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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1855. NO. 8.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Lesson	MORNING	EVENING
Feb. 25	1 B. in Lent.	Gen. 4 19	Leke 8
26	"	Deut. 1	Deut. 10
27	"	"	"
28	Shrove Day.	"	"
1 March	"	"	"
2	Shrove Day.	"	"
3	Shrove Day.	"	"
4	Shrove Day.	"	"

One of the Ember Week Collects to be used on this day and each day in this Week.

Poetry.

LONGINGS FOR SPRING.

By the Rev. W. Stewart Durling.

Oh how I yearn amidst this storm and snow,
To welcome thee, O Spring!
Oh when shall winter his wild reign forgo,
No more a King?
O, gentle Spring,
Thy beautiful images on my soul,
And it doth sing
A hidden gush of joy upon the whole
Of the dull thoughts and weary that do roll
Over the mind in hours of suffering.
Yes, gladness cometh e'en with the thought of thee,
As the bright bubble riseth joyously
With the pure water from the gushing spring.
I yearn to see
Thy warm smile bent, so still and lovingly
Upon the sleeping earth, until there breaketh
O'er its cold face a laugh of verdant joy,
As I have seen a child when it awaketh
In the fall light of its fond mother's eye
Break into answering smiles of love, that maketh
Spring in the wintriest heart of agony.

Oh, glad some Spring!
When wilt thou come, and with thy gentle force
Drive winter hence, and for its ravings hoarse
Make thy love laugh to ring
Like a sweet strain of music, murmuring
In soothing melody upon the ear
That hath been torn with discord. Flume thy wing
And hither bend thy flight,
And with thine own bright glance of laughing light
Wear us from out each close and stifling room,
And shed around the delicate perfume
Of thy sweet breath.

I long once more to feel its soft caress
Circling my brow as tho' in ten lerness,
Giving—ah, for to death—
Health, for disease, and strength for feebleness.

And yet, O maker of the tender eye,
Thy spirits high
Do make thee somewhat boy-dervish withal.
I've smiled to see thee many a time and oft.
As surly winter fled in fear away.
Steal after him with footsteps swift and soft—
Seize on the streaming robe and with a ray
Of sunshine trip him up; and at his fall
Didst hold thy sides and laugh a laugh so gay,
Thy bright eyes would grow suffused with mirth.
Which, for a time, would take the form of weeping.
But as those tear-drops fell, the graceful earth
Took them, as precious things into her keeping,
And marked the treasure spots where they did lie,
With those first flowers of many a varied dye
To which she giveth birth

In very deed
I yearn, oh fairy-footed Spring, for thee:
Tender, yet arch and full of roguery.
O hither speed,
And in thy brightness I will strive to read
A symbol of a higher mystery.
For outward things are but the sacraments
Of the unseen and spiritual world beyond,
And doubtless it was meant that they should be
A holy bond,
Blinding things hidden to the things of sense,
Would that I thus may see.
Thou earth is but the winter of the soul,
And while all grateful for each cheering gleam
That with its blessed radiance breaks between
The dull grey clouds and storm that round us roll,
May I be ever taught
When with life's tempests worn and overwrought,
To yearn with reverent longing to behold
That season whose deep joys may never be
By heart conceived, or human language told,
The unfading spring time of eternity.

Religious Miscellany.

FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT.

THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST.

"Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil." MATT. IV. 1.

No sooner had the voice of God pronounced Jesus to be the well beloved Son of God, but the devil thought it of great concernment to tempt Him with all his malice and his art: and that is the condition of all those, whom God's grace hath separated from the common expectations and societies of the world: and therefore the Son of Sirach gave good advice: "My Son, if thou come to serve the Lord, prepare thy soul for temptation." For not only the spirits of darkness are exasperated at the declension of their own kingdom, but also the nature of those graces which holy persons exercise in their lives, is apt to be interrupted by weariness, to grow insipid by tediousness of labour, to be omitted by the diversions of society and secular occasions; so that to acquire every new degree of virtue, to continue the holy fires of zeal in their just proportion, and to reject the invitations of the world, which are the proper employment of the sons of God, is a perpetual difficulty; and every possibility of prostrating the strictness of a duty, is a temptation and insecurity to them who have begun to serve God in hard battles.

The Holy Spirit did drive Jesus into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil. And though we are bound to pray instantly, that we fall into no temptation; yet if, by Divine permission, we be engaged in an action or course of life, that is full of temptation and empty of comfort, let us apprehend it, as a designation of that way in which we must glorify God; but no argument of disfavour: since our dearest Lord, the most holy Jesus, who could have driven the devil away by the breath of his mouth, yet was, by the Spirit of His Father, permitted to a trial and molestation by the Spirits of darkness. And this is St. James's counsel: "My brethren, count it all joy when ye enter into divers temptations; knowing that the trial of your faith worketh patience."

As soon as it was permitted to the devil to tempt our Lord, he like fire, had no power to suspend his act, but was as entirely determined by the fulness of malice as a natural agent by the appetites of nature; that we may know the happiness of all those hours and days of peace, in which we sit under the trees of paradise and see no serpent encircling the branches, and presenting us with fair fruit to ruin us. It is the mercy of God we have the quietness of a minute; for if the devil's chain were taken off, he would make our very beds a torment; our tables to be a snare; and every sense should have an object of delight and danger. But the holy Jesus having been assaulted by the devil, and felt his malice by the experiments of humanity, is become so merciful a High Priest, and so sensible of our sufferings and danger by the apprehensions of compassions, that He hath put a hook into the nostrils of Leviathan, and altho' the relics of seven nations be in our borders, and the fringes of our country, yet we live as safe as did the Israelites, upon whom sometimes an inroad and invasion was made, and sometimes they had rest forty years; and when the storm came some remedy was found out by His grace, by whose permission the tempest was stirred up. And we find many persons who in seven years meet not with a violent temptation to a crime, but their battles are against impediments and retardations of improvement. For God impedes the devil's rage, and infatuates his counsels; He diverts his malice and defeats his purposes; He suffers him to walk in solitary places, and yet fetters him, that he cannot disturb the peace of a child; He hath given him mighty power and yet a young maiden that resists him shall make him flee away; He gave him power over the winds, and made him prince of the air; and yet the breath of a holy prayer can drive him as far as the utmost sea; and it is by the grace and mercy of God, put into the power of every Christian, to do that which God, through Jesus Christ, will accept to salvation; and neither men nor devils shall hinder it unless we list ourselves.

Jeremy Taylor.

Commonly, when we fear most we speed best.—
God then, most of all, magnifies his bounty to us,
when we have most afflicted ourselves.—Bo. Hall

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

The *Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal* gives some interesting statistics illustrative of the progress and prospects of the Scottish Church, on entering upon a new year. During the year just past—

"Eight deacons have been advanced to the priesthood, and two candidates for holy orders have been ordained deacons. The whole, with one exception, received their training at Trinity College, Glenalmond.

"Six new churches have been consecrated, viz., one in each of the dioceses of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Argyll, Brechin, Glasgow, and Moray. And in addition to these, five new churches have been opened, or missions formed in places previously unoccupied, viz., one in each of the dioceses of Edinburgh and Argyll, two in Glasgow, and one in St. Andrew's.

"With regard to Confirmations, 216 persons have received the rite in the diocese of Aberdeen, 151 in Edinburgh, 12 in Argyll, 172 in Glasgow, 12 in Moray, and 28 in St. Andrew's: making a total of 621; but this number is incomplete, owing to returns not being in all instances transmitted.

ABSTRACT.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Total.
Churches and Chapels	23	16	13	13	23	127
"	1854.	25	21	14	13	28
"	1855.	25	22	15	13	23
Clergy, 1851	31	23	16	16	24	130
" 1854	29	24	12	16	31	117
" 1855	25	23	16	15	33	117
Parsonages, 1851	14	3	5	7	2	38
" 1854	17	4	5	7	4	48
" 1855	17	4	5	7	4	47
Schools, 1851	12	9	6	12	3	57
" 1854	12	17	7	10	2	60
" 1855	17	17	7	20	8	104
Daily Services, 1851	10	5	1	5	5	39
" 1854	10	6	1	5	5	37
" 1855	10	6	1	5	5	37

* Exclusive of Trinity College, Glenalmond, which in 1854 was included in the Diocese of St. Andrew's, and contains 5 Clergy and 3 Parsonages, with Daily Service.

The same paper gives other tables, from which we learn to what extent the Scotch and English offices for the Holy Communion are respectively used, and what portion of the clergy are of English and what of Scotch ordination.

In the diocese of *Aberdeen* (Bishop Skinner) the Scotch office is used in 18 parishes, the English in 3, and in 1, sometimes the Scotch, sometimes the English office. Only 3 of the clergy are of English, 21 of Scotch ordination.

In the diocese of *Edinburgh* (Bishop Terrot) 16 churches use the English office, 1 the Scotch, and 1 the two alternately. Of the clergy, 13 are in English, 7 in Scotch orders.

The diocese of *Argyll and the Isles* (Bishop Ewing) contains 12 churches at which the English office is used, and 2 which use the Scotch office; 8 of the clergy are of English, 6 of Scotch ordination.

In the diocese of *Brechin* (Bishop Forbes) the English office is used in 7 instances, the Scotch in 6; 5 of the clergy are of English ordination, 8 of Scotch, and 1 of Irish.

In the diocese of *Glasgow and Galloway* (Bishop Trower) 26 churches use the English, and only 2 the Scotch office. The clergy are—16 of English, 13 of Scotch, 1 of American, 1 of Irish, and 1 of colonial ordination.

In *Moray and Ross* (Bishop Eden) 11 churches use the English, 3 the Scotch office, and each alternately. The clergy are—1 of English, 11 of Scotch, 1 of Irish, and 1 of American orders.

In the diocese of *St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane* (Bishop Wordsworth) 10 churches use the English, 11 the Scotch Communion Service; 9 of the clergy are in English orders, 15 in Scotch, and 1 in Irish.

The 5 clergymen attached to Trinity College, Glenalmond, are all of English orders; the Holy Communion is administered alternately in the Scotch and English forms.

THE LITURGY.

Any one who is conversant with the Bible will discover its most important truths in every portion of our Church. Here are the deepest and most

humbling confessions of our guilt and misery as sinners in the sight of God; here are the most encouraging meditations on the atoning blood and sacrifice of Jesus Christ; and here are the most earnest petitions for the converting, enlightening, and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, to restore us to the image of God, and to create us anew unto good works.

The enlightened and awakened mind may pour out its sorrows in the highly spiritual language of the church, and find much that is suitable and affecting. In seasons of peculiar difficulty, temptation, and trial, when 'trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity,' has befallen us; on the occasions of bereavement and family afflictions, when we are disposed to exclaim with Jacob, 'all these things are against me,' than the formularies of our public worship address themselves to our hearts with unspeakable power and unction. They are so comprehensive and particular, that there is scarcely any conceivable situation in which we can be placed in this mortal life, to which there shall not be something applicable in these beautiful services. They are so benevolent that every child of sorrow is included in their affectionate intercession, the fatherless and the widow, the poor and afflicted, the distant friend, and the weary prisoner, the aged and the ignorant and the sinful, the Jew, Turk, infidel and heretic, are all made mention of in our prayers, and all recommended to the mercy and compassion of our God. In these supplications, confessions, and praises, the awakened sinner, the returning prodigal, the feeble penitent, and the confirmed believer, shall all find passages that speak the language of their hearts, and bring them, with the deepest seriousness, to the footstool of God's mercy seat!

But we must point out one peculiarity in our excellent service, which enhances its value to every one who is capable of religious feeling, viz.: its admirable suitability as a congregational form of worship. Ours is one of the few modern churches which retain the very ancient, and affecting custom of alternate responses between the minister and the people, than which nothing can be more calculated to enkindle the spirit of devotion, and diffuse it through a whole congregation. What can be more beautiful and striking than the verses at the commencement of the principal portions of our prayers, where the priest exclaims, as the whole church is about to fall on their knees before God,—'The Lord be with you,' and the people answer, 'And with thy spirit!' Formed by nature for social life, and cultivated as our dispositions are by daily habit, it is impossible we can be wholly unmoved by the conduct and example of those around us; 'as iron sharpeneth iron,' so the spirit of devotion in ourselves is increased by the expression of it in others, and where there is an assembly of Christian worshippers who are really earnest in the solemn duties in which they are engaged, where the whole body joins in the language of adoration, prayer, or praise, as if with one heart and one voice, hard and unfeeling may be he who does not catch the sacred flame of devotion, and strive at least to join the throng of worshippers who are holding public converse with the Most High. In a word we may have witnessed much eloquence, much sublimity, much devotion, in particular instances of extemporaneous prayer; there may have been much that was calculated to move our feelings and awaken a heavenly temper, but for a congregation, and for a continuance, who ever heard anything equal to the scriptural, simple, and sublime Liturgy of the Church of England.—*Rev. R. Closs, M. A.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, Feb. 3.

It is anticipated in military circles that the strength of all regiments serving in the Crimea, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Malta, and Gibraltar, will at once be further increased in the following manner: viz., cavalry regiments to have eight troops of 100 men each, exclusive of trumpeters and fiddlers. Infantry regiments to muster 1,600 men, instead of 1,400, as previously arranged. The Rifle Brigade, and the 1st Regiment of Foot, will have a third battalion, consisting of 1,000 men each. A third battalion is now being raised for the 60th R.F., which, as soon as it is organized and disciplined, will proceed to the seat of war. Four more infantry regiments will proceed to the Crimea early in the spring, as soon as the militia now embodied take garrison duty. The cavalry regiments spoken of as about to be sent to the seat of war are the 5th, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, and the 7th Hussars and 18th Lancers. The 15th Hussars, which have recently returned from India, are not to be sent

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENTS IN THE CRIMEA.

On Friday, in the Lords, the Earl of Winchester calling attention to the Times newspaper and its correspondent in the Crimea, denounced the conduct of that journal as most dishonourable and perverse. It was a new era in this country when the public press could send out an individual to our army, to detail not only all that took place in the camp, but in the field; to pass strictures on our military movements, and, above all, to convey most valuable information to our enemy. It was a fact, that no spy ever gave such useful information—information as detrimental to the best interests of our country—as had been given by the correspondent of that paper to which he had alluded. The noble lord concluded by asking certain questions, to which the Duke of Newcastle replied:—

"I concur with my noble friend that the press of this country has not acted on all occasions with judgment and discretion; and I say that on some occasions it has acted with a great lack of judgment and discretion, when it has communicated information, not to the people of this country—for if that were all I should rejoice—but when it has published information which has at the same time been conveyed to the enemy with the greatest rapidity. I believe the fact is, that there are people in this country who are communicating to the Emperor of Russia, by telegraph, the information conveyed by the press of this country in the morning, so rapidly that it is known in St. Petersburg on the same day, and therefore I think that the public press of this country has acted with a want of discretion in the way in which they have published intelligence from the army. It was true that an individual who was not entitled to such a privilege did intimate that in one of the vessels conveying troops to Malta a gentleman might have a free passage; but before he sailed the Government had received notice of it, and had sent down an order stating that it would be contrary to rule for a vessel conveying troops alone to take any such person, and that the gentleman must leave the vessel. Accordingly the order was acted on, and the gentleman did leave the vessel, and found his way to Malta on his own expense. With respect to the second statement that he drew rations, applications were made to me by the editors of some newspapers in December, requesting that their correspondents in the Crimea should receive rations, but it was contrary to the rules of the commissariat, and, therefore, it was impossible to comply with the request. It was urged, then, that the correspondent of one of the journals was in the enjoyment of this privilege, and I, having then had the opportunity of conversing with a friend who was in the Crimea, on his authority contradicted the statement. Just before the meeting of Parliament I received a statement from another gentleman, to the effect, which led to my making other enquiries. The fact is, that by a private permission, given by the head of a department of the Treasury, the gentleman in question had received rations from the commissariat. [His grace subsequently stated that it was Sir Charles Trevelyan; who, it will be remembered, was named by the Times as "the head" wanted in the Crimea.] The moment I received notice of it, I intimated to the Chancellor of the Exchequer my disapproval, and the disapproval of the Government, of the course which had been taken, and I called on him to have that course taken which ought to have been, namely, that the privilege should be abandoned. I wish the circumstances of this case should be distinctly known. I did not think it necessary to issue a peremptory order for the gentleman to withdraw; I trusted to his gentlemanly feeling to abandon the privilege that he was not entitled to, and I hope that the next communication from the Crimea will state that it is discontinued. As far as I and the Government are concerned, it will not be considered proper to allow this privilege, and if the gentleman will not show a proper feeling in relinquishing it, it will be the duty of the Government to issue a positive order. I have received communications from Lord Raglan with respect to the publication of information. The first was on the 5th or 6th of December, when he sent an extract from the newspaper, and when he pointed out how admirably the gentleman, who was its correspondent managed to assist the enemy, and to defeat the objects of the allied army; and he asked me to assist in putting a check to such publications. I took a step on that occasion contrary to what a minister of the Crown usually takes. I addressed myself to the newspaper press, and I asked the editors to forbear publishing information serviceable to the enemy. It was the first time I ever made any such application, and I made it in a friendly spirit. I wrote to the editors of all the London newspapers, calling on them to

except from publication military statements, which would be serviceable to Russia, pointing out the inconvenience of such statements, appealing to their patriotism, and exhorting them to use vigilance, not only with their own correspondents but in copying statements from other newspapers, and requesting them to take great care. From some of these newspapers I received no answer—but from those who did reply I received most courteous promises. I deeply regret that the courteous character of those engagements has not been so fulfilled as I expected, for Lord Raglan has had occasion to make another complaint. The day before yesterday I received another appeal from the noble lord, and I deplore that it will not be my duty to make a similar application again."

The Duke of Newcastle further stated that he had understood that Lord Raglan had, either by himself or through others, remonstrated with some of the individuals who were the correspondents of newspapers in the Crimea, but he was not aware of the circumstances of any of those gentlemen having used arrogant or insolent language in reply, or of their having been subsequently sent out of the camp. If any gentleman had so conducted himself, after having been remonstrated with in a proper form and upon sufficient grounds, he should, on the part of Her Majesty's Government consider Lord Raglan as fully justified in sending such person out of the camp; and, most undoubtedly that noble lord would be supported by the Government if he should consider it his duty, under such circumstances, to remove any correspondent of a newspaper from the camp.

The Earl of Aberdeen informed Lord Bessborough on Friday, that a procession of Roman Catholic priests with Archbishop M'Hale at their head, was generally believed to be contrary to law, but that the law officers being very doubtful upon the point it was thought better not to risk a prosecution.

We have received the following by Electric Telegraph from a gentleman in London, on whose veracity we can rely:

"The real cause of Lord John Russell's resignation is now known. His lordship and Lord Palmerston urged on their colleagues the absolute necessity of recalling Lord Raglan, and at once. The Earl of Aberdeen would not consent. The Queen and Prince Albert were opposed to such a proceeding; and Lord John Russell, despairing of success in the Crimea while the army was in the command of Lord Raglan, forced a crisis by resigning."

"Lord Palmerston still insists on the recall of Lord Raglan, and hence his refusal to join Lord Derby."—*Liverpool Journal, Feb. 3.*

LONDON, Jan. 25.—At the naval clubs a rumour is very current that, in consequence of the decision of the Admiralty not to continue Sir Charles Napier in command of the Baltic fleet, Rear Admiral Martin now admiral superintendent of Portsmouth dockyard will be selected for that very onerous post, and that he will have under him, as second in command, Rear Admiral Michael Seymour, who was lately and satisfactorily discharged the duties of captain of the fleet during the past season in the Baltic.—*Morning Herald.*

The Retribution, steam-frigate, which arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday, brought home 49 sick and wounded soldiers from the Crimea. The Retribution bears very strong proof of the treatment she has received at Sebastopol during the attack on the forts by the English and French troops. Her mainmast is quite gone, having been knocked away by a shell whilst her rigging is almost entirely destroyed. Her hull also has marks of shot and shell in several places.

The death of Brevet-Major M. Donald, of the 88th Regiment, is reported. He was frozen to death in the trenches.

The observations of M. Drouyn de Lhuys on Baron Manteuffel's note are as just as they are pointed, and will probably remain unanswered, since they are certainly unanswerable. To the complaint of Russia, that, although one of the Great Powers, she is excluded from any share in arrangements intended to maintain the balance of power in Europe, the French Minister answers—"The quality of a great Power is permanent; it cannot be cast off when it implies onerous duties, and be resumed when it only offers advantages. Privileges and duties of this importance are absolutely correlative. France will never allow that a Power which, from its own free will, took no part in the great events which are occurring in the world, shall afterwards maintain a claim to regulate the consequences thereof. The advantages arising from the war are only for the belligerent Powers. And the advantages of the present war—essentially moral advantages—consist in the right of participation, in the in-

ments of Europe, in the regulation of peace. Prussia has not done anything yet for that object."

The Turks, who are at present in the Crimea, have recently drawn up a memorial, or petition, which is such to their honour. They have sent one to Gen. Canrobert and another to the Porte. They say that, on occasion not having offered to take their revenge for the affair at Balaklava, they earnestly pray that they may be allowed the honour of being comprised in the division which is first to mount to the assault.

Letters of the 23d January state that the troops still suffered severely, but their condition was improving, and better arrangements for supplies were being made. On the 16th January 11,000 men were reported fit for duty. The Austria's and Ems had arrived. 680 French soldiers had arrived at Constantinople with legs and arms frozen.

The Journal of Petersburg gives an official account of the recent crossing of the Danube, and describes it as a reconnaissance in force. Letters however say it was really an advance of the whole army, but was stopped by orders from the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, to prevent embarrassment to negotiations.—The Russian now occupy the previous positions on their own side of the river.

The galvanic apparatus for exploding 20 tons of powder against the sunken ships at Sebastopol, arrived at Balaklava, and also a corps of divers. It is expected the explosion will damage the foundations of both Constantine and Alexander. The new Russian defences of Olessa are now completed,—27 batteries, mounting 110 guns.—The fortifications of Kaffa, Anapa, Kerch and Sujak-Kale, are being strengthened.

UNITED STATES.

Rescue of a Passenger Train from Certain Destruction.—We mentioned a few days since the burning of the tunnel bridge on the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, about fifteen miles south of New York, and since learn that the conflagration came very near being followed by one of the most terrible disasters that has lately occurred in railroad travel. It is supposed that the bridge took fire from the freight train, which passed about half past seven o'clock in the morning, and the structure was totally enveloped in flames before it was discovered by the residents in that vicinity. At about nine o'clock the frame-work of the bridge fell through, and among the spectators, some twenty in number, was a little boy about twelve years of age, named Eli Rheem, who, remembering that the express passenger train was then about due from New York, started off at the top of his speed to endeavor to stop the train, which he knew must be close at hand. As soon as he reached the curve, about two hundred yards from the bridge, he observed the train coming at full speed, and fearing that he would be unable to stop them unless by the use of extraordinary means, the noble little fellow took his position on the track, and running towards the approaching train with his hands raised, caught the attention of the engineer, who immediately reversed his engine, and stopped within four hundred yards of impending destruction, the piers being some twenty feet from the rocky bed below, and the gap some sixty feet wide. Had the boy not placed himself on the track, he would doubtless have failed in his noble effort, as the engineers are so often cheated by mischievous boys on the route, that they seldom pay any attention to them. Even when he stopped he thought that he had been cheated by a youngster with more daring than his associates, and was surprised to see the little flag-headed fellow standing his ground, and endeavoring to recover his lost breath to answer his question as to the cause of his interruption. We learn that the passengers, when they ascertained the cause of the stoppage, of the train, and viewed the precipice over which they were near being dashed, liberally rewarded the boy for his presence of mind and daring, and that the Board of Directors, at their meeting yesterday, appropriated \$100 as an additional recompense. Eli Rheem, a boy but twelve years of age, was the only one of twenty persons present, most of them men, who had forethought sufficient for the occasion.—*Baltimore, American.*

CANADA.

MONTEAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

Dr. Potter, the Provisional Bishop of New York, on the War, and his feelings towards the Queen.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Union Sales' Room on Tuesday evening, the Lord Bishop of Montreal (Dr. Folsford) in the chair. The room was densely crowded, and many had to go away who could not get admission. The proceedings were opened with the usual prayers, after which the Bishop congratulated the members of the Society on being

again spared to assemble at the usual commemoration, as well as on the increased interest taken in its affairs, as exhibited by the increase in the amount of subscriptions and other receipts. When they heard with pain the occurrences which were taking place on the other side of the Atlantic, it must be with sincere pleasure they would take part in the present proceedings, which had the welfare and best interests of their fellow men in view, not for time only, but also for eternity.

The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Provisional Bishop of New York, moved the second resolution, expressing the thankfulness of the meeting at the unity existing between the two churches, and its hopes that the union would be yet more closely knit. The Right Rev. Prelate said he had great pleasure in moving that resolution, though he did not come to Canada to make a speech, but to warm himself by their fires.—He came to thank their own Bishop for the honour he had done himself and the American Church, in coming, upon a late occasion, to take a part in that solemn consecration services which had raised the speaker to the dignity, and placed upon him the responsibilities of a Bishop in the Church of God. When yesterday morning, a little after the peep of day, he had come out of his own house, and turned his face to the North in the teeth of a driving snow storm, he considered he was doing a very heroic thing—something like attempting the North-West Passage. But he did it to express the sympathy which he felt in the Church's prosperity, his respect for his brethren here, and especially for him who so ably and well presided over the affairs of this diocese. And, after all, he had found the pleasure greater than the suffering. (Cheers.) It was something to set foot on the soil of her Gracious Majesty the Queen. (Cheers.) God bless her! He had prayed for her on the land and on the sea, and hoped to do so again. She had his sympathy, his deep sympathy, in the noble efforts she was making at the present time to subdue a barbarous power who had attempted to crush a feeble nation and overwhelm Europe. Much had been said about American feeling, and American sentiment, in regard to the war. But he would tell his lordship, that, if the people of Canada wished to understand the public sentiment of the country, they must not search for it in the newspapers. (Loud cheers.) They must go to the educated men, to the clergy of the Church, to those who studied Shakespeare, and Milton, and Hooker, and they would find that they were heart and soul with England in the struggle, and daily offered up their prayers for her success. (Cheers.) The Bishop concluded by exhorting the members of the Church to redouble their efforts to contribute towards the maintenance of this Society. Money thus spent, and assistance so afforded, was the only work that would give them pleasure on their death beds, and to which they could, in that awful hour, look back upon with joy. The following was among the resolutions passed on the occasion:

Moved by the Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., Provisional Bishop of New York, seconded by Hon. George Moffatt.

That this meeting desires to express its thankfulness for the continued maintenance of unity between the Church of England, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and for the great extension of the Christian Church in every part of the world, through their increased missionary efforts.

BUFFALO AND BRANTFORD RAILWAY RIOTS.—More of the rioters on the Buffalo and Brantford Railway, who fired on the Constables sent to arrest them have been committed to stand their trial for murder and riot.

The laborers along the line again took possession of the Railway after Leut. Weyland and the Pensioners left Fort Erie with the prisoners for Niagara.

On Tuesday last, with the exception of the office, the whole of the Railway Buildings at Fort Erie, with five Engines, some Passenger Carriages and Stores were destroyed by fire.

Telegraphs were received the same day by the chairman of the Company at Buffalo, and the Wardens of the different Counties, through which the railway passes, to meet Col. Tulloch, and the Warden of Niagara at Fort Erie, for the purpose of deciding as to the best plan to be adopted to restore order.

At the meeting Col. Tulloch intimated that the whole expense connected with the employment of the troops would become a charge against the Railway Company, and the different counties through which it was carried.

From the statement made at the meeting, every exertion appears to have been used by the Chairman of the Company, Mr. Wadsworth, to raise money to pay the labourers, but owing to the depressed state of the Money Market in the United States, he was disappointed in obtaining a loan for the purpose of doing so.

The wages of the Labourers in many instances are 6 months in arrears, and the whole amount required to discharge their claims amounts to 50,000 dollars.

In consequence of the snow storm the other parties telegraphed to, and resident in Canada, were unable to attend the meeting at Fort Erie, but a telegraph was forwarded by them intimating, that they expected to raise a loan at Toronto, for the purpose of discharging the debts due to the labourers.

Previous to the Railway having been taken possession of by the rioters, its earnings amounted on an average to £420 daily, all of which had been sacrificed since the disturbances commenced.

In consequence of some of the Magistrates who had taken an active part in apprehending the rioters, having been threatened and one of them fired at, on Monday, an application was made for a detachment of Pensioners to be stationed during the winter at Fort Erie, which was granted.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON—House of Assembly, Feb. 12.—Mr. Partelow moved a Resolution that the Members of the House of Assembly do go into suitable mourning for the space of 30 days, as a mark of respect and esteem for the memory of the Hon. Mr. Gilbert, late of the Legislative Council, who died yesterday, Tuesday, Feb. 15th, at his residence in Gagetown, County of Queen's.

Hon. Surveyor General rose to second the Resolution; and, in a very feeling manner, alluded to the long time he had been publicly associated with the deceased. They had sat together in the Assembly, and in the Legislative Council—they were of one age; and both young men when first returned as representatives. Nearly a quarter of a century ago, they entered the Legislature; but his friend, he said, had gone—the course had run! And, although he had not the honour of moving the resolution, it had been moved by an hon. gentleman who had occupied a seat in the Assembly longer than he has; and he now feels much pleasure in seconding the resolution. The resolution passed unanimously.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

SATURDAY, FEB. 10.

Mr. Marshall asked hon. members of government whether they intended to introduce any measure on the general education of the country.

Hon. Pro. Secretary replied, that the government had as yet come to no conclusion to attempt a change in the present system.

Hon. Joseph Howe said, the people of the country were not yet ripe for the introduction of general amendment for the education of our whole people. He had ceased to hope to carry that principle in his time.

Mr. Marshall had asked his question for the purpose of ascertaining whether a decision on the question could not be had without mixing up party feeling.

The Hon. Atty. General said that the House would have its hands quite full enough of business, without the introduction of a general measure for Education. There was the Chancery question—that of the mines and minerals, and others, which would occupy the whole time of the House.

Hon. Mr. Johnston expressed his high sense of the value of Education; and of the necessity of the introduction of Municipal Incorporations, to bring the minds of the people up to a general system of Education. In the State of Maine not an uneducated man or woman was to be found; and if a gentleman travelled through that country, he would see at short intervals fire brick houses, and on enquiring what they were, received for answer—"that is the free school of our district." A little farther was the free school of the next district; and so on all through the State. In these establishments all were educated, high and low, rich and poor, and the effect of such a system was visible among the great mass of the people. Education made every people strong, intelligent, self-relying, wealthy, and prosperous, and instead of the close of the General Assembly being an unfit time for the improvement of our system, it was the very period when the minds of the people should be judiciously opened on.

Hon. Sol. General said, the best lesson we could teach would be to put our own shoulders to the wheel. A variety of subjects come before the Legislature where members are obliged to assume responsibility—and take independent action—as where a representative Assembly feels that the people of a country, tho' not pressing for the adoption of a Bill would be naturally benefitted by its passage. I entirely agree that he who perfected a well regulated Educational system in this Province would be a benefactor to his country.

MONDAY, FEB. 12.

The bill for preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors was taken up. Mr. Marshall condemned the clause read as unconstitutional and repugnant to British ideas.

Mr. Archibald, and Hon. Mr. Johnston replied—it was necessary to make the law stringent, in order to have its provisions faithfully carried out.

Hon. Atty General supported the bill. Mr. B. Smith thought the accused should not be saddled with double costs. Mr. Wade opposed the bill—he thought its advocates were taking an improper course. Hon. W. A. Herry was rather disposed to support the clause.

Mr. Marshall said that if these gentlemen were really sincere let them introduce the Maine Liquor Law at once. This bill laid every person at the mercy of the public informer, the most despicable person in any community.

The clause, and some others passed.

Mr. Wade moved in amendment to the bill, that the sessions and the grand jury in each county should grant a certain number of licences in each county.

The bill passed, was reported and ordered to be engrossed.

On the 12th Mr. B. Smith reported by bill from the committee on the militia law. It provides that no fees shall be demanded at the Provincial Secretary's office for officers' commissions.

Missionary Intelligence.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle & Missions Journal.
THE MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Let us turn to its younger sister, the Church Missionary Society—defective, we must think, in its organization, and, in the selection of its Missionaries, practically narrowing the wide limits of doctrinal opinion permitted by the Church of England; but, by the extent and success of its Missionary operations, well entitled to our sympathy and support.

Its total receipts for last year amounted to £137,256 6s. 7d. This gross amount, we should observe, includes a sum of £10,617 12s. 8d. raised and expended in Missionary Stations. The annual subscriptions raised at home, amounted to £95,952 12s. 1d.; of which Scotland contributes £642 7s., and Ireland £2,942 13s. 6d. The whole of this is applicable to the general purposes of the Society, but a very small portion of this Society's income being appropriated to special objects. It is thus able to support as many as 152 European, and 24 Native Clergymen, besides as many as 1,721 lay catechists and teachers. At Sierra Leone, their earliest field of labour, its promoters maintain 10 Missionary Clergymen, at a cost (last year) of £9,496 2s. 3d. At the interesting Yoruba Mission they have 8 Clergy, at a cost of £4,131 14s. 3d. And these are names which it is impossible to mention without a tribute of admiration to the Christian heroism which has sacrificed itself on these fatal shores. Here, at least, the English Church does not want her martyrs—by pestilence, if not by the sword. They have not counted their lives dear, but calmly and deliberately they have sacrificed themselves for the Gospel. In the Indian dioceses the Society employs as many as 104 Missionary Clergymen, and expends from its home funds as much as £52,133 6s. 8d. In China it has but 8 Clergy, and its expenditure is £5,163 0s. 11d. In New Zealand it has 24 Clergy, at an annual expense of £10,200 7s. 10d. In the North American Missions 9 Clergymen are supported, at an expense of £4,002 7s. 11d. In Guiana they have one Mission station. They have none in Melanesia, or the Islands of the Pacific, in Australia, or the Colony of the Cape, which latter form the more natural field of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

In a word, the Church of England, by means of these two Societies, (to omit all mention of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Colonial Bishops' Fund, with other lesser Societies, and private efforts,) is expending upon the propagation of the Gospel in our Colonial possessions and heathen lands, upwards of £279,000 annually; and among the heathen alone, employs more than 220 Missionary Clergymen.

Let us compare the exertions of other Christian bodies around us. The Wesleyan Missionary Society had last year a total income of £114,498 14s. 3d., of which £76,405 arose from annual contributions at home. It has Missions throughout the West Indies, where it expended as much as £16,390; and in our North American provinces, at a cost of £10,723. At Sierra Leone, it almost divides the work with the Church Missionary Society. One of its agents was the first to reach the inland town of Abbeokuta, and the barbarous King of Dahomey has but recently invited its Missionaries into his country. They have settlements on the Ashantee coast, and at the Gambia, where we have none. In the Cape Colony they are most numerous at Graham's Town, where they spent last year £9,200, a far larger sum than our Bishop has at his disposal. In India their Missions are more limited, being confined to Ceylon, Madras, and the Canarese country; and in China they have but recently settled three Missionaries at Canton. Their Mission in New Zealand rivals our own, and is maintained at an annual cost of £5,781. The Australian Societies will not burden much longer the funds of the Parent Society, and are preparing to undertake the charge of the Missions among the Feejee and Friendly Islanders, of which we find such repeated mention in Captain Erskine's and Bishop Selwyn's narratives.

The London Missionary Society stands next in the amount of its resources, which reached last year the sum of £77,482. Upon its West India Missions it expends £16,091. On the East African coast it has no settlement, but makes up for this deficiency by its labours at the Cape, where it spent last year £8,978; where its Missions are far in advance of the Church of England's, and will shortly receive still further extension from the enterprise of Dr. Livingston, who has recently distinguished himself by an exploratory jour-

(To be Continued.)

ney in the service of the Society, from the Cape frontier to the coast of Benguela. Equally honourable are the past exertions of this Society in the island of Madagascar, where their labours for some years past, interrupted by the persecution of the queen, are likely to be resumed with every prospect of success, the hair-appears to the throne being at the head of the Christian converts. For the renewal of this Mission, a sum of £7,000 was invested last year, and a Missionary a Port Louis watches for an opportunity of penetrating to the interior of the island. In Hindostan the exertions of the Independents fall far short of our own; but this Society expends as much as £25,370 upon its Missions there. In China its Missions are much older, and much more extensive than our own. We have eight Missionaries at Kowloon, Ningpo, and Shanghai; they have sixteen at Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, and Amoy. Our first Missionary settled on the coast but ten years back: Dr. Morrison reached Canton in 1808. In their South Sea Missions the Independents have equally preceded us, their stations are scattered over the islands of the Pacific from Tahiti to Samoa, and while we admittedly record the Missionary enterprise of our own Bishop Selwyn among the Melanesian Islanders, we are bound to remember—as the Bishop ever remembers—that his little *Undine* did but follow in the wake of the *John Williams*, and that he is but gathering up the gleanings of a harvest of which other hands have sown the seed, and, in great part, already reaped the fruits.

Selections.

Progress in instruments of war, destructive and preservative, is reported from all quarters. Mr. William Palmer, of Feltwell, Norfolk, has invented a ball suitable both for small guns and cannon, which "cuts, wounds, and lacerates in such a manner that it is scarcely possible that any animal or man should live after having been struck by it. A ball that would fit a common gun—say five-eighths of an inch in diameter—expands on leaving the gun to four inches, and the instant it touches anything cuts in all directions.—It does not appear to affect the flight of the ball in the slightest degree." The *Liverpool Journal* announces a new siege-gun, invented by Mr. Williams, the contractor for the fortifications at Milford Haven, the peculiarity of which is that it can be taken to pieces and removed on men's shoulders, and yet, when put together, is stronger than any gun cast whole. Messrs. Reeves and Co., sword cutlers, of Birmingham, have lately constructed and patented a machine for multiplying the production of the bayonet to a very surprising extent. A pair of skilled hands were unable to complete more than five-and-twenty blades per day; the machine, with the same number of men and a boy, has been for some time regularly turning out 300 a day. Mr. Samuel Russell, of Sheffield, has adapted a ball, said to be practically as good as the Minie bullet, to the common gun of the army—the old "Brown Bess," and has in progress cannon balls on the same new principle. The bullet is being tested by a Government commission. A new description of rifle, called the "Pritchett," which nothing is said about, is in course of manufacture at the Government works, Enfield. Should any or all of these projects succeed, there will be plenty of need for a new bullet-extractor, which is announced as the invention of Mr. Ezra Miles, of Stoke Hammond. The contrivance consists of a small air-pump attached to a tube; the tube is passed into the bullet-wound, a vacuum is created, and the shot is thus drawn out without need of the horrible operation of cutting it out. The Medical Board has given directions to Mr. Coxeter, the eminent instrument maker to the University College, to fit up the apparatus. The inventor, who has given the instrument gratuitously to the French and English Governments, has already deserved well of humanity by the invention of the hydrostatic railway break for collision, which he is now applying to the carriages on the Hereford and Shrewsbury Railway. He has been requested by the Medical Board to turn his attention to the construction of cars for the wounded in battle.

Dr. Mitchell, of Trinidad, in an account of the visitation of cholera to that island, communicated to the *Times*, says that the swampy and febrile districts were generally last attacked, and suffered least. The district of La Brea, the "pitch lake," escaped altogether, though inhabited by a poor and unhealthy community. In the town of San Fernando a quantity of asphaltum had been thrown under and around the house—the inmates of that house alone escaped the cholera. The

badly-ventilated cells of the prison of San Fernando are floored with asphaltum—no case of cholera occurred.

The following particulars of the reconnaissance made by the allied troops is given by the Post correspondent under date Constantinople, January 8:—

"The forces which moved towards the Russian position was composed of about 10,000 French and 2,000 English, and the day having been beautifully fine, the men enjoyed the change intensely. The allies advanced, looking mighty, indeed, with their array of cavalry; and the Russians, being very weak, wisely retired from their encampment after some trifling skirmishing. Our movement could have been little expected, as, on reaching the huts of the enemy, every thing indicated the fullest conviction of safety; not only were there flocks of sheep and a herd of cattle, but a goodly number of fowls fell into the hands of our soldiers—no bad discovery these hard times. Every hut was utterly destroyed, the live stock was driven off, a village near at hand burnt to the ground, and wood sufficient for several days carried away. On the retirement of the allied force, the enemy returned to the post from which they had been driven, but their disappointment must have been great, indeed, when they found all their food and shelter utterly lost. A question at once arises, what conclusion must we draw from the number of sheep and oxen, as to the commissariat of the Russians? Are we to suppose that food abounds with them? Undoubtedly, the discovery of provisions proves clearly that, at the moment, the enemy were not in that miserable state of starvation implied by the deserters who have lately come over to us. On the other hand, it is quite possible for the animals captured to have been a few of the last batch, of which the greatest care was being taken: indeed, we may go further, and suppose that they formed the supply sent down specially to cheer the men at Christmas. The fact is, an active imagination may make the picture dark or bright as it pleases, but certainly he who thinks favourably of Russian supplies has the fact in his favour, that when we paid the enemy a visit we found them very well off for food. I don't know any thing more disagreeable than to return worn and hungry from a long and hard day's work, and find our food destroyed and home burnt. Surely the bivouac of the night which followed our reconnaissance must have been a trying one to the Russians. It is not a pleasant thing to lie down in December upon the cold earth, with nothing but the heavens for a covering. I never have had the least doubt about the fall sooner or later of the Russian stronghold; and although I hear the most disgraceful murmurings on the part of some who are bound in honour to bear patiently, whatever the peculiar circumstances of the campaign may require, I am in no way influenced to change my opinion as to the end of our work. At Alma and Inkerman, nay, even at Balaclava, the hand of the Ruler of the universe was with the allies, and that hand will, I believe, aid us throughout in a cause as righteous as it is vast. It is true we have suffered, and we are still suffering. Our dead are carried out in large numbers, but that is the necessary result of hardships which will ere long pass away."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Chronicle*, writing on the 19th Jan'y, mentions that:—"Lord Bloomfield had the honour of being received by the King on Wednesday, in private audience, for the purpose of delivering to his Majesty a letter in reply to that conveyed by M. d'Usedom to Queen Victoria. This correspondence being autographic, and direct between their Majesties, it would be unbecoming to offer a conjecture on the contents, further than to affirm that no human being can doubt of our patriotic Queen's answer to his Prussian Majesty being fully worthy of the noble mind that dictated, and of the firm and unvacillating hand which penned, the royal mixture."

The same authority tells us:—"Persons who imagine that Russian ships can creep out of harbour, and make a dash through the Sound, may tranquillize themselves with the intelligence that we have had from 11 to 13 degrees, black frost, of Reumur (23 to 24 below freezing point Fahrenheit), for the last three days; and that all rivers, harbours, and so forth, north-east of Memel, are hermetically sealed with ice, and will continue so until the usual spring thaw takes place."

We rejoice to hear that Duleep Singh, the young Christian Indian Prince, now sojourning in this country, has given a donation of £100 to the Church Missionary Society.—*Record*.

Some extraordinary stories are current illustrative of the confusion at Balaclava, and of the culpable carelessness of the subordinate officials, whose duty it is to keep the Commissariat department in working order. The following are some of them:—

"A vessel arrived at Balaclava loaded with boots and shoes. Having no bill of lading, and the cargo being merely stated as shoes for the army, the vessel was ordered out of the harbour to wait her turn. A few days afterwards an order came from Lord Raglan to obtain a vessel to proceed to Constantinople instantly on a most pressing service. This vessel was consequently ordered to proceed to Constantinople, with Lord Raglan's agents, without unloading. When she had nearly reached the place, one of the agents imparted in confidence to the captain that he was going to Constantinople to purchase boots and shoes, the army being in a great state of destitution for want of a supply. The captain replies, 'Why, my vessel is filled with boots and shoes.' Upon which the ship was put immediately about, and returned to Balaclava."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* does not appear to consider that in giving the *Thetis* for two Prussian gun-boats, such a bad exchange has been made. He says:—"The *Nix* and *Salamander* are both British built, having been constructed in a celebrated private yard on the banks of the Thames. To call them gun-boats is merely a *faconde parler*, for they are vessels of upwards of 600 tons each, but from their peculiar construction they draw only about six feet of water, notwithstanding their powerful armament. This, as well as their great speed, for they can run with ease thirteen knots, combine to make them a very valuable acquisition for the British navy, particularly as they cannot fail to be of great use in the approaching naval campaign in the Baltic in the spring."

A new castle at Balmoral, for the Queen's highland home, is being erected under the direction of Mr. W. Smith, of Aberdeen. The Scotch Baronial is the style adopted, but in a modified form. The west and north sides present carved corbellings, rope, ribbon, and other mouldings. The design consists of two separate blocks of buildings, joined together by connecting wings, at the east angle of which stands a tower 35 feet square, with circular staircase turret, rising about 100 feet. This tower and the connecting wing are now about 12 or 14 feet above ground. The block forming the principal house is, with the exception of the carriage porch, completed externally. It is 120 feet one way, 118 feet 4 inches the other, with a central court 33 feet by 52 feet. At the west angle are the carriage porch and the entrance hall, leading to the corridor, running behind the principal rooms, which are on the west and north sides; the dining-room is to the north, where the river is. These rooms are 15 feet high, and above these, extending the whole length of the west side, are the private apartments of the Queen and the Prince. The principal staircase is in the centre of the corridor, all of stone. On the south and east sides there are three floors, containing rooms for some of the suite, for visitors, for the royal children, bedrooms, and servants' room. The whole of the principal house, connected wing, and square tower, are made fire-proof on Fox and Barrett's principle, with wrought-iron rolled joists. The kitchen offices, forming three sides of a square and something more, are to be built on a lower level to suit the ground, and the ball-room, 68 feet by 25 feet, is placed also on a lower level. The building is entirely of granite, of very good and uniform colour, found in great abundance on the estate.

Since the death of the late Venerable President of Magdalen College, Dr. Martin Routh, on the 22nd of December last, in his hundredth year, the oldest of the Heads of Houses is now Dr. J. D. Macbride, the highly respected Principal of Magdalen Hall, which appointment he has held ever since the year 1813, being the unusually long period of upwards of forty years. He is the author of some well-known theological works, among which may be mentioned *Lectures on the Articles of the Church of England*, and *A Discourse on the Life of Christ*, in two volumes, which last has passed through several editions. Dr. Macbride, who has, we believe, attained the advanced age of eighty-six years, is also one of the Professors of the University, being Lord Almoner's Professor in Arabic.

Examinations for thirty assistant-surgeons in the service of the East India Company are now proceeding. These fine appointments begin with £600 a-year, and after a time rise to £1000. There is also a retiring pension. Yet, strange to say, for these thirty vacancies there are only thirty-four candidates.

The French Protestant pastor, F. Monod, writes to the *Standard* denying that the French Government had organised a "service d'aumoniers" for the Protestant troops in the Crimea. On the contrary it has repressed every application to send out Protestant chaplains on the Government account. Two, however, have been provided by private subscription, to which the Government has offered no opposition, but given a free passage and "provided some other facilities."

The news from China comes down to the 27th of November:—

"Sir J. Bowring had an interview with the Imperial Commissioner on the 3rd November, when Sir John was attended by a guard of 100 marines and sailors, and was received by the imperial officers in tents near the forts, in the presence of about 1,000 officers, troops, and spectators. At this conference a very full discussion and development was had of all the questions at issue between China and the Treaty Powers; and the English and American Ministers continued their intercourse with the Imperial Commissioner, during the remainder of their stay, through the medium of correspondence, and their secretaries, who remained within the river, individually pressing the claims of their Governments, they have thus advanced an important step, and it only remains for the commencement they have made to be followed up with vigour by the three Treaty Powers, to meet fully the interests of their countrymen in China and their respective countries."

"The *North China Herald* says that 'the spirit of the northern provinces, from what we can glean, is not broken by the long civil war. Commanders were met with who had fought with the rebels; and the feeling there appears to be that the insurgents will be eventually quelled, although it may take much time to effect it.'

"The *Pekin Gazette* to the 20th October states that the insurgents have met with heavy reverses during the last two months, and give in detail various victories, and the capture of several cities. After the capture of King-san, the rebels were repulsed by water, and 300 vessels burnt, by which means 2,000 insurgents were destroyed. On other occasions 400 rebels were captured or slain. On the 9th several vessels were destroyed; on the 12th, 50 more vessels were burnt, and those on board of them put to death to the number of four or five hundred. On the 13th, more vessels were destroyed, and a hundred men."

"From Canton, we learn that the Imperialists on the 17th Nov. suffered a severe defeat and heavy loss in men and junks, at the hands of the Fuhshan insurgents, who effected their object by means of a surprise."

The character for the first syllable Ningpo, forming part of the name of the late Emperor of China, Ming Ning, was modified in its component parts on the accession of that monarch to the throne, according to law, so that in its original form, it was to be applied only for the sacred purpose of indicating that personage. Recently the character Ming has been wholly tabooed in official documents, and the first part of Ningpo is now written by a different character, which, however, is identical in sound and similar in sense to the one regarded as sacred. Should the exchange be extended throughout the empire, the names of half a hundred cities and countless number of other places will be affected by it.

SUPPRESSION OF CONVENTS IN SARDINIA.—The following article, says the *Calendar*, is taken from the *New York Crusader*. It abounds in statistical information that no doubt will prove highly interesting at this time. The *Crusader* says:—

"The Roman Catholic apostolic papers of Italy, Ireland, and of the United States, have been cawing, of late, like crows over lost prey, they have loaded with insults the only free government in Italy, for having suppressed some convents, in several cities of the Sardinian kingdom, in order to lodge the sick and poor, during the awful ravages of the cholera. What care priests, friars, nuns, and Romish editors, if the creatures of God die in the gutter, or lay their weary limbs on the naked boards, provided they enjoy all the good things of the earth and monopolize celestial life in heavens above!

The Sardinian Government has acted wisely; the whole press of that country, and the majority of the nation insist on the total abolition and suppression of all the monastic orders and establishments. There are buildings in Piedmont which could contain even three thousand persons, but are occupied only by fifteen nuns, or twenty fat, lazy friars, with many thousand

dollars income, which they employ to keep up political and religious strife, constantly conspiring against the constitution of the country.

There are in Sardinia, a kingdom of nearly five millions of inhabitants, 444 religious houses, commonly called convents and monasteries, of which 303 are occupied by males, and 141 by females!

There are as many friars and nuns as there are locusts. This whole family of parasites divided into thirty or more different orders of men and twenty-four of women, forming a population of 12,500 persons. If we add to this all the archbishops, abbots, canons, chaplains, and priests living in Piedmont and in the Island of Sardinia, we shall have an army of 17,500 male and female soldiers.

This holy society possesses the largest means and the best estates in that kingdom, the property belonging to the whole of the convents being valued at sixty millions of dollars."

Let the Sardinian government pursue the noble mission of reforming the country and suppressing convents, and the civilized and Christian world will applaud its noble undertaking. The wants of its people claim this policy.—*National Standard*.

Dioecesan Church Society.

MEETINGS AT MELFORD.

MR. EDITOR.—Very interesting Meetings have lately been held at Melford, in aid of the Dioecesan Church Society. The largeness of the attendance, and the degree of interest generally evinced, were truly gratifying. The members of the various denominations readily lent their countenance and support, not merely in words, but in deeds.

At each of the Meetings the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of every Christian to do all in his power towards the cause of Christ and His Church.

2. *Resolved*, That the Objects of the D. C. S. commend themselves to the cordial support of every member of Christ's Church.

3. *Resolved*, That this Meeting desires to express its unfeigned gratitude to the D. C. S., for the appointment and partial support of a Resident Missionary at Melford.

Though our people generally are not given to "public speaking," yet in some instances very pleasing and practical remarks were made in moving and seconding the above Resolutions. One man said, that, although not professedly a Churchman, he felt it his duty to support such Objects as those contemplated by our Society. Another declared, that he deemed it a source of inexpressible pleasure to be able to afford any assistance, however small, towards the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. There were few indeed, who did not seem to be interested by the remarks that were made, or by the extracts from missionary reports that were read. Several individuals expressed their regret that such Meetings did not occur much more frequently than was customary, so fully impressed were they with the belief that much good resulted from them.—Doubtless, the exercise of charity tests and strengthens faith—on this account alone, the occasions calculated to call it forth, ought not to be lightly esteemed.

The amount collected at Melford in aid of the funds of the D. C. S. is £8 11 8, which, it will be perceived, shows a large increase upon that of the preceding year, and all things considered, is at least commendable.

Melford, Feb. 6, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHURCH TIMES."

On Thursday evening, 11th January, the Annual Meeting of the Alabone Bay Committee of the D. C. S. was held in the School-House.

After the usual formalities the following Resolutions were passed nem. con.

1st. That the Report just read be received. Moved by A. Lane, Esq. M. D.; seconded by Mr. Frederick Ernst.

2nd. That while we gratefully acknowledge the vast amount of good already accomplished through the honored instrumentality of the D. C. S., we cannot but deeply feel and lament that many fields long since white to the harvest are still unoccupied and unimproved, and must for years continue so to be, unless the Society receive the immediate hearty co-operation, the fervent prayers and the liberal contributions of every Member of the Church in this Dioecese.

Moved in an interesting and lengthy speech by the Rev. H. L. Owen, Rector of St. John's Church, Lunenburg; seconded by Mr. Lewis Knaut.

3rd. That the great spiritual destitution which still unhappily prevails in many parts of this Province, in common with other portions of the world, should engage our deepest sympathies, and stimulate us to unwearied effort to extend to our fellow men, less highly favored than ourselves, the ordinances of our most holy religion, and to make known to them, through the Church, the manifold wisdom of God.

After some very appropriate remarks, was moved by Benjamin Leage, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Joseph Zwicker.

4th. That the Venerable Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel, and for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which now for upwards of 150 years have been so successfully engaged in the promotion of God's glory, and the salvation of souls, in all lands, and to which the Church in this Dioecese is so largely indebted for years of the most liberal support, are justly entitled to, and are hereby assured of our warmest gratitude, and our

earnest prayers for a continuance of the Divine blessing upon their great work and labour of love.

Moved in his usual warm hearted and energetic manner by B. Zwicker, Esq., M. P. P.—seconded by Mr. Henry Kady, and supported by Hon. W. Rudolf.

5th. That the following persons be the Office-bearers and Executive Committee of the Mahone Bay Branch of the D. C. S. for the ensuing year.

Patron—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese. President—The Rev. W. H. Snyder. Vice Presidents—B. Legge, Esq., John Kady, Esq., Mr. Frederick Ernst, and Mr. Francis Zwicker. Secretary—Mr. Lewis Knaut. Treasurer—B. Legge, Esq. Delegates and Member of the General Committee—B. Zwicker, Esq., M. P. P. Committee—Messrs. Jas. Duncan, A. Zwicker, jun., David Sheehenwhite, Adam Lantz, Peter Ernst, James Langille, Philip Heison, Benjamin Barry, John Jovrie, Edmund Vianot, John Geo. Jodrie, Jas. Vianot, Caspar Vianot, W. Nichol, Adam Feindal.

Moved by Mr. Rupert Zwicker; seconded by Mr. Fawcett Morris.

6th. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the several gentlemen from Lunenburg who have so kindly assisted us this evening.

Moved by John Kady, Esq. in a short but interesting speech, and seconded by Mr. Lewis Knaut.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1855.

OURSELVES ONCE MORE.

We deem it necessary to state explicitly, that the *Church Times* is now conducted entirely upon the responsibility of its Proprietor.

The arrangement for one year, by agreement, with the late Clerical Editor, terminated at the close of 1854, and the Proprietor did not deem it advisable to renew it. This simple fact will obviate any misconception that may have arisen in or been impressed on the minds of Churchmen with reference to this subject.

The supervision of a Sub Committee, appointed by the Executive Committee of the D. C. S., dependent also upon the above arrangement, ceased at the same time. As the Paper never can be made a special object of the D. C. S. it is presumed that the good offices of its members will be as valuable in its behalf, and as satisfactory to the Church at large, as any control which the Executive Committee could assume in its management. For the assistance rendered by the Executive Committee, in their endeavours again to establish the circulation of the Paper at the highest point to which it had reached soon after the commencement of the undertaking, and so to ensure him against positive loss, the Proprietor returns his thankful acknowledgments. If not completely successful, they have done good service in this respect, and he has never asked for nor desired that they should render him any other. He hopes that with their continued friendly aid in this way, he will be able to accomplish all that remains to be done to ensure to the Diocese a good medium of Church intelligence.

The Paper is now, and will continue to be, published according to the terms of the original Prospectus, from which the above arrangement was a deviation, as an experiment. It is recognised by the Lord Bishop as the medium by which all Ecclesiastical information and intelligence in which the Diocese is concerned, will be communicated. It claims from the Clergy the performance of those good offices, upon the faith of which it was established; and it asks of the Laity to do their part by their subscriptions, so make it equal to any other denominational paper.

It will be sufficient to state, that the *Church Times* never has been, and is not now independent of Clerical advice and assistance. As to who may at any period be its Clerical Editor, it will be a sufficient guarantee for the performance of his duties, that none will be appointed without the sanction of the Bishop. It is deemed unnecessary that his name should at any time be paraded on the title page. The Paper is the organ of the Church, and not of an individual, or a party: besides, the course is unsustained by English example or practice.

No exertion will be spared to make the *Church Times* a good Newspaper, in addition to its ecclesiastical and religious character, so that for all the usual topics of interest, a Churchman need take no other paper. But on the other hand, it will require a much more extended support than has been hitherto afforded, before it can reach to the highest standard of excellence. The smallest service connected with a Newspaper is attended with pecuniary outlay; and its appearance and management will be a sure index to the amount of patronage bestowed upon it. In this instance it is only asked of Churchmen that they will attach as much importance to the object as

other religious bodies do, who consider a periodical to advocate their views, a most essential appendage of their system.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

There are some indications, not a whit too soon, that Sabbath desecration is beginning to claim the attention of the community. The evil commences in youth—nay in childhood. It is rife at the corners of every street on the Lord's Day—it prevails largely within five or six miles of the city, wherever liquor is sold, or there is any inducement for the idle to congregate. Dartmouth is a favorite resort of young Sabbath-breakers—in winter the Lakes tempt the skaters—and in summer the angler—and the report of the fowling piece may be frequently heard in the woods, disturbing the solemnity of the day of rest and peace.

We do not hesitate to say that these things are owing in part to a defect in the organization of our social character, which if not soon attended to, will work an irreparable mischief. The root of the evil goes much deeper than can be reached by an example being now and then made of some notorious youthful profligate. It originates in the absence of all control over the wayward fancies of the young. A looseness of parental discipline prevails, and this follows the boy to his trade, and tends to prevent the wholesome restraint of his master. Ask any tradesman in the City dependent in his business, as many of them are, in some degree, upon the boys he is educating in it, and he will tell you they are a great annoyance—that they do almost as they please—that it is quite difficult to find a lad who entertains correct ideas of the duty he owes to his employer—or who looks upon him in any other light than as a convenienc;—and what is worse, in many instances their natural guardians appear to connive at their bad conduct. This state of things is too general not to be severely felt. Such a thing as indenturing an apprentice is now rarely heard of—the consequence is, that the boy affects as much freedom as the man, while yet the honorable principle is but ill defined in his mind. Companions tempt him to betray his employer—an offer of higher wages seduces him from his allegiance. His parents are satisfied. Tradesmen too, are to be found who encourage this system—and the work of demoralization goes bravely on, and the character is formed for a life, at the very time when it ought to be implanted with the seeds of virtue, and the precepts of religion.

The friends of youth will do well to bestir themselves to meet the evil. If they can bring about a union among tradesmen and a system which each would observe with reference to apprentices, their hours of work, remuneration, &c., a great advantage would be gained for all parties. But whatever they may do, it is high time that the City authorities had taken cognizance of one of the consequences of the loose practices that prevail, and enforced a proper Sabbath observance in the streets, and all the public houses and places within the bounds of their authority.

LENT.

During the Season of Lent, there will be morning service in St. Paul's every day; and afternoon service at St. Lukes on Tuesdays and Fridays.

SYNODICAL.

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

We observe with pleasure that the Mission of Peggwash and Wallace, has contributed £20 to the D. C. S. for the present year. We are awed also, that the sum of £40 in money has been raised there during the past six months for Church purposes. This shows that the Churchmen in that mission, as well as the hard working Missionary, are alive to the increasing necessity for exertion in supporting our Church.

The body of Capt. McDonald, who has been missing for some months, was found drowned off one of the wharves on Monday last. A large sum of money was found on his person, which would take away any suspicion of his having, as was supposed, met with foul play.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

LAST TERM, 1855.

The Subject for the Prize Essay proposed by the Lord Bishop for this Year is,

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

The Essays are to be sent in to the President on the 10th day of May, and the Prize will be delivered to the successful Candidate at the ensuing Encenia, when he will read his Essay in the Hall.

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

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

- The Book of Joshua, Heb. & Gr.
- The first ten Psalms, " "
- The Gospel of St. John and
- The Epistle to Titus.

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

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

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

GEORGE McCRAWLEY, President.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that Thomas Harding, Esq., of St. John, N. B., lost his life on Saturday, at about 2 P. M., under the following melancholy circumstances. The Western Coach, when on the other side of the Gasperaux River, met large banks of snow. Vall was driving. All the passengers got off the Coach but Miss Dill, who was inside. Deceased must have again got on the Coach, and was probably standing on the step, when it capsized, near Mr. Dimock's. All the passengers assisted to right the vehicle. No blame can possibly be attached to the driver, as all the passengers have signed a certificate to that effect. Deceased was highly respected in this and the Sister Province.—*Chronicle.*

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The sixth lecture before this Association was delivered on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. P. G. McGregg. It is represented to have been "a very able lecture, unequalled, perhaps, by any delivered in Temperance Hall this season." S. L. Shannon, Esq. is announced as the next lecturer;—his subject,—THE CATACOMBS OF ROME.—*Wesleyan.*

The Baptist Church in this Province sustains an afflictive loss in the death of John Ferguson, Esq. whose assiduous discharge of the duties of Editor of the denominational organ had well entitled him to the earnest and lasting gratitude of the members of that body. His family and friends have not sincere sympathy in the heavy bereavement with which they have been visited.—*Ibid.*

D. C. S.

Received.		
January 30.	Peggwash	£25 13 0
	Annapolis	43 7 11
	B. Smith, Esq., Rawdon	0 10 0
	Shelburne	£12 10 3 1/2
	Church Over	3 8 7 1/2
	Jordan	0 15 0
February 3	Sherbrooke	17 0 0
	6. Peggwash	0 5 11
	7. St. Margaret's Bay	0 7 6
	Tusket	20 0 0
	8. Yarmouth	14 0 0
	10. Antigonish	20 0 0
	12. New Dublin	11 5 0
	13. Liverpool	28 17 2 1/2
	Ship Harbor, East Shore	23 19 0
	Joseph Starr, Esq. Cornwallis (donation)	21 3 9 1/2
	Westport (Long Island)	10 0 0
	15. Digby	0 1 3
	16. Lunenburg	24 0 0
	Newport & Walton	10 0 0
	17. Weymouth	10 14 0
	Cornwallis, the property of "St. John's" parish	12 0 0
	Sydney Mines	50 0 0
	Truro	7 0 0
	19. Annapolis	25 10 0
	21. Mahone Bay	1 10 0
	Liverpool	17 0 0
	New Dublin	1 10 0
		4 15 3

EDWIN GILPIN, Jun. Secy.

Poetry.

"ONLY WAITING."

A very aged man was asked what he was doing now? He replied, "Only waiting."

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is down:
Till the night of earth is faded
From the heart, once full of day;
Till the stars of Heaven are breaking
Through the twilight soft and grey

Only waiting till the reapers
Have the last sheaf gathered home,
For the summer time is faded,
And the autumn winds have come.
Quickly reapers I gather quickly,
The ripe hours of my heart,
For the bloom of life is withered,
And I hasten to depart.

Only waiting till the angels
Open wide the magic gate,
As whose feet I long have lingered,
Wear, poor and desolate.
Even now I hear their footsteps
And their voices far away;
If they call me I am waiting,
Only waiting to obey.

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is down:
Then from out the gathering darkness
Holy, deathless stars shall rise,
By whose light my soul shall gladly
Tread its pathway to the skies.

Advertisements.

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 £8 } 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 found-

ed by the Alumni of King's College and will be open

for Competition at the Encana, A.D. 855

Dec. 25th. 1854.

MATHER B. DESBRISAY.

ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW.

CONVEYANCER &c. HALIFAX.

OFFICE—Hollis Street, opposite Messrs. A. Mc-

Leod & Co's Store. Residence at Dr. Desbrisay's,

Dartmouth, 3m.

Feb. 3. 1855.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore carried on at

St. Margaret's Bay, under the Firm of CROUCHER

& BRINE, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All

persons who are indebted to said Firm, are requested to

make payment to either of the Subscribers forthwith.

St. Margaret's Bay, } JAMES CROUCHER,

January 23, 1855. } 1m. WILLIAM E. BRINE.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES

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

WM. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his

numerous patrons, that he has received from Eng-

land a general supply of the above. The various articles

are of the best quality and moderate in price.

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

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS.

Just Received per latest Arrivals from Great Britain.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS, in

Divinity, History, Ethics, and Light Literature—

which will be Sold at Cost and Charges!

Books suitable for PRESENTS—Illustrated, illuminated,

and handsomely bound—very cheap.

ONE HUNDRED SETS MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR

Maps in a Set—viz 1. Europe 2 Russia in Europe,

Turkey in Europe; 4. Baltic Sea and Gulf of Fin-

land—at the low price of 1s. 3d. per Set.

WM. GOSSIP,

Nova Scotia Book Store,

24 Granville Street.

Oct. 21 1854

MR. W. HUNT STEVENS,

Professor of Music from the Royal Academy of Music.

DEGS to Announce His Arrival in Halifax, and

that he is open for engagements in his Profession.

Circulars may be obtained on Application to Mr W

HUNT STEVENS, Hollis Street, or to Miss WILLIAM

SON, at her Establishment, Morris Street.

Jan'y. 6.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the

TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness

to the BREATH. It is quite free from Acids, (so destructive

to the Teeth), and all the ingredients employed in its

composition are those recommended by the most emi-

nent Physicians. Sold in bottles at 1s. 0d. each, at LANG-

LEY'S P. 24 Granville Street. Jan 21.

EMERALD IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES

and Gentlemen's Turf Ivory Visiting Cards.

WM. GOSSIP,

No. 24 Granville Street.

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

A CHARGE delivered to the CLERGY of the Di-
ocese of Nova Scotia, at the VISITATION held in the
Cathedral Church of St. Paul, at Halifax, on the 11th Day
of October, 1854. By HUNNAY, Lord Bishop of Nova
Scotia.
December, 1854.

PRINTING INKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Supply of
PRINTING INK, from the Establishment of Morrill,
Donald & Co. This Ink is in tin Cans of 12 lbs. and up-
wards, is used in the Harpers' Establishment and other
Printing Houses in New York, and will be warranted
good at the respective prices, per lb. viz. from 1s. 10d
to 3s. 6d. Cash.

WM. GOSSIP,
Hallifax, Sept. 23. 1854. No. 24 Granville st.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,
TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES.

All of the above Works sold at the Book Store of
the Publisher of this Paper, generally much cheaper
than they can be purchased elsewhere, being for the most
art Importations from the Depository of the Society for
Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, and are on
Sale at their lowest rates—a privilege not possessed by
any other Establishment in the City.

On hand—an Assortment of the above in velvet, and
superior and common bindings.

WM. GOSSIP.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

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

Prepared and Sold by WM LANGLEY, Chemist, &c
from London Halifax, N. S. Dec. 18.

" PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS. "

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale

by the Subscriber

Sorensen's French and English 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, Hoiate, Bos-

cherelle, Landais, &c., and from the English Diction-

aries of Johnson, Richardson, Walker and Webster.

It surpasses all others in correct and philosophical

analysis of shades of meaning, in fullness of defini-

tion, 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.

Sorensen's French and English Dictionary 12mo.

do. do. Abridged School Edition.

Levisse's French Grammar.

Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write

and Speak French, By Value.

do. do. do. By Jewett.

Key to Ollendorff's Method &c. &c. French

De Fivas' Elementary French Reader,

Rowan's Modern French Reader,

Wanostrocht's Recueil Choisi.

French Testaments,

Lebrun's Telemaque,

De Fivas' Classic French Reader,

Collet's Dramatique French Reader

Histoire de Charles XII par Voltaire

Reyn's French Fables, with Key. By Holman.

W. GOSSIP,

24 Granville-street.

Dec. 10.

JUST PUBLISHED.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

BY WILLIAM BULLOCK,

Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax

To be had at the Book Store of Wm. Gossip.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing,

and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo,

Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other

symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug

Store, Hollis Street. July 1. 1854.

MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE.

THIS WORK, which contains information on the

Justiciary of this Province more copious than the

Revised Statutes, or any other Work that has been

published, and is a most useful reference, is still for Sale at

the Nova Scotia Book Store

By W. GOSSIP,

One of the Original Publishers,
24 Granville Street.

Decr 10.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

A FURTHER SUPPLY of Devotional Books, simi-

lar to those recently advertised and noticed in the

Church Times, viz—

HOLE SACRAMENTS—Prayer, and Meditations for Private

Family and Closet Devotions.

FAMILY AND PRIVATE PRAYERS.

Nicholl's Help to Reading the Bible.

Sunday School Libraries, 103 Vols. 7s. and 5s. vols.

Children's Libraries of 5, 7 and 9 vols. in paper boxes

bound in Bluelin.

A great variety of Books for Children.

WILLIAM GOSSIP,
Jan. 27. 1855.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM. GOSSIP,

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

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

- Oil Colors.
Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in
Lapside Tubes, as follows—
Madder Lake Ivory Black,
Cobalt, Indian Yellow,
Chinese Vermilion, Naples Yellow,
Methyl, Indigo,
Bitumen, Van-die Brown,
Flake White, double Chroma Yellow,
tubes, Scarlet Lake,
Baru Sienna, Crimson Lake,
Raw Sienna, Purple Lake,
Burnt Umber, Roman Ochre,
Raw Umber, Indian Red,
Prussian Blue, Venetian Red,
Yellow Ochre. &c. &c. &c.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Galles.
Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

Academy Boards, 24 x 18 1/2 ins. Prepared Mill Boards
for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes. Prepared
CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of all
lengths.

- 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
24, 30 and 64 shades.
La France's hard pointed Cold Crayons, sound box
Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
Black Glazed Crayons,
Italian Chalk, hard black,
White Crayons, square,
White Chalk, round, for Black Board,
Porte Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps,
Tinted Crayon Paper.

- Super-Fine Water Colors.
Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans: Tracing Linen
Cambric, for Field plans, Carbon Copying Paper, Faber
Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowney's do. do.
Mapping Pens; Dividers: Parallel Rulers: Superior Ma-
thematical Instruments: Drawing Pins, Bristol and Lon-
don Board: Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c.
Jan. 17 1855.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE
TEETH AND GUMS. MERRILL AND BOWEN, Pre-
pared with Eau de Cologne. The daily use of this
much admired Tincture preserved and beautified the Teeth—
prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a
healthy action in the Gums—and renders the BREATH
a grateful odor.

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

DEPOSITORY D. O. S.

24 Granville Street.

JUST Received per R. M. Steamship America
a large and varied Assortment of BOOKS, FRAMES
BOOKS, &c., &c.

All orders from the Country can now be supplied

WM. GOSSIP,
Depository.

Dec. 30. 1854.

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per late Arrivals from New York.

JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of GOOD
PAPER, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment
of Patterns, to suit all classes of Purchasers. This, to-
gether with remainder of previous Importations, makes
Stock not surpassed in the City for cheapness and quality.

Orders for the Country carefully attended to. No
charge for packing.

Look for

WM. GOSSIP,
No. 24 Granville-street.

Oct. 31.

STEEL PENS.

Just Received—a Variety of
MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens, Comprising
O. P. and K. Pens, School Pen, good and cheap; also
FINE PENS, Magnum Bonum, Swan Quill &c., &c.
Penholders to suit the above.

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

Jan. 27. 1855.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT

PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these
during the seven years they have been offered for sale,
this Pills reveals a convincing proof of their value, and
undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted
to by passing advertisements—no certificate published
specifying them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious
Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, In-
tiveness; Headache; want of Appetite. Giddiness, and
numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the
digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. It
do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and
are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they
may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time, with
perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail
LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax.
Nov. 20 1854.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES.

JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG

STORE, HOLLIS STREET.

June 10 1854

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