saturday the crew received three months' pay, and sailed for the Baltic.

Of the movements of the allied fleet in the Black Sea, little or nothing is known beyond the fact that, after leaving Beicos Bay, on the 24th of last month, they proceeded direct to Varna, where they landed a considerable body of Turkish troops to support the right wing of the Ottoman army, under the command of Mustapha Pacha, and then stood out to sea in the direction of Sebastopol. It may be conjectured, therefore, that we shall shortly hear of something decisive from that quarter. Heretofore it has been merely the duty of the fleet to confine the Russians to their ports. Now, however, that war has been formally declared, it will become the duty of the allied Admirals to seek them wherever they can find them, and, if they will not boldly and manfully come out to fight upon the sea, to try whether it be not possible to "get at them" even in their strongest places of fortified retreat. In the execution of this duty we shall probably hear before long that something has been achieved either at Sebastopol or Odessa.

In the Baltic events also appear to be approaching a crisis. The ice in the Gulf of Finland is reported to be rapidly breaking up, and in a few days the navigation between Revel and Helsingfors is expected to be open. In anticipation of this much-wished change, Sir Charles Napier, about a week since, detached a portion of his fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Plumridge, upon a special mission into the Gulf—so that, as a correspondent from the fleets says, we may shortly expect to hear of the hall being opened within earshot of the Czar himself. Admiral Plumridge is a discreet but dashing officer, and will cer-

tainly not miss a fair opportunity of firing the first shot in the Baltic. Subsequently to the sailing of this advanced squadron, we learn that Sir Charles Napier has moved with the whole fleet from Kiooga Bay to the Island of Gothland. This may be regarded as a significant indication that the hour is near at hand when the hostilities of the Baltic will be opened upon a large and tremendous scale. The Island of Gothland is situated in the centre of the Baltic, and may be looked upon as a sort of half-way house between the Sound and St. Petersburg. The Island of Gothland, lying higher up in the Gulf of Bothnia, and which it has been conjectured would become the rendezvous of the allied fleet, have already been abandoned by the Russians—so that Sir Charles has only to take possession of them whenever it may suit his convenience or pleasure to do so.

Whilst all this is going forward on the part of the allies, we are told that a great change of opinion is observable at St. Petersburg, and that a sentiment of alarm, bordering upon absolute panic, has begun to prevail amongst the higher classes in that capital.

Before the Cyclops left the fleet Admiral Dundas reported to have made a signal "to take, burn or destroy everything Russian."

The allied fleets reached Kavarna Bay on the 26th ult. Eight line-of-battle ships (French) are at anchor in line to the east of Varna, flanked by six steamers. Further east, are ten line-of-battle ships (English), with six steamers on their flank.

The Russians have crossed the Danube at Galatz with 30,000 men, without opposition.

All the marines from the fleets are to be landed to protect Varna.

The only intelligence of the slightest consequence from China, is comprised in the following paragraph, which we give as it reaches us, without vouching for its authenticity:—

"We have to announce by this mail the important intelligence of the apparent success of the Russian Admiral in negotiating for the opening of Japan to all nations. The Russian screw steamer *Vostok* arrived at Shanghai from Nagasaki on the 10th inst. and left again for that place on the 11th. She brought the news that the Emperor of Japan had consented to negotiate, and had sent high Ministers to treat with the Russian Admiral, and had given him a great dinner at Nagasaki. They have positively announced to him (such is the language used), that they intend to 'step up,' but require time to prepare. There can be no doubt the visit of Commodore Perry last season has greatly contributed to this desirable and important issue."

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

We learn that the Provincial Treasurer has received instructions from the Government to allow drawback on Goods exported from this port to Prince Edward Island, via the Bend and Shediac, which measure will place Prince Edward Island on the same favorable footing as Nova Scotia in this respect. Forces have been prepared for the purpose, and when the Goods are re-shipped at Shediac an affidavit must be made there, as to the shipment, by the agent or the owner, as also by the master of the vessel in which they are shipped, and on this document being properly endorsed by the Customs or Excise Officers at Prince Edward Island as to the due landing of the Goods, the drawback will be paid here by the Treasurer. This measure has been allowed in anticipation of the Railway between the Bend and Shediac being in operation, and it will at once be perceived that it is of considerable importance to St. John, as it will be the means of encouraging a very important trade between this place and the Island.

We also learn that a Company has purchased the Steamer *Croft* from her former owners, and that she will be employed running from St. John to Wier and the Bend. As it is well known that she is a splendid boat, we may expect to see a very large traffic carried on between this City and the Bend. From what we know of the gentlemen who are to manage the management of this matter, we feel confident she will be kept in the most efficient working order.

An English built steamer is also on her way out to run between Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. We hear that she is under contract with the Island Government, and will carry the mail. We may, therefore, expect that she will be a fast and efficient boat. As soon as the Railway between the Bend and Shediac is complete, we presume the Northern shores of our Province will assume their busy appearance.—*St. John Courier, April 22.*

EMIGRATION.—The *Blanche*, one of the ships of the Black Ball Line, which left Liverpool on the 25th of March with a large freight and 300 passengers, arrived at the Island on Wednesday evening, after a passage of 28 days. We regret to add that during the passage there were no fewer than 35 deaths by diarrhoea and cholera. The last death occurred in days before the arrival of the ship at this port. The passengers were landed on Partridge Island, and even cases are now under the care of Dr. Hare, who reported that the patients are doing well. Fortunately there is ample accommodation on the Island and there seems to be little reasonable ground for

contains any apprehensions of the spread of the disease. The vessel is still detained at the Quarantine Station. It is said that the ravages of the disease were confined chiefly to the Norwegian and German passengers, of whom there are a large number. This is the first time any ship of the Line has been visited by this dreadful scourge of emigrant vessels. Last season, when the American Liners suffered so severely, they enjoyed a happy exemption—thanks to the provisions made for the comfort of the passengers and to the care and attention of the able commanders.—*Freeman.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1854.

COLLEGE AGENCY.

No. 5.

AVEN my gratifying visit to Annapolis, the details of which I gave in my last, I proceeded to Clements (8 miles) on Monday afternoon, where I was kindly received by the Rev. W. Godfrey, who had arranged for a meeting in that vicinity in the evening. The weather was forbidding, the snow falling fast, and the night dark, but nevertheless we had a pleasant meeting, though not a very large one, in the comfortable Division Room of the Sons of Temperance.

I found here a more than usual want of information on the subject of the College, which it was my endeavour to supply to the fullest extent, inviting, as at other places, all present, to ask questions in reference to the College, and to state their objections, if any they had. My statements seemed to have a good effect, and a liberal subscription, in proportion to the number present, was made on the spot, accompanied by the expression of very proper feeling as to the importance of the object, and the reasonableness of the present Appeal. A Committee was formed to carry out the design of the meeting by a personal application to every member of the Church, at an early day, and I am persuaded that a vigorous effort will be made to secure one Certificate. Clements is a small parish, and has had considerable burdens to bear in the erection of a parsonage house, two churches, &c. It was here that the late Rev. Dr. Millidge of Annapolis, was struck by paralysis, while in the act of commencing the service, and in a few days afterwards he finished his course at the early age of 53, as appears by a neat tablet erected to his memory in St. Luke's Church, Annapolis.

The scenery about Clements is very striking and romantic, even now, when clothed in white. It is to be hoped that the iron works, owned by the Hon. Enos Collins, may be resumed at an early period, before the buildings tumble to decay.

I was conveyed very comfortably by Mr. Godfrey, on the 18th, in a sleigh to Bear River Ferry, from whence I proceeded at snail's pace, in a rickety waggon (with harness to suit) to Digby, where my old associate, the Rev. A. Gray, gave me a cordial welcome, entering warmly into our object, and doing his utmost to promote it.

I made several calls the same afternoon, not forgetting Miss Totten, and Mrs. Henderson, the aged and tried friends of the Church, and its kindred institutions. It would be difficult to mention any project for the advancement of these, in which they have not taken a liberal part. It is well known that besides giving £100 towards the endowment of the Parish, the late and beautiful grounds now occupied by these ladies, will at a future day become the property of the Church. But late may that day arrive, when these "fellow labourers" in all good works, shall no longer be found in Digby, with ready hearts and open hands to assist in the cause "of Christ and his Church!"

Not are they alone in such a spirit and in such good faith. The female members of the Church in this parish are all doing much for these things. The Church is in beautiful order, much improved since my former visit, with a fine organ, and I was informed that the creditable change comes from the zeal of the female friends. Long may it burn in this and every other portion of the Vineyard.

I have been much encouraged by my visit to Digby, as I had been informed that I must expect little cheering for the College. I have learned however to be thus discouraged, but to wait the result of a trial. On the first morning I obtained £100, of which Mrs. Henderson gave £25, and Miss Totten £25. Towards another friend gave £25, and a second friend may be considered secure, with a fair prospect of taking some long steps into a third. When circumstances are considered this may be regarded as a very creditable to Digby, and the amount quite as good as where five times the sum has been raised.—Whoever knows this Parish, knows the sound Church which prevails; and it is that which has produced this creditable result—because they consider the Church and College identified with each other. A gentleman expressed his regret that the call had

not come at an earlier period, adding that he had long felt it a duty to contribute towards the support of an Institution to which the Church owes so much.

We had a large and interesting Meeting in the fine Sunday Schoolhouse, on Wednesday evening, with good singing, and harmony in every shape. The Rev. Mr. Gray delivered an energetic speech in behalf of the College, expressive of heartfelt interest in its welfare, and of gratitude for the benefits he had personally enjoyed, when within its walls. We had also an exceedingly neat and pertinent address from Mr. Dunison, Barrister at Law, who enlarged on the importance of the Institution to the very existence of the Church in this Diocese.

Digby can number many alumni among her sons, from the earliest days of the College, and I hope many more will still be found, resorting to the same fountains of knowledge, of which their fathers have tasted before them.

I left Digby on Thursday afternoon, for Weymouth (20 miles), where a meeting had been appointed for that evening. I called on the way at the house of Mr. Savary, father of the young gentleman who recently completed a creditable course at College,—but unfortunately found him absent. His interesting family however, assured me that he intends to contribute to an Institution to which his son owes so much. I was here met by Rev. Mr. Fillet, who accompanied me the rest of the way. I was most agreeably surprised, when the hour of meeting arrived, to find the School-house well filled by a numerous, attentive, and intelligent audience. Much interest was evinced in the object for which we met together, and that, "not in word only, but also in deeds." "You will not get much in Weymouth," was the not very encouraging address of some, but it was happily contradicted that evening. After a suitable address from the Rev. Chairman, preceded, of course, by singing (very good) and prayer for the Divine blessing; and after a full detail of our case, by myself, and an urgent appeal for aid, several subscriptions came in of a very pleasing shape, such as £10, £5, £2, &c., to which, since writing the foregoing, Mr. Savary has added his £25—bringing the contributions of Weymouth to the handsome amount of £100, which mark certainly, is highly honourable to a Parish numbering only about fifty families. But there are whole-hearted people here, both male and female, who are ready for every good work, and there are also some, not less esteemed, who expressed deep regret that they could only give, with their smaller donations, just which makes them large, namely, warm wishes and earnest prayers. We had Divine Service on Friday evening, when a large congregation attended. The next morning I left Weymouth, with feelings of gratitude for personal kindness, and for the success of my mission.

JAS. C. COCHRAN.

Yarmouth, April 22.

P. C. HILL, Esq.

Sec'y of the Incorporated Alumni.

The trial of Murphy and Gordon for the murder of the sailor Allen, came to a sudden termination on Saturday last, in consequence of conflicting evidence—the Attorney General abandoning the prosecution on the part of the Crown, and the Judges recommending the Jury to return a verdict of acquittal, which was done accordingly, without the latter leaving the box. Public opinion has since been very much divided on the propriety of this course, and to the strong excitement in the minds of the people, may be attributed the fire which took place on Thursday night at the Waterloo tavern, the scene of the alleged murder, which was consumed, with other buildings adjoining.

On Sunday morning last a fire took place in a house near the Gas works, owned by a Mr. Hogan, which spread to several of the houses adjoining, four of which were totally destroyed by the devouring element, the occupants having had barely time to save their household effects. A partial insurance was effected on the premises.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Halifax, April 26, 1854.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen having reluctantly declared war against the Emperor of Russia, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has thought fit to appoint Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of May next, to be set apart for general observance throughout this Province as a day for humiliation and for prayer to Almighty God, that, in the impending apparently inevitable contest, Her Majesty's fleets and forces may be preserved from danger, and crowned with success.

As the Form of Prayer used in England on the Fast-day has not been forwarded to this country, and there will not be time after the arrival of the next mail, to print and circulate it before the day appointed by His Excellency to be observed in this Province, we understand that one of the Forms used in the last war will be adopted for the Service of May 17th.

The Prayer for the "time of War and Tumult" is used in all the Churches in England.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. GEORGE'S DAY.—Agreeably to announcement the Anniversary of St. George's Day was celebrated on Monday last, by the St. Geor-

ge's Charitable Society of the City. The Members met at 10 a. m. at the Masonic Hall. Soon afterwards they formed outside, in front of the Hall, when the Marshal presented to the President for the use of the Society, a splendid silken Flag, the Royal Standard, a gift of several of its members, to complete the insignia of the Society. The President acknowledged the gift in an eloquent and patriotic speech, and assigned the Royal Flag to the care of John Yoomans, Esq. who bore it throughout the Procession. The Society then proceeded to Government-house, and in a few moments were joined by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, one of their Patrons, and his Aides, when they marched to St. Paul's, the fine band of the 72nd Regt. at their head playing popular English music. An excellent Sermon, inculcating the principle that true Christianity is always loyal to the Governments under which it exists, and pointing out the duty of Englishmen to defend their faith and their country, as applicable more especially to the present time, was preached by their Patron the Lord Bishop, from Matt. xxii, 21—"Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's." The choir was most efficient, the organ responded with its noblest strains to the masterly touch of Mr. Cassiere—the gentleman to whom the assembled congregation were indebted for the musical composition of the beautiful anthem sung by the choir, which he has dedicated to the President. A collection taken at the close, in aid of the Charitable fund of the Society, amounted to £16 17 11. After the benediction "God save the Queen" was sung, the large congregation swelling the chorus of this sublime national hymn.

The religious services being ended, the Society again formed in procession outside of the church, and with banners and flags displayed, marched through several of the principal streets. The Lord Bishop complimented the Procession by standing in front of his residence while it passed, wearing the badge of the Society. They then proceeded onward, and returning passed Government-house through the western avenue, and thence back to the Masonic Hall.

The celebration closed within the Hall by three cheers being given for the Queen, which were prolonged to three times three. Three cheers were then given for the Patrons of the Society, and three cheers for the President. The thanks of the Society were also voted by acclamation—to the Marshal, for his effective services—and to Mr. Cassiere, and the Choir of St. Paul's, for their talented assistance upon this interesting occasion.

R. M. S. ARABIA.

THE News per R. M. Steamship Arabia, is progressive towards events to which the public mind has been recently directed with eager expectation. The next mail will probably bring intelligence of active hostilities in the Baltic and Black Sea by the British and French Fleets upon the Russian coasts or navy. Several English vessels, laden with grain, have been fired upon while proceeding down the Danube, in violation of the arrangements for their peaceable departure.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Lord Raglan, and a numerous suite, arrived at Calais from England on Tuesday the 11th inst., and left for Paris, where they arrived at 9 o'clock same morning. A grand review was given on Wednesday by the Emperor in honor of their arrival. Their reception by the French people, of all classes, was highly flattering.

The news from Burmah was of an unfavorable character—a good deal of fighting was going on—and the loss on the British side is reported as considerable.—The enemy had, however, made no impression on the conquered territory.

Two pairs of Marine steam engines had been seized at the manufactory of Messrs. Napier, Glasgow, which had been engaged previous to the war, for the Emperor of Russia.

Wednesday the 26th April, had been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be observed as a day of national prayer for the success of the British Arms in the present war.

Prussia has signed a protocol adopting on behalf of the German powers, the principles for which England and France have declared war. Prussia has also recalled Her Ambassador, the Chevalier Bunsen, from England.

All Greeks were ordered to leave Constantinople.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 10.—Corps of Royal Engineers.—Lieut.-Col. H. J. Savage to be Col., v R. Jones, dec.; Capt. T. H. Rimington to be Lieut.-Col., vice Savage; Sec. Capt. G. C. Baillie to be Capt., v Rimington; First Lieut. H. W. Tyler to be Sec. Capt., v Baillie; Sec. Lieut. H. W. H. D. Dumaresq, to be First Lieut., vice Tyler.

We notice by the English papers that vessels leaving Great Britain with emigrants, will be required to carry four men for every 100 tons O. M. Should this be carried out, it will create a surplus of men on this side of the Atlantic and consequently would prove a service to the shipowners of this port, who have always great difficulty in procuring sailors, owing to the large number of hands required to take home the new ships. The suggestion originated with the Government Inspector, who was directed to investigate the circumstances connected with the loss of the Emigrant "ship Tayleur," which was supposed to have been lost partly for the want of a sufficient crew.—*St. John Curr.*

### YOUTH DEPARTMENT.

#### THE CHILD-MARTYR.

*The Milwaukee Sentinel and Gazette* gives us the following letter from Judge Larrabee, (which we somewhat condense,) containing an authentic and detailed account of a tragedy, too brutally revolting to be spread before our readers, but for the heroic constancy of the little boy, Emanuel Danon, so cruelly whipped to death, and for the fact that the noble child was trained in the Church, and had drawn his supernatural strength from the channel which God's providence hath placed in her maternal breast. The Rev. Mr. Akers, mentioned below, and now Rector of St. Paul's, Morrisania, is too well known here to need further description; and to complete the group, Judge Larrabee, the writer of the letter, is also a Churchman. He thus writes:—

"When I first saw the account of the death of the little Chicago Hero, my mind at once reverted to the case above referred to as an instance of faithful fortitude, if anything surpassing that of Kund Iverson. And you may well say, that if Chicago erects a monument to commemorate the virtues of her Child Hero, who suffered the comparatively easy death by drowning, because he would not steal, how much more should we commemorate, in a fitting manner, the heroism of Emanuel Danon, who bore for two hours the most exquisite torture rather than tell a lie. The facts, as they were elicited on the trial, were as follows:

"The defendants—husband and wife—were respectable farming people, residing in Marquette County, and were childless. They had two orphan children bound to them—one a little girl about ten years of age, and the other the boy Emanuel, eight years of age. I have no means of ascertaining anything of the previous history of Emanuel, and only know that he was taken from the Milwaukee poor-house. He was a fragile child, and had never been in robust health. Those who knew him spoke of him as an intelligent, bright, blue-eyed boy, and very winning in his playful little ways.

"It appeared, from the testimony of the little girl, who was the sole witness to the torture—that Emanuel was charged with having told a lie. What the lie was, we could not, by either persuasion or the fear of punishment, induce her to tell. The counsel for the state exhausted their ingenuity in vain; nor could I, after drawing her to me, and by soothing words endeavouring to quiet her fears, induce her to tell what the lie was. The child had evidently been intimidated by threats of personal injury. This was afterwards ascertained to be the fact, when the trial was over, and her foster-parents safely lodged in prison. She then said that Emanuel had by chance discovered the woman in a criminal act, and had told her, and she had told her wicked parents. Hence it became all-important to the woman (who had succeeded in quieting her husband) that the lie should be whipped out of Emanuel. Accordingly the man procured six whips—the toughest kind of swamp willow—which by his own direction were four feet in length, and as large at the butt as one's little finger, and about nine o'clock at night took Emanuel—who still persisted in telling the truth—to the loft of the cabin, and having stripped him to his shirt, wound that around his neck and tied him up by a cord by both wrists to a rafter, so that his feet but touched the floor.

"Here he whipped him for two hours, only resting at intervals to procure a fresh whip, or to demand of his victim that he should own that he told a lie. The boy's only answer was, 'Pa, I told the truth.' 'Pa, I did not lie.' The girl said that Emanuel did not cry much, and it is probable that he fainted during a portion of the time, as the injuries upon his body showed a torture, under which even the physical strength of an adult would have sunk. The physicians who examined the body, testified that there was not a spot, from the armpits to the ankles, large enough to place your finger upon, but was covered with livid welts, and that in very many places the skin was broken.

And still, the brave boy held out! He must have had a sainted mother, for the teachings of none other could have so implanted truth in his every fibre.

"Yes—still he held out; and when he was taken down, with the cords cutting deep into his little wrists, and the warm blood trickling from his limbs, with his head upon his murderer's shoulders, his last words were, 'Pa, I am so cold' and then his pure spirit fled for ever, and the reach of torture and inhumanity, to that bright world, where wrong and oppression can never be known.

"He unquestionably shed with truth still in his heart, and was a martyr to it.

"The whips were quite worn out, as the splintered fragments were afterwards found.

"The trial, as you may imagine, was one of deep and painful interest. There was scarce a dry eye in the court-room. The verdict was manslaughter in the first degree, and the convicts were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison—the extreme penalty of the law."

This letter of Judge Larrabee's created no small sensation in Milwaukee. The next day another correspondent, D. K., wrote as follows to the *Sentinel*:

"In the evening I took up the paper to read the letter that I had heard so much spoken of during the day, when, in a moment, it occurred to me that the name 'Danon' was familiar, and a little reflection served to convince me that I was correct; and enables me to furnish the following particulars of the little boy's parents:

"Emanuel's parents came to this city from Devonshire, England, in 1840; the father was a gardener, very poor, in feeble health, and with a large family. The late Rector of St. Paul's Church, with his accustomed well known sympathy for the poor, interested himself warmly in Mr. Danon's behalf. He purchased lumber to build him a shanty—with his own hands assisted Mr. D. to build his humble home on the bluff, and cheered his new home in a strange land with his pleasant smile and kind words, and day by day administered to the wants of the family. Mr. Akers assisted Mr. D. to what employment he could, and procured his appointment as sexton of St. Paul's Church. In 1847, I think, Mr. D. died of consumption, a disease from which he had been suffering for some time, leaving his helpless wife and children to the benevolent Rector's care. Places were procured for the two elder children, and one was taken home to the parsonage, and the Rector's flour barrel, so liberal to the wants of the poor that it often left the 'good man' and his amiable lady with scant provision for themselves, gave its daily supply to the widow and her little ones. Some two years after Mr. D.'s death, the poor widow accidentally wounded her foot with the point of a rusty nail, which, in consequence of bad treatment, brought on lock-jaw. She was once removed to the hospitable parsonage, and everything was done to relieve her sufferings, but the medical treatment and nursing could not stay the fatal disease, and she died, leaving her orphan children to the Rector's care. The youngest, the little martyr Emanuel, was, at the time of his mother's death, about four years of age.

"I remember him as a bright, intelligent child. After the funeral of the mother, a Mr. Moor, residing near the Cold Spring House, uncle to the little fellow, took him home with him. Shortly after, Mr. Moor died, and, if my memory serves me, a man whose name I did not learn, but probably the brute now in the State Prison, made application for little Emanuel, promising to bring him up as his own child. I am pretty sure the child was never in the poor-house.—From this time I lost all knowledge of him, until the article in your paper a few days since called my attention to his cruel death.

"I am at no loss to account for the little fellow's martyr constancy for the truth, for I have repeatedly heard Mr. Akers speak of the parents' devout Christian department, and their deep interest in the religious culture of their children, and when we add to this, that he who was emphatically the child's friend, who not only won their affections, but ever impressed their infant minds in his own gentle way with the holy precepts of religion, with a love and affection that made his teaching indelible—when I think of little Emanuel having enjoyed such Christian care, more child as he was when deprived of it, I do not wonder that he should rather die than 'bear false witness,' and thus break the commands of God and disobey his mother's and his pastor's precepts. And what a testimony does his martyrdom bear to that mother's and that pastor's care! For such a seal to my labors, I would give a world, were it mine to give.

"Milwaukee, Dec. 12th,

D. K."

**THE PATH OF DUTY ALONE SAFE.**—It was a law of old times in England, that if a man, travelling in the king's highway, be robbed between sun and gun, satisfaction is recoverable on the county where the robbery was made, but, if he takes his journey in the night, being an unreasonable time, then it is at his own peril; he must take what risks. So, if a man keep in God's ways, he shall be true of God's protection; but if he stray out of them, he exposes himself to danger.

### Selects.

**TOWN AND FORTRESSES OF CRONSTADT.**—A town, fortress, and port in the Government of St. Petersburg, from which city it is 47 versts or about 31 miles distant. It is built at the S. E. extremity of Kotlin, an island in that part of the gulf of Finland called the bay of Cronstadt, about 16 miles from the mouth of the Neva, on which river is situated St. Petersburg, the capital of the Emperor of Russia. The island, a bed of chalk, formerly called Kozani, by the Finlanders, is seven miles in length, and about one mile in breadth. At the entrance of the harbour on an island opposite the citadel, lies the castle or fortress of Kraneholt, built by Peter the Great. The fortress and mole bristle with guns, and the harbour itself is approachable only by one channel, which is fortified with a double line of guns; these works constituting Cronstadt the Malta of the Baltic. The passage between this place and Cronstadt is two thousand paces in width, and has ample depth for the largest vessels. Besides its importance as the great naval station of the Russian fleet, Cronstadt is the harbour of St. Petersburg. All vessels proceeding to that port are searched here, and their cargoes sealed, and such as are too large for the shallow waters of the upper Neva, unload their cargoes at Cronstadt, and transport them in smaller craft. The channel is marked by stakes the whole way, and vessels built at St. Petersburg are placed on a "camel," or kind of raft, by which their draught of water is lessened one-half, and then floated down the Neva, and over its bar, on which there is often only seven feet water. Cronstadt, which is built in the form of an irregular triangle, is strongly fortified on all sides. It has three harbours: lying to the south of the town. The outer, or military harbour, which is entirely surrounded by a massive and strongly fortified mole, is a rectangle, stretching out into the sea, and is capable of containing, besides smaller vessels, about 35 ships of the line. It is now, however, so shallow at low water, that many of the ships are obliged to anchor in the middle harbour, which is intended for the fitting out and repairing of vessels. It contains the slips, a powder magazine, a manufactory of pitch, tar, &c. The third, or innermost harbour, which has space for six hundred merchant vessels, and runs parallel with the middle harbour, admits only merchantmen, for which there is besides an excellent roadstead, immediately outside of the port, which is defended also by the citadel, constructed on a rock in the middle of the sea of Cronstadt. All these harbours are well secured, for a consequence of the freshness of the sea-water no vessel can be preserved in them above twenty years. They are besides detained a great part of the year by the ice in the bay of Cronstadt, which prevents vessels from entering after the end of November, or leaving before the end of April, or sometimes earlier. Vessels are repaired and built in the largest canal of Peter the Great, which runs directly into the town between the middle and merchant's harbours. It is 2,160 feet long, 56 wide, and 16 deep, the sides and abutments, &c. are of solid masonry, and it is filled with water by means of sluices, which is again pumped out by steam-engines. It was commenced in 1711, and finished by Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great. Near it are the various docks, in which vessels can be repaired at once; the foundry, which supplies annually 1,200 tons of bombs, balls, &c.; the Admiralty rope-walk, tar-works, and excellent workshops. By the new Catherine canal, commenced in 1782, which communicates with the merchant's port, and is 1,800 miles long, Government vessels are enabled to take their stores, munitions, &c. directly from the store-houses. The town is very regularly built, and contains many fine, straight, and well-paved streets, and several public squares. The houses, however, with the exception of those belonging to the Government, are chiefly of one storey, and built of wood. The city has three gates, and is divided into two parts, the commandant and admiralty quarters, which are subdivided into four districts. Between the Peter's and Catherine canals is the old Italian palace, built by Prince Menshikov, who took the island from the Swedes in 1703. It is at present occupied by the School for Pilots, a large establishment where 300 pupils are educated for the naval service, and 20 for the merchant service. The permanent population of Cronstadt, exclusive of the garrison, the pupils of the naval school, workmen, and sailors, is not considerable, during the summer a month or 40,000 individuals, of various nations; of these only the Russians, the English are most numerous. The inhabitants derive their chief support from the sea.

trade, and ship-building... presents an appearance of great activity and bustle during the summer...

SEBASTOPOL.—A new edition of Admiral Slade's (Shchaxa Pasha's) work—"Records of Travel in Turkey, Greece, &c., and of a cruise in the Black Sea with the Captain Pasha," gives a reliable account of Sebastopol, which the author visited in the Blonde, under Sir Edmund Lyons.

Verily Norwegian fishermen, when they gazed on what they thought the demon ship, were not more astonished than was the Russian squadron in Sebastopol at the approach of the Blonde. The outer ship bill was shot at... of passage. We complied; next came an officer, plumed and booted and buttoned, alongside to know what was the ship, whence she came, what her cargo, with similar inquisitorial questions...

The great harbour is a fine sheet of water, three and a half miles by one, due east and west, with good bottom all over, from twelve to fourteen fathoms. The northern shore is broken into bays separated by three abrupt points formed by loose stones, each fortified by batteries looking seaward, respectively eighteen, twenty-one and seven guns. A low beach confines it to the east, intersected by a rivulet and backed by a range of high hills. On the southern shore are two creeks, which tend to render Sebastopol one of the finest harbours of the world.

It has no docks. The outer creek between it and the harbour's mouth serves for the repairs of small craft. A small hill separates these creeks, on which the town is loosely scattered—a few good government houses, with green roofs, the remainder huts. At its base are two lines of batteries mounting thirty-four guns; rear the small creek is another of seventeen guns; and on the rocky points forming the entrance are also batteries of thirty-three and twenty-six guns—making on the whole two hundred and four pieces of cannon that could bear successively on ships entering Sebastopol. But when we saw them they were in a bad way, and chiefly mounted en barbette, which afforded a poor chance against ships' broadsides.

The lapse of twenty years, and the apprehension of war, may have made a great change in the aspect of Sebastopol; but it seems to be in view of present requirements that the Pasha says, "when a British fleet is sent to attack Sebastopol, Captain Lyons, or any of the officers of the Blonde, will be found capable of leading it in." Sir Edmund Lyons is now on the spot as second in command, and it is not improbable that the enterprise may be regarded for him.

AUSTRALIA.—SYDNEY.—Where, sixty-five years ago, Governor Phillip looked upon a silent harbour for an open boat, Governor Fitzroy now dwells in a castellated structure, which cost about £60,000, with a tower seventy feet high, soaring stately above the

wood and water of Parramatta; and thence he looks out on a proud and stirring strand. On the north shore across the harbour lies St. Leonard's—a pleasant and wealthy suburb. On the waters, instead of the black swans of the native solitude, are the black swans of commerce, the hobbles and numerous fleet, representing many nations, some under sail, some lying close against the rock-face of the natural wharf, with steamers continually couring up and down.—On the south shore stretches out the spacious city of Sydney, the boat and wonder of the colonial population, which even the newly arrived European readily pronounces worthy to be the young capital of the grand dominion lying around it. Covering the whole ridge first chosen, sweeping the valley and climbing up another hill, with its lower street two and a quarter miles long, its 65,000 people, its thorough English look, shopped and gas-light,—it is, altogether, so like a seaport on our own shores, that the traveller is almost sorry it does not look stranger; for as to anything outlandish he might as well have stayed at home. But, now and then, orange-trees blooming by a cottage, a flock of green parrots resting on a roof, the tattooed cheek of a New Zealander, or the spindle-legs and matted hair of a black Australian, certify that it is England at the antipodes, and not England at home.

This city has its Legislature, possessed of the most important powers, even to the revision of the Constitution; its Corporation with a Mayor, whose official salary is £800 a year; and its University, of which the Senate consists of Members of all the leading religious denominations. It has also its hospitals, and its poor; the latter accounted for chiefly by the frightful number of public houses,—the former, by a goodly, yet insufficient, number of churches of various persuasions.

Few cities are so orderly at night, notwithstanding the excesses of intoxication to which so many of its people are wretchedly addicted. Even after the great province of Victoria had been separated; the territory of which Sydney is the capital, is as large as ten England; with a thousand miles of sea-coast, rich in forests, mountains, plains, and table-lands, in pastures, crops, and mines; glittering with gold, studded with prosperous towns, resounding with the voice of industry and the bleating of innumerable flocks.—London Quarterly Review.

A TURKISH WILL.—A testator left to his eldest son one half of his horses, to his second son one third of his horses, to his third son one ninth of his horses—the testator had seventeen horses. The executor did not know what to do, as seventeen will neither divide by two, by three, nor by nine. A dervish came up on horseback, and the executor consulted him. The dervish said, "Take my horse and add him to the others." There were then eighteen horses. The executor then gave to the eldest son one-half, 9; to the second son one-third, 6; to the third son one-ninth, two; total 17. The dervish then said, "You don't want my horse now; I will take him back again."

UNIVERSITY DEGREES.—The stamp duty on university degrees produced 8,535l. in the year 1853. At Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, there is a duty of 3s. on every admission to the degree of B. A. (3s. if conferred by special grace,) and 6s. on admission to any other degree (10s. by special grace or otherwise out of the ordinary course conferring any right of election); and there is a 10s. duty on admission to two degrees of M.D. in a Scotch university. At Durham, London, and the Queen's University in Ireland, no duties are payable. During the year, two hundred and seventy-eight gentlemen were admitted to the degree of B.A. at Oxford, three hundred and thirty-nine at Cambridge, and two hundred and eighteen at Dublin; and two hundred and fifty-nine gentlemen were admitted to other degrees at Oxford, three hundred and five at Cambridge, and ninety-eight at Dublin. Two hundred and one gentlemen were admitted to the degree of M.D. in the Scotch universities.

INDO WORSHIP IN NEW YORK.—A gentleman in New York city, while visiting in Cherry-street for an industrial school, went into a room where were a little company of Chinese offering sacrifices to an idol. A Chinaman was kneeling in front of the idol, burning some sweet smelling substance in a little cup floating in water. The gentleman apologized for the intrusion, but they did not seem troubled by it.

THE SPIRITUAL TYRANNY OF SYSTEMS.—Oh my God, may I count no man master, but make me as a little child, and may I take my lesson as the Bible offers it to me.—Dr. Chalmers.

Collegiate. KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

Subscription List. Every Donor of One Hundred pounds shall be entitled to receive a Certificate from the Governors and under the College Seal, granting to him and his Heirs and Assigns forever, the privilege to nominate one Pupil at a time to pass through his Collegiate course...

The College is open to persons of every denomination and permission will be granted to allow Students to attend any particular course of Lectures or Branch of Study, without being obliged to accept of a regular Student; and any Student will be permitted to reside out of College, under the sanction of the President.

We the undersigned agree to pay the respective sums placed opposite our names on the following conditions:—

First—That the privilege granted under the aforesaid Certificate shall not be altered unless a fair compensation shall be made to the Representative of the original Donor.

Secondly—That Twenty Certificates should be issued, or Two Thousand Pounds subscribed for and paid.

UNCONDITIONALLY. CONDITIONALLY.

Mr. Collins will contribute One Thousand Pounds whenever the friends of the College have raised and secured Nine Thousand Pounds.

Table listing donors and amounts: The Lord Bishop £100 0 0, Miss Halliburton, 5 5 0, Mrs. El. Halliburton, 1 0 0, Miss E. Halliburton, 1 0 0, Miss Lawson, 0 5 0, Miss Isabel Lawson, 0 5 0, Miss Willis, 0 5 0, Mrs. Weeks, Nov. Dublin, 0 10 0, J. C. Cogswell, 50 0 0, Dr. Cogswell, 25 0 0, Miss Cogswell, 25 0 0, T. Boggs, Junior, 5 0 0, J. W. Nutting, 5 0 0, Alex. C. Fraser, 2 0 0, Henry Yeomans, 5 0 0, Edward Banney, 10 0 0, William G. Fife, 5 0 0, William C. Silver, 1 0 0, Daniel Gallagher, 1 0 0, The Misses Miller, 1 5 0, The Hon. A. Keith, 2 0 0, Henry Lawson, 5 0 0, Thomas Dunn, 5 0 0, S. L. Shannon, 10 0 0, William Evans, 2 10 0, Mrs. Jeffery, 2 0 0, Miss Fawson, 0 10 0, W. G. Anderson, 1 0 0, William Dunbar, 2 0 0, W. H. Tapp, 10 0 0, H. Ince, 10 0 0, J. Shaffer, 1 5 0, A. McLeod, 1 5 0, R. Wetmore, 0 5 0, J. Withrow, 0 10 0, Mrs. & Miss Cogswell, 0 10 0, Miss S. J. Lannigan, 0 5 0, Wm. Tully, 0 0 0, Mrs. Clarke, 5 0 0, Miss McNeill, 6 3 11, Miss Jane Fraser, 2 0 0, J. T. Wainwright, 5 0 0, James Tremaine, 5 0 0, Major Ansell, Town Major P. E. Island, 5 0 0, Miss Eliza Nair, 0 5 2 1/2, Miss Mary Storey, 0 5 0, Benjamin G. Gray, 1 0 0, Patrick Whiston, 0 10 0, William Fairbanks, 5 0 0, Thomas C. Kinnear, 1 0 0, John Duffin, 5 0 0, Mrs. Almon, 2 0 0, William A. McAgg, 2 0 0, S. R. Moss, 2 0 0, Joseph R. Hunt, 5 0 0, Edward E. Stewart, 10 0 0, J. Cleverdon, 2 0 0, Lockhart Sweet, 0 5 2 1/2, Arden Hill, 0 5 0, Charles Twining, 5 0 0, William Graham, 1 0 0, Rev. Jas. Bredding, 5 0 0, Thomas Abbott, 0 7 6, Miss Hopkins, 0 12 6, Miss Fanny Hopkin, 0 5 0, Mr. A. Stevens, 5 0 0, Geo. Smithers, 5 0 0, W. H. Pallister, 2 10 0, Miss Wells, 0 2 0, A. Friend, 0 10 0, John R. Willis, 1 0 0, Jas. Donahoe, 19 0 0, The Master of the Rolls, 100 0 0, Hon. S. B. Robie, 100 0 0, H. H. Cogswell, 100 0 0, M. B. Almon, 100 0 0, A. M. Unacke, 100 0 0, J. W. Ritchie, 100 0 0, The Archdeacon, 100 0 0, William Cunard, 100 0 0, James A. Moren, 100 0 0, Chief Justice, 50 0 0, J. C. Halliburton, 50 0 0, Scott Tremain, 100 0 0, H. Hartshorne, 100 0 0, Henry Pryor, 100 0 0, Jas. Stewart, 100 0 0, H. Hartshorne, 100 0 0, Nepean Clarke, 25 0 0, Rev. G. W. Hill, 25 0 0, P. C. Hill, 50 0 0, Mrs. Steph. Boggs, 50 0 0, J. T. Swyer, 100 0 0, H. J. B. Unacke, 100 0 0, W. A. Black, 100 0 0, L. M. Walsley, 100 0 0, Ray. W. Ballock, 25 0 0, Peter Lanch, 25 0 0, James Creighton, 25 0 0, John C. Almon, 25 0 0, Arth. Woodgate, 100 0 0, William Hare, 100 0 0, Hen. E. Harvey, 100 0 0, Saml. A. White, 100 0 0, Henry Pryor, 25 0 0, Wm. Rev. Esq., 25 0 0, Edgar Dodson, 20 0 0, John Silver, 30 0 0, A. T. Creighton, 50 0 0, E. K. Brown, 50 0 0, Rev. E. Mather, 50 0 0, The Parish of St. George's Hall, right of presentation, 100 0 0, R. Fitzgerald, 12 10 0, James Pryor, 12 10 0, John H. Symons, 12 10 0, Van Ruck, 12 10 0, Joseph Wier, 25 0 0, Benjamin Wier, 25 0 0, Capt. Latimer, 55 0 0, H. McNair, 55 0 0

UNCONDITIONAL.	CONDITIONAL.
Edward Wallace 5 0 0	Robert Davis 25 0 0
Dr Jennings 2 10 0	Wm. Pryor, jun. 12 10 0
Martin G. Black 5 0 0	
James S. Clarke 2 0 0	
David H. Clarke 1 0 0	
E. D. Maynoll 1 0 0	
Fred. LeBlanc 2 0 0	
Edward Morris 5 0 0	
Dr. Parker 1 5 0	
Mrs. Hicks 1 0 0	
Mrs. Tracey 0 5 0	
Mrs. Cha. O'Brien 1 0 0	
Edward Goudge 0 10 0	
Robert Hodges 1 0 0	
The Miss Hodges' 1 0 0	
The Miss Newtons 1 0 0	
W. & J. Campbell 5 0 0	
May. McIlreath 10 0 0	
Richard Tremain 1 0 0	
John B. Fay 1 0 0	
William D. Cutlip 1 0 0	
Joseph Fairbanks 1 0 0	
Henry Spike 0 6 3	
P. Whiston's fam. 0 10 0	
Wm. Colwell 0 12 6	
Jno. & And. Smith 5 0 0	
The Miss Brohms 0 5 0	
Sampson Saunders 2 10 0	
F. H. Snelling 5 0 0	
A Friend 0 10 0	
Thomas Braine 5 0 0	
William Howe 1 0 0	

Halifax, April 27, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,—We enclose to you for publication the names of those who have subscribed to our College fund during the past week. As our time for application is very much limited by our other engagements, we are not able to send a long list on each occasion, but the cheerfulness with which the contributions continue to be offered, calls upon us to make public mention of it, and we beg to thank those ladies and gentlemen upon whom we have called since our last enclosure.

UNCONDITIONAL.	CONDITIONAL.
A Friend 0 10 0	Edward Albro 50 0 0
James Fortune 0 5 0	
Mrs. Peter James 1 0 0	
R. W. Fraser, A.C. 1 0 0	
Mrs. Prescott 0 2 6	
Mrs. S. Mitchell 1 0 0	
Mrs. Gardner 1 0 0	
Miss Gardner 0 10 0	
Mrs. Smith 0 2 6	
William Johns 5 0 0	
William Mumford 0 5 0	
Baltazar Brehm 1 5 0	
Richard Marshall 0 5 2 1/2	
G. A. S. Crichton 2 0 0	
William Cutlip 0 10 0	
W. Craigen 1 0 0	
B. Serjeant Shean 1 0 0	
Mrs. Muhlig 0 1 10 1/2	
Mrs. Sturmy 0 5 0	
Alex'r. Neil 0 15 0	
J. H. Marriot 1 0 0	
J. C. W. Wilkie 7 10 0	
C. H. Wallace, Eng. 10 0 0	
Mrs. Wallace, do. 5 0 0	
Mrs. M. H. Molyneux, Eng. 5 0 0	
Edw. J. Lortly 2 10 0	
James Roulston 0 5 0	

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,—It is with sincere pleasure we forward to you the accompanying extract from a note received by Mr. Uniacke, from his young friend Mr. Charles Hill Wallace, who it may be in your recollection, attained a high distinction in the examination at Oxford last year; he is the eldest son of the late Mr. Charles Hill Wallace, a classic and polished scholar of our own College, and was one of the first who obtained an Optime at our Institution. After speaking in high terms of the benefit and advantages of a Collegiate Education, he adds, "I congratulate you therefore most heartily on your success—and as a slight proof of my sincerity, have instructed Mr. H to give you ten pounds towards your collection, from me, to which Mrs. Wallace has great pleasure in adding five pounds. I hope you will continue to go on well, and that some day I shall run over and take an *ad eundem* degree at my Father's College." In a note also received by Mr. Uniacke from Mrs. Molyneux, who ever speaks in the warmest affection of Nova Scotia and every matter connected with its best interests, she kindly remarks, "I regret it is not in my power to aid you in your College collection as liberally as I could desire, owing to the very numerous solicitations, for every charitable Institution, with which we are overwhelmed in consequence; but however you think five pounds worth sending, I beg to send it most heartily welcome to it." Both

these donors are Nova Scotians. Mrs. Wallace passed many years of her life here.

A. M. UNIACKE.  
GEORGE W. HILL.

Correspondence.

Amherst, April 24th, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,—I was much gratified at reading the remarks in the last No. of your paper on the "Easter Services at St. Paul's." There can be no subject more interesting to the mind than the contemplation of the sufferings and death of our blessed Saviour, and I have frequently thought that the incidents connected therewith, as exhibited in the Services for "Holy Week," have never received that prominence which their vital importance demands. There can be no doubt that the want of that "practical development" of the system of our Church which you refer to, is one of the greatest hindrances to its advancement, especially in these Colonies. The people who claim to belong to the Church are many of them totally unacquainted with the order, beauty, and purpose of her different Services. These are not sufficiently dwelt upon and explained, and the consequence is, that with a large number of persons, even of Churchmen, that which is so well calculated to promote true piety becomes a tedious and unmeaning ceremonial—they know not the design of the compilers of our Liturgy, in marking each season and each day throughout the year with its appropriate service. Wherever you do find this knowledge, as a consequence you have greater attachment to the Church. A thorough acquaintance with the intention of the Church's ritual is urgently demanded, and I join with you in the hope that ere long this most desirable state of things may result from your observations—that each and all her members may be able to give a reason for the hope that is in them. I have great pleasure in bearing witness to the efficiency of our Pastor, the Revd. Mr. Townshend, in this respect. It has been his constant practice for many years to hold daily services in Passion Week, and to call our earnest attention to the occurrences of this "Holy Season"—endeavouring to fix our minds on the all-important events so beautifully introduced in the Liturgy of our Church. I may add, that this year, in addition to the ordinary duties of the week, he has favored us with extemporaneous expositions of the Epistle and Gospel of the day, much to the edification and comfort of those who were fortunately present. Having said this much I leave to other more able correspondents, to second your endeavours in stirring up our Clergy to make "increased exertion to promote the spiritual efficiency of our Church, by a more complete development of her system."

Editorial Miscellany.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From D. Owen, Esq. with £5—directions will be attended to as soon as possible. Rev. H. M. Spike £1. 10s. on acct of Mr. C. Mumford—10s. for self—other directions will be attended to. Rev. T. D. Ruddle—directions will be attended to.

Married.

At Trinity Church, Liverpool, N. S. on the 15th inst., by the Rev. L. E. B. Nichols, Mr. JOHN SMALL, of Halifax, to MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Zwicker. At Chester, on Saturday April 22nd, by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Mr. HENRY DAKER, to Miss ELIZABETH STEPHENS.

At the Episcopal Chapel, St. Mary's River, by Licence, by the Rev. Joseph Alexander, Mr. GEORGE THOMAS, youngest son of Mr. Jacob Naufts of the Ferry, to Miss MARTHA ANN MYERS, of Country Harbour.

Died.

On Tuesday evening last, the Revd. T. D. JONES, aged 48 years.

At Dartmouth, on Wednesday last, ELIZA S. wife of Mr. William Foster, in the 62d year of her age.

On the 10th inst., at 3, Wellington Square, Cheltenham, "looking to Jesus," EMILY ROSA, youngest daughter of the late John W. Tapp, Esq., Royal Artillery, and Store-keeper of H. M. Ordnance, Halifax N. S.

At Bear River, N. S. on the 13th ult., Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, a native of Morpeth, County Northumberland, England.

At River Phillip, on Saturday, the 6th of February, Mrs. NANCY OXLEY, relict of the late John Oxley, aged 77 years.

At River Phillip, on Friday the 17th of March, IRISAN ATKINSON, aged 43 years.

At Lunenburg, April 21, aged 17 years, ROSANNA, second daughter of Mr. John Burke, sexton of the Church, after an illness of only a few hours. Also, April 24th, Mr. SAMUEL HAWITT, Sailmaker, after a lingering illness.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, April 22nd.—Brig Chebucto, Wallace, Chatham, 28 days; Brig. Boston, Laybold, Boston, 30 hours; Bloomer, Thorburn, Boston, 50 hours; Sarah, Mann, Cuba; Schrs. Alice Rogers, Laybold, Boston Good Intent, Smith, St. John's N. F.; Return, Vassa, Cornwallis; Promoter, Pabnico.

Sunday, April 23rd.—Brig Baltus, Liverpool, G. W. Schrs. Herald, Crowell, New York; Canilla, Lunenburg. H. M. Moyle, ditto.

Monday, April 24th.—R. M. Steamer Ospray, Master St. John's N. F., schrs. Aurora, Crowell, Boston, 5 days. Zealand, Boston, 4 days; Sophia Elizabeth, Embre, Portland, 3 days; Desaldea, Lardesia, St. Peter's; Baskar, St. Mary's; Freedom, ditto; Abigail, ditto; President, ditto; W. Henry, Barrington; Baronet, Lunenburg Government schr Darling, Daly, Lallave.

Tuesday, April 25th.—R. M. Steamer Arabia, Jadhav, Liverpool; Brig. Pomona, McKay, Cienfuegos; schr Labrador, Cronan, Guyanilla.

Wednesday, April 26th.—Brig Halifax, Boston, 41 days brig. Briton, Matanzas, 30 days; brig. Velocity, Harbour Breton, N. F.; Oronoque, St. Pierre, N. F., 6 days. Marie, Philadelphia, 8 days.

Thursday, April 27th.—Schrs. Maria Siteman, Philadelphia; 8 days; Helen Maud, Croucher, Norland, 4 days.

Friday, April 28th.—R. M. Steamship America, Boston, 64 hours; Steamer Victoria, St. John's, N. F., 2 hours schrs. Margaret, Sterling, Norfolk, 8 days Martha, Dist. Fortuna Bay.

CLEARED.

Friday, April 21st.—Cinara, Roy, Jamaica, Victoria, Morgan, Jamaica; Lucy Ann, Simpson, St. John, S. R. Voyager, Watt, Miramichi.

Saturday, April 22nd.—Schrs. Sarah, Campbell, R. W. Indies; Providence, Crowell, ditto; Conservative, Myer, Port aux Basques.

Monday, April 24th.—Brig Nancy, Grant, F. W. Indies; brig Doble, B. W. Indies; schr Kate, Curtis, B. W. Indies.

Tuesday, April 25th.—R. M. S. Arabia, Boston, R. M. S. Merlin, Bermuda; brig. Rob Roy, B. W. Indies.

Thursday, April 27th.—Gold-hunter, Kenny, Bourgeois, N. F.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

Apples, per bush.	none.
Bacon, per lb.	7 1/2d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	50s. a 40s.
Mutton, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 2d. a 1s. 3d.
Cheese, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair,	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz.	1s. 3d.
Geese, each,	none.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7d. a 7 1/2d.
Hay, per ton.	£3 16s. a £4
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s.
Oats, per bus.	2s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	6d. a 6 1/2d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	5s.
Socks, per doz.	11s. a 12s.
Turkies, per lb.	7d. a 8d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.,	2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	18s.
Coal, per chaldron.	50s.

THE COMMITTEE of the COLONIAL CHURCH SCHOOLS SOCIETY, having failed in their application to the Legislature for a Grant of Money to enable them to train persons of all Denominations for the Office of School Teachers, without charge, are reluctantly compelled to announce, that they must require a payment of £2 per Quarter, or \$3 per Month, from all Students entering the Institution who are not Members of the Church of England.

By order of the Committee.

THOMAS DUNN,

Halifax, 26th April, 1854.

Secy. fr.

PAPER HANGINGS.—NEW STYLES.  
GOOD AND CHEAP.

A Large importation of PAPER HANGINGS, good and cheap, just received and for Sale at the Free School Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

Call and see the latest styles and most fashionable Patterns.

I shall now be enabled to supply Country Dealers at the lowest prices with every description of Paper Hangings they may require. Orders giving the requisite directions as to patterns and quality, accompanied by the Cash, promptly attended to from any quarter.

A liberal discount given to my regular Customers.

WM. GOSSIP,

No. 24, Granville Street.

April 15, 1854.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards.

WM. GOSSIP,

Dec. 13.

No. 24 Granville Street.

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





Poetry.

"UP GUARDS, AND AT THEM!"

This voice that spoke those fiery words hath into silence passed, But the words are words forever—no enduring trumpet blast

His long since London streets have seen battalions bound for war; Their heads are gray, their blood is thin, that looked thereon before—

You are young and know not warfare—its paces and its pain; The names from household records it wipes out with bloody stain.

Have we not read in history its lesson writ in gore? Must we not pay, still, day by day its price in taxes sore?

Weak Right hand's forth gains giant Might,—but small England's own a doom; Upon which side we take our ground, and draw our god's swords out?

The sword he draws for God's own laws who draweth it 'gainst Wrong; In this great faith—through life and death,—the people still are strong!

Then, drums roll loud as when we cowed our foe men's hearts of old; Sitting heroes to stride, expiating life—speak, trumpets loud and bold!

Then, drums roll loud as when we cowed our foe men's hearts of old; Sitting heroes to stride, expiating life—speak, trumpets loud and bold!

Advertisements.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by pulling advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Flatulency, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, 100 St. John Street, Halifax. Nov. 20, 1852.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army, who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. For sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, 100 St. John Street.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

PER R. M. Steamship "ARABIA," W. LANGLEY, has received his usual supplies of the above, which are believed to be of the growth of 1853, and can therefore be confidently recommended. LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, 100 St. John Street. Halifax, March 18th 1854.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MERRILL AND BONA. PREPARED WITH LEAD OR COLORED. The only use of this medicine is admitted to be the prevention of tartarous deposit, and the removal of any existing deposit. It induces a healthy action on the GUMS, and is the most effectual and a grateful odour.

Solely by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist & Co., from London. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS and sweetness to the BREATH—quite free from Astringents, destructive to the Enamel, and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended for the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. each, at LANGLEY'S 100 St. John Street. Jan. 21.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

Sir,—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfit for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON, Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

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

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

DEAR SIR,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine, before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints, I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs. Her medical attendant assured her that she could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly. (Signed) J. GAMIS. Nov. 27th, 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.

Sir—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than when I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.

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

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goolc, 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. GEORGE JACKSON, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel came necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Female Irregularities or King's Evil
Asthma Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints Stomachic Evils
Blindness on the Face Secondary Symp-toms
Skin Gout Scurvy and Gravel
Bowel Complaints Head-ache Tic Douloureux
Colic Indigestion Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels Jaundice Ulcers
Hæmorrhoids Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
Consumption Lumbago Worms of all kinds
Debility Pleurisy Weakness from whatever cause,
Dropsy Rheumatism &c. &c.
Dysentery Retention of Urine &c. &c.
Erysipelas

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co. Newport: Dr. Harting, Windsor, G. N. Fuller, Horton, Moore & Chumman, Kentville, E. Caldwell and S. Tupper, Cornwallis; A. Gibson, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Inglis, Liverpool; J. Y. Mor, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Purgash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax General Agent for Nova Scotia. Feb. 18, 1854.

MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING.

JUST RECEIVED, the following MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING, all of the best quality. OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes, ACADEMY BOARDS, Prepared MILL BOARDS, PALETTE KNIVES, PAINTER BLENDERS, Flat BRISTLE BRUSHES, Kable Ditto. DRYING OIL, ALSO, ON HAND—Round, Square, and Oblong boxes of COLOURED CRAYONS, BLACK CRAYONS, Corn's Red, Purple Crayons, Drawing Paper, and all Materials for Water Color and Pencil Drawing.

April 20. Wm. Gossip, 21 Grandville Street.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, of 100 Vols. from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, and the following books from the same Society: Herbert Asherton, Love's Lesson, Stories of the Heavly Hosts, BARNUM'S LITTLE DAUGHTER, In the World but not of the World, Christmas at Home, Our Little Comfort, Our Opposite Neighbour, Packages of Sunday School Books. SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES of 100 vols. from the Society for Promoting Evangelical Knowledge. These Libraries are got up in a very neat and appropriate style and are well worthy of inspection.

February 25. Wm. Gossip, No. 21 Grandville Street. COMPASSES, ASSORTED, DO. STEEL 300 3 Joints, 6 inches. Do. Loos' Leg, 3 Joint, 6 inch Pen Compasses Cards Penknives, assorted, warranted, Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, Bronze Inkstands with glasses, Wrench Stakes, Hardwood frames Patent Penholders, Steel Pens great variety.

Dec. 18, 1853. WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21 Grandville Street.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the annual value of £25 currency, have recently been founded in the College by the Honorable JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, Esq. to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in any part of British North America. The Scholarships are granted for three years, and the holders are required to graduate in Trinity College. Preference will be given to any candidate who intends to receive Holy Orders. The Scholarships will be open to competition in October. Information respecting the days and the subjects of examination, and on other matters connected with the College, may be obtained on application by Letter to the Provost, Trinity College, Toronto. Toronto, 1st March, 1854.

CHURCH SERVICES & BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER.

JUST RECEIVED BY R. M. STEAMSHIP CO. CHURCH SERVICES, in Plain and Elegant Editions, Books of Common Prayer, do. ALSO—ON HAND, A Large Assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, suitable for all denominations. Wm. Gossip.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 30, 1854. TO CONTRACTORS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon on FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1854, for the Erection of an Hospital for the Insane on a piece of Land situate near Dartmouth and adjacent to the City of Halifax.

Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be seen, and every information obtained on application at this Office, from the 1st June until Friday, the 29th June, 1854. The Board of Works reserve the right of accepting the whole or any part of the Tenders they may receive. The party or parties whose Tenders may be accepted, will be required to enter into a bond, with eligible securities, for the due performance of the contract. April 8. till 30th June.

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE.

Wm. Gossip's Book and Stationery Store, 21 Grandville Street.

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