

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1855. NO. 28.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING	EVENING
S. April	23	1. Num. 21. 2. A. 16.	1. Num. 21. 2. A. 16.
M.	24	1. Num. 21. 2. A. 16.	1. Num. 21. 2. A. 16.
T.	25	1. Num. 21. 2. A. 16.	1. Num. 21. 2. A. 16.
W.	26	1. Num. 21. 2. A. 16.	1. Num. 21. 2. A. 16.
Th.	27	1. Num. 21. 2. A. 16.	1. Num. 21. 2. A. 16.
F.	28	1. Num. 21. 2. A. 16.	1. Num. 21. 2. A. 16.
S.	29	1. Num. 21. 2. A. 16.	1. Num. 21. 2. A. 16.

Poetry.

PRAYER.

Lead teach us to pray.

kneeling in the cloistered temple,
By the sacred altar's side,
Hushing every earthly feeling,
Steaming passion's rushing tide;
Abject, wretched, seeking mercy,
Dumbly knowing what to say,
Gracious Lord, look down in pity,
Teach me, Saviour, how to pray.

When the tide of grief is surging,
In a fierce resistless swell,
When amidst earth's choral music,
Chimes some dear one's passing bell,
And when graves are yawning widely,
For the loved that might not stay,
Anguished, sobbing, wildly weeping,
Teach me, Saviour, how to pray.

How but in this close communion,
Could my spirit find its God?
Is there any other pathway
Which the feet of saints have trod?
This the golden gate of heaven,
Realms that shine in lustrous day,
This the sinner's ark of safety,
Teach me, Saviour, how to pray.

When in heaven's pure cerulean
Gem-like, shone the holy star,
Eastern magi, Christ adoring,
Came with precious gifts afar,
Thus by prayer we're safely guided
Heavenward by its steady ray,
Thus to reach the blessing promised,
Teach me, Saviour, how to pray.

Lead me by thy Holy Spirit
To this crystal fount divine,
Worldly cisterns all are broken,
They can slake no thirst of mine,
Prayer, the only cooling fountain,
Ranunc free from earthly clay,
As I drink this stream of mercy,
Teach me, Saviour, how to pray.

Then when earth is quickly sleeping,
And a heaven nears in view,
Teach my lips celestial music,
Such as Christ and angels knew,
Thus to tread the vale of shadows,
Fearless, up to endless day,
Give me faith that springs from praying,
Teach me, Saviour, how to pray.

Religious Miscellany.

The Toronto Church has in course of publication in its Editorial columns, a series of articles, under the title "On the unpopularity of Religious Truth," signed W. S. D. They are of interest as exhibiting the rise and progress of parties in the Church, and the tendency of such movements. We have decided upon making some extracts from this writer, who as far as we have seen treats the subject in a sufficiently impartial spirit:—*Ed. Ch. Times.*

*EVANGELICALISM (SO-CALLED.)

We proceed, according to the intimation contained in our last article, to dwell briefly upon some of the peculiar features which marked the teachings of the (so-called) evangelical school, and to advert to a few of the unfortunate results which appear to have sprung from those peculiarities, and to have rendered the great reformatory movements originated by its founders incomplete, and, as a whole, unsatisfactory.

At the time when these brave and earnest-hearted reformers arose, the great mass of the nation were in a lamentable ignorance as to the grounds of the faith

(* Continued from last week.)

which they professed to hold "concerning Christ and the Church." With reference to the Church, indeed, many clung to her with a dull tenacity. It was what they were accustomed to, it was respectable and according to law; there was no "methodism" about her, and, owing to the general apathy which prevailed she allowed men to slumber on in the ways of decent worldliness. Hence the general ignorance concerning the Church, and her scriptural and catholic claims to their submission and attachment did not at that period produce in the popular mind any strong tendency to undervalue her authority or to separate from her communion. But the ignorance which existed concerning Christ led the multitude *practically* to reject the doctrine of repentance towards God, and of our justification through faith in that all-sufficient atonement which was offered upon the cross for us. As this melancholy state of things presented itself to the minds of those of the clergy who, one after another, were awakened into earnestness, they were thrown into the deepest concern for the imminent danger to which the souls of the people were exposed; and in this prevailing ignorance of the great plan of human redemption through the Incarnation and blood-shedding of Christ, and the destructive consequences resulting from it, they found that one absorbing master thought which is necessary to the character of a religious reformer.

Without some such overpowering consideration men naturally shrink from the religious reformer's fate, which has ever been what it will ever be—calumny, misrepresentation, and, as far as circumstances will permit, persecution. It is no pleasing task to cast oneself into the eddying and turbulent tide of popular opinion; not merely to breast it bravely for oneself, but to seek to turn it from its course. It was this which the founders of the (so-called) evangelical school sought to do; and they did it, impelled as they were by a true earnestness, and by the one overmastering consideration of man's ignorance of the work of the Redeemer.

1. It was this one thought which gave its colour and tone to all their acts and teachings, and to remedy it, was the one object of their lives. Hence they took up the salient points of the scheme of our salvation, and spoke so constantly and so exclusively concerning Christ, that men forgot that there were any words in Holy Scripture "concerning the Church;" and though they still profess (each time they repeat the creed) to believe in Her existence as an article of faith, yet, in consequence of this defective teaching, there are multitudes who have not a single definite idea of the true meaning of that article of their belief. Hence the inability of the popular mind to realize not the guilt only, but almost the possibility of such a sin as schism.

2. In their deep anxiety for the extension of what were now distinctively termed "Evangelical opinions," the founders of this school hailed as fellow-laborers in the good cause all who professed to "love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." As long as they held the great doctrines of repentance and faith, all other things were considered "non-essentials;"—candidates for the ministry, although preferring "the establishment" on the ground of influence and respectability, had no sort of misgivings as to the validity of Dissenting Ordination (so-called.) The whole school would have been shocked by the idea of its being wrong to cooperate with non-conformists in religious works and services, and they recognized little difference between themselves and their "separated brethren" beyond those arising from the legal enactments which the Church possessed. Simeon and others, in their visits to Scotland, seem to have altogether avoided the Episcopalians of that country, and constantly occupied the pulpits of Presbyterian teachers, and "fenced tables" at Presbyterian Sacraments.

The necessary and unavoidable result of this mode of proceeding evidently was to destroy utterly in the minds of the people all idea of the ministerial commission; and it has led to that almost hopeless and most injurious confusion, which is distressingly evident in popular opinion, between the *authority* which a valid commission conveys and the *qualifications* which are necessary to its proper and effective exercise.

3. In consequence of the apathy and ignorance which in those days generally prevailed upon the

subject of religion, very few were taught from their earliest childhood to conduct themselves in a manner worthy of that regenerate life which in Holy Baptism had been conferred upon them. They fell from those pure and unworldly ways in which they were pledged to walk, and followed in darkness of soul the paths of indifference and sin. Hence, in consequence of thus sinning against the grace of Regeneration, arose the general necessity for *conversion*. The urgency of this need presented itself strongly to the minds of the founders of the school in question, and they dwelt upon it so earnestly and continuously, pointing out the marks and tokens of what must ever be, to a greater or less extent, a sensible operation of the mind, that they obscured the doctrine of the invisible working of the blessed Sacraments, and have led the masses to suppose that though they are to be observed as significant rites and instituted memorials, they are not to be regarded as effectual channels of grace. By thus depreciating their value they lessened their importance, and by diminishing their importance they still further destroyed the idea of any special and divine authority being required for their administration, for no great authority could be required to perform rites which, upon their theory, were of little moment.

4. Teachings which in the popular mind thus tended to destroy the very idea of "the Church" as an outward and visible organization,—which utterly confused all ideas of ministerial authority, and obscured and denied the doctrines of the Sacraments,—naturally and inevitably produced another result, viz, a violent tendency towards schism. If a few earnest and godly people could constitute themselves into a church, why should they continue in "the Establishment," where, according to their views, there were many things which were distasteful?

If personal piety and the power to preach were the chief points in the ministerial character, why should they not select one from among themselves to act as their pastor, who in these respects was perhaps far superior to the parson of the parish? If the Sacraments were only empty signs, conveying no direct gifts of grace to the worthy receiver, except in as far as the outward symbol affected and aroused the inward feeling, why should they trouble themselves about the authority requisite to administer them? The outward representation of the truths which the Sacraments are intended to commemorate would be equally effectual upon the mind of the devout recipient by whomsoever administered. This mode of reasoning, logically and unavoidably resulting from the principles propagated by these men, did, as a matter of fact, almost at once present itself to the minds of their followers. If we open the life of that most excellent man, the elder of the Venns, we see how early and how strongly this tendency manifested itself at Huddersfield. The same fact is abundantly visible in the record of Mr. Simeon's unwearied labors at Cambridge, as well as in the memoirs of all the leading men of that day. We know as a certainty, which no one attempts to deny, that the movement of reform which they originated induced multitudes to forsake the Church and fling themselves into the ranks of Dissent, although it did not, as in the case of Mr. Wesley's efforts in the same direction, result in the formation of a positive and distinct sect.

5. Again—By thus strengthening the hands of dissent, they were in no small measure indirectly instrumental in adding to the violence and strength of that tempest of political and religious hatred by which, in 1830-32, the church was assaulted, and which, even in the minds of her most hopeful children, seemed for a time to render her destruction as an *establishment* all but certain.

6. Once more—The defective system introduced by these men must be confessed, when judged by its *practical* results, (as compared with the consequences of the Truth set forth in its completeness) to have been to a great extent inoperative upon the Church as a whole. No one, indeed, can with truth deny that it led to many noble efforts for the temporal and spiritual good of mankind—worthy of all respect and reverence in the motives by which they were prompted—if in many cases unsatisfactory in the consequences which they have produced, but when weighed in the balance of comparison with the more recent movement of church reform which has

marked the concluding years of the last half century, it must be pronounced wanting. W. S. D.

In all thy actions think God sees thee; and in all his actions labour to see Him; that will make thee fear Him; this will move thee to love Him. The fear of God is the beginning of knowledge, and the knowledge of God is perfection.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, March 21.

ENGLAND.

Two Blue-books of considerable size have just been issued from the Parliamentary printing-office, containing the report of the Maynooth Commissioners appointed in 1853, with voluminous appendices, and a report of the minutes of evidence. The report itself, which is dated the 1st of March, occupies some sixty pages, and refers to the origin and history of the College of Maynooth, its government and management, its discipline, its studies, the effects of the increased grant, and the means of effecting proposed changes.—Confining ourselves to the gist of the report—viz., the general opinions of the Commissioners on the present state of the college, and their recommendations, attention is directed to the following as the most salient points:—

“The Commissioners suggest a change in the constitution of the Board of Trustees (viz., that a certain number of trustees should vacate their places in rotation and be succeeded by others) as likely to infuse greater energy into the Board. They also object to the present constitution of the College Council, and advise the appointment of two councils, one of discipline and one of studies.

“As regards the discipline of the College, the system has been complained of as being defective in many respects—viz., that there is no effectual supervision—that there is too marked and wide a separation between the superiors and the students—and that larger and better regulated spiritual instruction is needed. The Commissioners, referring to the mode of training at St. Sulpice and All-Hallows, and its applicability to Ireland, reserve the point, and have contented themselves with supplying the trustees with the best means of coming to a practical conclusion, by circulating questions among foreign colleges for ecclesiastics.

“As regards the studies of the college, a chief defect is noticed in the entrance examination—viz., the want of an adequate test of the candidate's knowledge of English, and a remedy is suggested for it. The general course of study embraces the classics, English literature, the exact sciences, bible history, logic, ethics, metaphysics, natural philosophy, and divinity. The opinion, formed by the Commissioners upon the efficiency of the studies in the humanity and rhetoric classes under the present system, is, on the whole, unfavorable. The tutorial system is much required; as it is, there appears to be a vast amount of cramming by means of lectures, the students being very ill-prepared by previous education to appreciate them, while there is no stimulus to private study. It is recommended that the tutorial system be introduced into the lower classes, and that elementary instruction in Greek and Latin (translating and parsing) should be afforded by two assistant professors. The time allotted to physical science is pronounced to be too short. A biennial course of logic and physics is suggested, as also instruction in agricultural chemistry.

“As regards the divinity classes, the Commissioners recommend the rejection of the existing text-books as in many parts unsuited to this country, and the substitution of a complete series of text-books prepared by the professors and sanctioned by the college, adapted to the present condition and institutions of the country. The want of specific instruction in preaching is also noticed.

“And now comes the most important point of the report—the bearing of the teaching of the divinity classes upon questions affecting the interests of the State and general morality. The Commissioners refer to the evidence, which they leave to produce its own impression, although, as they observe, it is mainly that of the heads and professors of the college, and, so far, *ex parte*, adding:—

“We have, however, had the opportunity of receiving the testimony, on these and some other points, of parties who, having formerly been students in Maynooth, have become ministers of the Established Church, and entertain views adverse to the religious teaching of the college. We do not propose, as we said before, to discuss the evidence on this branch of

the inquiry. We should, however, be doing injustice to the college if we failed to report, as the general result of the whole evidence before us, that we see no reason to believe that there has been any disloyalty in the teaching of the college, or any disposition to impair the obligations of an unreserved allegiance to your Majesty.”

“On the delicate question of instruction as to preparation for the confessional, the commissioners report as follows:—

“The teaching at Maynooth with respect to those portions of moral theology which relate to purity of life, is a topic which we have entered into with great reluctance, partly on account of its own nature, which unfits it for public discussion, and partly from its being intimately connected with certain doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church on which it is not our province to deliver an opinion. Apprised, however, as we were, of the serious charges which have been brought against the college on this ground, we have thought it our duty to call the attention of parliament to the college to the subject, and to give them an opportunity of making such statements in regard to it as they thought desirable.

“In the first place, they fully admit that in Maynooth, as in all Roman Catholic colleges for the education of ecclesiastics, a portion of the course of moral theology is occupied with the discussion, in more or less detail, of sins against chastity, and that the discussion of such subjects, by the avowal of their most eminent authors, by no means devoid of danger to the mind and character of the students. But they state, in the first place, that such study is essential for the proper discharge of the functions of the confessional, which the Roman Catholic Church considers to be an institution of divine appointment; that it is deferred until the period of the student's career when his approaching entrance on the duties of the priesthood imposes the necessity of acquaintance with the subject; that it is then confined in Maynooth to a very short period (one professor fixes it at eight days); that the subject itself is always treated of in a learned language, and every security taken, which piety and prudence can suggest, that it shall be handled with reverence and reserve, and in no spirit of licentious curiosity.

“We are here bound to say that we have no reason to believe, from the evidence of any party, that these studies have had, practically, an injurious effect upon the mind and character of the students.”

As regards the effect on the character of the college of the increased annual grant, the commissioners regret they cannot offer any important information. They then suggest the means of effecting the proposed changes, both for improving the studies of the college and completing the buildings, &c. The funds already assigned by Parliament are likely to suffice for both purposes, if only properly distributed, by the adoption of a few financial arrangements suggested by the commissioners, and thus concludes this anxiously-expected report on the College of Maynooth.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND COMMISSION.—The Commissioners have issued a circular (to take effect from March 2nd) setting forth the scale of allowance for the widows and orphans of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army and Marines, and petty officers and seamen of the Navy:—

The widow of a staff non-commissioned officer, without children, is to receive 6s. weekly; if with one child, 7s.; two, 8s.; three, 8s. 6d.; four, 9s.; five, 9s. 6d.

A sergeant's widow, without children, will receive 5s. weekly; if with one child, 6s.; two, 7s.; three, 7s. 6d.; four, 8s.; five, 8s. 6d.;—if a colour-sergeant's widow, 6d. additional.

A corporal's widow, without children, 4s. weekly; with one child, 5s.; two, 6s.; three, 6s. 6d.; four, 7s.; five, 7s. 6d.

A drummer's, trumpeter's, or private's widow, without children, will receive 3s. 6d. weekly; with one child, 4s. 6d.; two, 5s. 6d.; three, 6s.; four, 6s. 6d.; five, 7s.

The corresponding ranks in the Navy are as follows:—

Staff non-commissioned officer, 5th class; sergeants, 6th class; corporal, 7th class; and private, 8th do.

Sixpence additional per week, will be given to every infirm person. All allowances are to be subject to the condition stated in the Royal Commission, that the recipients are unable to maintain or support themselves, and in general these will not be made or continued to orphans after they shall have attained the age of 15.

As the foregoing scale for widows and orphans must necessarily be influenced by the various circumstances of every case, although the scale is to be the general rule, the committee are to be at liberty to deviate from it in cases calling for the exercise of their discretion; sickness and lying-in, for example, will admit of exception.

The allowances are in no instance to be transferred

or assigned, and their continued payment must depend on the circumstances of the parties and the sufficiency of the fund to answer the demands upon it.

That the allowance to widows cease upon their second marriage, unless continued by any express order of the committee; but during any subsequent widowhood the widow is to be at liberty to apply to be replaced on the fund; but no woman is to continue to receive an allowance if she shall, in the opinion of the committee, by profligate conduct, dishonour the memory of her husband.

The Royal Commission has confined relief to those who are unable to maintain or support themselves. This shows the necessity of industrial pursuits by the widows of soldiers, sailors, and marines; and the executive committee, desirous of encouraging and rewarding those who endeavour by honest industry to gain a livelihood, have resolved that, where any widow not receiving relief from this fund for herself, shall in the month of January in any year, produce to the secretary of the Royal Commissioners a certificate signed by her master or mistress that she is in their service, or a certificate signed by the clergyman of the parish that she is maintaining herself by carrying on any business or other occupation, the committee will present any such widow, upon every such certificate, with a sum not less than two guineas, nor more than four guineas, according to their opinion of her merits.

On Tuesday morning the flying squadron of the Baltic fleet consisting of the *Imperieuse*, 51, *Euryalus*, 51, *Arrogant*, 47, *Tartar*, 21, *Archer*, 15, *Conflict*, 8, and *Cruiser*, 17, lit fires and got up steam. At three o'clock the *Fairy*, with the Queen on board, was seen making for Spithead, from Osborne Palace, when a royal salute was fired from the fleet. The *Fairy* steamed slowly alongside each vessel under orders, the ships manning rigging and heartily cheering the Queen; many of the men from the mainmast trucks. The royal vessel then lay-to off the *Neptune*, and signalled for Captain Watson, commanding the flying squadron, to repair on board, which he did, and was presented by Rear Admiral Seymour to the Queen. Signal was then made for the *Imperieuse*, Capt. Watson's vessel, to get under weigh, and the *Fairy* proceeding to between the *Warner* and *Neb* light vessels, the vessels passed her in succession, manning the rigging and cheering. On parting the Queen hoisted the signal “Farewell—Success,” which was kept flying till the fleet, with the *Imperieuse* several miles ahead, had passed entirely out of sight.

Dr. Cumming, at the Scotch Church in Crown Court, talked of our army being sacrificed by the Puseyism of warfare, which prefers regard to a military rubric to a victory without it, or in defiance of it; and in another part of his discourse added:—“It is no wonder that the similarity of name—Sebastopol being in Greek what Armageddon is in Hebrew—should suggest to many a student of prophecy the probability that these words in the Book of Revelation, xvi. 14, the ‘gathering together to the great war of Almighty God,’ and verse 16, ‘He gathered them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon,’ and in the Greek tongue Sebastopol, and in the English tongue the August City, allude to our times.”

The Government has completely swept all the English and some of the continental ports of large steamships for the transport service. Upwards of 200 of the largest ships in the world are now in employ, a number which is estimated would carry at one time an army of 200,000 to 250,000 men.

We are enabled to state that the long-expected visit of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French to the Court of St. James's, may probably take place during the ensuing month of April. The date is not fixed.—*Morning Post*.

Many who desire that the blessings of the Gospel may be extended to the masses of our population who are now without them, are beginning to see the evils of the “pew system.” We are happy to record any instance of the removal of this great hindrance to the Church's work; and we trust Christians will soon cease to tolerate a system which gives place to selfishness, pride, and exclusiveness, in the very sanctuary of God. We observe with much pleasure that the congregation of St. Peter's at Sudbury, have, in this respect, set a noble example, by having, with a few exceptions, the doors removed from their pews, and the seats declared, by public notice, free and unappropriated. Several liberal contributions have been received by the incumbent (the Rev. J. W. Molyneux) towards opening the west entrance of this ancient and beautiful church.

and furnishing the area with open benches; there is no doubt this desirable work will soon be accomplished.—*Essex Gazette.*

The *Observer* states that since Lord Palmerston has been Premier, he has "personally visited the several departments connected with the war—that he has hastened their proceedings, elided their delays, dispensed with their routine, and given them authority, when necessary, to depart from the beaten track."

On the 27th of February the strength of the British army (noncommissioned officers and men), inclusive of Marines, Ambulance and Mounted Staff Corps, was 27,067. The actual number of sick was on that day 17,023, of whom 5,300 were in camp, and 12,324 at Scutari, or otherwise absent. The number of horses of the Cavalry and Artillery was on the 7th 1,704, on the 23rd 1,803, and on the 27th 1,617.

The fire against Sebastopol was to be opened by the English on the 14th, and by the French on the 15th. The Russians established in entrenched positions near Balaklava having opened fire against the allied detachments have been sent to dislodge them. A conference has taken place between the Admirals and Generals, at which Omer Pacha assisted."

The second edition of the *Times* publishes letters from the camp before Sebastopol up to the 16th. The news is very favourable, the weather fine, the railway progressing, and the sanatorium working satisfactorily. "The army animated by the constant inspection of Lord Raglan, and by the supervision of the heads of the great military departments, is nearly restored in all but numbers to what it was six months ago."

Berlin, Tuesday, March 27.—A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 26th inst., states that the following despatch had been received there:—

"Prince Gortschakoff arrived at Sebastopol on 20th of March. On the 14th the Turkish cavalry at Eupatoria made a sortie, but were repulsed. On the 17th three battalions of Zouaves attacked the new redoubts, and were driven back with great loss."

News from Odessa to the 8th states that columns of Greek volunteers were being formed. From the allied camp we learn that the works erected in front of Fort Malakoff are finished. The English batteries had received 1,500 tons of projectiles. The armament of the French batteries was complete. The Russians were constructing new batteries in front of those of the English."

The Cossacks and the Rails—

"From the top of Canrobert's Hill their vilette can see every thing that goes on in the plains, from the entrance to Balaklava to the ridges on which the French tight rests. Not a horse, cart, or man can go in or out of the town which this sentinel could not see if he has good eyesight, for he is quite visible to any person who gazes on the top of Canrobert's Hill. The works of the railway must cause this Cossack very serious discomposure. What on earth can he or does he think of them? Gradually, he sees villages of white huts rise up on the hill side, and in the recesses of the valleys, and from the cavalry camp to the heights of Balaklava he can now behold line after line of snug angular wooden buildings, each with its chimney at work, and he can discern the tumult and bustle of Vanity Fair. This may be all very puzzling, but it can be nothing to the excitement of looking at a long line of black trucks rushing round and under the hill at Kadikoi, and running down the incline to the town at the rate of twenty miles an hour. A number of the Cossacks did gallop up to the top of the hill to look at a phenomenon of that kind, and they went capering about, and shaking their lances, in immense wonderment and excitement of spirits when it had disappeared."

UNITED STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Missionary Meeting for Ireland*—According to notice, there was held on Monday evening last, in the Church of the Epiphany, a general meeting to hear from the Rev. Dr. Heather, Sec'y. of the Home Missionary Society, of Ireland, an account of the Reformation now progressing among the Roman Catholics of that country. The Large Church was well filled, and about twenty of the clergy occupied seats in or near the chancel.—Rev. Dr. Newton opened the meeting with prayer, and after introduction by the Rector, Dr. Heather proceeded in a familiar way to make an address. It was full of interest and information, and as might be expected from an educated Irishman, abounded with alternate wit and pathos. Though very long, the audience remained unwearied to the end. From 1846 to the present time there have been 40,000

converts from Popery to Protestantism, many of them also the subjects of renewing Grace. The work is still proceeding more rapidly than ever, by means of travelling missionaries, Scripture-readers, school teachers, and tract distributors. Neither the arguments nor the denunciations of the priests have been able to check the progress of conversion. Open air preaching in the fields and at the fairs, and market places, and midnight gatherings of the people in their cabins, after the priests and watchers are asleep, to hear the story of redeeming love, have been greatly blessed. Sometimes at the latter, the people have insisted upon having the whole service repeated right over again from beginning to end. So rapidly is the field opening, and the demand for laborers increasing, that though there has been no diminution in receipts, the Irish Church Missions Society for the Roman Catholics is greatly straitened for want of funds, and the Home Missionary Society has now before it 77 applications for Scripture-readers and Missionaries which it is unable to meet. \$2 50 will pay for a year's schooling of one child; \$200 will support an entire school for one year; \$250 a Scripture-reader. The effects of these missions are largely felt in this country; large numbers deterred by fear of persecution, in Ireland, announcing themselves Protestants on their arrival here.—One-fifth of all the letters with remittances from this country to a certain district in Ireland have been found to contain the announcement that the writer had either ceased attending the Romish Chapel or been connected with the Protestant Church. Thus do we enter into their labors. What will American Episcopalians, who, in 1846 by sending them bread for the furnished body, were made God's agents in opening their hearts to the spirit of inquiry, now contribute to send for their souls that Bread of Heaven, for which they have thus been led to ask?

CANADA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.

In the Canadian House of Assembly on the 26th ult., Mr. Cameron moved an Address to Her Majesty, with respect to the Church of England in the Colony, the purport of which will be understood from the following remarks:—

He said that the address affected the position of the Church in all of the three dioceses of Canada. The House was probably aware that there were statutes in England which interfered with the power of the members of the Episcopal Church in this country to assemble in Synod with their clergy, and to elect their own bishops. During the present session of Parliament a bill had been passed, as every one knew, the effect of which was for the future to do away with all the property of the Church in the Reserves, except so far as such property is possessed by existing incumbents.—Yet, notwithstanding the State had thus withdrawn all favour from the church, if any new diocese were erected, or any existing ones vacated, they would be filled up by appointments made in the same way as they had always been made heretofore. Members of the Church of England were of opinion that they were in a position to claim the right to elect their own bishops. It might seem singular that the body of which he spoke should apply to the Legislature here, instead of going at once to the Imperial Government; but the truth was that they had petitioned, and that one or two bills had been introduced into the Imperial Parliament; but so far they had resulted in nothing. The consequence was that the Church of England was placed in a position of disadvantage, as compared with every other body of Christians in the country, and from this they desired to be relieved. They ask for nothing that could affect any other body of Christians; for in addition to what he had already stated, all they desired was to be enabled to enact their own canons and statutes for their own guidance without doing anything in opposition to the laws of the Province or withdrawing in any way from their jurisdiction. The statute of the session, to which he had referred, provided that there should hereafter be no connection in Canada between Church and State; but while this was so as to the Government of the Province, the patents for the erection of bishoprics or of bishops would be issued in England—not under the great seal of the Province. If the severance between Church and State, however, was to be carried out at all, it ought to be carried out in every particular, and the same power which took away the Clergy Reserves from the Church of England, ought to give its members the powers, which he desired the House to ask in their behalf. He believed there was no reason why the Legislature should not give them what they asked, which would in all probability enable them to obtain their request at the hands of the Imperial Government.

The object of the address, in other words, is simply to obtain Her Majesty's consent to the introduction of a bill into the Imperial Parliament, during its present session, to remove all obstructions that may exist or be supposed to exist, under any statute now in force in Great Britain, to prevent the meetings of the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in their several Dioceses in the Province, in Synod, to frame rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, and to enable them to proceed hereafter to the election of their own Bishops; provided that such rules and canons are not repugnant to

the laws of the Province, nor to any act or acts that the Legislature of Canada may hereafter pass in reference thereto.

On a division, as we learn from the *Quebec Gazette*, the motion was carried by a majority of 40; the vote being—yeas, 70, nays 30.

A committee was then appointed to draw up an address to Her Majesty upon the said resolution. This document was immediately prepared and reported by Mr. Cameron, who then moved that the House do concur therein.

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment that the following be added to the address:—"And provided also that nothing in this address shall be understood as giving any authority to the British Government to veto the appointment of any Bishop so to be appointed." Yeas 3; nays 58.

The question being again proposed upon the Hon. Mr. Cameron's motion:

Mr. Brown moved in amendment, "That the said address be not now concurred in, but that it be referred back to the Committee, with an instruction to amend the prayer thereof, so that the repeal of the English statutes affecting the Church of England in Canada shall be its sole demand; that no new provisions may be imposed by the Imperial Parliament, but that the said Church, and all other churches, may be left free from the control of Imperial statutes." Yeas 13, nays 36.

The question being then put upon Hon. Mr. Cameron's motion, it was agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cameron, the address was ordered to be engrossed, and a message was ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council, communicating the said address, requesting the concurrence of their honors thereto.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Tuesday, April 10th.—The House passed a large number of bills of a local nature, and to continue expiring acts, &c. A bill to incorporate a Telegraph Company, who intend to lay down a cable from Ireland to Newfoundland, thence to Prince Edward's Island, and through this Province to the United States, was committed and elicited a warm debate; but from the fact that there was a bill on the table to incorporate another company having the same object in view, the house feared they would be doing injustice to pass one bill without the other, and reported progress with the understanding that both bills should lie over until next session. A bill was committed for the Province to loan the Grand Falls Railway Company the sum of £6000. After considerable discussion it was lost by a division of 15 to 11.

The House then went in Committee and passed a bill to make the office of Postmaster General political; there was no real opposition. The arrangement was left solely to the care of the Government. The officer is to have a salary of £600 a year, and must have a seat in the Executive, and in the House. An attempt was then made to reduce the salary of the Postmaster of St. John from £400 to £300, but was negatived by a vote of 14 to 7.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying in warm terms her Majesty's thanks for the £4,000 appropriated early in the Session to the Patriotic Fund, and the address which accompanied it.—*Head Quarters.*

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.—We have much pleasure in stating, under this head, that in consequence of the duties levied on Cotton and Woollen Cloths by the late Tariff, a Company has applied to the Legislature for a Charter, for a Manufacturing Company, with a Capital of Ten Thousand Pounds. That the business will probably be conducted by a Mr. Kingston, who is now engaged in a similar business at the Oranocoto. We have seen some of his diaper fabrics, and they are quite superior to the imported article of the same description. Mr. Kingston is a thoroughbred manufacturer, and will do as well make the business a paying one. Some of his plaids, which we have also seen, are truly beautiful, and can afford to be sold quite as low as the imported. Any person desirous of satisfying themselves as to the correctness of this statement, can, by calling at our office, see specimens of his handy work.

Another proof of the good effects of Protection is to be found in the price of Trunks, manufactured in this City. Mr. T. Sime, in Germain-street, who is now manufacturing has, in consequence of an increase of duty on the imported Trunk, as arranged by the Tariff during this Session of the Assembly, *Reduced the price of his Trunks, a thing he could not do before, in consequence of his limited sale.* Mr. Sime anticipates that a very small proportion of American Trunks will be imported in future, and that he may, by an extension of his business, be enabled still further to reduce his prices. So much for Self Reliance.—*St. John, N. B. Chronicle.*

Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

19, Pall Mall, Feb. 8, 1866.

The Society is in want of several missionaries, of young men, duly qualified for immediate ordination.—Forms of application may be had from the Secretary, 79, Pall Mall.

Many friends of the Society were interested some time ago in raising a Special Fund for building a church in Alexandria. It is gratifying to learn that the sacred edifice was opened for Divine Service on Christmas Day; and is intended to be consecrated speedily.

GUIANA.

The following report from the interesting mission among the Arawaks of British Guiana, has been forwarded by the Catechist, Mr. Landroy:

"During this year, 1854, affliction and death have been among the three tribes of Indians in the Pomeeroon, but the Lord in mercy has stayed the plague.

"This quarter, ending 31st December, I went up the river to see what the Caribs were doing. In my way up I visited their dwellings; some were cutting their fields, others were planting, and some had gone to other places. On my returning I was detained by a mora tree falling across the river. We were obliged to come out of the bateau, and stand on the fallen tree until she was drawn over; we then continued on until we came to a place named Myrapa, where I met with some Caribs, who were living there, but were then leaving, and taking away all their plants to reside further up the river. They informed me that there are some families of Caribs living further in the interior. I immediately took my boat's crew with me, Mr. Landroy going also. After crossing several hills, and our guide leaving us, we came, after much fatigue, to a new cassava field, not many weeks cut down; there were trees lying in every direction, and we were obliged to walk on some and step over others, until we came to a house, where we found one Carib man and two women, and I conversed with them regarding their souls. Not having taken our hammocks with us I was obliged to leave them, and return back to the river, then went on in the bateau, until we came to another place, where we found some of our constant attendants at the mission. As night was coming on we left and came to another place, where we had prayer. The next morning, after prayers, we left for the mission. Those Caribs living nearer to the mission attend regularly,—their children also attend school regularly,—but those living further up the river do find it very difficult to attend regularly, on account of the distance.

"The Arawaks attend regularly at the mission and church, when not employed on the coast,—their children are improving in their English reading, and their Arawak Gospels.

"The Accaways also give much satisfaction by their constant attendance on the hill and at school; they are also increasing in number.

"In referring to the years that have gone, I trust I may safely add that they have not passed away without that all-important increase, which must be the object of our chief anxiety and most fervent prayers. There have not been wanting, from year to year, many cases which have proved that the outward and spiritual graces have not been withheld; and thus we may take encouragement, and hope, in God's own time, that the little leaven shall leaven the whole lump, and that the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth, may hold forth the word of life to present and future generations in the forests and rivers around us.

"Total number who attend church, 200. Average congregation, 163.

"Day school, boys, 38; girls, 26. Total, 64. Average attendance, 47.

"Sunday school average attendants, 134."

HE CARETH FOR YOU.—Children of affliction, hear ye this. What though the world forsake you, and leave you to mourn alone. What though a base ingratitude has stung you to the quick, and clouds of anxieties are clustering all around you. There is one that careth for you, and though all others should forsake you, he never will. True, the night is dark, and the billows are strong, and the tempest thickens, yet look up; there is one walking on the billows by your side, who is mightier than you; and, it is to just such as you that he loves to extend his care—that precious care, whose watchfulness is never withdrawn, whose love is never dimmed. In the valley He will walk by

your side, and along the steep and dreary road will take your burden to Himself. 'Cast thy burden upon the Lord, He will sustain thee.'

'He careth for you.' Child of perplexity, hear ye this. Why then take thought for to-morrow, the morrow is all His own. Can you make it better? If you could make it better, and take it out of His hands all to yours, would you do it? I doubt it, if you know how much He loved you. Trials perhaps, but then trials producing patience, and experience hope, and all producing what? why a heart fitted to love and serve Him, just such a heart as He wants you to have; just such a heart as He says you must have if you are to dwell forever with Him.

Selectious.

EXAMINATIONS BEFORE MR. ROEDUCK'S COMMITTEE.—Friday was devoted to "the examination of the Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne, who went to Constantinople with introductions from Mr. Sidney Herbert and the Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford. He described the hospitals as being in a very bad state and wanting everything. As regarded medicines, he might state that when one of the chaplains was taken with cholera at dinner, it was proposed to give him one of the simplest draughts, but it was found that there was no drug for making it; and Dr. Smith told him he could get no prepared chalk for the patients in his ward. Among the surgical instruments there was none to be found when wanted for legs of the soldiers that had been chattered. There were no operating tables. There being no head or system, they could expect no discipline, and both were wanting at Scutari. He saw Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and told him he had seen Dr. Menzies, who said nothing was wanted; just as the Secretary of War, before he left England, said nothing was wanting; the fact being that everything was wanted as soon as the battles of Balaclava and Inkermann were over. He could not consider there was any authority at Scutari. Dr. Menzies was the nominal head, but it was a head in a state of suspension. (Laughter.) Dr. Cumming appeared to act as head sometimes, but he (the witness) was told he was not so. Things got so bad that he thought the encouragement given him by Mr. Sidney Herbert and Lord Clarendon warranted him in taking steps to get it remedied on the spot. He saw Lord Stratford, and he recommended him to report on the state of the hulk and of the transport ships. He addressed a letter on this subject to Lord Stratford, setting forth that he had visited the hulk, and that until the week before no beds had been supplied, and that there was a want of the simplest supplies. The disabled and wounded had nothing but swung hammocks and blankets. Humanity was never more outraged than in the manner in which the sick and wounded were conveyed from the ships to the hospital. Lord Stratford replied to this letter most courteously, and said that he had written to Admiral Boxer on the subject, and he hoped the deficiencies would be attended to. He also addressed representations to the members of the medical commission, Dr. Spence, Dr. Cumming, and Mr. Maxwell, stating that the treatment of the sick and wounded was altogether indefensible. He could not believe that all the stores could have been sent out as stated; nor could he account for the statements of the medical men, that they had sufficient. He did not believe that Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Clarendon were aware of the state of things, for Lord Stratford had been told that he was to obtain whatever was wanted "for love or money." The way in which the men were landed from the ships was "horrible and heartrending," as has been truly described; and there were ships day after day that could not, for want of facilities, land their sick, the authorities complaining that the boats intended for the sick and wounded had been taken by Admiral Boxer for another purpose. He had known vessels, day after day, waiting with their sick and wounded to be landed, because Admiral Boxer could not give boats. The work could have been done with a small steamer if a pier had only been made. They could also have transmitted stores by this steamer, and it would have been better able to contend with the weather. The first complaint made to him about the wants of the Russian prisoners was by a Pole, who was employed as a surgeon to look after them. He applied to him for some wine and blankets, medical comforts, and shirts, and stated to him that the condition they were in was shameful and disgraceful to our country. He [Mr. Osborne.] gave them relief from his private fund. He was bound in justice to say that Lady Stratford informed him that she had often ap-

plied to Dr. Menzies to know whether he wanted any appliances or comforts for the hospitals; that Dr. Menzies told her that he did not, and that nevertheless she sent stores from balsteads to be used there. When Lord Stratford came to see the hospitals he turned round in his [witness's] presence, and said to Dr. McGregor that he had only to make application to him [the ambassador] if anything was wanted. He believed, as an ambassador, that no man worked harder than Lord Stratford. For instance, when witness called upon him on one occasion, his lordship took up a bundle of papers and said, "Look here, this is a plan for putting down extortions in the Turkish dominions, and I have to examine it. I consider the whole of it to-day." It was wholly wrong to have put Lord Stratford in the position he was with regard to the hospitals at Scutari.

The *Times* correspondent makes the following general survey of the army.—"The Light Division some time ago mustered about 2,000 men; it now can show 5,000 men for duty; but, instead of six regiments, it contains ten regiments. With the exception of the Guards, nearly every brigade in the army can muster more men now than they could have done a month ago. Lieut. General Pennefather's division (the second) turned out in beautiful order the other day, and the brigade which was formerly led by poor Major-General Adams—the 41st, 47th, and 49th Regiments, or 'the Fours,' as it is familiarly called, looked almost as well and as strong as it did on the breaking up of the camp near Aladyn. The 30th, 55th, and 95th Regiments have scarcely recovered their heavy losses at Alma, Inkermann, and the trenches. The Third Division, commanded by Sir Richard England, is in very good order and is tolerably strong, though some of the nine regiments of which it is composed have suffered severely. The old 50th are very much reduced, indeed, not more than 100 men, if so many, could be turned out for duty, if the batmen, servants, and camp keepers were left behind. The 44th is a shadow, or rather a ghost of its former self; the 28th and the 4th have also lost considerably, but the Royals present a tolerably good muster roll. The 18th, 38th, 39th, and 89th Regiments are in fair strength, but they have all joined recently in comparison with the regiments named above. The 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, attached to the Light Division, are in excellent order, and notwithstanding Alma and the trenches, they turn out very strong. The 1st battalion of the same admirable corps, attached to the Fourth Division, is equally efficient. With regard to the Fourth Division itself, ever since the siege began the trials and dangers of war have affected every regiment in it more or less severely, and two of these regiments have almost ceased to exist, so far as the privates and non-commissioned officers are concerned. The losses they sustained at Inkermann, the hard work to which they were subsequently exposed by their position and their distance from supplies, disease and sickness, the result of privation and over-work, have thinned the ranks of this gallant division, who have had, moreover, but scant justice done to their labors. They are, nevertheless, recovering health and spirits and strength rapidly, and will soon be ready for any work that can be cut out for them."

The *Morning Herald* correspondent thus describes the sports of the camp:—

"The English, true to their native instincts, had got up pony races to break the monotony of camp life; and the event came off yesterday afternoon on the Karani race-course. There was very excellent running; and after it was over most of the party adjourned to the Karani-gorse, which they drew very successfully for a dog, who gave them a famous run from Karani village down to the mouth of Balaklava harbor, when, finding the sea too much for him, he turned tail and run back again towards the village, beating off the whole of the field. The dog-hunts are fixed for every Tuesday and Friday. I mention these little incidents to show that there is much more cheerful tone now in the army than there was a few weeks ago. A month back, a man who proposed a dog-hunt or a race would have been looked on by his brother officers as one who ought to be taken particular care of by his friends."

Last week a man of the Berks Militia, wishing to get discharged in order to marry a girl to whom he was attached, and after a vain effort to raise the money requisite, deliberately placed the forefinger of his left hand on the table of the fan where he was billeted, took up the chopper, and in an instant severed the finger from his hand, the dismembered limb flying several yards off.

The news of the death of the Emperor reached Esclava on the 6th by telegraphic despatch from Lord J. Russell. The next day it was considered only right to communicate such intelligence to the Russians themselves. Accordingly it was done after this manner:—

"This morning a 'flag of truce' was sent to the lines under charge of Lieut. Colonel Lord Burghersh, aid-de-camp to Lord Raglan, with letters, &c., for prisoners of war in the barrican. After the usual formalities had been gone through, his lordship assumed, to the best of his power (which is not very perfect, for he is naturally a very pleasant-looking man), a grave face, and asked, 'Have you heard the news?' 'No, what news?' was the reply. 'Why, the Emperor,' replied his lordship. 'No,' was the reply; 'what of him?' 'His death,' replied his lordship. 'Not true—false—good day,' was the reply in one breath, and the officer returned into garrison, and his lordship to head-quarters. The Russian prisoners state that facts are kept for weeks from the army, but one like this, they think, will soon spread."

The earthquake at Broussa, on the 28th ult., appears to have been of a very terrible character, and as late as the 12th inst., repeated shocks were still felt. Such a long-continued convulsion has hardly been heard of in the history of the world. The Constantinople correspondent of the Times gives the following particulars:—

"By my last letter you learned that the great shock of the 28th Feb. had destroyed a part of the town, and killed or maimed nearly 300 of the inhabitants. The commencement of the convulsion was preceded by torrents of rain, which lasted more than twenty-four hours, accompanied by a high wind and occasional thunder. At three o'clock the sky became suddenly overcast—a strong smell of sulphur was perceived, and the first shock took place, which, in less than a minute overthrew mosques, houses, and bazaars, in one vast ruin. Nearly eighty mosques have been so much injured that their speedy fall is expected, while not one in the whole city has escaped some damage. The khans or large buildings, which served either as inns or places for transacting business, are mostly injured, and five of them were completely destroyed, crushing scores of their unfortunate inmates. The bazaars, with their heavy arches, are flat on the ground. The ancient mosque of Davoullon-Monastir, a Greek ecclesiastical edifice, said to be 1,200 years old, is unhappily destroyed. Another mosque, the Oulou-Djarmi, a fine building 400 years old, is also a mass of ruins. It was the chief ornament of the city, and the most splendid religious edifice in the days when Broussa was the capital of the young and growing Ottoman empire. Materialists may, however, still more regret the great destruction which has fallen on the silk factories, of which scarcely one has escaped without damage, while the number of women who have lost their lives by the fall has been very large.

"Large masses of rock were detached from their beds, and came crashing down the sides of Olympus into the neighborhood of the town. In one place several houses were crushed by one of these avalanches.—The old wall and fort were shaken to the ground, and in their fall buried ten or twelve houses, and the factory of Hadji Anastasi, a respectable Greek manufacturer, who also lost his life. As the shocks continued during the night the whole population at once quitted the town, and it is now encamped in the neighborhood—the well-off in tents, the poor under the open heaven, preferring to bear the chill nights of March than to live in hourly dread of destruction within the circuit of their ill-fated city. The shocks which have since taken place have thrown down many buildings, which were previously injured, but there is no reason to believe that any fresh edifices have been destroyed. A shock on the 2nd of March was very severe, and when the post left on the night of the 4th there had been another of considerable violence. As was anticipated, the ravages of the earthquake have not extended over any very great tract of country. There is no news that Kutahia or Angora have suffered, although the direction of the oscillations (from east to west) would give reason to suppose that the latter city might have experienced as great calamities as Broussa itself."

The committee appointed for erecting a monument to Professor Wilson have resolved that the monument shall be a colossal statue of bronze, to be placed on a pedestal in the open air, in some public situation in Edinburgh. It was unanimously agreed to intrust the work to Mr. John Steel. It was stated by Mr. Robert Chambers, the honorary secretary, that the subscription already received exceeded £7,100, and that the sum required would be about £1,500.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.—But it is not only in the consumption of articles that contribute to material well-being that our progress has been more rapid than that of the population. The same has been the case with the provision of ecclesiastical and religious education. The following comparison is an interesting one, between the rate of increase of our numbers in each decennial period, and the rate of increase in the accommodation for those numbers in places of worship, including those of all denominations, in England and Wales.

	Increase Population.	Increase of Seats in Places of Worship.
	per cent.	per cent.
1811, - - - -	14.3	6.8
1821, - - - -	18.0	10.3
1831, - - - -	18.8	15.0
1841, - - - -	14.5	22.5
1851, - - - -	12.8	19.4

The actual state of education in this country is far from satisfactory, but the progress made of late years is eminently so. The number of children receiving education has enormously increased, and the quality of the education imparted, has improved at a still more rapid rate. According to Mr. Horace Martineau, the number of children at school ought to be 3,000,000: it is at day schools, 2,144,378, and in Sunday school, 2,407,642. We have no very reliable returns for the past, of the number actually under education; but a comparison of the ascertained facts for 1851, with the information obtained in 1818, and 1833, by Parliamentary inquiries, gives the following result. Since 1818, the increase of day schools has been 218 per cent., and of Sunday schools, 404 per cent., while the population during the same interval has increased only 54 per cent. *Nil actum reputans dum quid supererit agendi* is well enough for a maxim to stimulate us to continued and increased exertions; but it cannot be denied that the above indications of solid and rapid progress are at once consolatory and encouraging.—*North British Review.*

THE LATE JOSHUA WATSON, ESQ.—The Church of England has lost some of its most venerable members within the last few weeks. The learned President of Magdalen, full of years and of honours, has departed from us. The grave has closed over the head of the munificent Dr. Warnford. And now we have to mourn the loss of a third,—not unworthy to be commemorated with the other two,—Joshua Watson, Esq., D. C. L., who died at Clapton, Hackney, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 30th, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. They who are familiar with the history of the Church of England both at home and in the colonies during the last half century, need not be reminded of his exemplary piety, his unwearied zeal, his wisdom and clearness of judgment, his dutiful reverence to authority, his devotion in mind, body, and estate, to the cause of Christ and his Church. He will be remembered as one of the founders and first treasurer of the National Society, and also of the Additional Curates' Fund; as one of the most judicious friends and benefactors of the Clergy Orphan Society; as the founder of a beautiful church at Homerton; as editor of one of the most scriptural and comprehensive manuals of devotion in the English language, "Hele's Offices of Devotion." His name will descend to posterity with those of Walton, Evelyn, and Robert Nelson, and other pious laymen, who served God faithfully and zealously in their generations.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Do Mr. Editor allow the "Churchman" who adorns the *Morning Chronicle*, to take to himself all the honor he can acquire by his defence of the Churchmen and Churchwomen of Nova Scotia from your "slandrous and unwarrantable charges!" What if his mendacity be so conspicuous that "he who runs may read" it—what if he do slander you. It is only a week or so since, you know, that those slanders were urged that were crushed by the signatures of the Rectors of St. George's, and Dartmouth, and the worthy Curate of St. Paul's! Your paper will never be forgiven for the very innocent but effective part it played in that characteristic transaction. Hence belike the rancour against your able Editorials.

I have read the articles referred to, and if as you intimate, they are written by one who would delight to be called *Evangelical*, I do confess that he has done himself an honour. A vindictive spirit indeed, must he or they possess, who would question the propriety of the motive. They were intended to bring into action those good feelings which it would be better for the Church in Nova Scotia that her children should encourage and practice, instead of lending themselves

to depress. The aim and substance of their argument seems to be—that Churchmen should give of their abundance to the Church during their lives—and that if unable or unwilling to do so then, that they might do it at their death. It is a very sanctified mind, or a party very much interested in bequests, who can gather from those articles that you "have branded the members of the Church living and dead, as a race of selfish hard-fisted worklings, without love of the Church or their Saviour." This a Churchman alleges you have done, and this he styles his argument. "It is just because he is a Churchman," says he, "from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot," and that you have done this, that he has taken up his pen to vindicate his fellow Churchman and Churchmen from the foul aspersion. Now he know in his heart that you had not done this, (it was only the bad wish that you had done it that prompted him) that all this superstructure of falsehood was his own invention—and this is why among other tokens I believe him not to be what he avows he is. There be many "that say they are Jews and are not, but are of the synagogues of Satan"—and among such I class my *pecudo* friend.

Let us suppose him for a moment to be a Churchman, and where ought we to look for him, and also his brother *Evangelical*—*arcades ambo*? Shall we look for them at the Prayer Meeting—at the Bible class—upon the religious platform? Would these slander their neighbour—endeavour to destroy him with lies—wound his feelings by vile hints and insinuations—crush him utterly if he did not bend to their will? O no! these are Christians, the salt of the earth—the pattern for the young—the example of their fellows—to whom even age looks with reverence. These are very near the kingdom of God in the esteem of all—"Israelites indeed in whom is no guile." Hypocrisy herself, which does provide an almost impenetrable veil for her votaries, could scarcely hide them there. If in the Church, where can we look for them? Where can be found such an illustration of the "deceitfulness" and "desperate wickedness" of the human heart?

Yet this is a "Churchman's" argument. Why any man of honest pretensions, ought to be ashamed of himself for raising such an argument upon grounds so insufficient. Any man of religious pretensions ought to go on his knees and pray his Maker to preserve him from such a spirit of uncharitableness. To whatever Church he may belong it is alike disgraceful.

Now if this *pecudo* "Churchman" had found in my communication, ground for the assertion, that there were many at the present day who undertook to judge their neighbours with a wrong judgment, and who were just as self-righteous as any Pharisee in the time of our Lord, he would not have been far astray. Yet would I not have allowed him to trample my preserves, without publicly granting that of the class to which I allude there were many exceptions, and culling the true Nicodemuses who honor their Christian profession. I judge of the tree by what I see of its fruits, and from my experience of the bitter ashes of the apples of Sodom. But when he asserts that he finds in my poor communication that which teaches the doctrine that "dying bequests" have something to do with "the spiritual welfare of the departed"—when he sees that elephant in the sun—I must refer him back to his object glass,—he may depend there is that in it which "causes the ointment of the apothecary to stink"—a dead fish,—and whatever ruling passion may have influenced his mind when he made the discovery—he can expect no better fate from it, than that which befel the silly philosopher—to wit, that he has made himself supremely ridiculous throughout all his dimensions—"from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot."

Adieu Mr. Editor—swerve not from your moderate course—turn not aside, neither to the right hand nor to the left, and you will do good in your vocation.—Enough has been said to prove the unchristian spirit that animates those writers—enough to vindicate you from all and every aspersion with which you have been assailed. Adieu also *pecudo* Churchman—that you may soon be delivered from your atrabilious Christianity, is the prayer of
AMICUS.

Halifax, April 13.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

New York, April 9th, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—A brief account of some important services held in this City, and Brooklyn, by the Episcopal Church, on yesterday, Easter Sunday, may not be uninteresting to your readers.

In the morning Bishop Potter preached in the Ch. of the Epiphany, from the text—"Now is Christ risen, &c." After the sermon he administered the rite of Confirmation to a large number of candidates, and also (assisted by the Rector) the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, to as many persons as would make up a very respectable congregation in most of the churches out of Halifax. All those who had been Confirmed joined in the latter service.

In the afternoon the children of the Sunday School attached to the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Brooklyn, met there at three o'clock, and in the presence of an immense congregation, the following services were conducted:—Organ voluntary: Psalm 13, with the Gloria Patri. Prayers, Hymn, with the Hallelujah Chorus, and Gloria Patri. Examination of the Sunday School. Hymns by the juvenile and infant classes, called "The Saviour's Triumph." Address to the Schools, and Congregation Easter Offerings by the several classes. During this part of the service, the Rector called out the names of each class from the desk—commencing with the first. A member of the class

advanced with the offering in an appropriate enclosure, accompanied with a motto, and verses or quotations from Scripture, which were read by the Rector. These offerings amounted in all to over two hundred dollars, and were for various Church purposes. One for the Ojibway Indian mission was enclosed in a birch bark canoe. When these were finished, an Offering was handed to the Rector, Dr. Lewis, on behalf of the Congregation, of two hundred dollars yearly, for five years, to found a Divinity Scholarship in his name. A hymn was then sung, and the Benediction pronounced. The classes numbered twenty-nine, exclusive of one hundred and twenty-seven children attached to the Juvenile and Infant Department.

In the evening I stop Whitehouse, of Illinois, preached in the same church from the text—"Blessed be the God and Father, &c., who hath blessed us, &c."

The church here is in a flourishing state, and it is gratifying to find that a scion of the old stock has taken deep root, and filled the land.

The churches and chapels of the Episcopalians in this country, by statements published last month, number one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight, of which seven hundred and sixty-four contribute to the support of Foreign Missions. The number of Pastors is over fifteen hundred, and the communicants are more than one hundred thousand. Some of the churches are constructed in the most splendid style of architecture, towards the erection of which princely contributions have been made.

Yours, &c.,

M. B. DESBRISAY.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1855.

LEGACIES TO THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

WHEN we laid down our pen at the close of our previous remarks, it was with no feeling of having expressed all our mind respecting the above mode of Christian Benevolence, or of remitting the endeavour to carry onward our thoughts to some really practical suggestions. We return to it with pleasure, and not without hope that we have already been instrumental in sowing seeds of thought that may yet grow up to fruitfulness. We scruple not to avow that self-enrichment is not the main spring that sets in motion our mind to think, or our hand to write, on this particular subject. Grateful to God, to our Country and our Church, for a sufficient, and humanly speaking, a secure provision for ourselves and family—the freer in our work for the consciousness of this support—we confess to a feeling of sadness when we think of the Pastors who have at later periods than ourselves been called to a Charge in the Fold, and hear them feelingly touch on their struggles with insufficient means. From one we have the assurance that for several days in the week barley bread and salt herring have been the staple articles of his household fare, and who could withhold a tear when the speaker added, "My wife almost begins to think that she really relishes this diet, but for myself I cannot get it to suit me." Do our readers suppose that we draw on our invention for this statement? Then let them turn to Mr. Hawkins's Historical Notices of the Missions of the Church of England in North America, (a very interesting work,) and at page 359 they will find a statement like it. In 1778, a time of high prices, the Rev. Mr. de la Roche, a learned minister of this Province, thus wrote, "Food I have but barely: as to raiment, I have it not: I am in great distress." The words in Italics were underlined, not by ourselves, but by him: the black ink border being an emblem too suitable to his own sad feelings. When we have seen the Missionary thus circumstanced performing his journeys with a horse worn out in his people's service, without the means to provide a better—with a carriage whose weak places defied the mechanic's skill—and a harness uniting the time-honoured pair, the horse and its carriage: safe—only because neither spirit or strength survived in poor Blackberry to put the old straps to the test—and as the thought has occurred to us—unless better disposition is aroused amongst us, what shall hereafter become of the teacher and taught?—we have anxiously courted the rising enquiry.—Can we do nothing toward the much-needed amendment? Beloved brother or sister, judge us as you may, we assure you in truth and affection that our remarks are only our heart's answer to this momentous question. We term it momentous, because it is so. Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, affirms that in his Diocese respectable parents will not bring up their children to the Clerical profession, because the salaries hardly keep people from starving. We have nobly endowed our College, but shall we stop here, and not further provide oil for the lamps we have kindled, as they go forth to beam on the dark places of our land? We have set our hearts to this subject: and we long to do something

* Continued from the Times of March 31.

that the generations to come may not fall beneath our own level. The spiritual anatomist who comes to operate upon the living subject, must prepare for resistance—it is natural—it must follow if there is any feeling at all. And if he dare not use a mental chloroform or a soothing opiate to put conscience into a trance, he has high authority for thinking that the very pain inflicted is a salutary tonic. "No smart, no cure," is no new proverb.

As we are writing a time seems to our mind, when we stood at a bedside on which lay the corpse of a daniel who had that morning fallen asleep in Jesus.—"She was so happy in her sickness," said her mother to me, "that this seems not like death: it was a victory."—And what made her so happy?" I enquired. "It all came through her Bible," was the memorable reply. "She believed all it said to her: day and night were alike, she was so happy." Then putting her hand under the pillow where the painless head of her child was reposing, she drew from beneath it a piece of white paper. Placing it in my hand, she said, "Look in it, Sir." I opened it. There was folded in it some money, about seven shillings, with these words in pencil written on the paper, "To buy Bibles for the poor." That little piece of white paper contained her wealth and her will. My brother or sister whose eye rests on these lines, need I tell you her motive?—you know it. Her happiness came through her Bible: and thus she proved it: she left all she had to buy Bibles for the poor. Her relations already possessed them. Was she not justified before she bequeathed this Legacy? Did not her Legacy naturally and spontaneously flow from the sense of her free justification before God, by grace, through faith, applying to her soul the merits of her Saviour? On that bed she had eaten of the Fruit of the Tree of Life—the leaves of it she found to give health and salvation to her spirit. And she said by the Legacy left in her will, "Go, mother, take all I have: plant one of these trees beside any door where you hear of a fellow-creature that has none: it may be with them as it has been with me, that when earth's fountains are drying up, and its sweet flowers are fading: when its lights are going out, and they are being left alone, having little else to comfort them: it may be they will come and eat, as I have done, and live, and be happy, for ever.

(To be continued.)

The remarks of *Evangelicus* in the *Colonist* show so wilful a perversion of plain common sense and grammatical construction, that we are persuaded no religious body would desire to have him as a champion. He is mistaken rather, as to our circulation—we send abroad weekly between eight and nine hundred papers. Our paying list does not come up to that number, but that is about the extent of our circulation, and if he examine our notices, he will find that it is likely to improve. He is quite mistaken, also, in his insinuations, which are without truth or foundation with reference to our Editors, and only shows the wickedness of his heart and the looseness of his principles, in making them. Nor did the Sermon on Good Friday evening inculcate any such doctrine as he falsely insinuates. Of *Evangelicus* it may be said, there is no truth in him—and having found this out, we shall allow him to divert himself just as long as any paper may find it advisable for its welfare, to admit the emanations of his evil mind.

On the Tuesday in Easter Week the Parish-ers of Digby waited on the Revd. A. Gray, and presented him in the kindest manner with a handsome purse containing about £20, and with other useful and beautiful gifts worth at least £30 more. He therefore takes this opportunity of publicly returning them his sincere thanks, and assuring them of his grateful appreciation of their generous present. Their invariable kindness to him during his Ministry among them, can never be forgotten by him until he forgets all things.—*Con.*

The *Royal Gazette* publishes despatches, requiring and enjoining the Provincial authorities to extend the same protection and assistance to the subjects and commerce of Sardinia, when necessary during the present war, as would be afforded to the French, and as would be afforded to the subjects and commerce of Great Britain.

A Clock with illuminated Dials, has been imported for the new Market House in this City, which will be a great convenience to the inhabitants. On opening the cases two of the illuminated dials were unfortunately found to be broken.

The New Brunswick Legislature was prorogued on the 12th April.

The notice of the proceedings of St. George's Parish Meeting, has been directed to be published as an advertisement.

There are to be two steamboats on the route between Pictou, Charlottetown and Shediac during the ensuing summer—the *Lady Le Marchant*, which is to carry the Mail, and a new steamer, the *Resolute*, which will be an opposition boat. So says the *Pictou Chronicle*.

Same paper states that the Strait of Canada was clear of ice on the 6th Inst.—and the schooner *Lia* arrived at McNair's Cove from Boston, bound to P. E. I. The ice was also fast disappearing from Pictou harbor, and five schooners had arrived from Ariehat.

The Governor General of Canada had issued a Proclamation for the observance of Wednesday, April 18, as a day of general fast, humiliation and prayer throughout the Province of Canada.

The *Sun* states upon the authority of a letter from Boston addressed to the Hon. Lewis N. Wilkins, that the Irishmen who came from Boston via Windsor, were actually engaged there by Hon. Jos. Howe, to work on the Railroad, and not as was believed and asserted, to enter the Foreign Legion.

James Hirtle, was killed first week in April, at his saw mill, about five miles above Bridgewater, Lunenburg Co., by falling under the saw gate, while the mill was in operation. Papers do not state particular day.

REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS ON THE AGRICULTURE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—By James Ross, Fiddian Farm, Rawdon.—This is the kind of work we like to see, and is worth all the treatises on all the prophecies, put together, which these latter times have produced in such number and variety. Farming is a very different thing in Nova Scotia, to what it is in the Mother Country, or in any part of the United States, south of Massachusetts. We have a good soil, and a climate that permits the growth to perfection of most of the vegetable products of temperate latitudes; but both require a more than common attention. Mr. Ross is something more than a practical farmer as his book indicates; and it contains many useful hints, the result evidently of careful experience, which cannot fail to benefit those who take advantage of them.

The New York *Albion* has the following paragraph upon the enlistment for the British Army in the United States:—

ENLISTMENT FOR THE CRIMEA A FAILURE.—The project of enlisting men in the U. S. for a British foreign legion, to serve against Russia, has been brought to a speedy close. Publicity was given to the proceedings; and we doubt not that the Russian Minister has instigated the authorities to be very vigilant in guarding against any violation of those neutrality laws, which have become almost a dead letter in respect to what are termed filibustering expedition. In Philadelphia, as most of our readers know, a batch of the would-be volunteers was arrested on Wednesday, en route for New York and Halifax, and legal proceedings have been commenced against them. The effort to circumvent the laws seems to have been but clumsily managed. Advertising killed it off. No considerable number of men have been sent forward.—*N. Y. Albion.*

St. George's Society.—The St. George's Society will celebrate their Anniversary on Monday, by walking in Procession to St. Paul's, where a Sermon is to be preached by one of the Chaplains, Rev. Heber Bullock. We hope for a fine day, to display to advantage the splendid appointments of the Society. Transient Englishmen are invited to attend.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Yewens—directions attended to. C. F. Hatchell, Esq. From Mrs. Weeks—with remittance. From Mr. C. Hunt—with remittance. From Mr. H. Stamp.

Holloway's Pills a certain Remedy for Dropsy.—Charles Hutchinson, of Quebec, was for fifteen months a victim to this complaint, so that he was no part of the time, that the water actually oozed through the pores of the skin, and thrice per day change of apparel became necessary. Every time his doctor called he expected to find him dead, and in fact gave his friends no hopes of his recovery; his sister who had derived great benefit by the use of Holloway's Pills, begged him, as a favour to her, to try them. Fortunately for him he did not refuse, and they soon produced a change for the better, in four weeks he was again attending to business having thoroughly got rid of the disorder, and in the most excellent health and spirits. These Pills work wonders in liver and bile complaints.

Noticed.

On Thursday evening, 12th Inst., by the Rev. Dr. W. M. THOMPSON, CHAMBERLAIN, Printer, to Miss MARY ANNE CLAPMAN.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Cochran, Cap. SAMUEL EDWARDS, of Dorset, England, to Miss ELIZABETH WOODEN.

On Monday, 15th Inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon W. B. at the residence of the bride's uncle, THORN Cottage, Cap. THOMAS CROUCHER, to MARY ELIZABETH HARRISON, eldest daughter of the late Cap. Harrison, of Lunenburg, N. S.

Misco.

On Thursday, 17th inst. in the 33rd year of her age, JOHANNA, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Charles McLearn, of Sableburne.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, April 14th.—Brigs. Daniel Hunter, Coalfleet, Mayaguez; Express, Sydney; Brigs. Elsinore, Quebec; Ponce, 23 days; Colonist, Durkee, New York; Gloucester, Sable, Philadelphia; schrs. LeMarchant, Elinore, Baltimore; W. H. Hart, Evans, Port aux, Morley, Villager, Green, Liverpool; City Bell.

Sunday, April 15th.—Barque Wild Horse, Holmes, Glasgow, 30 days; brig Express, Frith, Liverpool, 23 days; Brigs. Syph, Frith, Ponce; Bella, Francis, DeGrace, Matanzas; Mattland, Neal, Cienfuegos; schrs. Mary E. Smith Cove, Boston; W. A. Henry, Cameron, Philadelphia.

Monday, April 16th.—Barque Shooting Star, Johnston, Glasgow; brig Arrow, Hdr Iron, Cienfuegos; schrs. Victoria, Doat, ditto; H. Newell, Parsons, Richmond; Uncle Tom, Dixon, New York; Martha, Burgess, New York.

Tuesday, April 17th.—Schr. Camella, Baltimore, 8 days; brig Humming Bird, Cochran, Ponce 10 days; schrs. Mars, Levy, New York, 6 days.

Wednesday, April 18th.—Brig America, O'Brien, Boston, 4 days; Brig Dumbarton, Curr, of Windsor, 23 days from Kingston, Ja., bound to London, part of crew sick.

Thursday April 19th.—Brig. Liberal, Basset, Cienfuegos, 27 days; schrs. Nautilus, Meany, Burin, 7 days; Baskar, Pyc, Newfoundland.

Friday, April 20th.—Government schr. Darling, Capt. Daly Sable Island; brig Mary Ann, Balcome, Beaver Harbour; schr. Manlawor, Purly, Burin Nfld., 8 days; schr. Mary, Meagher, Fortune Bay Nfld., 7 days.

CLEARED.

Monday, April 16th.—Schr. Delegate, Smith, United States; schr. Mary Ann, Laing, Boston; schr. Emerald, Knowles, ditto; schr. Emily, Crowell.

Tuesday, April 17th.—Schr. Mary E. Smith, Gove, Boston; brig Falcon, Holden, Trinidad; brig. Margaret Morimer, Burke, H. W. Indies; ship Almond, Kempf, Liverpool, G. B.

Wednesday, April 18th.—Schr. LeMarchant, Eisenhaur, Baltimore; brig. Charles, Mureson, St. John N. B.

Thursday, April 19th.—Barque Halifax, pkt., Laybold, Boston; schrs. Stewart Campbell, Tobin, Baltimore; Baskar, Pyc, Richmond; W. A. Henry, Poole, Port aux Basque; Dancing Feast, er, Morron, P. E. Island.

Friday, April 20th.—Active, Deutremont, Boston; Agnes Ross, Murphy ditto; Halifax, Pards, Mayaguez, P. R.; Golden Rule Edwards, ditto; Colonist, Durkee, Boston; Palestine, McCounell, Labrador.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Milton, from Cienfuegos, with a cargo of molasses, went ashore on the south side of Point Pleasant Shoals, on Saturday night in a snow squall. After taking out about thirty punchons, she was cut off on Sunday evening and towed up to the Long Wharf, with 7 feet of water in her hold.—The brig belongs to Liverpool, N. S.

Captain of schr. Mars reports—On the 8th inst. spoke brig. Colonist, of Liverpool N. S. 21 days from Guama, bound to N. W. York—had experienced very heavy gales, blown off the coast three times—lost one suit of sails, short of provisions fuel and water—supplied her wants.

Schr. Jarvis Hart, Coombs, arrived at Inagua, March 17 from Port au Prince for Boston, but in for seamen—having lost half her crew by sick ness at Port au Prince

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

Table listing prices for various goods: Apples, per barrel 15s. a 18s.; Bacon, per lb. 7d. a 7 1/2d.; Beef, fresh, per cwt. 40s. a 50s.; Lamb, per lb. 5s. a 6d.; Butter, fresh, per lb. 1s 2d. a 1s. 3d.; Cheese, per lb. 7 1/2d a 9d.; Chickens, per pair, 8s. a 9s. 6d.; Eggs, per doz. 1s.; Geese, each, 2s. 2s. 6d.; Hams, green, per lb. 5d. 6d.; Do. smoked, per lb. 7 1/2d.; Hay, per ton. £6 10s.; Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard 1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.; Do. all wool, 2s. 6d.; Oatmeal, per cwt. 25s.; Oats, per bus. 3s. 9d.; Pork, fresh, per lb. 5 1/2d.; Potatoes, per bushel, 4s. 6d.; Socks, per doz. 11s.; Turkeys, per lb. 9d.; Yarn, worsted per lb., 2s. 6d.; Canada Flour S. F., 57s. 6d.; Am., 57s. 9d.; Rye, 37s. 6d.; Corn Meal, 37s. 6d.

LUMBER.

Table listing prices for lumber: Hemlock, per M. 42s. 6d.; Spruce, per M. 52s. 6d.; Pine per AL. 80s.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for wharves: Wood, per cord, 25s.; Coal, per chaldron, 30s.

D. O. S.

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

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y D. C. S.

Subscription papers were distributed above this time last year—more will be sent if not March 10.

PARISH MEETING—ST. GEORGE'S.

At the Annual Meeting of the Parishioners of St. George's, Halifax, on Easter Monday the 9th April, 1855—the following Resolutions unanimously passed:

Whereas at the Parish Meeting held in St. George's Parish, in the City of Halifax, on the 18th Sept. 1854, it was unanimously resolved—

1st. On motion of Nepean Clarke, Esq., seconded by T. B. Aikin, Esq.,

Resolved—That this Meeting is of opinion that the Establishment of Periodical Church Assemblies in this Diocese at the present time, is both inexpedient and unadvisable. Passed unanimously.

2nd. On motion of Dr. F. W. Morris, seconded by T. M. Braine, Esq.,

Resolved—That the Bill passed last year by the House of Lords, referred to in the recent Circular of His Lordship the Bishop to the Clergy, and by which Bill he states the assembly is to be governed, is inadequate to a full and free Synodical action, and would not sufficiently enlarge the privileges of Churchmen, inasmuch as by the provisions of that Bill no voice is allowed to Clergy or Laity in the future nomination or appointment of their Bishop—and further that no regulations for the management of Church Affairs are valid without the consent of the Bishop—that while we respect the Office of a Bishop—we do not approve of a Bishop possessing the power to nullify the deliberate action of so large and influential a body as the Clergy and Laity. Passed unanimously.

And at which meeting, Nepean Clarke and Thomas B. Aikin, Esqrs., were appointed Delegates to represent the Congregation of St. George's, with instructions to oppose the formation of a Church Synod.

And whereas our said Delegates have this day reported their proceedings to this meeting. It was moved by J. W. Merkel, Esq. and seconded by F. W. Morris, Esq. M. D.—

Resolved—That this meeting approve of the course pursued by said Delegates in voting against the establishment of a Church Synod or Convention in Nova Scotia.

Resolved—That in consequence of it being the intention of the Bishop to construct the Synod in conformity with the terms of a certain Act introduced into the House of Lords in 1853, which places an unconditional Veto in the Diocesan on all the proceedings of Colonial Synods; it is the opinion of this meeting that such a Constitution would not be acceptable to the Laity because a direct unqualified Veto in the Bishop in his capacity of a separate Branch of the Synod would in a great measure deprive the Clergy and Laity of that independent position which would render it worth the while of Laymen to take an interest in Church Legislation. That such a Constitution would give to the opinion of one person a greater weight than the collective opinions of the entire Church, and they are confirmed in this opinion by the workings of the system in the American Diocese of Vermont, where the Convention is in fact reduced to a Cyphey, as is shown by the Words of Bishop Hopkins of that Diocese, in his Pamphlet lately published, who says, "If the proposition under debate be so obnoxious to the Bishop's Judgment, that he cannot accede to it, he says so, and there is no Vote taken at all."

That this meeting is strengthened in their opinion by the fact, that out of above 32 Dioceses in the United States of America, but one has adopted the Veto—all the other Bishops having relinquished the claim to such an authority in the various conventions;—though in some of the Dioceses where the Bishop disagrees to the measure, passed by the Convention, the question is sent back for further discussion, when two-thirds of both Clergy and Laity must affirm it, before it can pass in opposition to the opinion of the Bishop.

That by placing an unqualified Veto in the Bishop, he becomes clothed with a power beyond that of the Sovereign under the British Constitution, who though a separate branch of the Legislature, yet exercises no direct Veto in opposition to the other two branches. In the case of the Sovereign there is a Council selected from the other two branches who advise the Crown, so that no important measure is introduced by Government into the Legislature, which has a chance of success cannot be carried; and when they cannot be carried, the Crown in its legislative as well as its administrative capacity, is compelled to change its policy. That in the case of a Bishop, with the right of veto, sitting in a Synod of Clergy and Laity, he sits and debates in the same chamber, and by expressing an absolute and irresponsible opinion, he must necessarily influence the independent action of the Clergy and Laity, and thus (as in Vermont) nothing is left to vote in the Convention which does not comport with the views entertained by the Diocesan, the Bishop thereby possessing a power which is not recognised in any free constitution in Europe or America.

Resolved, That this Parish remains unaltered in its opinion expressed in its Resolutions of September, 1854, and respectfully protest against the formation of such a Convention as calculated to disturb the present harmony and unity of this Diocese, and to lead to the introduction of novelties and changes destructive of the peace of the Church.

Resolved, That this meeting desire to express their respect for their Bishop, and regret that they are compelled to differ with him in opinion on this important point.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded by the Rector and Church Warden, accompanied by suitable remonstrances, to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Colonial Secretary, and that they also be published. Passed unanimously.

WINDSOR.

WANTED TO RENT, for a short term of years, a Frechoid COTTAGE, or a small HOUSE, with a Stable, Garden, and Orchard, and a few acres of Land attached, with suitable conveniences for a respectable family, in or within one mile of the Town of Windsor. Lowest terms, with full particulars, &c., to be addressed to Mr. for HARRIS, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. April 21. 3w.—Horn Jour. 31.

PAPER HANGINGS. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

10,000 ROLLS just received—the cheapest in the market—Handsome GLAZED PATTERNS. Country Dealers will do well to give a call. Look for April 14, 1855. WM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

A VARIETY of genuine GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS, imported from GANTER of LONDON, in the original Scaled packets. Also—Flower, Vegetable and Field SEEDS of Carter's growth, with a great variety from other respectable Houses in England, Scotland, and the United States. ALL warranted of the present year's importation. For Sale by April 7 3w AYERY, BROWN & CO.



PROVINCIAL LOAN. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

10th April, 1855. TENDERS in writing for Debentures to an amount not exceeding £25,000, in sums of £50, £100, £250 and £500 currency, charged upon the Revenues of the Province, and redeemable in twenty years, bearing interest at five per cent., payable half yearly, will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 15th day of May next. Form of Debenture exhibited, and further particulars made known, on application to

JAMES McNAB, Receiver General.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

RECEIVED PER STEAMER. THE Subscriber has received from England, his usual Assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, which are the confidentially recommended. WILLIAM LANGLEY, Holts Street, Halifax. March 31. 2m.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL. THIS INSTITUTION will re-open on MONDAY, JANUARY 15th. BOARDERS—£35 per Annum } Payable Quarterly DAY SCHOLARS 28 } in Advance. A Class will be formed for instruction in Vocal Music, under the direction of a competent Teacher. Terms made known on application to the Principal. Two Annual Exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for Competition at the Encampment, A.D. 1855, Dec. 28th, 1854.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUBSCRIBERS for the above, or any other English Periodical, received by the undersigned. Orders forwarded every month. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

W. M. GOSSIP, No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET, HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality:—

- Oil Colors. Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Colours, as follows:— Madler Lake, Ivory Black, Cobalt, Indian Yellow, Chinese Vermillion, Naples Yellow, Mezzio, Indigo, Bitumen, Van Dyke Brown, Flake White, double tubes, Chrome Yellow, Burnt Sienna, Raw Sienna, Burnt Umber, Raw Umber, Prussian Blue, Venetian Red, Lake Ochre, &c. &c. &c.

Colors, Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Tubes. Prepared Mill Boards and Crayons. Academy Boards, 24 x 18 in., and 24 x 30 in. Boards for smaller framed Pictures in Oil, all sizes. Prepared CANVAS, plain and double, 22 inches wide, or any length.

- Brushes. Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes; Sable, do. Large, Medium, and Small; Camel Hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and round; do. do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes. Crayons, &c. Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36, and 60 shades; La France's hard, pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes; Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3; Black Glazed Crayons; Italian Chalk, hard black; White Crayons, square; White Chalk, round, for Black Board; Porta Crayons; Leather and Cork Stumps; Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors. Tracing Papers, various sizes, for Plans; Tracing Linen, Cambric, for Field plans; Carbon Copying Paper; Paper's Drawing Pencils, warranted accurate; Rosin's do. do.; Mapping Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristles and London Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. Jan. 13 1855.

Poetry.

THE VILLAGE GRAVEYARD

Slowly, sad and slowly,
Down the silent way,
Among the graves so lowly,
With affection holy,
Do the mourners stray.

Mute is all the music
Of the cloudless morn;
Bells, erst chiming gladly,
Now are tolling sadly,
"Gone, forever gone"

Down the silent alley,
Among the humble dead
Mid the fondly cherish'd,
Ah! so early perish'd!
Do the mourners tread.

Little graves just swelling
From the earth's green breast,
Silently are telling
Of the quiet dwelling
Where we all must rest.

And the sunshine lightly
Glids each little bed
Song birds carol sprightly,
Sweet flowers open brightly,
By the early dead.

Cosily, sculptured marble,
Carved and chisel'd stone,
Rais'd by love or duty,
In their cold, sad beauty,
Tell what death hath done.

Tell of early manhood
Stricken in its prime:
Of the hoary headed,
Of the newly wedded,
Known no more in time.

Shadows dark and mournful
Wrap us as we go:
Hollow seem the treasures,
Phantom-like the pleasures
Of this world of woe.

So we hasten heavenward,
Fleetsly as we may:
Speeding upward ever,
In our progress never
Lingering by the way.

-National Magazine for April.

"PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS?"

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

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

Sarrasin's French and English Dictionary 12mo do. do. Abridged School Edition
Lavoisier's French Grammar.
Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read Write and speak French. By Valin.
do. do. do. By Jowett.
Key to Ollendorff's Method &c. &c. French
De Fiva's Elementary French Reader,
Rowan's Modern French Reader,
Wanostrocht's Recueil Choisi,
French Testaments,
LeBrun's Telemaque,
De Fiva's Classic French Reader,
Collet's Dramatique French Reader
Histoire de Charles XII, par Voltaire
Perrin's French Fables, with Key. By Bolman.

Dec. 12. No. 41. W.M. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

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

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

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

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, many of the symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store. Hollis Street. July 1, 1853.

PAPER HANGINGS. WHOLESALN & RETAIL.

10,000 ROLLS just received—the cheapest in the market—handsome Glazed Parian. Country Dealers will do well to take a call. Look for W.M. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. April 14, 1853.

KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

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

Halifax, Feb. 16, 1853.
By order of the Board.
JAS. C. COCHRAN,
Secretary.

P.S. The time of payment, on the above terms has been further (and finally) extended to the 31st May next.
J. C. C.
April 2nd, 1853.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

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

THE LITTLE EPISCOPALIAN, or, the Child Taught by the Prayer Book, by M. A. C. with two fine Engravings, 271 pp. 18mo. Library 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.
CORNELIA; or, the Deaf Mute. By the Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., now Bishop of Iowa. With a Portrait of the subject of the narrative, 74 pp. 18mo. Muslin 1s. 8d. Library, 1s. 3d.

ARTHUR GRANVILLE, or, the Gifts of God. By Anna Maria Glennie. With Engravings, 72 pp. 18mo. Muslin, 1s. 6d. Library 10s. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.
TIME AS IT FLIES; The Day; The Night; The Week The Month; The Year; 60 pp. 24mo. Muslin, 7d.
TALES OF INSTRUCTION AND WARNING, Fatal Wishes; The Lost Ring; The Burnt Child; 85 pp. 32mo; Muslin, 7d.

LOVE'S LESSON; 237 pp. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt Edges, 4s. 3d. Library 7s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.
OUR LITTLE COMFORT, 295 pp. 16mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. do Gilt, 4s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

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

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

HERBERT AHERTON OR SOWING BESIDE THE WATERS; 204 pp. 16mo. Muslin, 2s. 6d. do Gilt, 3s. 6d.
BOXES OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES, Containing 6, 7 and 8 Vols. handsomely bound Books, 12s. 6d. each Library

PACKAGES OF BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
HORE SACRE—Prayers and Meditations for Private use. From the Writings of the Divines of Church of England, with an Introduction by the Rev. John Chandler. M. A., 24mo. 250 pp. flexible cover. 2s. 6d. extra binding, 4s.

Daily Morning and Evening Prayers, for FAMILY AND PRIVATE WORSHIP, by a Layman of the Church of the Holy Trinity Brooklyn, L. I. 2s. 3d.
Devotions for the Family and Closet, from the Manual of a Country Clergyman, 2s. 6d.
Panoramic View of the Holy Land, Exhibiting the Topography of the country at a glance. 2s. 6d. each, Nicholl's Help to Reading the Bible, with the Panoramic View. Muslin Gilt, 7s. 6d.
School Libraries, of 100 Vols. £2 17s. 6d.

WILLIAM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.
March 3, 1853.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

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

CORDAGE—Best Gounck and English from 2 yarn Sparyarn, to 8 1/2 inch Shrodding, Hawers, 8 1/2 inch and downwards, Bolt Rope, Point Rope, Manilla, Hambroine, Hourchine, Marline, &c.
SAIL } Best Gounck Canvas No. 1 to 7
} " Navy ditto 1 to 7
} " American Cotton Duck No 2 to 10
CLATH } 1 Cwt. and upwards,
} Ditto Topgal Sheets all sizes,
ANCHORS—1 Cwt. and upwards,
CHAIN CABLES—1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inch.
OAKUM—Best English and Halifax
CASTINGS—Patent Winalasses, Do. Winches, Hawes Pipes, Warming Chocks, Sheaves,
TWINES—Cod lines, Nets, Fishing Twines, Sail Twines—Hemp and Cotton.
And every thing else that is necessary for the full and complete outfit of ships.

SHIP STORES.

PORK—Am. and Nova Scotia Mess and Prime. BEEF ditto. BREAD—Navy and Pilot, FLOUR—Molasses, Sugar, Paints, Oil, Saw Tar, Coal Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, Flax, Yarnishes, Small Stores, &c., &c.
Feb. 17, 1853. 3m. BARRIS & HARRIS.

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

CANADA HOUSE.

FAMILY SHIP AND ARMY STORE.
No 33 & 34, Upper Water Street.
60 Barrels Prime (new) Nova Scotia BEEF,
20 do do do do do
32 do do do do do
45 Firkins do do do do do
250 Smoked do do do do do
25 Quintals do do do do do
15 Cwt. do do do do do
15 Barrels do do do do do
20 do do do do do
25 Kegs do do do do do
30 Boxes and Kegs 5, 8, 10
65 Chests and half Chests
N. B. A general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES and SHIP STORES. Also—Wines, Liquors, Cordials, A/c, Potatoes, and other provisions, except when tempered with old Martell.

Wanted An experienced Man for the Liquor Store
March 31, 1853. 3m. W.M. RENNELS.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

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

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston (Esq. Nova Scotia), dated the 26th October, 1854.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY! AFTER BRING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax Nova Scotia, dated the 26th August, 1854.

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

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT! Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

Table with 2 columns: Complaints and Remedies. Includes Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Bowel Complaints, Constipation, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Sympoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

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

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. P. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chapman, Kentville; E. Cameron and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; G. Guest, Yarmouth; T. B. Patten, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; alias Carter, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mr. New, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Malboro Bay; Tuckey Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Huestis, Yallice; W. Cooper, Peggwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Macleison & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the large size. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.
Feb. 24, 1855. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER.

With a Receipt for cooking a Curry—by an East Indian. THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. Prepared and Sold by W.M. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 18.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid. TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance.