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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1855. NO. 70

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING	EVENING
S. Feb. 13	Quinquages.	Gen. 22	Gen. 12, Gal. 1
M. 14	Sabbath	Num. 21	Num. 20
T. 15	Quinquages.	Deut. 1	Deut. 3
W. 16	Quinquages.	Deut. 1	Deut. 3
Th. 17	Quinquages.	Deut. 1	Deut. 3
F. 18	Quinquages.	Deut. 1	Deut. 3
S. 19	Quinquages.	Deut. 1	Deut. 3
M. 20	Quinquages.	Deut. 1	Deut. 3
T. 21	Quinquages.	Deut. 1	Deut. 3
W. 22	Quinquages.	Deut. 1	Deut. 3
Th. 23	Quinquages.	Deut. 1	Deut. 3
F. 24	Quinquages.	Deut. 1	Deut. 3
S. 25	Quinquages.	Deut. 1	Deut. 3

Poetry.

PEACE.

BY GEORGE HERBERT.

SWEET Peace, where dost thou dwell I dimly crave,
Let me once know?
I sought thee in a secret cave,
And ask'd if Peace were there,
A hollow wind did seem to answer, 'No!
Go seek elsewhere.'

I did;—and lo! a rainbow note:
Surely, thought I,
This is the lace of Peace's coat.
I will search out the matter.
But while I look'd, the clouds immediately
Dk brook and scatter.

Then I went to a garden, and did spy
A gallant flower,
The Crown Imperial. 'Sure,' said I,
'Peace at the root must dwell.'
But when I digg'd, I saw a worm devour
What shou'd so well.

At length I met a roversend good old man;
Whom when for peace
I did demand, he thus began:
There was a Prince of old
At Salem dwell, who lived with good increase
Of flock and fold.

'He sweetly lived; yet sweetness did not save
His life from foes,
But after death, out of his grave
There sprung twelve stalks of wheat:
Which many wond'ring at, got some of those,
To plant and set.

'It prosper'd strangely, and did soon disperse
Through all the earth:
For they that taste it do rehearse,
That virtue lies therein;
A secret virtue, bringing peace and mirth,
By sight of sin.

'Take of this grain, which in my garden grows,
And grows for you;
Make bread of it; and that repose,
And peace, which everywhere
With so much earnestness you do pursue,
Is only there.'

Religious Miscellany.

HAVE YOU THE SPIRIT?

It requires little to make a Christian according to the standard of the world. Only let a man be baptized and attend some place of worship, and the requirements of the world are satisfied. The man's behavior is not so intelligent as that of a Turk: he is profoundly ignorant of the Bible. The world's practice may be no better than that of a heathen; many a respectable Hindoo might put him to shame.—But what of that? He is an Englishman, has been baptized. He goes to Church, and behaves decently when there. What more would you require? If you do not call him a Christian, you are being very uncharitable.

But it takes a great deal more than this to make a real Christian, according to the standard of the Bible. It requires the co-operation of all the three Persons of the Blessed Trinity. The election of the Father—the blood and intercession of the Son—the sanctification of God the Spirit—all meet together in the soul that is to be saved. Father, Son, and Holy Ghost must unite to do the work of making any child of Adam a true Christian.

This is a deep subject, and one that must be handled with reverence. But when the Bible speaks of election, there we may also speak with decie-

ion. And words have no meaning, if the work of the Holy Spirit be not just as needful in order to make a man a true Christian, as the work of the Father or the work of the Son. "No man," we are told, "can say that Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Spirit" (1 Cor. xii. 8.) True Christians, we are taught in Scripture, are "born of the Spirit. They live in the Spirit. They are led by the Spirit. By the Spirit they mortify the deeds of the body. By one Spirit they have access through Jesus unto the Father. Their graces are all the fruit of the Spirit. They are the temple of the Holy Ghost. They are a habitation of God through the Spirit. They walk after the Spirit. They are strengthened by the Spirit. Through the Spirit they wait for the hope of righteousness by faith" (John iii. 6; Rom. viii. 4, 13, 14; 1 Cor. vi. 19; Gal. v. 5, 20, 25; Eph. ii. 18, 22; iii. 16.) These are plain Scriptural expressions. Who will dare to gainsay them?

Nothing less than the power of Him who moved on the face of the waters in the days of the creation, can ever raise us from our low estate. He who said, "Let there be light, and there was light," must speak the word before any one of us will ever rise to the newness of life. He who came down on the day of Pentecost, must come down on our poor dead souls, before they will ever see the kingdom of God. Mercies and afflictions may move the surface of our hearts, but they alone will never reach the inner man. Sacraments, and services, and sermons may produce outward formality, and clothe us with a skin of religion, but there will be no life. Ministers may make communicants, and fill churches with regular worshippers. The Almighty power of the Holy Ghost alone can make true Christians, and fill Heaven with glorified saints.

Reader, let this be written in your memory, and never forgotten. No Holy Spirit—no true Christian! You must have the spirit in you, as well as Christ for you, if you are ever to be saved. God must be your loving Father, Jesus must be your known Redeemer, the Holy Ghost must be your felt Sanctifier, or else it will be better for you never to have been born.

Reader, I press the subject on your serious consideration. I trust I have said enough to show you that it is of vital importance to your soul to have the Spirit. It is no abstruse and mysterious point of divinity. It is no nice question of which the solution matters little one way or another. It is a subject in which is bound up the everlasting peace of your soul—"Have you the Spirit?"

You may not like the tidings. You may call it enthusiasm, or fanaticism, or extravagance. I take my stand on the plain teaching of the Bible. I say that God must dwell in your heart by the Spirit on earth, or you will never dwell with God in Heaven.—"Have you the Spirit?"—By the Rev. J. C. Ryle, B. A.

PRESBYTERIAN DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

A LARGE and animated debate took place at the late annual meeting in Albany, of the "Associate Synod of North America," on a motion "that the title of D. D. be no longer appended to the names of members, in the minutes."

"Mr. J. P. Smart wisely thought that it was giving too much importance to the matter to notice it," and contended that it would be "more proper to set aside the title Rev." Mr. Blair considered it "hard to make an onset on this old custom, sanctified by use in society." Mr. Banks was for "returning to the simplicity of the Gospel," and regarded D. D.'s as "a regular onslaught on the principles of Presbyterianism." Mr. S. Hindman said, "I think these things are doing mischief; even the phrase Rev. I never use in writing to a minister: I feel conscientious about it." Mr. Patterson asked—

"Taking it for granted that those who confer it have some discrimination, why not let it pass, as a literary distinction? Why not say there shall be no Esquires or Judges here in synod? Elders sometimes attain to such distinctions. Should we exclude them because their titles destroy our parity as brethren, we should have no senators or consules here. Can the brethren find anything to sustain the calling

of each other Mr.? It is as difficult to find Mr. in the scriptures as Dr. Why not abolish this too? We need no better argument to turn Quaker, and use no worldly terms at all such as you and sir. Brethren should go the whole length, and bring us back to the terms of scripture. It would be as strange to Mr. Moses, Mr. Abraham, or Mr. Paul, as to say Dr. Moses, &c. I presume there is no danger of any one assuming any superiority over his brethren, because he bears the D. D."

Mr. James McArthur said—
"I think there is too much importance attached to the title D. D. Some action of this kind might tend to weaken the admiration of it. We are all entitled to the name Bishop. If we go into the Episcopal Church, Bishop is higher than D. D. If we look at it in this light, we need have no jealousy of D. D."

Mr. Banks—"I have no objection to distinguishing our Professors of Theology by this title; but let us do it ourselves, and not submit to the dictation of every little college in the woods to decide who shall be superior and inferior among us."

Mr. McAuly said "he would be pleased to see many more Doctors among them than there are; he would like to see Doctors in every congregation, to teach the children." At the same time, he heartily concurred with Brother Banks, that the title is objectionable and unscriptural."

Mr. J. Brown declared that "he felt seriously on this point, Mr. means nothing; Dr. means something. If Mr. means nothing, why oppose it? Dr. does mean something, and that is the reason why we are opposed to it. It is in opposition to Presbyterianism."

Mr. Blair—"I think the thing arises out of the low state of religion. Good men are of the same opinion. An old Methodist preacher was asked, 'Why are there no Doctors in your church?' He replied, 'Our church is not sick, it gets sick, we will have Doctors.' I do believe it is out of the sickly state of society. Now, if it could be put down, I would like to see it. It lies heavy on me, what Mr. Banks has said. It gives prominence to men who have no right to it."

The motion to expunge the title was finally carried by a vote of 36 to 34; though, as Mr. Boyd remarked, it "will not meet the evil; the brethren who have the title will still retain it, and be called by it, and have as much influence as ever they had."
—Banner of the Cross.

DUTY OF RESPONDING.

As we have frequently said, we are utterly at a loss to understand how our Parochial Clergy can allow their flocks to go on, year after year, offering no more worship to God in His Sanctuary than would be given by an assembly of Danah Christians. It is perfectly marvellous to us that men and women, calling themselves Christians should, steadily refuse to offer to God the homage of their voices—of that faculty of speech in which they are pre-eminently distinguished from brutes.

Augustus Hart, in one of his very original and practical sermons, gives what he assumes to be the prayer of "the unforgiving man," upon the words, "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us." It is, as may be supposed, a most fearful and even horrible prayer, inasmuch as the unforgiving man is represented as declaring before God, and on his knees, that he will not forgive those who trespass against him. A prayer scarcely less striking and painful might be imagined to proceed from those who, every Sunday of their lives, virtually declare and proclaim before God, and in His House, that they will not offer to Him audible prayers and praises—that He shall not open their lips—that their mouth shall not show forth His praise—that the voices of the Minister and the Parish Clerk are as much as God's mercy and goodness demand at their hands,—that, although endowed with the incalculable blessing of speech, they will give no more, and no other worship, than is given by the Dumb, to whom that wonderful faculty has been denied. Can we expect that God will, in any sense, hear the prayers of those who willfully persist in such practices?

"We have heard an anecdote of an American Clergyman, who was officiating at a strange church.

where the Congregation were silent in the Responses. When he came to the Apostles' Creed, he repeated the first clause over three times, and then making a pause, he looked round the Church and exclaimed, "What! Is there no one but me in this vast assembly who believes in God the Father Almighty?" He then repeated the clause again, and soon found that he was not left alone this time.—*From the English Churchman.*

News Department.

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

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Jan. 25, Lord Lyndhurst gave notice, that he should, on Friday, the 2nd of February, move the following resolution:

"That, in the opinion of this House, the expedition to the Crimea was undertaken by her Majesty's Government with inadequate means, and without due caution or sufficient inquiry into the nature and extent of the resistance to be expected from the enemy; and that the neglect and mismanagement of the Government in the conduct of the war led to the most disastrous results."

It has since been postponed till Monday.

There was a debate on Monday night, (Jan. 29) in the Lords, on a recommendation of Earl Grey to consolidate the war offices under a board like that of the Admiralty, for the purpose of administering all the business connected with the military service in all its branches. He would have the commander-in-chief a member of the board *ex officio*, but without having the chief authority. To this board he would entrust the patronage of the army. The Duke of Newcastle objected to the proposed board, that it would be inefficient to perform the duties that now fell on the various departments, while it would involve a dangerous division of responsibility. His Grace and Lord Hardinge pointed out many improvements made and in contemplation. The Commander-in-Chief defended the present administration of the army; and attributed the superiority of the French in matters of detail to the great experience they had acquired in the wars in Algeria. The Earl of Ellenborough thought the failure had arisen in the Crimea rather than at home, and considered the motion ill-advised at the present moment; and, on the suggestion of Lord Campbell, Earl Grey consented to its withdrawal.

The same evening the Duke of Newcastle announced that it was the intention of the Government to institute a new order of military merit, which should be attainable by every man, from the highest general to the humblest private. The principle of a jury of soldiers of the same rank as the individual proposed to be rewarded, would be adopted in selecting those worthy of decoration, to be afterwards confirmed by the home authorities.

The Balaklava charge was the subject of questions in both houses. The Duke of Newcastle refused to enter upon it before a correspondence with the Earl of Lucan, which had taken place, could be laid upon the table. Mr. Sidney Herbert gave a similar answer to Mr. H. Berkeley, at the same time remarking that he thought the hon. gentleman might have found some other term than "melancholy disaster" for the brilliant charge of the light cavalry. Mr. Berkeley promised to move for a select committee on an early day.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Shafto Adair, a member of the finance committee of the Patriotic Fund, stated, in answer to Col. North, that the question of allowing foreigners to participate in the fund had not yet been decided. With regard to English officers, it was proposed that the widows and orphans of such officers whose pensions exceeded £60 should be allowed one-third of that amount—when the pension was below £60 one-half would be given; but in every case this was to be subservient to the requirements of the private soldiers.

Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand, has not yet taken his departure from England for his distant diocese, but will do so in the course of a few days.

The late Mrs. Grooby, of Swindon, relict of the Rev. James Grooby, twenty-five years vicar of the parish, has left upwards of £10,000 to charitable purposes, including—To the Church Building Society, Clergy Orphan Society, Clergy Society, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £2,000 each; to the Church Missionary Society, £1,000. She also leaves funds for a new window of coloured glass, to be placed in the chancel of Swindon Church, in memory of her husband.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued an order to all the dockyards for the whole of the ships now

under repair which formed part of the Baltic fleet of 1854 to be expedited in their refitment, as they are required to be ready for service by the end of February and to assemble in the Downs by the 1st of March, where it is deemed probable the fleet will be inspected by the Emperor and Empress of the French, en route from France to England. Rear-Admiral Martin, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, is publicly reported to be the intended Commander-in-chief of this fleet, and Rear-Admiral Michael Seymour second in command.

One consideration adds to our anxiety as to the question of the new Ministry—Convocation meets on Tuesday next, and the attitude a new Premier may hold himself in, respecting its continued deliberations on the important reports of the committees. We pray that we may have nothing to regret on this head.—*The Guardian.*

Prince Napoleon arrived in Paris from Constantinople on Monday night. His father had gone as far as Châlons to meet him. His Imperial Highness has really suffered a good deal from illness. He has been attacked by a complication of maladies—typhus, cholera, diarrhoea, and gout. He is said to be much changed, and from a robust man has become thin and bent.

It appears that a treaty between France and Switzerland has been actually signed, pursuant to which an army of forty thousand men will march across Switzerland to the Danube next month, and will be reinforced by a Swiss contingent of fifteen thousand men. The fact was not known in Paris till the full particulars were given in the *Suisse de Berne*. One of the articles provides that grants of land in Algiers, or the French colonies, may be made to soldiers of the first and second legions who may have distinguished themselves in the service of France by bravery or good conduct.

Another decree, dated Paris, Jan'y the 17th, nominates the Swiss General Ochsenbein, a French general of brigade on foreign service.

"Crimea, Jan. 22.—The weather is very fine and temperate. Our army is still sickly. Abundant supplies of all kinds are arriving. There is no progress to report in the siege. The French have taken most of our right attack. Shot, shell, and warm clothing go to the front daily; but no huts. The *Emeu* has arrived with the 14th Regiment, but neither that nor the 39th have yet landed. The *Gorgon* and *Highflyer* have arrived at Balaklava. The Russians are said to be in want of ammunition. They show, however, no signs of want, but fire briskly. Sebastopol received supplies on Wednesday, the 17th of January."

The report of Prince Menschikoff is only to the date last mentioned, at which time he says the besiegers make no progress, and adds that in a sortie on the 15th the Russians made fourteen English and nine French prisoners. The *Times* despatch from Balaklava of the 16th, confirms this account, which is, no doubt, the sortie mentioned by Lord Raglan, with an addition.

"On the morning of the 13th the Russians, after a furious cannonade, assaulted the English and French lines, but were speedily repulsed. There are fourteen English missing. One officer and nineteen men were wounded."

The *Mentor*, which arrived at Marseilles on Monday with advices to the 15th, brings intelligence that, "A council of Generals had been held at Lord Raglan's. It was thought that the assault would be made as soon as the weather permitted it. Warm clothing had arrived out for the English troops."

The *Vienna Military Gazette* states that the Grand-dukes Michael and Nicholas have quitted St. Petersburg to rejoin the Russian army in the Crimea. They were daily expected at Odessa.

In consequence of the difficulty of filling up the ranks of the army, the Emperor has ordered that men shall be liable to the age of thirty-seven instead of to that of thirty, as heretofore. Those sons of aged or widowed parents hitherto exempted are also now ordered to serve, forming separate corps.

"January 12.—The suffering and misery endured by portions of the British army at this moment is beyond imagination. Sick men are lying in tents exposed to the weather, with nothing but a piece of canvas between them and the heavens. Here are the remarks of a medical officer of the 2nd Division. Dr. Marshall in a letter to Dr. Hall, writes, 'I beg to report that gangrene of the feet, from severe cold, is becoming of frequent occurrence among the men; five cases occurred last night (8th January) in the 35th Regiment alone. I regret to say that many men in this division have not yet been supplied with warm clothing, and in many cases men have only one blanket.' The lament-

able result of exposure to the weather is here evident, and I am afraid that the cold to-day is more intense than ever."

The Turkish troops in front of Sebastopol are described by the same writer as being in a most wretched condition. "Osman Pacha, their commander, says, that out of 2,160, composing his five battalions, there are 1,000 sick; of the remainder 120 are officers, and 520 are employed in attending on sick, procuring fuel, cooking, and other necessary duties, so that there are less than 600 left. He has lost 938 out of 3000, his original strength. You may guess from this that his army is not much help here."

Subsequently he gives, under the same date, the 12th, a numerical list of the troops which have sailed from Constantinople to the Crimea (including sick men recovered, from the latter place, and reinforcements from England, Marseilles, and other parts) between the 5th of November, 1854, and the 1st of January, 1855. "They are as follows:—English 16,600, French 15,000, Turks 40,000. Thus you see that a good round number have joined the army since the former date."

The correspondent of the *Herald* still complains of deficient clothing, horses, and butting; 500 fur coats and 50 huts being all he has seen at Balaklava, while 300 horses from Eupatoria proved to be in such a state on their arrival that they were of no use:

"At Balaklava everything remains in much the same state. There is the same dirt, the same misery, the same suffering, and the same want of everything approaching to arrangement and system or organization. Biscuits, warm clothing, hay and provisions of every kind, are still landed in the mud, and saturated by the rain when it falls. It would be impossible for a worse state of things to exist if we were only the remnants of a badly-levied force, which had been beaten, routed, and all but destroyed."

London, Jan'y 31

The most important news from the Continent this morning is a despatch from Bucharest, forwarded by the Vienna correspondent of the *Chronicle*, stating that "the Russians have received considerable reinforcements, and Omer Pacha has tendered his resignation in consequence of the refusal of Ismail Pacha to obey his instructions at Roumelia."

The *Vienna Presse* contains intelligence from Odessa to the 21st January. It was well known that a strict blockade of all Russian ports in the Euxine and in the Sea of Azoff, excepting Eupatoria, Stereltzka, Kaziesch, Kasatch, and Balakava, would commence on the 13th February.

At Eupatoria the allies have captured several thousand sheep.

Prince Menschikoff telegraphs to St. Petersburg under date of *Sebastopol Jan. 22*:—"On the night between the 19th and 20th we made a successful sortie against the left flank and against the trenches of the French. The enemy suffered considerably. We took two officers and some soldiers prisoners. Being in want of firewood, the allies have not even respected the old Church at Chersonesus, but have stripped the roof and cupola, and taken away all the ornaments from the interior."

GERMANY.

The confidential despatch of Count Buel to the Members of the German Confederation is published, in which Austria, contemplating the possibility of an adverse vote in the Frankfort Diet, says:—

"We do not hesitate openly to ask our confederates if, in that case, they will grant sufficient confidence to Austria to join her destinies; and if, in case all our endeavours to obtain a solid and sure peace should fail, Austria may in the most extreme eventuality equally count upon their active co-operation."

"The Imperial Court would, in such case, give the most solemn assurances to guarantee their territorial possessions and position against every eventuality, and moreover, to grant them their share of advantages resulting from the war in proportion to the number of troops employed. In exchange, Austria must put the condition that a body of troops, to be determined upon, should be at once made ready for service, and claim that [here comes the name of the Government of the State addressed] shall express to his Majesty the Emperor the confidence of placing, in case of appeal, the direction of their contingent under the superior command of His Imperial Majesty."

Should the vote be favourable to the Austrian proposition, the next proposal will be to place the Emperor Joseph at the head of the Federal army.

A Vienna despatch, dated Monday, has the following:—

"General Count de Renneville, the Austrian Min-

ary Commissioner to France, will leave Vienna this evening or to-morrow for Paris.

"It is said that the military stipulations are agreed upon between the three Powers, although no military convention has as yet been concluded."

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes Prince Gortschakoff's interpretation of the Four Points. The second and third, the most important, are to the following effect:—

"2. Free navigation of the Danube, according to the principles established by the acts of the Congress of Vienna, in the Article of Fluvial Communications. Control of a mixed commission, which would be invested with the necessary powers to destroy the obstacles existing at its mouth, or which might at later period be formed there.

"3. Revision of the treaty of the 13th of July 1841, to attach more completely the existence of the Ottoman Empire to the balance of Europe. I do not refuse to come to an understanding in formal conference for peace on means which the three Courts may propose to put an end to what they call the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, on condition that, in the choice of these, there be not one of a nature to infringe upon the rights of sovereignty of my august Master on his own territory (*Chaculi*)."

ITALY.

The Sardinian treaty with the Western Powers was signed at Turin on the 27th, and the Chambers appear to be unanimously in its favour. The Paris *Monsieur* of yesterday publishes the text, according to which—

"The King of Sardinia will provide a *corps d'armée* of 15,000 men, organised in five brigades, forming two divisions and a reserve brigade.

"He will keep up the numerical strength of this *corps d'armée* by the regular expedition of reinforcements.

"The Sardinian Government will provide for the pay and provisioning of these troops. France and England guarantee the integrity of the Sardinian states, and will defend them against any attack during the war."

The death of the Queen in her 33rd year, has been the occasion of much public grief, being generally beloved.

A report in the *Journal of St. Petersburg* states, that in the defence of Sebastopol, from the 5th of October to the 17th of November, the Russians have sustained the following losses:—Generals, 1 killed, 3 wounded; superior officers, 4 killed, 24 wounded; subalterns, 14 killed, 104 wounded; sub-officers and sailors, 789 killed, and 2,934 wounded. A letter from Warsaw, quoted by the *Cologne Gazette*, says that the loss sustained by the Russian active army (that is, "the Grand Army," under Prince Paskiewitch), during the year 1854, has amounted to 111,132 men, of which 29,204 were killed, 55,304 wounded, 6,420 deserters and absent, while 16,156 have died of divers diseases.

It is reported that in Tuscany the Dominicans have protested against the edict of the Vatican, on the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, and their chief has been committed to gaol on the warrant of the Archbishop. It is also said that Austria has forbidden the publication of the bull in Lombardy, and prohibited the priests from preaching upon it.

Editorial Miscellany.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Monday last, on the body of William Bishop, found frozen to death on Sunday morning, by the side of a brook known as the "Piphouse," on the St. Margaret's Bay road. Deceased was proceeding home, and was last seen at a house near the head of the N. W. Arm, on Saturday evening, apparently in good health, and sober. The Jury returned a verdict according to the facts. Bishop has left a widow and family of seven or eight children.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Tuesday evening last in a stable in Grafton street; after great exertion on the part of the Firemen and Military, it was got under. With the exception of a quantity of hay burnt, we believe no serious damage was done. The fire plugs were all frozen up, and the City tanks had to be resorted to.

A great public meeting, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, had been held at Toronto. The Lord Bishop and Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. Dr. Willis, and Rev. A. Lillie, moved resolutions in behalf of the object, and the meeting closed with the Bishop's benediction.—Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm and unanimity which marked the entire proceedings.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE proceedings in the Legislature during the past week, are chiefly of routine interest. The Committee of the House have been actively engaged in the matters submitted to them, and a good deal of business has been done quietly and efficaciously. But few subjects of an exciting nature have interfered with the progress of the public business. The Hon. Mr. Johnston varied the monotony on the 9th, by denouncing the proceedings of the Government in the dismissal of the Postmaster at Windsor, who opposed the election of the Provincial Secretary; and enunciated as a principle of responsible government, that the Deputy Postmasters were servants of the people and not of the government. We are not partisans, and should like to see this proposition thoroughly discussed—it would involve the consideration, whether public officers were not amenable to public opinion only, for the exercise of their public rights—and that the government had no power over them except to ensure the proper performance of their public duty. This we take to be the honest meaning of Responsible Government in such cases.

Another matter which called for the interference of the leader of the opposition, came before the House on the 14th. It has always been the practice for the Members of Assembly to recommend the appointment of Road Commissioners, which has been sanctioned by the Government as a matter of course. Of the 148 recommended by the Representatives of Annapolis for 1854, the Government it appears, struck off fifteen; and supplied them with their own partisans. They doubtless have the power to act in this way; and a strong government, overstepping public opinion locally expressed, may thereby make serious inroads upon that opinion. It has never before been attempted in this Province that we are aware; but we have no doubt that the precedent will not be lost upon future administrations. The strength of both parties in the House seems to have been tested upon this occasion, and Mr. Johnston's resolution, censuring the Government, was defeated. It is a question, however, that comes home to the interests of every Member, who has hitherto considered the Road Commissions as his exclusive patronage, and it may be presumed that some of the majority cannot be very well satisfied with the part they have been called upon to perform in annulling their own privileges.

A vote of £45,000 for the Road and Bridge Service, was carried on Tuesday the 13th, by a large majority.

DISPENSARY.—A public meeting to establish a Visiting Dispensary, was held on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 8, at the Masonic Hall. W. Hare, Esq. was nominated Chairman, and Dr. F. W. Morris appointed Secretary. Several Resolutions with a view to forward the object, were passed, and a President and Board of Governors named for the management of the Institution. £150 has already been subscribed. It is to be hoped that this project will succeed. We do not mean to question the good already done in this way, but the inadequacy of the present Dispensary to meet the claims upon it is generally acknowledged—indeed it is a shame that Halifax has not even now had a better Institution, than the one in operation, over whose portals, from the outside appearance of the edifice, the inscription over Dante's Inferno, would not seem at all inappropriate. The medical gentlemen who have moved in this matter, deserve much credit for their efforts. They have published the following Prospectus:—

THE OBJECT OF THE DISPENSARY

We pledge ourselves to the Trustees and Public, that when a sufficient sum is raised by the means contemplated and suggested, to pay House rent, Fuel, &c., supply the necessary Medicines and Instruments to make a Dispensary efficient, and to pay a resident Physician a salary of £100 per annum, to give our services gratuitously, each, an hour every day (Sunday excepted.)

- EDWARD JENNINGS, M. D. *
- JOSEPH CRAMER, M. D.
- BERNARD GILPIN, M. D.
- JAMES C. HUNK, M. D.
- JOHN SLATTERY, M. D.
- F. W. MORRIS, M. D.

In accordance with the above, when the Dispensary shall be in operation, we pledge ourselves to give our advice in consultation, (when required,) with the medical men in daily attendance.

- WILLIAM J. ALMON, M. D.
- D. McN. PARKER, M. D.

To supply medicines, give medical advice, perform such surgical operations as may from time to time be required; and attend at their own residences those who are unable to go to the Dispensary through illness.

Some of the advantages of this Dispensary.

It is supposed that about three thousand poor in this city, besides transient poor, annually require medical

attendance. In the absence of any efficient Dispensary or Public Hospital, it will be evident how necessary and useful the proposed Institution will be. Perhaps on the continent of America, there will not exist a Dispensary having such an amount of gratuitous medical attendance.

Six of the Medical men of the city—two or more of them alternately in daily attendance, and always ready for consultation when required; one resident Physician, to be consulted or called to visit at any hour, night or day, within the precincts of the city.

District Physicians will also be appointed to assist the House Surgeon in visiting, should that officer's duty become too onerous.

A correct record of all cases treated will be kept and presented for examination at every annual meeting; also the mode in which all monies subscribed, granted, &c., to the establishment, have been appropriated.

In no instance will any medical attendant receive a fee, the House Surgeon excepted, who will receive a small salary.

Funds and Endowments of Dispensary.

To meet the annual expenses incurred, there will be voluntary subscriptions from charitable inhabitants, societies, and institutions, grants from the Legislature and City Authorities, and such other sources as the Committee of Management may take advantage of.

The surplus funds, if any, will be invested by the Trustees for the permanent endowment of the Dispensary.

Subscribers.

Every subscriber, or society that subscribes, shall have two tickets for every dollar subscribed, the name of the pauper written on the ticket, and endorsed by the subscriber, and presented at the Dispensary, will entitle the sick person to out-door attendance and medicine during the period of his or her illness.

The Subscriber begs to acknowledge with much gratitude, through the medium of the *Church Times*, the following donations towards the erection of a new Church at Ship Harbour:

The Lord Bishop	£5 0 0
Rev. F. Maturin	1 0 0
Capt. Bayfield, R. N.	1 5 0
Com. Orlebar, R. N.	1 0 0
E. Albro, Esq.	2 0 0
John Eason, Esq.	2 0 0
Wm. Jordan, Esq.	1 0 0
J. A. Bell, Esq.	1 0 0
Messrs. Bauld & Gibson	1 0 0

ROBERT JAMISON, Missionary.

A destructive fire occurred at Bridgewater. (Lunenburg Co.) on Tuesday the 7th inst., which consumed the store occupied by Reuben Gardner, Esq., the Telegraph Office, and the store of Mr. Heb, destroying property to the amount of £700.—*Col.*

Mr. James Stanford, Tanner, of this City and Dartmouth, met with a serious accident last week, while attending to his new Steam Engine, by which his right hand was severely injured.

The *British Colonist* states that an accident happened to one of the wheels of the railroad passenger cars, on Monday last, which has prevented its running. We have heard a different statement, and merely register the general fact.

The Axo Firemen had their annual sleigh-ride on Thursday last. Previous to their going out of town they drove around the city, and made quite a creditable appearance. Part of a military band accompanied them with music.

We regret to learn that typhus fever has prostrated some eight or ten Indians encamped at Sackville. We hope that proper attention will be paid to them, and that the system hitherto adopted by the Legislature of paying about one half the amount charged by medical men, will not prevent the unfortunate aborigines from receiving that care which their case, at this inclement season of the year demands.—*Rec.*

Mr. Collins, proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, Windsor, has written to the *Morning Chronicle*, to have the statement contradicted that the fire originated in the attic of the hotel. It appears that it took place in the attic over the telegraph office, and was caused by a stove pipe in that office. Mr. Collins's loss will be about £25.

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

MORTALITY IN HALIFAX.—The interments in the Camp Hill Cemetery, in this City, for the twelve months ending August 15, were only two hundred and two. This for a city containing a population of at least twenty-five thousand, of whom at least fifteen to sixteen thousand are Protestants, is a convincing proof of the healthfulness of the locality, and is probably without a parallel in the world. Of the number interred upwards of thirty were from the Poor's Asylum.—*Chron.*

Missionary Intelligence.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle & Miss'y. Journal.
THE MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.*

THE recent publication of the Annual Reports, both of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and of the Church Missionary Society, will enable us to present to our readers a complete summary of the present Missionary labours of the Church of England, and to compare it with the efforts of other Christian bodies. We shall find some matter for thankfulness, but much for reproach. We may be thankful for the large and increasing contributions that are being poured into the treasury of our Church, and the efforts that are being made to redeem past years of neglect, but we stand ashamed when we consider how many fields of labour peculiarly our own have been resigned into stranger hands; and how Churches, whose Apostolical commission we discredit, display an Apostolical zeal that we cannot question, and have distinguished themselves by a boldness of Missionary enterprise, a profoundness of learning, or a readiness of martyrdom, which we must be content to emulate and admire.

The venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the oldest of our Missionary Societies, has the first claim upon our notice. The present Report shows a total of receipts, including a balance from the previous year, of £112,386 17s. 6d., of which £46,886 6s. 11d. consisted of annual subscriptions and donations for the general purposes of the Society; being a considerable increase over the previous year, when the total receipts were £131,582 14s. 5d., and the annual subscriptions and donations amounted only to £42,977 19s. 8d. These amounts do not include sums collected in foreign parts, and expended on the spot. They are almost entirely English contributions; our fellow-churchmen in Ireland contributing but £988 5s. 6d. to a Society to which her emigrants are so much indebted; while the unendowed Episcopal Church of Scotland contributes as much as £523 17s. 2d. to its funds. These resources, augmented considerably by Clergy-reserve Funds in Canada, enable the Society to maintain in whole or in part, as many as 478 Missionaries, of whom the greater part are labouring in our Colonial dioceses, amid a population of English descent; but sixty-five of the whole number being employed in direct Missionary work among the heathen. We would not for one moment undervalue the importance of providing for the spiritual wants of our emigrants; our first duty is to those of our own house; and it is by careful instruction of our colonists in the Cape and elsewhere, that we shall best break ground for more direct Missionary labours among the native tribes with whom they are brought in contact. And yet we own to some degree of dissatisfaction, when we see so large a portion of the funds of this Society absorbed by our more settled Colonial dioceses; while the Missions of Borneo and Natal are straitened, and city upon city in Hindostan has not yet heard the name of Christ. We rejoice to know that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel are increasingly anxious to establish and sustain fresh Missions among the heathen, agreeably to the original design of its foundation; the grants to the older dioceses are being gradually but vigorously retrenched; and every addition that is made to its funds will be so much added to its means for preaching Christ in Pagan countries. But last year we find the funds at its disposal distributed as follows:—The seven North American dioceses receive £30,058 12s. 7d.; the four West Indian dioceses, £4,621 14s.; the six Australasian dioceses, £8,038 14s. 5d.; the three South African dioceses, £25,581 1s. 1d., the far greater proportion, however, of this latter being a special fund, collected by the excellent Bishop of Capetown during his last year's visit to England. But a small portion of this will be applied to the conversion of the heathen; the neglected state of the English population had a prior claim upon the Bishop and his Clergy; "And as yet," writes one of them, "we have attempted nothing among the Kafirs, Zulus, or Fingoes; are doing very little at present, but with considerable promise of more, among the

* Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Report for the Year 1851.
Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East. Fifty-fifth Year. 1853-1854.
Report of the Directors to the Sixteenth General Meeting of the London Missionary Society, on May 11, 1854.
Report of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, for the Year ending April, 1854.
Annual Report of the Baptist Missionary Society, for the Year ending March 31, 1854.
Thirty-sixth Report of the London Association in aid of the Missions of the United Brethren; for the Year 1853.
Annals of the Propagation of the Faith. May, 1851.

Hottentots and Negroes) and, have hitherto tried in vain to make any impression on the Mahometans."—The Borneo Mission received £1,576 10s. 10d. from this Society. In the three Indian Dioceses of Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo—in Bombay it has no Mission—fifty-eight Missionaries are employed, and a sum of £24,548 7s. 10d. was last year expended by the Society.

(To be Continued.)

Youth' Department.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

AN important decision has recently been pronounced by the Chief Justice of the Presidency of Madras, India, Sir C. Rawlinson. The point at issue was whether young converts, who have of their own accord sought refuge in the mission-house, are to be compelled to return to their relatives if required so to do.—Before the Chief Justice gave his decision, he put the following questions to Nagalingum, the youth whose case was before the Court:—

Sir Christopher Rawlinson.—What age are you?

Nagalingum.—I am sixteen.

Sir C.—How long have you been in the mission-house? N.—Nearly four months.

Sir C.—Where did you learn English? N.—I was learned at Royapettah, and before that at Madras.

Sir C.—Have you read any English books? N.—Yes.

Sir C.—Did you read the Bible before coming to the mission-house? N.—No.

Sir C.—What English books have you read? N.—The Second Reading Book which is used in the High School. There it tells about idolatry.

Sir C.—How did you know about Mr. Anderson's schools? N.—An East Indian told me before I came to the mission-house.

Sir C.—Who was that? N.—I don't know. I met an East Indian as I was going from school to my house and asked him.

Sir C.—Was it from him that you first heard of the Free Church mission-house? N.—Yes.

Sir C.—How long before? N.—The day before I came to the mission-house; but months before that I heard of Rajabgopal preaching at T. . . . me.

Sir C.—Who told you? N.—One of the scholars of the school where I was reading.

Sir C.—How came you to go to the mission-house? N.—My conscience told me that if I continued in idolatry I should be destroyed. My conscience and the grace of God brought me to the mission-house.

Sir C.—Can you go out when you like? N.—No, because the heathens are waiting to take me if they see me out, and to destroy me.

Sir C.—Are you allowed to walk out? N.—I stop inside, but sometimes I take a drive with the missionaries.

Sir C.—Are you under restraint? As Naga did not seem to catch the question, Sir C. continued. Do you wish to go to your grandfather, or stay in the mission-house? N.—I am a Christian; how can I go to live among idolaters, and worship idols?

Sir C.—Why? Perhaps you might convert them. N.—They are idolaters, and they fully believe in idolatry, and like their idols. Once I said in my house, when they worshipped a god, your worship is a great sin. For that they beat me. If they are idolaters, how can they allow me to live among them as a Christian?

Sir C.—I see that he understands English perfectly, and I think this must be evident to all. There is, therefore, not much use (addressing the counsel) of making your application for a private interview between him and his grandfather. Mr. Ritchie.—I did so because the grandfather wishes it.

Sir C.—It certainly seems proper enough, if both parties are willing. Mr. R.—Perhaps there is some room to which the parties might retire.

* Sir C.—(To Nagalingum.) Have you any objection to talk with your grandfather? N.—I have no secret things to speak with him in private.

Sir C.—Suppose your grandfather wishes to speak with you in private, will you not go and speak with him? N.—If they have any secrets let them tell them publicly, that all brethren may hear.

Sir C.—He does not wish it, and of course I cannot force him to go. With whom then (addressing Nagalingum) do you wish to go? N.—With my spiritual father, the Rev. Mr. Anderson.

After an opinion of considerable length, the Chief Justice said, "You, Nagalingum, may go to any place you please. No person has any right to interfere with you."

Nagalingum is an ingenious, simple-hearted youth, beautiful and spirited, with a childlike trust in the good providence of God.

Selections.

TURKEY.—The Paris *Univers*, in a letter from Jerusalem, dated Nov. 28, relates the following occurrence:—"The English Protestants in the Holy City, wishing to avail themselves of the dawning of freedom which the events of the day seemed to promise to the Franks established in Turkey, and particularly at Jerusalem, have suspended a moderate-sized bell before their place of worship. Now, there is a prejudice general among all Mussulmans that the sound of a Christian bell disturbs the repose of the souls of Mahometans. The Turkish soldiers in garrison in the old tower of David, which faces the Protestant temple and the English consulate, were highly incensed whenever they heard this bell. But soon after its erection came the feast which the Mussulmans celebrate at the end of the Ramadan. It is the custom at Jerusalem, as in many Turkish towns, to fire the cannon of the fortress three times a day on this occasion; and, to make the sound of the cannon more solemn, and cause it to produce a greater impression upon the inhabitants, the mouths of some guns which garnish the loopholes of the Castle; the Pisans are pointed towards the interior of the walls in the direction of that part of the city which covers the hills of Sion and Aera. The Anglican temple and the consulate adjoining it are only forty yards from the fortress. At the time of the Feast of Bairam, the British consul was in the country with his family. It is said that one day, at the hour of the *salve*, a Turkish gunner levelled his cannon shot against the British consulate and temple. Some of the wadding of the cannon, mixed, as it is asserted, with some old alkali, broke the glass of a window and entered one of the rooms of the consulate. The British consul, on bearing of the disaster, complained of the insult. Yussuf Pasha had no wish to compromise himself in any way with the agent of a power which so vigorously exacts the reparation due to it. He replied that this affair must be referred not to him but to the military commander of the place. The Bin-Bachi, wishing to keep on good terms with the consulate and the Europeans, showed a disposition to punish the offenders, where they might be. The British consul required that the gunner should be bastinadoed in the public square before the consulate. Whether rightly or wrongly, the Bin-Bachi refused, alleging that to be contrary to military regulations; but he was willing to have the punishment inflicted on the culprit in the barracks. As neither of the parties could come to an agreement on the matter, the affair was referred to the chief officer of the military division at St. Jean d'Acre, to whom the garrison at Jerusalem was confided. An inquiry was set on foot, and the matter referred, as a last resource, to Constantinople. The English consul gave notice to the ambassador at Constantinople, and made strong representations, in order that the culprit might be subjected to his punishment in front of the house of the consulate at Jerusalem, and that the mouths of the cannons of the fortress should be turned no longer towards the town, but to the country. It is well known with what energy Lord Redcliffe conducts matters and the promptitude with which the Porte attends to his requests. The demands of the British ambassador were successful, and he obtained complete satisfaction in all he asked of the consul at Jerusalem. The gunner, who was condemned to receive fifty stripes, received his punishment in front of the consulate, but from a feeling of humanity which did him honour, the English consul ordered the stripes to cease at the twentieth.

"In future the windows of the houses situated in the vicinity of the town of David will no longer be shaken and even destroyed by the cannons too often let off without any limits. The satisfaction accorded to the British consul has produced a salutary impression at Jerusalem. All the Europeans sincerely rejoice at it, and they desire that, in all cases, the European allies of the Porte should exhibit the same energy and inflexibility. It would be a great charity to thus assist the efforts of the Porte to remedy abuses."

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—It cannot have escaped the observation of those who have attended to the legislative history of our country that, with the growth of our government, the complexion of the Senate of the United States has gradually varied from that which it appears to have worn in the infancy of our political institution; and that the character of its deliberations more and more nearly approached that of the representative chamber.

The Senate on its first organization under the Constitution, secluded itself from the public eye, appearing to have been considered rather in the light of a privy

counsel of the President; than as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. Indeed, if we mistake not, it was so called in official proceedings of that day. There are not many probably of the present generation of readers, who remember the fact that, in the first session of the first Congress of the United States, President Washington personally came into the Senate, when that body was engaged on what is called executive business, and took part in their deliberations.

When he attended he took the Vice-President's chair, and the Vice President took that of the Secretary of the Senate; or some of the secretaries, (heads of departments,) occasionally accompanied the President on these visits. The President addressed the Senate on the subject before them, and in many respects exercised a power in respect to their proceedings which would now be deemed entirely incompatible with their rights and privileges. This practice, however, did not long continue. An occasion soon arose of collision of opinion between the President and the Senate on some nomination, and he did not afterward attend, but communicated by message what he desired to lay before them.

At that period the legislative as well as executive proceedings of the Senate were always transacted in secret session, and the public knew of the proceedings of that branch of government only from its message to the other house announcing its decision. It became evident, however, that in practice, all responsibility to the Constitution under such circumstances was veiled; but it was not until February 20, 1794, after a considerable struggle, that the Senate came to a resolution that its legislation should, after the end of that session, be public, and that galleries should be provided for the accommodation of auditors. On this question we find the yea and nays recorded; nineteen members having voted for it and eight against it.

From the day of this triumph of popular principles, the Senate has gradually parted with the character of reserve which appears to have belonged to it. By the increase of members from the admission of new States in the Union, its legislative business has become so laborious that its peculiar character of the executive council is almost overloaded, notwithstanding the great importance of this feature of our government, and the debates in the Senate are of much greater length at this day, in proportion to the House of Representatives.—*National Intelligencer.*

A NEW WAY TO REPAIR STEAMERS.—In November, the British steamer Himalaya arrived at Malta on her way home from the Crimea, in so damaged a condition that she could proceed no further without repairs. There was no dock there of sufficient capacity to take her in, and after some delay, the following method of raising her stern sufficiently high to allow of the requisite repairs was conceived and successfully put in practice:

"She was taken to the dock about noon on the first day of December. Her fore compartment was filled or kept filling by four syphons, for about two hours. At that time a powerful purchase was fixed aft to four derricks hoisted taut, and she started up 18 inches. Three hours later the purchase was hoisted again, when she moved up 12 inches, and so continued till half past 11 p. m., when it was found her shaft-hole was 15 inches out of the water. At this time her immersion was 7 ft. 10 in. aft and 27 ft. forward, with about 2 ft. of water under her forefoot; and this was done so easily that persons witnessing the operation almost doubted their own eyes. She strained nothing whatever, and when her defects had been made good, she was let down, the water in her fore apartment pumped out, and in 12 hours she regained her natural position, and looked as trim on the water as she ever did—that is, after she got her mizenmast and topgallantmast pointed-yards squared, &c. It will be seen that she was waterborne the whole time, and that by destroying the buoyancy forward the assistance she required aft to raise her was comparatively small.

THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—A correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, writing from Cincinnati, thus describes the capabilities of the new engine which has been built in that city for the Boston city Government: "You will probably bear in mind the height and size of our Mechanics' Institute buildings. The two streams were each thrown over the corner spires of the building, about one hundred feet in height. We then cut the two streams into four. Each of these was thrown about eighty feet perpendicular height. We then connected these by throwing two three-inch streams into a three-inch line, and putting on a 1½ in. nozzle, threw a heavy body of water on the roof of the

house, 150 or 140 feet high. At this time we took off the nozzle, and added 100 feet of perpendicular hose, carrying it to the top of the 'look-out' on the Institute, and from that throw water through a 1½ inch diameter nozzle about 150 feet horizontally on the neighboring buildings, and about 70 feet perpendicularly. Taking into consideration the body of water in a three inch column at that height, I think she does very well for a country engine."

The late Henricus Octavius Rice, of Weston, near Baldock, Hertfordshire, has left the subjoined magnificent bequests:—£1,500 each to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; £200 to the Sons of the Clergy; £500 to the Governors of Corporation for Relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen; £200 to the Governors of the Society for Clothing, Maintaining, and Educating Poor Orphans of Clergymen of the Established Church of England; £500 to the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels; £300 to the Incorporated National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor on the Principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales; £200 to the Church Missionary Society; £200 to the Church Aid Society; £150 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; £200 to the Bedford Lunatic Asylum, near Bedford; £500 to the Bedford Infirmary; £500 to the Hitchin Infirmary, Herts; £500 to the Brompton Hospital; £100 to the Addenbrook Hospital, Cambridge; £200 to the Baldock Provident Society; £200 to Queen Ann's Bounty; £400 to the Baldock Almshouses; £200 to the National Society Committee of Privy Council for Rebuilding and enlarging, or Extending the National School at Weston; £15 in aid of any grant given by the Church Building Society for the parish of Weston aforesaid; £500 to King's College Hospital; £1,000 to the Church Almshouses at Stotford; £500 to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead.

THE FOLLY OF PRIDE.—The Rev. Sidney Smith, for many years one of the contributors to the great English reviews, thus discourseth on the folly of pride in such a creature as man;—"After all take some quiet, sober moment in life, and add together the two ideas of pride and a man, behold him, creature of a span high, stalking through infinite space in all the grandeur of littleness. Perched on a speck of the universe, every wind of Heaven strikes into his blood the coldness of death; his soul floats from his body like melody from the string; day and night, as dust on the wheel, he is rolling along the heavens, through a labyrinth of worlds, and all the creations of God are flaming above and beneath. Is this a creature to make for himself a crown of glory, to deny his own flesh, to mock at his fellow sprung from that dust to which both will soon return? Does the proud man not err? Does he not die? When he reasons is he stopped by difficulties? When he acts is he never tempted by pleasure? When he lives is he free from pain? Pride is not the heritage of man; humility should dwell with frailty, and atone for ignorance, error, and imperfection."

Although complaints have been made of the want of Engineer officers in the Crimea, and it has been found necessary in consequence to send out some of the juniors, almost before they had completed the regular course of instruction at Chatham, it appears from the *Army List* that there are at present nine officers of the corps seconded, that is, pursuing a civil calling under leave of absence for the customary term of ten years, subject to recall to their posts in case of war. They are thus apportioned—two colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, four captains, and one second captain. Two of them are abroad as governors, two in London on the Railway Commission, one is inspector of the Welsh Roads, two are employed in Dublin, one in the Mauritius, and one on special service in Turkey. The two governors are Sir W. Reid and Sir W. Denison.

As we might anticipate, now Austria has joined the Western Powers, the sympathy of Italian refugees is with Russia. Gavazzi writes to the daily papers that by joining the alliance with the same powers the King of Sardinia will lose all Italian sympathies, and with them the way to the Capitol, without reaping any but a very doubtful immediate advantage. "I speak as an unfeeling man who considers only the true interests of his native land. I apprehend, with regret, that all the bravery of Piedmont in war, and all her steadiness in peace, have been sacrificed to some diplomatic bargain."

The *London Gazette* of Friday contains an order authorizing Private Andrew Anderson, of the Sappers and Miners, to accept and wear the Order of the Medjidie, which the Sultan has conferred upon him in approbation of his distinguished bravery at the passage of the Danube on the 15th July last, and subsequently in rescuing the body of his commanding officer, Lieut. Burke. It is provided, however, that this honour shall give him no precedence appertaining to a knight of the United Kingdom.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

DARTMOUTH LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Dartmouth Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, held its annual Meeting on Wednesday evening the 31st ult., in the Church School House, which was well filled by the members of the Society, and others interested in the advancement and prosperity of the Church of Christ, the ladies, as usual, forming the majority, to countenance a Society to which the Church in this Diocese is so largely indebted.

The chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the Rector, the Revd. Dr. Shreve, who, after the Hundredth Psalm was sung, offered up to Almighty God, the bearer of Prayer, the prayers appointed before entering on business.

The Chairman having addressed the Meeting at some length, called upon Mr. Gallagher, the Teacher of the Church School, to move the 1st. Resolution:

That this Meeting desires to return thanks to Almighty God, for the success that has hitherto attended the efforts of the D. C. Society, the objects of which claim our united sympathy and support, to the utmost of our ability.

This was seconded by Mr. P. J. Kuhn, the Superintendent of the Sunday School, and passed unanimously.

The 2nd. Resolution was moved by James R. Smith, Esqr.:

That it being the duty of all Christians, who enjoy the means of grace, to provide the same for their less favoured brethren,—this meeting rejoices over every effort made to spread the knowledge of Salvation among those less favoured than themselves, and desires to praise God that the Society contributes so generously towards the support of assistant Ministers in large Parishes, and of travelling Missionaries, who may convey to the most retired settlements, and secluded cottages of the Province, the glad tidings of Salvation, through the regularly appointed Ministry of the Church.

This was seconded by Mr. James Turner, Churchwarden, and passed as above.

The appropriate and touching Missionary Hymn, by Bishop Heber, was then pleasingly sung. Here it is but just to mention, that all felt grateful to Mrs. Turner, for having kindly sent her Melodeon to the School House,—and to Mrs. Mott (who as Miss Walker, received, some time since, the thanks of the congregation,) and other members of the choir, who willingly attended, and so heartily joined in, this pleasing part of the proceedings of the evening.

S. P. Fairbanks, Esqr. moved the 3rd Resolution: Whereas the Church in this Diocese, which has thus far been chiefly sustained by the noble generosity and Christian charity of the Venerable Societies in the Parent Kingdom, must, in a few years at the farthest, depend upon its own resources for support.—Resolved, that this Meeting hail with satisfaction, that object of the Society relating to the Endowment of Parishes, and pledges its co-operation in carrying into effect so important and desirable an object. Which being seconded by M. B. Desbriay, Esq. passed unanimously.

In moving and seconding the above Resolutions, very many useful remarks were made, and much important information elicited, with wholesome advice and counsel given to the members of the Church in this Parish, for united and strenuous exertion for the welfare and prosperity of the Religion of Christ.

The Rector then again briefly addressed the meeting, expressing the grateful satisfaction he had experienced at this, his first meeting with the Dartmouth Branch of the D. C. S., and urging upon all, the duty and the privilege of assisting a Society, whose objects were at once so high and holy. He alluded to the past and present state of his late Mission, and to the exertions made, and still making, by the Parishioners, to advance the interests of the Church of their affections, and to secure the services of the ministering servants of Christ among them,—and pointed out, how much might be done in every Parish, by the ready adoption of, and the carrying into effect, with united zeal, a well directed system.

A collection was then taken, amounting to £2 8 0. Several new members enrolled their names and paid their subscriptions,—when the chair being taken by the Revd. J. Stewart, Assistant Missionary, it was moved by S. P. Fairbanks, Esq. and seconded by Mr. E. H. Lowe, Churchwarden, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Rector for his conduct in the chair, and passed as above.

The Doxology was then sung, and the meeting dismissed with the Apostolic blessing.

May the blessing of God descend upon the exertions of His people, and may they be "ready to give, and glad to distribute," ever bearing in mind that the D. C. Society is not only the dispenser of benefits to others, but is a sacred bond of brotherhood among Churchmen, the rallying-point for our best energies, and our warmest love,—a claim upon both Ministers and people, for the most persevering attention,—a call upon all for mutual affection, sympathy and confidence,

—a mark of our attachment to the Church, and our desire that her Scriptural doctrines, discipline and worship, may be extended to every place destitute of the means of Grace; but, above all, to awaken and maintain in our own hearts, a practical sense of what our duty is, not only to our neighbour but to ourselves and our God.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.

We love Him because He first loved us.—1. John iv 19.

O GOD, in thy pervading love
We have our being live and move
Where'er I go, what'er I see,
Thy love turns back my heart to Thee.

I hear Thee in the thunder's crash,
I see Thee in the lightning's flash,
And sunny lawn and shady grove,
In silence speak in tones of love.

But love surpassing human thought,
The matchless love by Jesus taught;
The love in which He left the sky,
On earth to suffer and to die.

Spread wide thy wings O heav'nly Dove,
My heart baptize with fire of love,
And bind me to my Saviour-friend,
With cords of love that never rend.

W. B.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1855.

R. M. STEAM SHIP ASIA.

The arrival of the R. M. Steamship *Asia*, on Wednesday morning last, in 10½ days from Liverpool, puts us in possession of British dates to Feb. 3. The news is important. The Ministry have resigned, consequent upon the previous secession of Lord John Russell, and a motion of Mr. Roebuck, on Friday, Jan. 23, for a select committee to enquire into the condition of the army, and the conduct of the war department with respect to its wants. The motion was debated and carried by a majority of 157 against the Ministry in a House of 453 Members.

It is difficult to assign any character to this debate. Party considerations appear to have given way to a vague feeling that a change was imperatively called for; but scarcely one of the speakers appeared to have a decided idea as to where the fault certainly lay; while all concurred in expressing an opinion of the general inefficiency of the Administration to conduct the war. As an exposure of the utter helplessness of parties, the present ministerial crisis, may read a lesson to the nation at large. Lord Derby had been sent for by the Queen and entrusted with the formation of a Ministry, but after consulting Lord Palmerston, and his Conservative friends, was obliged to decline the honorable task, and so things remained at the latest advices.

We hope that out of this seeming evil, good will be educed. Great Britain never entered upon any war, in which she trusted more in the "arm of flesh," or in which the counsel to her of the King of Israel to the proud Syrian, "Let not him that girdeth on his harness, boast himself as he that putteth it off," would have been more appropriate; and she has never engaged in a war, in which she has felt so utter a prostration of her high hopes, and so many providential interpositions to destroy her resources. It is only now, when her proud fleets have returned to her harbours, without being able to strike anywhere an effective blow—when a gallant army has been more than decimated by exposure and disease,—and when many a family has to mourn the loss of its members killed by the enemy,—and that the resources of two great empires have been found up to the present time unable to prevail,—and that the councils of the country have been disorganized,—that she will be able to realize that "the battle is the Lord's" and with that consciousness will order the human means with a more chastened judgment, and be less inclined to submit to the dictation of popular clamour.

It may be questioned if the Government are so much to blame as the tone and temper of the public press might lead us at this distance to imagine.—Whether or not they may be considered answerable for the general unbusiness of things, upon which they base an excuse for themselves, is another question, upon which we do not consider it necessary at present to enter. There appears to be a good deal of truth in the argument of Mr. Sidney Herbert, who was the first speaker on the Ministerial side in resisting the motion. He said—

"Sir, I confess that I approach this subject with unaffected feelings of pain. I am not about to attempt or pretend to bolster up a case by reading letters or extracts from letters, seeking to convey to the house impressions other than those that in my conscience I know to be correct. I believe that exposure to suffering, exposure to an inclement climate and to privations of all descriptions, has reduced the army under the command of Lord Raglan to a state that does excite deep anxiety in the mind of every Englishman. But, sir, so far as it depends upon me, I might quote the very observation which fell from my hon. and learned friend, when he said, 'You have transported to the shores of Balaclava stores enough to feed and shelter twice the body of men that you have sent out.' The cause of the disorganization was traceable to the system pursued during a long interval of peace, in keeping troops at home and in the colonies for the purposes of police rather than defence abroad; Englishmen, with their national vanity, believing they could do everything they attempted. 'I ask, what is your English army? It is only a collection of regiments. The internal discipline of those regiments is certainly complete—you have in every company and every regiment a most perfect regimental system; and, if you observe, you will find that in the actions that have lately taken place, and in the whole of the campaign during which they have occurred, there has not been the slightest sign of regimental disorganization. On the contrary, it is admitted on all hands that the relations between the officers and the men, the affection between them and the confidence the men have shown in the courage and capacity of their officers, have been most admirable and could not be exceeded. All this has been witnessed, although there has been wanting that control over the whole army which you can get only by practice, and you have had no such practice. I say, then, in fact, that what you term the English army has not been an army, but a collection of regiments. Why, I venture to say that there have been field-officers in the command of regiments in the Crimea who, until they went there—unless they had been in India or been quartered in Dublin—never in their lives saw a brigade. What, then, I ask, can you expect from such an army? You look for a perfect regimental organisation, and you succeed in finding it; but can you expect men who have never seen an army in the field, and are utterly unacquainted with the movements of such a force and with the regulations required for its supplies and its security—can you expect such persons to be Heaven-born administrators, who can do not only what they have never practised, but what they never even saw done? This is a very important element in the consideration of the causes of the misfortunes which have occurred to our army abroad. Again, look at the composition of your army as regards the individual men. In England you have the highest degree of civilisation to be found in the world. As a matter of course, therefore, you have the minutest subdivision of labour; and, from the smallness of the country and the close proximity of different places, you have the most rapid communication between your cities and towns. Well, what is the result? Why, that the English peasant never does anything for himself, as is the case in less advanced states of society. His house is built for him, and so is his dress and everything else he requires, except in the case of the most remote districts of your empire, where a few of the peasantry may be found who build their own cabins and make their own clothes, shoes, and other articles in a primitive manner. The great subdivision of labour consequent on high civilisation offers such facilities for every man getting everything done for him, that a man does not know how to turn if he is thrown upon his own resources and left to shift for himself. I recollect an hon. friend of mine opposite handing me last autumn a letter, with suggestions relating to the clothing of the army to be sent to the Crimea, which I adopted without loss of time; and that letter concluded, I remember, with a remarkable sentence of warning, to the effect that when I had done all the things that he recommended they would be almost valueless, for the men must suffer through not knowing how to help themselves."

"I have received a letter from a gentleman who has been engaged on a commission which we sent out some time back to inquire into the state of the medical department and hospitals, both at Constantinople and in the Crimea, and he puts the case in this way. After describing the condition of affairs there, he says, 'Your Government has sent out plenty of everything; they have sent it 3000 miles, but the distance is 3,006; and the last six miles are more difficult than the first 3000.' I believe this is a true representation of the state of things."

This confession of total inexperience in the art of war, must be rather humiliating to the "national vanity." It may be nevertheless true. At the same time the observations reflect in no slight degree upon the commander of an army, so docile in its regimental excellence, and in the superior bravery and intelligence of its soldiers. He if ignorant ought to be quick to learn. Nor does the commander of the Crimean army require any instruction, one would suppose, in the duties of his responsible position. It must however be confessed, on the opposite view of the question, that there has not been that unanimity in the Administration, which ought to prevail, and this disagreement has been so strong, as at length to afford a sufficient plea to Lord John

Russell to secede from the Ministry. The course he has pursued will give rise to a variety of opinions; but can only be correctly judged by the result. If it lead to the formation of a Cabinet, that will set with cordiality and energy in the prosecution of the great designs of the war, the change will be worthy of commendation. His Lordship's policy may in part have been dictated by considerations connected with the Government of France, with which and whose Emperor, he has of late had frequent personal conferences. Great Britain owes it to her noble ally, that the most perfect understanding should exist with reference to the conduct of the war and its ulterior objects; and it may be well imagined, that a Premier, entertaining such peaceful sympathies as are attributed to Lord Aberdeen, is not a Minister the best calculated to carry conviction of sincerity to the bosom of Louis Napoleon.

It is supposed that Lord Palmerston will be the head of the new Administration; and the first telegraphic message from New York, will probably announce its formation. The London *Guardian* of January 31, in an editorial article, furnishes an appropriate conclusion to the foregoing observations:

"Her Majesty's most probable course under all the circumstances is, to place herself in the hands of Lord Palmerston, and try another "Coalition," rather differently composed. A Palmerston Cabinet is an experiment at least which has not yet been tried. An indifferent administrator, and not hitherto conspicuous as a statesman, he has some considerable qualities, possesses the ear of the House of Commons, and is the popular favourite of the hour. But what a time choose for experiments in Cabinet-making! What a time for transferring every public department to new hands, and for the virtual interregnum which must elapse before the new incumbents get water in their places! What a time for the consultations and combinations, the arrangements and intrigues, which attend the dissolution of one Government and the formation of another!"

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Diocesan Church Society took place on Thursday last, at the National School. The Lord Bishop took the Chair, and opened the meeting with prayer. Several Resolutions were passed—*one changing the time of the annual general meeting to the autumn, instead of at present, of which due notice will be given.* An evening general meeting will be held at Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 6. W. C. Siler, Esq. was appointed Treasurer instead of Lawrence Hartshorne, Esq., resigned. Rev. E. Gilpin was re-chosen Secretary. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the late Treasurer for his valuable services to the Church, previous to and since his connection with the Society. A vote of thanks to the Rev. Secretary was also passed unanimously.

Lawrence Hartshorne, Esq., the late Treasurer, was unanimously chosen one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, in the room of the Hon. H. H. Cogswell, deceased.

The five first names on the Executive Committee being retired, five others were chosen by ballot, to make up the requisite number.

The Bishop pronounced the Apostolical benediction, and the meeting adjourned.

The New Brunswick Legislature, now in Session, has voted £5000 (sterling we presume) to the Patriotic Fund. This is a great improvement upon our example. The vote has been assented to by the Lieut. Governor, and an Address to the Queen is to accompany the money.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—The St. John N. B. *Chronicle* notices that a severe shock of earthquake was felt there on the morning of the 8th inst. "The noise resembled that of several heavy waggons going at a rapid rate over a rugged road, and lasted a considerable time. Those in bed found their beds violently shaking under them, and beheld with dismay a convulsive trembling of the walls and flooring. In the military barracks the entire buildings were observed trembling during the shock. We learn by telegraph to the Reading Room, that the shock was very perceptible at Fredericton and the Bend; at Dorchester it was so severe that windows were broken, and a large stone building shook to its foundation. At Sackville and at Calais it was much felt; in Chatham it was felt severely: it lasted two minutes at Sussex Vale."

PROTECTION MEETING AT ST. JOHN, N. B.—A meeting of the Master Mechanics and Manufacturers was held in the Mechanics Institute, on the evening of Feb. 8, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature in favor of home industry.

We learn that some persons in this City are about importing two Omnibuses, to run to the Railway Depot at Richmond.

The body of Mr. Mason, of St. Margaret's Bay, was found frozen to death on Thursday the 8th inst. It appears he was driving a young unbroken horse in a sled, on the evening previous, and it is supposed the animal slid while passing a bridge, and precipitated him into the water. He was found on his hands and knees, the knees of his trousers and his mittens were worn through, apparently from the exertions he must have made to extricate himself from his horrible situation.

The Official Report of the Executive Committee of the Nova Scotia Industrial Exhibition, has just been published, and is ready for delivery to all Exhibitors.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—Thursday the 18th Jan. was observed in Newfoundland as a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for his mercies during the late visitation.

A meeting of members of the Church of England was held on the 18th Jan., and a series of resolutions passed in accordance with the proposal of the Bishop to build an asylum for widows and orphans. £480 was subscribed, and a Committee appointed to collect further subscriptions.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. J. Ambrose—two subscribers—directions will be attended to as far as possible. Rev. J. Breading—one subscriber. Rev. J. M. Campbell, with remittance—Capt. Orchar with remittance 20s.—will pay your own paper up to Sep. 25, 1854. Due by Rev. Mr. Meek, to end of his current year, Nov. 20, 1853—10s.

Holloway's Pills, a certain Remedy for Female Complaints.—The invigorating and purifying properties of these invaluable Pills, render them safe and infallible. They may be taken by females of all ages, who are suffering from any derangement of the system, to which their sex is peculiarly subject, preventing those distressing diseases which frequently occur (from intemperance) at the turn of life. It has been incontestably proved by experience that these Pills are the very best remedies ever known for the cure of those disorders, and when taken at the turn of life, there need be no apprehension of dropsy or worse consequences.

Married.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Thomas Dunn, ALEXANDER ASH, Esq., to ANNA E. 25th daughter of Edward Sellon, Esq., of this city.
At Rose Bank Cottage, Clam Harbour, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Wm Jamison, Mr. ALEXANDER STODDARD, to Miss ANN WEAVER, both of the same place.
Also, by the same, at Jeddore, Mr. WILLIAM FALKNER, to Miss ELIZABETH DOOKES, on the 23rd ult.
Also, at the same time and place, by the same, Mr. PETER MYERS, to Miss MARY MITCHELL, all of Jeddore.
At Pope's Harbour, by the same, on the 15th, Mr. PETER HITE, Junr. of Tangier, to Miss S. A. CONROD, of the former place.
At Clam Harbour, by the same, Mr. JOHN SITKMAN, to Miss BARBARA FALKNER, of Musquodobit Harbour, on the 3rd ult.

Died.

On Saturday morning last, JOHN FERGUSON, Esq., in the 60th year of his age.
On Sunday last, aged 70 years, EDWARD PRYOR, Esq.
On Monday last, Mr. WILLIAM GORDON, in the 60th year of his age.
At Dartmouth, on Thursday the 15th inst. ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Mr. Lewis O'Brien, of this City, in the 5th year of her age.
At Little River, County Sydney, Jan. 10th, while on a visit to her friends, SOPHIA, the eldest daughter of C. W. Leaver, of Antigonish, aged 17—of a short illness—its cause and nature conjectural.
"She was a youthful traveller in the way."
At West River, Pictou, on the 11th Jan. DANIEL MCINTOSH GRAHAM, son of Mr. Graham, of that place, aged 19 years.
At St. John, N. B., on the 2nd inst., GEORGE SWINNEY, Esq., Assistant Commissary General, in the 65th year of his age.
At Kentville, on Saturday, 10th inst. Mr. JOSEPH A. CHIPMAN, aged 21 years, only son of Mr. Winkworth Chipman.
At Boston, Mass., on the 29th Jan. Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, formerly of this City—in the 25th year of his age.
At Scutari, in the General Hospital, on the 2nd Jan. Major COLVILLE, 97th Regiment, of Dysentery.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, Feb. 11th.—R. M. S. Ospray, Corbin, St. John's, N. F.
Monday, Feb. 12th.—Packet brig. Boston, Roche, Boston. French Mail schr. Oronogue, Gantier, St. Pierre, Miq.
Wednesday, Feb. 13th.—R. M. S. Asia, Lott, Liverpool. 10 1/2 days: brig. Belle, Wilson, Sydney, Glasgow, 23 days; brig. Ambassador, Knowles, Cienfuegos, 23 days; brig. Billow, Rathbun, New York, 8 days.
Friday, Feb. 10th.—R. M. Steamer Africa, Boston, 40 hours—bound to England.

CLEARED.

Wednesday, Feb. 14th.—Schr. Elrit, Ryan, B. W. Indies: brig. Mary Ellen, Strum, Matanzas: schr. Magnet, Bride, St. Jago de Cuba: schr. Labrador, Taylor, B. W. Indies: schr. Dart, Fonger, F. W. Indies: schr. California, Byrnes, Nfld.: B. M. Steamship Asia, Boston: brig. Crescent, B. W. Indies.
Thursday, Feb. 15th.—Schr. Laurel, McAlpine, Boston: Fortune, Leonard, Sydney: Antares, Cameron, Sydney and Prospect—(crew frost bitten).

MEMORANDA.—The last of the adventures from this port in search of the wrecked ship *Witch of the Wind*, has returned without getting sight of the wreck: and indeed did to get hold of the land again.

Brig *Arcturus*, Lako, from New York for Windsor, was totally lost in Mahoney Bay, near St. John, N. B. on the 25th ult., during the gale. Crew and part of the materials saved.

St. John, N. B. Feb. 7th.—A telegraphic despatch received on Monday evening from Digby, by Mr. Charles

McLauchlan, says—the steamer *Maid of Erin*, at Digby, spoke to day about half way to Digby, the ship *War Spirit*, which sailed from St. John on Sunday morning, steering back. The topsails were on the cap, and not reefed. Trusses partly gone, and part of the mast broken. A schooner belonging to Sheet Harbour from Sydney put into Sambro on the 12th inst.—crew frost-bitten. The 11th reg. Bloomer has been got off Lovat's Island and towed up to Boston.

Boston Harbour is frozen over (Per telegraph, Feb 13). Steamer *Asia* passed Feb 13, at 7 30 A. M., a brig abandoned and water lost, with sail foremast and bow sprit standing. Marked painted green inside, ports outside, red ribbon, and full figure head.

PASSENGERS.—R. M. S. *Asia*—Liverpool to Halifax—Lieut. Oldwell, Messrs. H. S. Thomson, D. A. Roberts, Jas. D. W. Spurr, Moffatt, Edmund Haller, Jas. Ritchie and Miller, Campbell.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Apples, per bush. primo	5s a 6s.
Bacon, per lb.	7 1/2d
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	39s a 45s. 1.
Lamb, per lb.	4d a 5d.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s 3d.
Cheese, per lb.	6d a 7 1/2d.
Chickens, per pair.	2s a 2s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz.	1s. a 1s. 3d.
Gesso, each.	2s. 6d.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7d.
Hay, per ton.	£6 10s.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	26s.
Oats, per bus.	3s. 9d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	4 1/2d. a 5d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	4s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	7d.
Turkeys, per lb.	7 1/2d. a 8d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.

LUMBER.

Hemlock, per M.	42s. 6d.
Spruce, per M.	50s.
Pine per M.	80s.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	27s.
Coal, per chaldron.	32s. 6d.

Advertisements.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Diocesan Church Society, etv. of N. S., will be held (D. V.) on TUESDAY, the 6th March, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, at Seven o'clock, in the evening. EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y. Feb. 17.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

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

—HALIFAX, N. S.—

CORDAGE—Best Gourock and English from 2 yam Spunarn, to 8 1/2 inch Shrouding, Hawser, 8 1/2 inch and downwards, Bolt Rope, Point Rope, Manila, Hambroline, Houseline, Marline, &c.
SAIL } Best Gourock Canvas No. 1 to 7
CLOTH } " Navy ditto 1 to 7
" " American Cotton Duck No 2 to 10
ANCHORS—1 Cwt. and upwards.
CHAIN CABLES—1 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inch.
Ditto Tapsail Sheets all sizes,
OAKUM—Best English and Halifax.
CASTINGS—Patent Winlasses, Do. Winches, Hawses Pipes, Warring Chocks, Sheaves.
TWINES—Cod lines, Nets, Fishing Twines, Sail Twines—Hemp and Cotton.
And everything else that is necessary for the full and complete outfit of ships.

—ALSO—

SHIP STORES:

PORK—Am. and Nova Scotia Mess and Primo. BEEF ditto. BREAD—Navv and Pilot; FLOUR Molasses Sugar, Painy, Oil, Raw Tar, Coal Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, Fluid, Varnishes, Small Stores, &c. &c. BARSS & HARRIS. Feb. 17, 1855. 3m.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL. THIS INSTITUTION will re-open on MONDAY, JANUARY 15th. BOARDERS—£35 per Annum } Parable Quarterly DAY SCHOLARS 18 " } in Advance. A Class will be formed for Instruction in Vocal Music, under the direction of a competent Teacher. Terms made known on application to the Principal. Two Annual Exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for Competition at the Excentia, A. D. 1855. Dec. 25th. 1854.

MATHER B. DESBRISAY.

ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW. CONVEYANCER &c. HALIFAX.

OFFICE—Hollis Street, opposite Messrs. A. McLeod & Cos. 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 20, 1855. } Wm. WILLIAM E. BRINE.

KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

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

Halifax, Feb. 10, 1855.

By order of the Board.

JAC. O. COUHRAN, Secretary

MR. W. HUNT STEVENS,

Professor of Music from the Royal Academy of Music.

BEGS 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 WILLIAMSON, at her Establishment, Morris Street. Jan'y. 6

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—4 Maps in a Set—viz 1. Europe. 2. Russia in Europe. 3. Turkey in Europe; 4. Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland—at the low price of 1s. 3d. per Set.

WM. GOSSIP, Nova Scotia Book Store, 21 Granville Street.

Oct. 21. 1854

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES.

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

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

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM. GOSSIP,

No 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

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

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Col lapsible Tubes, as follows:—
Madder Lake
Cobalt
Chinese Vermillion.
Mecillp.
Miumen.
Flake White, double tubes.
Burnt Sienna,
Raw Sienna,
Burnt Umber,
Raw Umber,
Prussian Blue,
Yellow Ochre.
Ivory Black,
Indian Yellow,
Naples Yellow,
Indigo,
Van Dyke Brown,
Chrome Yellow,
Scarlet Lake,
Crimson Lake,
Purple Lake,
Roman Ochre,
Indian Red,
Venetian Red.
&c. &c. &c.

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials.

Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

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

Brushes.

Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes. Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small; Camel Hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and round do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 64 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes Conto 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.

Superfine Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans; Tracing Linnen Cambric, for Field plans; Carbon Copying Paper; Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowney's do. do.; Mapping Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. Jan. 13 1855.

PRINTERS WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER who can make himself worthy of confidence, and generally useful at the Business, will find constant Employment and good wages, at the Church Times Office.

Wanted also—Two Boys of good Education as apprentices, who will have an opportunity, if attentive, to become good Printers. Nov. 4.

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 Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London. HALIFAX, N. S. Dec. 18.

DOCTRY.

PEACE AND WAR.

The village bells were ringing
By the tower of the steeple
The bell hollily ringing.

Then they softly closed the door,
And the people all arose,
Mid the knights upon the floor,

In the carved chancel stalls,
Knelt a maiden in the sun,
And the marble on the walls

The sweet chiming from the steeple
Reached the sailor on the waves,
The voices of the people

On the hill-side, on the heights—
Where in Spring the violets blow,
Famous among famous fights—

Man to man, and steel to steel—
When the musketeers cease their fire—
Till the swerving columns reel,

Underneath the pollard oaks
Clustered on a grassy knoll,
Where the woodman's ringing strokes

By the rained mill he sleeps
In the grave his comrades share,
And the maiden's gift he keeps

"PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS."

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber.
Speres and Sarrens's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MARRAS AND BORAX PREPARED WITH VEGETABLES.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

To Professor Holloway, Dear Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment.

To Professor Holloway, Dear Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment.

Dear Sir, you obliged and grateful Serv't. (Signed) MARY WATSON. A DREADFULLY DISKASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY.

To Mr. Dixon, Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills.

To Professor Holloway, Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills.

These celebrated ointment and pills are wonderfully efficacious in curing various complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Spasms, Stomachic, Stricture, Urinary, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 214 Strand, near Fenchurch Street, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Chemists throughout the Civilized World.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co. Newport. Dr. Harcourt, Windsor, & Dr. Johnston, Moncton.

MORE PAPER HANGINGS. Per late Arrivals from New York. JUST RECEIVED, A further Supply of ROOM PAPERS, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment of Patterns.

WANTED. A SUITABLE person, to be employed as a Missionary in this City. The Missionary will require to possess intelligence, energy and devoted piety.

PRINTING INKS. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Supply of PRINTING INK from the Establishment of Messrs. Loomis & Co.

MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE.

THIS WORK, which contains information on the Justice of this Province, more copious than the latest Statutes, or any other Work (that has been published), is a most useful reference, is still for Sale at the NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORE.

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

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