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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1856. NO. 6.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Month	Day	MORNING.				EVENING.			
		Gen.	Mark	Gen.	Cor.	Gen.	Cor.	Gen.	Cor.
Jan.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Feb.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mar.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Apr.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aug.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sept.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oct.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nov.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dec.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

a To verse 20

Poetry.

PRAY FOR THE BRAVE!

PRAY for the Brave,
The Brave, who toll afar,
In the field, and on the wave,
In Freedom's glorious war.

Pray! there is need of pray'r,
When Widows round us weep,
And children mourn the Sires who now
Beyond the Euxine sleep.

This of the gathering storm
Is but the first dark wave;
O, cease not one bad man but pray
For mercy on the Brave.

The Mother's faithful voice,
The Wife's deep earnest pray'r,
To Heaven we do not bid arise,—
They are already there.

Do ye, whose hearts are torn
With sorrow for your dead,
Pray, that your tears may be the last
For man's ambition shed.

From homes Death yet has spared,
From mourning that are free,
From children, liping to their God,
Beside their mother's knee;

From Altar and from Throne,
From forge, and loom, and mart—
Wherever tolls an English arm,
Or beats an English heart;—

Hence let our pray'rs ascend,
There be God's pow'r implored,
For those who stand at England's helm,
And wield their country's sword.

Pray! they have need of pray'r,
Who flend, not men oppose,
That crawl, all dying though they be,
To stab their wounded foes.

Pray for each glorious form,
Each noble English soul,
That dars and wins, or "bleeds and dies,"
Around Sebastopol.

Aye, and forget not those
Whose heart and hand unite,
LEAVING "time honour'd" prejudice,
To battle for the right,

Friends, when all others fall'd,
Their blood has seal'd their truth,
Where, amid England's sons lie piled
The flower of Gallia's youth.

In crowded wards, in sheds,
Between the decks of ships,
Sporn of their limbs of giant strength,
Death's fever on their lips;

Writhing within the grasp
Of sickness's fierce King,
The agonies of whose wild pang
Cries from the helpless wring.

Powerless, as life departs,
Pardon from God to crave,
O, if you've human hearts,
Pray for the Brave!

—London Guardian.

Religious Miscellany.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

As blood runs cold when I think of the horrors of war. We see enough of it here to fill us with aching, and what must it be at Sebastopol, where the air is tainted with putridity of unburied dead! Almost daily steamers arrive here with the wounded and of prisoners. In the English hospital in Scutari, there are at this moment, no less than 7500 of their own troops disabled by wounds

and sickness, and numbers of them dying every day! They are maimed and mangled in every way, and many of them, if they live, will never be capable again of any labor. It is cheering, however, to see how their wants both temporal and spiritual, are looked after. A number of female nurses are now on their way from England, to serve in this hospital and ministers and colporteurs have daily access to the different wards, to administer spiritual instruction and consolation. Nor are the Russian prisoners forgotten in those attentions. Already have several copies of the Bible in their own language, been distributed among officers and men, and generally they have been very thankfully received. The other day, as an English colporteur offered a copy of the New Testament, in modern Russ, to a poor wounded soldier, the latter expressed his delight by springing up in his bed, getting upon his knees, seizing the hand of the donor, and impressing upon it a most fervent kiss! They could not speak to each other for want of common language, but may we not hope, from the manner of the man, that he knows experimentally something of the Word of God. While on this point I must relate briefly what happened lately in the French hospital there. The same colporteur, accompanied by a minister of the Gospel, visited the Russian prisoners in that establishment, for the purpose of offering to them also the Scriptures. They took the precaution to call first upon a Russian priest who accompanies the prisoners, and ask his permission.—He examined a copy of the New Testament which they brought, and replied, 'This is our gospel, received by our church, and you may distribute as many as you like among our men.' He also kindly furnished them with an interpreter to go around with them. They found a number of the soldiers capable of reading, and willing to receive the Scriptures, and had distributed some eight or ten copies, when a 'Sister of Charity,' employed there as a nurse, came fiercely upon them, and in the rudest manner took all the books out of the hands of the poor and helpless prisoners, and gave them back to the Colporteurs, saying, 'What right have you to come here to the French hospital to distribute your books? Go among your own English people, if you like, but here you are not permitted to come.'

In vain did they urge that they had come not to Catholics, but to Russians, who belonged to the Greek Church, and that they had obtained the permission of their own priest for the distribution of the Russian Scriptures among them. The mis-named 'Sister of Charity,' who acted more like a Sister of the Evil One, drove them angrily away, thus dashing the cup of salvation, as it were, from the very lips of these dying men, some, at least, of whom, might have drunk thereof, and lived forever! They neither enter the kingdom of heaven themselves, nor suffer those that are entering to go in.—*Correspondence of the Traveller.*

HELL DEMONSTRATED BY THE NATURAL LAW.

Without the Bible—by the experience of mere natural religion—Hell is demonstrable; for all history tells us that the more awful the sanctions, the more immediate the punishment, and the more ghastly the scenery, just so much more unrestrained becomes sin, and more malignant and undisguised the operations of the human heart. Of this take the following illustration:

(1). When Philadelphia was prostrated by the yellow fever in 1793, nothing could exceed the pitch of depravity of the lawless population which remained. Profligate marauders patrolled the city, whose public and conspicuous rendezvous were houses of ill-fame, where, amid the dead and the dying, even of their own tribe, their orgies were pursued, and their plans of rapine perfected.

(2). Boccaccio's Decameron proves the same state of things to have existed at Naples at the time of the plague in that doomed city. Over the pestilential grave—for such the whole city had then become—dancers flitted to and fro, amusing themselves with tales of levity if not of lust, until one by one the band was stricken down by death, and the survivor was left to chant his own ghastly monologue, until upon him too the destroyer came.

(3). Depravity and misery, we are told by Defoe, locked arms at the plague of London, until

even the corruption exhaled by the body was surpassed in intensity by the corruption exhaled by the soul.

(4) "The crew was possessed with a malign profligacy," writes one of the survivors of the San Francisco wreck, "which increased as the danger grew more imminent—passengers' trunks were rifled and their persons insulted, while the stow-rooms were prostituted to the worst drunkenness and excess."

If, then, it be a law of our nature that the more awful the sanctions and immediate the peril, the more reckless grow its passions, what, on mere natural reasoning, must be the condition of that world where the judgment is matured and danger consummated?

O thou who in this life shrinkest from open and gross sin and boisterous depravity, even though they here are checked by the restraint of finite powers, how wilt thou bear to enter into companionship with them in the next world, where they will become as unrestrained as they are malignant!—*Episcopal Recorder.*

SLEEP—SATAN'S FAVORITE WEAPON.

Satan's chief object is to get the soul asleep, for it is only through sleep that he can expect to conquer. Luther illustrates this very forcibly in one of his sermons. "The devil," he says, "held a great anniversary, at which his emissaries were convened to report the results of their several missions." "I let loose the wild beasts of the desert," said one, "on a caravan of Christians, and their bones are now bleaching on the sands." "What of that," said the devil, "their souls were all saved." "I drove the east wind," said another, "against a ship freighted with Christians, and they were all drowned." "What of that," said the devil, "their souls were all saved." "For ten years I tried to get a single Christian asleep," said a third, "and I succeeded and left him so." "Then the devil shouted," continues Luther, "and the night stars of hell sang for joy." It is indeed Satan's only chance of success thus to lull the Christian into a slumber. And this is done not by attacking, but by not attacking. The heart suddenly awakes and finds itself let alone. It is like a convalescent man suddenly relieved from a weight of sickness. It congratulates itself on feeling no temptation and feels quite exhilarated. But take care! The want of temptation may be the wildest temptation of all. The freedom from the atmospheric pressure of sin may, like the vacuum of a bleeder's cup, be the means of drawing your very heart's blood. Do not feel confident, except in your want of confidence, or strong except in your weakness. Elation, indeed, is the first stage of slumber, and slumber the period for a fall.—*Ibid.*

In our number of the 7th inst., we published an able letter from our highly esteemed correspondent A T, the subject "Wilberforce and the Royal Supremacy." As usual he familiarly and clearly treated the question in a manner calculated to dispel any doubts which might have been entertained by some few of the members of our Church, and exposed the absurdity of the late Archdeacon's conduct in quitting the Anglican Church where the Sovereign's authority is acknowledged to be supreme in temporal matters, and joining a Church which acknowledges the supremacy of the Pope in all things whether spiritual or temporal. We now commend to our readers the following paragraph, clipped from a late number of the *English Churchman*. So entirely do we agree with the writer that we are ready to endorse every word of it:—*Toronto Church.*

"With respect to the Royal Supremacy, we heartily concur with his Lordship's (the bishop of London) observation that it in no way interferes with the clergy's primary duty—the salvation of souls; and well would it be if the majority of those clergy who now occupy their minds and ensoble their powers with such secondary matters, would constantly remember and diligently perform those primary duties which, under God's providence, depend mainly upon their own earnestness, diligence and devotion. It is not the Royal Supremacy which stops the evangelization of the masses of semi-heathens around us. It is a very plausible excuse to say that there is this or that 'lion in the way' of our path; but

"God is not mocked—whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap." If a man waits till others have cleared and tilled the ground, before he sows the seed, he will have to wait long enough for the harvest. Let him do his individual duty by his parishioners, and he will soon find that very much may be done—nay, that almost all that is necessary may be done—in spite of ten times the impediments which appear to stand in his path before he sets about his duty. There is nothing like real practical work for duly estimating and testing the dimensions and the importance of theoretical bugbears."

PRAYER.

Whenever a person prays earnestly, and truly, his prayer will be simple, it will be short it will be to the purpose. Almost every prayer in the Bible, is a short prayer. Long prayers and recitation do not indicate earnestness; it is the deep, simple cry of an humble, needy, destitute heart, that God hears, when offered through the name and merits of Jesus Christ. I look upon the General Confession of the Church of England as a perfect model in this respect; it is exquisitely simple, and evidently borrowed from, and moulded upon the model of the Lord's Prayer. There is scarcely a word in it, that is not a monosyllable; 'We have done those things which we ought not to have done, and we have left undone those things which we ought to have done.'

How simple, how intelligible, how much to the purpose, and what a contrast to those splendid extemporaneous prayers we (the kirk of Scotland) are sometimes doomed to listen to! Let us pray in spirit, and pray in truth, and we shall pray simply, and to the purpose; simple word, sublime petitions,—so our Lord taught His disciples, and so He will teach us to pray.—*Dr. Cummings.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Africa, Jan. 20.

The following is the report of the preparation made by the allies for the grand attack, given by the *Herald* correspondent, who writes from the English camp, under date of Dec. 18:—

"The French have now ninety-eight new pieces, chiefly mortars, in position in their third parallel. Of course these guns are masked, and so well masked too that, as far as we can judge, the Russians have been unable to discover them. They have evidently a suspicion of their being unpleasantly near, and hence their sorties to find them out. In the sortie made on the night of the 12th (mentioned in my last) they crossed one breastwork by surprise, and discovered a battery of five mortars, from which they were driven by the French before they had time to effect mischief. Since that night, beyond an occasional skirmish of the out-pickets, nothing has been done, and from the unusual quietness of the enemy I imagine that something is preparing in Sebastopol. The position of all the French ordnance is most commanding, and certainly if it is to be done by powder and shot, the French are justified in their assertions that they could level the town in twenty-four hours. There is not a single house or building, even on the north side, which their mortars cannot reach, and there is no precaution known to modern warfare which can avert the terrific effects of mortar shells. A 13-inch shell exploding levels all ordinary buildings for a space of twenty or thirty feet round the spot. Shell fired from cannon hardly do as much mischief as cannon shot, even among men. Whether the final assault will prove successful or not, none can say; but every one is perfectly certain that the forty-eight hours' bombardment will hardly leave one stone of Sebastopol upon another. Of course, when I say this I refer to the houses and smaller batteries. The large forts are bomb-proof, and will, therefore, suffer comparatively little, except in men.

"The English support the French attack by a tremendous cannonade and bombardment on the eastern side of the town and head of the harbour. To enable this to be done vigorously all the guns on our batteries have been replaced by new ones, and an advanced parallel, containing eight guns, thrown up near the Ovens. This latter work is within 300 yards of the walls, and may therefore be considered as a kind of breaching battery. In place of the Lancaster guns mortars are mounted; and also in our other chief batteries (viz. Gordon's, the Naval, and Green Mound) large mortar banks have been thrown up, and the ordnance placed.

"The new work at Inkermann is nearly finished, and the greater part of the guns are placed; 21 English and 17 French heavy guns and mortars will command the harbour from this spot. Great things are expected from its fire, which it is said must destroy the shipping in twelve hours. This battery, if properly served, might certainly produce results of some importance; but I imagine its range (nearly 2,000 yards) is too long to permit of much execution being done, especially to vessels, which, by moving to the mouth of the harbour, can increase the distance by 1,000 or 1,200 yards.

"The small 'côlons' are to be moved into a little breastwork at the Ovens, and employed in throwing 6½ inch shell among the troops working the batteries,

and into the nearest guard-houses and troop stations. These little mortars, which two men can run away with with perfect ease, will certainly do as much service in this way as their larger comrades. Their range is not above 1,200 or 1,500 yards, but from the Ovens at that range they can command most of the south side of the town, and nearly all the batteries opposed to the English. With these 'côlons' are to be placed five or six light field-pieces, for the purpose of destroying the formidable *chevaux de frise* and abatis, which surround the Russian batteries, and with these in the way no storm could ever be attempted. A rocket battery, it is said, will also be stationed at Inkermann, and in the batteries of our old right and left attacks.

"In all—with French and English—we shall open with about 260 pieces of ordnance of all descriptions. With such means of attack we ought to do something towards rendering the place untenable; but after the awful cannonade which Sebastopol stood on the 17th of October, no one likes to be too sanguine.

"As far as I can judge from carefully surveying, the external means of defence at the disposal of the enemy fully equal our means of attack. The whole place is literally circle within circle of redoubts, all of which are grim and dark with cannon. Fortunately, the insane project of trying to destroy these earthworks is now no longer talked of. It is upon the town, and those in it, that we wish to produce an effect with our mortars; the trenches and redoubts must all be taken at the point of the bayonet."

A letter, dated from the camp before Sebastopol, which appears in the *Maldstone Journal*, says—"Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the Lord Raglan has been out of doors daily, at different parts of the camp; so much so, that some of his aides-de-camp have remonstrated with him, saying he had better allow them to do the work for him. He has been known frequently to give a hard-worked private his own bread, and even to let some poor soldier have a good tuck at his brandy-bottle. The men venerate him, but rail against the Government for not giving him proper means to enable him to make them more comfortable."

CANADA.

THE NEW DIOCESE IN CANADA.—It is highly gratifying to all Churchmen, and exceedingly creditable to the members of that communion in this section of the province, to know that the efforts put forth for the endowment of a new Bishopric are being crowned with success. At a meeting of the clergy and laity lately held at Niagara, it was found that although all the returns had not yet been handed in, the large sum of £10,362, had then been subscribed. As the total sum required is only £12,000 there is every prospect of this much-needed arrangement being speedily carried out. We congratulate our fellow churchmen upon this noble effort, feeling confident as we do that, with the Divine blessing, the increase of episcopal supervision will materially benefit the Church in this section of the country; the present diocese of Toronto being entirely too large for the thorough management of any bishop in the world.—*London (C. W.) Times.*

By a despatch received from Quebec, to the News Room, this morning, we learn that the west wing of the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, with all its furniture &c. was destroyed by fire yesterday. The damage sustained amounts to about \$10,000. As this wing was occupied by females, and the remaining portion of the Asylum being too small to contain the lunatics of both sexes, much inconvenience and pecuniary loss must be the result. The origin of the fire is not known.

Judge Panet, of the Court of Queen's Bench, died on Monday last at Quebec. He was a man of much distinction in the British Provinces.—His remains were interred in the vault of the French cathedral.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—This Society held its 19th anniversary during the past week in St. John. The Clergy and Lay Deputies met for business on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The bad state of the roads, especially in the neighbourhood of St. John, prevented, as large an attendance as usual on the part of the Clergy. Thirty-four parishes were, however, represented by their Lay Delegates. These gentlemen, chosen from the most intelligent and influential members of the Church—many of whom had travelled a long distance for this sole purpose, formed with the Clergy, a highly respectable assemblance—one to which the Church might with safety entrust the disposal of her funds. The first evening was chiefly taken up with reading, by the Secretary, the Reports of the several Missions and Local Committees, the Auditor's Report, and the Schedule of appropriations from the Missionary Fund. Notwithstanding the general depression in almost every branch of trade and industry, it was most gratifying to find in several instances an increased amount of contributions reported, and an expression of unabated attachment and confidence from all the Parishes in connection with the So-

ciety. £705 to aid in the support of fifteen missions, was placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop for that purpose.

The attendance on Wednesday evening was increased by the arrival of Clergymen and Lay Delegates. The Committee appointed on the previous evening to report on the present available funds, having recommended £1,800 as the limit for the expenditure of the current year, the balance was appropriated as follows:—Aid in building Churches, £105, Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, £80, exclusive of £55 for specially given to that object; for the importation of Books, including £70 for a Hymn Book for the use of the Diocese, £170; for additional aid in the case of three Missionaries, whose means are very limited £60 aid in the education of Children of certain Clergymen, £50; for the expenses of the travelling Missionary £30. Besides an appropriation of contingent expences, &c. Books to the amount of £150 were granted to the several Local Committees for Parochial Libraries from the Book Depositories. It will be most pleasing and encouraging to the members of the Society to learn that harmony and good feeling pervaded all these proceedings; the Committee being satisfied that the above was the best appropriation they could make of the funds at their disposal, and only regretting that they were unable to devote more to objects so worthy of consideration.

The Anniversary meeting was held on Thursday evening. The attendance of members, including Lay Delegates and the Clergy, was unusually large. After prayers, the Lord Bishop, in a very impressive address set forth the claims of the Society upon the united support of the members of the Church, and dwelt with much feeling upon one of its objects—the affording, and when necessary, in the education of the children of the Clergy. The Annual Report was then read by the Secretary, and unanimously adopted on motion of F. A. Wiggins, Esq., seconded by the Hon. Mr Justice Parker, both of whom, in most excellent speeches, pressed upon the meeting the necessity of increased exertion in the good cause. This was followed by interesting addresses by the Hon. Attorney General, the Rev. Dr. Gray on the subject of a request from the Society to His Excellency the Lt. Governor to succeed the present Governor-General of Canada as Patron of the Society.

The officers of the previous year, with a vote of thanks for their past services, were unanimously re-elected. A committee was then appointed, consisting of the Hon. Mr Justice Parker, Rev. Dr. Gray, Hon. J. A. Street, W. Wright and G. D. Robinson, Esq., to consider and report at the next annual meeting upon the present Constitution of the Society, and whether any alteration is desirable. After some further notices of motion for the next year, and a vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop for his patient and dignified conduct in the Chair, the Society adjourned.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on the following day, the same gentlemen who acted last year were re-elected to take charge of the Book Depositories at St. John and Fredericton. A change was made in the Loan Committee, as it was thought desirable that those parties should be resident in St. John.

The appropriation of the Books granted for Parochial Libraries and for distribution, was deferred to the next meeting of the Executive Committee, which will be held at Fredericton on the first Wednesday in March.—*Com. to the Head Quarters.*

REVENUE.—The amount of Revenue for the Province last year was £203,054; and for the previous year £184,727—showing an increase on last year of £18,327. The Import duty last year produced £105,577; Export Duty, £20,661; Casual Revenue, £1,500; Supreme Court Fees, £360; Auction Duties, £212; Emigrant Duties, £425; Light House Duties, £4988; Sick and Disabled Seamen's duties, £235.

Editorial Miscellany.

REFUGE FOR UNFORTUNATE FEMALES.

THE Report of the Committee of the House of Refuge, opened at Halifax, January, 1854, for unfortunate females, is now before the public. We have been requested to copy it, but owing to its length, and its being of comparatively little interest, except locally, we must content ourselves with giving a few prominent extracts. After some preliminary paragraphs, relative to organizing the Institution, the appointment of the Committee, and their preparatory proceedings, the Report goes on to state:—

"The Committee's correspondence shewed that the most approved plan of superintendance was to give the whole charge (subject to the Committee's rules and supervision) to a Female Superintendent, aided by an Assistant, when this should become necessary. After advertising in the public prints, the choice fell upon Mrs. Wilson, who has acted in her office with much prudence, decision and affection, and has thus established a happy influence over the minds of those who were received into the House, alike necessary for her own comfort and for their improvement.

"The House was partially furnished and opened on the 1st of January, since which time the number has varied from one, which was our commencement, to seven. The whole number received has been eleven, the number now remaining six. Of the five who have left, one only left in the way most gratifying to the Committee, after ten months of good behaviour, being received as a servant in a respectable family, and being commended to her Heavenly Father, as her

Departure, to prayer. Still they believe on the other hand, that only one refused to a life of shame; the others being decidedly benefited by their stay in the House. The six who remain in the establishment are well behaved, obedient, and industrious, and give fair promises of reformation.

It is here proper to explain, that applicants on leaving a desire to reform, are at once received into the House; and if respectful and obedient, are treated as members of a family, to be instructed, and governed by love, not law, discovered from authority. In this Home they are furnished with steady employment, industry being itself greatly preservative from vice. Each in turn attends to household work; and all, as they are capable, to sewing, straw-plaiting, hat-making, and to any other useful branches of industry for which they may be found qualified. None was refused to work will be allowed to remain, the Philosophy of the Child's hymn being regarded as sound:—

"In works of labour or of skill,
I would be busy too,
For Satan adds some mischief still,
For idle hands to do."

"The family are taught Reading, Writing, and where any aptness is shown, or desire for improvement, Arithmetic. Lessons are explained, which generally embrace truths of a moral and religious character.

The family has social worship morning and evening, at which all, if in health, are required to be present. Religious instructions are also communicated, accompanied by devotional services, on two evenings in the week, and Divine Service held by a Clergyman, generally, on the Lord's day. At all these services the conduct of the inmates of the House is generally reverential and becoming.

Two Physicians of acknowledged reputation have hitherto given their advice and services gratuitously when required.

The Committee felt it necessary to engage the assistance of the ladies of Halifax in their good work; and a Ladies' Committee was formed, which has been instrumental in the better direction of the employment of the females received into the Institution, and in carrying out the minor arrangements.

The Committee do not appear to be discouraged by the comparatively small results of their labours. And good reason. If they have rescued any from a state of degradation, they have performed an act for which society at large is their debtor; and if one soul has been saved out of the few who have departed from or remain in their Refuge, they have accomplished a priceless work, for being instruments in which, let them give to God the glory. On this head they have nothing to fear from comparison, as the following extract from the Report will show:

"The results of the year's experiment may appear to some insignificant. Not so, however, to those who have reflected on the difficulties of reclaiming the class which this Institution seeks to save. Not so to those who think of the worth of a single soul saved from destruction; nor those who are at all versant in the history of such Institutions. During the last year the Magdalen in the Boston Asylum numbered 12, — the average for several years being 15; although it has been in operation since 1823 — is possessed of ample accommodations and appliances for benefitting such as may flee to it for refuge; and is surrounded by a population many times greater than that of Halifax."

The Committee decline publishing any of the details and facts connected with the present condition of any of those who have entered their Home. In the whole economy of the Institution, it is studiously sought that the inmates shall be as little exposed or known as possible; so that if any of them leave with the earnest desire to keep reformed, and to enter upon some respectable and useful position in Society, their having been in the Institution should not be so known, as to throw any barrier in their way. They are not allowed to go out without special permission, and this is granted only for an urgent cause.

"The Committee has only to say in conclusion, that a constant use is made of the Word of God, and the great aim of reforming the heart keep constantly in view. They feel that human efforts unblest will prove insufficient to accomplish any lasting good; but they know that efforts of faith and prayer will have the blessing of Him who sends His servants out to the highways; yes, to those who are lying under hedges, to entreat, yes, in the strong language of Heaven's love, to compel them to come in."

We are glad to find that the Treasurer's account shows a balance of £10 4 5 in favor of the Institution. A Resolution passed at the meeting of January 9, 1855, appointing a Sub-Committee to assist the General Committee, by collecting subscriptions in St. Paul's Parish. The Report concludes as follows:—

"The Committee have had much satisfaction in their work. They have held thirty-six meetings during their term of office: all of which have been marked by the greatest harmony and unanimity. May the Spirit of wisdom and of love bless the Institution, and guide its inmates into the way of peace. May their eyes be opened, and their hearts touched, so that they may see good, and be made glad, according to the days where, in they have been afflicted, and the years where, in they have seen evil."

Patriotic Fund.—A Public Meeting in aid of this object, was held at the Court House in Truro, on the 27th ult. The chair was taken by the Sheriff, and Mr. James K. Blair appointed Secretary. A subscription list was opened, and a Committee appointed to look after the same. A vote of thanks being given to the chairman and three cheers for the Queen, the meeting adjourned. The following Resolutions were moved, seconded and passed unanimously:

Moved by A. G. Archibald, Esq., and seconded by P. S. Archibald, Esq.

Resolved, That while the best blood of England flows in torrents on the hill sides of the Crimea, in defence of liberty and civilization, we would be unjust to ourselves, if we failed to assist our brethren beyond the Atlantic, that in this fearful struggle, they have our sincerest sympathy. That in every deed of daring, in every act of heroic endurance, performed by their soldiers and sailors, our hearts beat like theirs with emotions of generous pride, that the flag of Old England is still borne by a race, no degenerate sons of a brave ancestry.

Moved by George Reading, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Samuel Rattle.

Resolved, That the power and glory of the parent state so deeply purchased by the lives and treasures of its people, are our guarantee against injury, oppression, and while the whole burden of sustaining the honor of the British name, is thrown upon the inhabitants of the Mother Country, we, safe under the Imperial Flag, enjoy in peace, all the blessings which a plentiful harvest and a thriving commerce can bestow, on an industrious and contented people.

Moved by Dr. Muir, and seconded by E. F. Manro, Esq.

Resolved, That under the circumstances, we feel it a duty, and a privilege, to contribute towards a fund for alleviating the distress of those who, made widows and orphans, by the War, are, in the loss of their relations, more than common sharers in the public suffering.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Legislature of New Brunswick met on Thursday, Feb. 1. His Excellency delivered a speech embracing the usual variety of routine topics. He invites attention to a revision of the election law—and in view of the fluctuation to which the timber staple of New Brunswick is subject, as an article of commerce, recommends the importance of Agriculture. The revenue for 1854 is larger than that of the preceding year. A fear is expressed of a considerable reduction during the present year in the proceeds of the Customs duties on articles of Importation—and a confidence based upon it, that the Legislature will uphold the credit and maintain the character of the Province by a scrupulous regard to all existing engagements. The Legislature is also recommended to consider if some improvement cannot be made in the management of the Road and Bridge service, and whether means may not be adopted to promote Immigration.

When the Assembly proceeded to business, among other matters, a petition was presented from the Newfoundland, New York and London Telegraph Company, for permission to carry their line through the Province.

The paragraph in the Halifax papers, noticing the suspension of rail road work in New Brunswick, turns out to be without foundation—our neighbours are making some progress, but do not yet appear to have imported their locomotive.

The Dartmouth Committee of the D. C. S. held their Annual Meeting on the evening of Jan'y 31. We have been promised a report of the proceedings, which will appear in our next.

There was a great muster of the Engine Companies yesterday morning. They paraded the streets in sleighs drawn by ten, eight, and six horses—and afterwards went up the road to pass the Day in sleigh riding and conviviality. This is their annual celebration, and they always make it a merry one.

The Union Engine Company have subscribed £112 to the Patriotic Fund.

Great exertions are making at the Albion Mines, to meet the expected large demand for coals during the present year.

The Victoria Hotel, at Windsor, caught fire, in one of the attics, on the evening of Friday, Feb. 2. The upper part of the house was much burnt, as was also the upper part of the adjoining building in which was the electric telegraph office.

Another fire broke out in Windsor on Tuesday last, in a barn belonging to Mr Peter Pollow, near the Catholic Chapel, which together with a quantity of hay, wood &c. was totally consumed. They have no Fire Engine in Windsor!

The Cape Breton News, states that Sydney Harbour was not frozen over on the 27th January.

LEGISLATIVE.

Two proceedings of the House of Assembly during the past week, present no important features. Some bills have been introduced, and a great number of petitions presented.

Hon Mr. McCully submitted a Bill to the Legislative Council for the benefit and better protection of the rights of married women. The Bill grants privileges to married women beyond what they now possess, in the disposal or acquisition of property &c. and carried into effect will give the wife in many instances an independent action, which may be exercised injuriously or otherwise. Such a measure we think should be very cautiously dealt with. Yet we do not see why in equity a married woman should lose any of the rights she possessed legally before being joined to the man—and these it seems to be the object of the Bill to continue to her. Mr. McCully, after this, ought to be quite a favorite of the ladies.

Hon Mr. McCully also introduced a Bill to amend the Usury laws—the object of which is to make money a marketable commodity, like any thing else that is bought and sold, with no restrictions as to rate of interest or loans, &c.

The subject of the Mines and Minerals has again claimed the attention of the Legislature. A number of Despatches have been received and published. A Committee has been appointed by the House, and some action we dare say, will be taken during the present Session with a view to open up the coal of the country to competition.

Beyond the reception of petitions, and the introduction of several Bills of an unimportant nature the Legislature has not materially engaged in business. Will they do anything besides their vote to the Patriotic Fund to assist the Mother Country in the struggle in which she is engaged with Russia. Surely, as this Province has from its earliest days, now more than a century ago, received the benefit of the expenditure of the army and navy, it would be but reasonable to render the compliment, by pledging the public revenue to sustain the expense of a regiment of soldiers, (or to build and man one frigate) for a certain number of years, or until the end of the war. The Home Government have a right to expect some such procedure from us ere the termination of the Session. If we cannot find men to fight, we might find them means, and should not be doing more as a Colony than private individuals have often done when aroused by patriotic fervor, to uphold their country's cause.

A petition was presented on Wednesday by Mr Wilkins, for the release of N. H. Martin of Sydney—Members generally expressed themselves in favor of the immediate release of the petitioner.

The Yarmouth Herald publishes a list of vessels owned at the port of Yarmouth, exclusive of other parts of the country, from which it appears that there are

28 barques	15,518 tons.
18 brigs	4,197 "
24 brigantines	3,028 "
58 schooners	2,952 "
128	25,690

The estimated tonnage of vessels building and ready to launch, is 3,950 tons.

We perceive that laudable efforts are making for the establishment of a Dispensary. The M. D.'s have come forward to assist with scarcely an exception, and have issued a Prospectus of their Work. Surely the public will support them, to raise an Institution so much needed.

On Feb. 1, the pupils of the National School presented a beautiful pearl and ruby ring to Mrs. Willis, as a mark of esteem for her endeavors in conjunction with their teacher Mr. Willis, to promote their improvement and pleasure.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—Lawrence Hartshorne, Esq., Treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of £93 from M. B. Desbrisay and E. Foster, Esqrs. collected by them in Dartmouth, in aid of the Patriotic Fund.—*Colonist*.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The Provincial Secretary acknowledges the receipt, per Messrs. Cunard, Boggs & Cunard, towards the above Fund, from the men employed at the Albion Mines, Pictou, of the sum of £68 6s. 6d. currency.—*Chronicle*.

The number of Railroads in the United States at the close of 1854 was 444; miles in operation 21,310; miles in course of construction, 10,975; cost \$621,316,303.

The disbanding of the Irish military companies by Governor Gardner of Massachusetts, meets with great opposition.

Memorandum of exports from and imports into the port of Liverpool, N. S., for the year ending 31st December, 1854, exclusive of coal-wise.

EXPORTS.	
13,798,000 feet pine boards and plank,	
1,100,500 shingles,	
175,500 pickets,	
37,250 staves,	
7,303 quintals dried fish.	
3,937 1-3 barrels pickled fish.	
700 lbs leather.	
Value of goods exported to foreign countries.	£50,705 3 2
IMPORTS.	
Value of imports from foreign countries.	£90,253 12 5
Estimated value of British and foreign goods, imported coast-wise and Halifax.	£80,000 0 6
Total imports.	£170,253 12 5

Missionary Intelligence.

Diocese of Missouri.—We are gratified to learn from a correspondent of the Church Journal, that this diocese is steadily advancing under the faithful labors of its hard-working Bishop and Clergy, and the zealous co-operation of a goodly number of the laity. The Bishop has recently completed a visit to the interior, upon the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The new parish has been organized in Prairieville, Pike county, where preparations are being made for the erection of a church and parsonage, the purchase of a glebe, &c. Several old parishes are reviving from their long sleep, and appearances indicate the dawn of a cheering day for the Church in Missouri.

On the 21st ult., in St. John's Church, St. Louis, Bishop Hawks admitted Mr. Charles Purivance to the holy order of Deacons. At the same time as we learn from our contemporary's correspondent, the R. v. Francis L. Clerc, Rector of the Parish, presented at the church the R. v. Stephen Massock, formerly a priest of the Romish Church, who after answering to the several questions as propounded by the Bishop in the Service for the ordination of Priests, read his unqualified Protest against the errors of that corrupt branch of the Church, his solemn renunciation of Her ministry, and the full avowal of his belief in the doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his determination, by God's grace, to be a faithful servant at His altars.

The writer continues:—

This protest which was short, was yet full and explicit, and was listened to with rapt attention, uttered as it was with a modest and humble, yet clear and decided tone, plainly evincing that it was no unmeaning ceremony on the part of him who made it. All of us felt that we were receiving into our ranks a faithful soldier, who would be willing to endure hardness, and who would not shrink from any post when duty called. Providence seems to have opened a door for him in our rapidly growing city, and before he was thus publicly received into the ministry of the Church, he had already commenced his work.

The Rev. Stephen Massock is a Hungarian by birth, and was for many years a priest in his own country, occupying important stations, and, as his letters from an Archbishop, Bishops and Priests show, enjoying their full confidence and respect. He has been in this country for some years, and is well known and most highly esteemed by some of the oldest and ablest presbyters of the church in your city, who did not scruple to commend him, by the requisite testimonials to our Bishop. He was led here, to the far-off south-west, by Providence, and here he has found a sphere of duty, which, to the united judgment of the city, seems to promise, by prudent, patient, and persevering labor, a rich harvest. There are now residing here more than a thousand families of Bohemians, the most of whom have been educated in the Romish Church, though many of them, from neglect, are inclining to infidelity. He has opened a school, and some 40 or 50 children are in attendance, whom he instructs in our language, and at the same time improves the opportunity of imparting to them such religious instruction as they are capable of receiving. This school he will continue to carry on, and we hope he will very soon be able to collect a congregation to whom he can steadily preach the Blessed Truths of our most Holy Faith. For the past few months he has been laboring in this field—going from house to house, and sitting down by the fireside, and reading the Word of God, and expounding to them its precious truths. Already a few of them have been found who have signed a protest against the errors and a renunciation of the Romish Church. Having received a medical education, he has been using his knowledge and skill in this particular to the benefit of the poor among his countrymen, and is thus winning upon their regard, and ensuring their confidence.—*Banner of the Cross.*

Diocese of California.—The Alta California gives us an account of a Confirmation held by the Missionary Bishop of California, in his own Church in San Francisco:

On Sunday evening last, a Confirmation was held in Grace Church in this city, by the Right Reverend Dr. Kip, Bishop of California. The interest of the occasion was increased by the presence in the Chancel of the R. v. T. R. Holme, of the Church of England, Chaplain of the British frigate 'President,' now in this harbor. Mr. Holme performed the first part of the evening service, the remainder being read by the Rev. Dr. Clark. The Rev. Mr. Wyatt, Rector of Trinity Church, in this city, announced the psalm and

lymph, and read the preface to the confirmation service.

The sermon by the Bishop, was from Jeremiah, 8th chap., 11th verse.—'For they have healed the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, peace, peace, when there is no peace.' Its object was to give a picture of the popular religion of the day, as contrasted with the true teaching of Scripture, and of the Church in ancient days, and in the spirit of her present services.

The rite of confirmation was then administered to twenty one persons—eight of whom were from Trinity Church—the remainder from Grace Church. The service concluded with short allusions to the newly confirmed, by the Bishop, setting forth the peculiar responsibility resting on them, from their living in a land of such intense worldliness, and their consequent duties.

The evening bright moonlight, seemed to have the atmosphere and balminess of June; such an evening as our friends at the east cannot imagine on the 26th of November. The music was exceedingly fine, the psalter for the evening being chanted responsively, in Cathedral style. The Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and altogether it was one of the most interesting services we have witnessed in this city. It is to be regretted that the Church is not larger, that none need have been disappointed of seats, as many were.

The Alta California also notices very handsomely a late sermon by the Bishop, founded upon the great disasters which have so remarkably distinguished the year 1854.

Diocese of Ohio.—The *Western Episcopalian*, with reference to Church efforts in this diocese, says—

Such has been the prodigious effectiveness of the system, that from a population decidedly anti-Episcopal and exasperated by ignorance of us and prejudice, we, in Ohio, have gathered a people that, for their numbers, will compare with any other denomination of Christians in the land for intelligence, wealth, and piety. We ourselves were among the pioneer clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ohio, and we well remember how we were, in those early times, a people everywhere spoken against. But from materials so unpromising, we have secured to our stated institutions and pastoral oversight at least 20,000 adults of our population. We have increased fully twenty fold in the last twenty years. We mean that the aggregate of our congregations is twenty times larger than it was twenty years ago. If we continue to increase in this proportion, we ourselves expect to live to see 200,000 of the population of this State connected (at least nominally) with our Protestant Episcopacy. Our impressions of the effectiveness of the Episcopal system, and our anticipations as to the wider field of usefulness which awaits us in this Diocese, were greatly strengthened by what we witnessed of the effects of an expected visit from the Bishop, and of his labors in one of our parishes in Delaware, Delaware county. We happened to be in this almost city at the Central Association when the Bishop's intended visit was announced, and subsequently when the Bishop was there. The very announcement that the chief pastor was about to visit the parish, created a new interest in the cause of the Church and of Christ, and several by this circumstance were led to decide, as we have learned, that is, to put an end to their indecision upon the grand subject of religion, who but for the expected visit of the Bishop to administer confirmation would, in all probability, have continued to still halt between two opinions.

Selections.

The following are extracts from letters of Assistant-Chaplains recently sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to the seat of war:—

"Scutari Barracks, Dec. 7, 1854.—First, I will tell you that I am happier and happier in my work every day: and I cannot thank you sufficiently for pointing me to this portion of God's vineyard, where, in the most literal sense, the harvest is plentiful, but the labourers have been, and still are, very few. For my first ten days here it was incessant toil and hard work from morning till night, and sometimes through the night too; for there were none to help me, poor Sabin, who had had two months of such labour, being laid up a few days after my arrival.

"Owen went on to the Crimea, and so I had three thousand dying and sick men to tend. At the end of the month Freeman and Eado came to my relief (both earnest, hard-working men); and it was well they

did, for, shortly after their arrival, I had such an attack of sickness and dizziness, that I was ordered out of this foul atmosphere by Dr. McGregor, and slept for two nights in the town. He promised me a fever or cholera; but, thank God, I got over it, and was at work again the next day, and am now as strong as a lion. I believe myself it was only the seasoning to this unaccustomed work; for, though at first I could not stand the stench of corrupt wounds, I can now live and sleep in the hospital as well as in my snug lodgings at Crayford, in the garden of England. With regard to the work of directing these dear fellows to their Saviour, its blessedness far exceeds my expectations. The value of the Word of God—the perfection of the salvation offered us in Christ crucified—and the power of prayer in His name—come out more and more clearly every day. The most stupid being in God's creation, with the least spark of love to Christ in his soul, could not but work for Him here, and in labouring feel himself useful. I am persuaded now of what I was not persuaded once, that the best school for eloquent and forcible preaching is at the bedside of the sick and the dying, and that the best sermon notes are composed there. The earnest eyes with which these brave men watch for us and welcome, and the eager ear with which they drink in the glad tidings of the Gospel, brings more ample satisfaction to the heart of a Christian minister, than the most perfect and polite attention of a crowded church can possibly do. In a word, it is the school which, above all others, I especially needed, for it gives me great boldness in speaking the truth as it is in Jesus, and confirms my own faith in Him.

"There is one truth especially, the inestimable value of which is called forth repeatedly by the scenes I witness daily—I mean the perfect humanity of our blessed Lord. I never saw human beings so utterly worn with fatigue and privation, as many of these soldiers, and I remember that He was weary; I never was among men so cut off from their friends and relations, and I remember that He was forsaken; I never witnessed such humiliation as that to which the most noble and strongest among the sons of men are subject here, and I remember the condescending humility of the Captain of our salvation: I never looked on such agony of soul as is expressed in the words, and the gestures of many among them, and I call to mind His agony in the garden, I never saw bodies so torn and lacerated, or limbs so racked with pain as here, but the cross of Christ comes distinctly before me; I never contemplated the fact of dying in torture till I saw men die here, and then the astounding fact of the death upon the cross fills one's soul with wonder and with love. To be brief, notwithstanding all my fellow creatures suffer here—I do not think man could point to a scene of such multiplied suffering in any other part of the world—notwithstanding this, the sufferings of Christ in our human body always mount above them, and I am able to direct the minds even of the most wretched and miserable to that adorable fact, as a proof of His love to their souls.

"You must know there are two hospitals—one called the 'General Hospital,' containing 1,500; my hospital, Scutari Barracks, containing 3,000; and two hulks, containing about 600 sick and wounded."

From another Assistant-Chaplain (Society for the Propagation of the Gospel) just arrived at Scutari:—

"Dec. 24.—After breakfast, and before service, I visited the hospital at Scutari; went over the wards which were very comfortable. The men expressed themselves very grateful that so much was done for them. Miss Nightingale and the nurses are of very great use. An oath or profaneness is seldom or never heard.

"Notice had been given of the Holy Communion for Christmas Day."

At three o'clock, p. m., on Thursday last, the *Southern Cross*, the little vessel which is to bear the Bishop of New Zealand back to his diocese, and the glad tidings of the gospel of peace to the countless islands of the Pacific, was floated out of dock and towed down the river to her temporary mooring place below Blackwall. It was an interesting sight to see her committed to the waves under the personal superintendence of the Bishop, and in the presence of his friends and relations, some of whom will see his face no more: presenting, as it did, a striking contrast to a neighboring vessel, which started at the same time, with a crew of navvies, on a less peaceful expedition to the Crimea. The *Southern Cross* is a little schooner of nearly 100 tons burden, built by Messrs. Wigham and Co., of Blackwall, and costing from £1,800 to £2,000. The stern forms a roomy and comfortable cabin for the Bishop

ago Mrs. Selwyn, whilst the centre of the vessel is intended to serve as a school and home for the native boys. On the Bishop may select from the islands of his diocese, to train as future ministers and schoolmasters among their heathen countrymen. She is commanded by Captain Hector Nelson, and is intended to sail from Southampton on the 10th inst. The Bishop of New Zealand and Mr. Selwyn, A. B. Hope, Esq., the Rev. E. Coleridge, W. Richardson, Esq., and a numerous circle of friends were present on the occasion; and we understand that the *Southern Cross* left Blackwall the same night, with the Bishop on board, upon an experimental trip to Southampton. We will only add our heartfelt wishes and warmest prayers for a blessing on her voyage and on the noble object for which she has been built.—*Guardian Jan. 10.*

THE ADMIRALS AND THE CHEESE.—It appears that it was not Admiral Dundas who sent the *Stromboli* with the exchange for Lord Dundellin, to the Admiral at Sebastopol. The *Times* correspondent gives an improved version of the story:—“Sir Edmund Lyons took advantage of this opportunity to send as a present a cheese to the Russian Admiral, with whom he had been acquainted in former days. On the 16th inst., the compliment was returned. A fourteen-pound boat came out from the town and brought a deer as a present back to the Admiral, together with a polite letter from the Russian Admiral, in which I hear the passage occurs, that ‘The Russian Admiral remembers with pleasure the time of his acquaintance with Sir Edmund, and regrets not to have seen him for so long, except the other day, when he came in, rather close with the *Agamemnon*.’”

A SIGNAL MISTAKE.—“Admiral Dundas who had previously taken cordial farewell of the French officers and the captains of the fleet, left Kamoh, in the *Fury* steam-frigate. As the frigate steamed out, all the vessels of the combined fleets manned yards, waved hats, and cheered a farewell to the gallant Admiral. While passing the *Agamemnon*, the flagship of Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral Dundas signalled, ‘May success attend you!’ and to this a reply of ‘May happiness await you!’ was ordered to be hoisted. Unfortunately, however wide the difference in reality, in the signal code, ‘hanging’ and ‘happiness’ are very much alike; and in his haste to reply the signal officer hoisted the former instead of the latter. The mistake was rectified, though not before it had been read by the whole fleet, and the proper reply run up. The most ridiculous errors constantly take place in signalling, and the only thing which makes this blunder remarkable is, that it should have occurred on board the flagship of Sir Edmund Lyons, and on such an occasion. However, like the signal which was forwarded the other day from Balaklava to Lord Raglan stating that ‘12 hungry Turks had come in,’ instead of 1200 Turks landed, the whole thing has only been laughed at as one of those stupid errors which will occur occasionally.”

THE LADIES.—“Of all the ladies that accompanied or joined the expeditionary army, only one remains, namely, Mrs. Duperley, wife of the paymaster of the 11th Hussars, who is quartered at Balaklava, and with whom she may be occasionally seen riding or walking. The aspect of the lady is now grave, though she was in England very fond of the gaudies of life. Many of the wives left at Malta, Therapia, Pera, &c., have been made widows by war and climate. This reminds me of an affecting anecdote that was related to me by a witness of it, concerning a youthful dragoon officer’s death. He was fearfully wounded in the cavalry action, and lay unheeded and deeply groaning, when he required some one near him not to conceive that he was groaning from any ‘want of pluck,’ but that the pain was so intense, he really could not help it—that he knew he was dying, and begged that a lock of his hair might be at once cut off, and sent, with his love, to his mother. This was done, and was the last that was seen of him alive.”

LECTURES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—It is truly cheering to see how fast the infidelity which Mr. Jefferson and men of like character of his day did so much, secretly rather than avowedly, to diffuse through this State, is dying out. There is little or none of it, thank God, in this region at the present time. The University is pervaded by a most decidedly Christian spirit. Several of the Professors—a majority, I believe—are sincere and active Christians; and what is an interesting fact they are of almost all the great Evangelical denominations. For several years

the professors and students have themselves supported a Chaplain, who is elected for two years from the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist branches of the one true church of Christ in this land. The present incumbent is the Rev. W. D. Hanson, a worthy and truly evangelical minister of the Episcopal Church.

So far as I know, all of the Professors here are men of great ability, and some of them are prominent. Drs. Harrison, Minor, Cahell and Bledsoe have an extensive reputation.

There are almost five hundred students here at this moment, of whom nearly a fifth part are hopefully pious. Every Sabbath afternoon there is a prayer meeting, conducted by the students themselves, in Dr. McGuffey’s lecture room, which is well attended. I saw nearly 100 there last Sabbath, and although it is not compulsory, the attendance of the students at public worship in the chapel, or at the churches, (Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal,) in the village of Charlottesville, is excellent. There are but few who do not attend somewhere.—*Cor. of the N. Y. Observer.*

Indulging in dangerous pleasure, is like licking honey from a knife, and getting cut with the edge.—*Burmese Proverb.*

To be meek towards others, we must renounce ourselves. He who thinks nothing due to him will not think himself neglected.—*Fenelon.*

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Extract from a letter by a N. S. Clergyman, January 8, 1855.

“I regret that I have been unable to write you previous to this date. The truth is I am overpowered with work in this extensive and unwieldy parish, nevertheless I am not without much to encourage me.”

“I returned late last evening from a journey on horseback of 70 miles. The roads at the best are not very good in this quarter, but, from the last three months incessant rain, and the absence of frost, they have been rendered almost impracticable; and to-day I am so stiff and sore I cannot sit in one position more than a few minutes. My Churchwarden as ever since I have been here has kindly furnished me with a horse when required, but as my parochial duties are very much increasing, I shall have to provide myself with one in the spring, in order to visit scores of families whose doors have never been darkened by a Minister of the Gospel.”

“On the 21st. ult. we held our Meeting of D. C. S. It was much more numerously attended than at any previous time. The sum of £18 was subscribed on the spot, and I learned yesterday from my chief collector that we shall send over £40 this year, being an increase of about £20 over last year’s amount. This I think is highly creditable, considering we have actually not more than 25 Church families in the whole parish.”

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “CHURCH TIMES.”

SIR,—I have read with much pleasure the letter from Australia, in the last two numbers of the *Church Times*, received from the son of Colonel Butler, and sent by the Colonel for publication in your columns. I agree with you in thinking it one of the best accounts of the country we have seen. Since reading the letter I have done with a little work, entitled “Australia,” published by the Religious Tract Society, of London, from which I extract a page or two in confirmation of the statements made in the letter referred to.

Yours, &c. L.

“The holder of a run beyond the settled and proclaimed districts—the real boundaries of the colonies where the great pastoral grounds occur—is the ‘squatter’ of ordinary and official speech. This term is most properly applied to one who goes out into the unoccupied wilds, and finding land suitable to his purpose, attaches himself to it on his own authority. In this way the pastoral regions of Australia were at first appropriated, the system of holding them on lease from the Crown being an after arrangement, which the necessity of the case originated. The barbarous appellation of ‘squatter’ has been adopted from the Americans, but it denotes a very different class from those so denominated in the Western world. The squatterocracy of the South includes no mean number of retired officers of the army and navy, of others withdrawn from the legal or medical professions, graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, younger sons of good family and given noble connections in England, who have preferred seeking independence by active employment abroad, to a life of indolent lounging at home. Ruins were their fare at first, and rough their accommodations, while occasionally severe privations were not wanting. There was a journey to be performed to the location, often of 300 or 400 miles, the greater part through a wild country, intersected with heights, gullies and streams; and to be traversed with

horns, herds, retainers, and bullock-drays carrying stores—the whole resembling the migration of one of the old world patriarchs, or of an Arab sheikh. On reaching the scene of future operations, months might pass away before the semblance of a dwelling appeared, the care of the live stock being the first consideration. “Bow-yards,” made of the branches of trees, in a circular form, hastily put up, enclosed the sheep at night. Gunys, or long pieces of bark placed together in a pyramidal form, sheltered the shepherds. The master reposed under canvas. But not unfrequently a violent thunder-storm basked slumber. The wind brought down the tent upon the occupant, and upset the frail bark cabins, while the rain poured in tremendous showers, extinguishing the log fires, and drenching the entire encampment.”

Should these lines meet the eye of Mr. Butler in his Australian encampment, they may induce him to publish more of his graphic “text,” to be followed perhaps by a longer comment. Good success, I say, to Nova Scotia youth in Australia. Jan’y 29, 1855.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

The Annual Meeting of the Weymouth Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, was held at Weymouth on the evening of Thursday, the 11th Jan’y. The Rector of the Parish opened the meeting by offering up the appointed prayers for the blessing of God upon the operations of the Society. The Rev. W. M. Godfrey responded to an invitation to attend, and by his useful and practical remarks contributed much to the interest of the Meeting. The unavoidable absence of the Rev. Messrs. Gray and Clark, was much regretted. The 1st. Resolution was moved by C. P. Jones, Esq. and seconded by Mr. James Payson:

Resolved.—That while we thankfully acknowledge the liberality with which many have contributed to the funds of the Society, yet its present responsibilities and the great and increasing applications for aid, call for redoubled exertions on the part of every one of its members.

The 2nd. Resolution was moved by Mr. Jas. Journey, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Vail:

Resolved.—That we gladly embrace the present opportunity to acknowledge the great and lasting debt of gratitude which we owe the Venerable Societies, Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and Promoting Christian Knowledge, for past benefits and support; and we believe that we cannot afford stronger evidence of the value which we attach to such benefits than by vigorously exerting ourselves in behalf of the Church in this Province.

The 3rd. Resolution was moved by the Rev. W. M. Godfrey, and seconded by Colin Campbell, Esq.:

Resolved.—That we cannot allow the present occasion to pass without recording our deep thankfulness for the liberal manner in which our people, generally, have contributed to the College Endowment Fund; and we are satisfied that the addition recently made to the staff of its professors, cannot fail of proving beneficial to the cause of religion and sound learning.

The several speakers bore testimony to the great amount of good done by the D. C. S. since its formation, and strongly urged its claims upon its members in order to render it more and more efficient, as well as to prepare us for the withdrawal of the aid that has been so long and so liberally afforded by the Parent Society.

The all-absorbing topic of the war in the East was naturally dwelt upon. Much sympathy was expressed for those brave men who have gone forth to defend the liberties of Europe and preserve the peace of the world; and who, amid hardships and dangers the most appalling, have so heroically upheld the honor of the British arms. It was a most consoling thought under all the horrors that follow in the train of war, that the present one would in all probability be employed as an instrument for the subverting of the Moslem faith and the planting of true religion upon its ruins. Extracts were read showing how groups of men met together and held religious exercises among themselves. In these they committed themselves, their families, their Queen and country, and in a most feeling manner, their enemies, to the care and protection of Almighty God. “Surely,” it was added, “this was an earnest of ultimate success; men armed with weapons such as these must be invincible—the God of battles himself will lead them forth to victory.” The deep interest which has of late years been manifested in the spiritual welfare of the soldier and the sailor, was a most cheering evidence of the progress which the principles of the Bible have made, and ought to encourage all Christians in giving the sacred volume enlarged circulation, more especially in their immediate sphere.

The office of Secretary being vacant, Mr. W. Vail was unanimously appointed thereto. The ladies, who have hitherto so zealously aided in collecting for the Society, were requested to continue their services.

We are thankful that the interest in the truly Christian work which the Society seeks to promote is not diminishing among us; and although owing to the pressure of local claims we can hardly hope to make any material addition to last year’s remittance, yet we trust that it shall not be less. And while we use the utmost diligence in getting before our people the duty, the privilege of giving of their substance to the Lord’s cause, I trust we shall ever have an abiding conviction that it is He alone who has the hearts of men at his disposal; that can effectually incline them to come forward and assist the Society in relieving the spiritual necessities of their brethren. Weymo. Feb. 1, 1855.

HYMN FOR THE SUNDAY CALLED SEPTUAGESIMA

THE CHRISTIAN CONTEST.

Know ye not, that they which run in a race run all
but one obtaineth the prize. So run that ye may obtain.
1 Cor. ix. 24, et seq.

Cast away every weight

Bearing those down;

Run, run with hops elate,

Run for the crown:

A crown is the prize to be gain'd by the one
Who runs in the race, when the goal shall be won.

Gird up thy loins, 'tis strong,

Meeting the strife;

Then tho' it lasteth long,

Wrestle for life:

For life is the prize the victor shall gain
When the warfare is done and Death shall be slain.

What o'er the Tempter bring

Pressing thee sore;

Resist, till the 'cursed thing'

Tempt thee no more.

For all things tho' fair on earth wither and die,
In the light of the prize of our calling on high.

Changeless the crown, and bright

Christians shall wear;

Then be not as they who fight

Beating the air:

Fight, fight the good fight of faith, fight not in vain,
Run, run for the prize of faith, run and obtain.

W. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY.

The usual Meetings in behalf of the D. C. S., have again been held in this parish, after a lapse of two years. The first gathering was in the school-house at French Village, on Tuesday Jan. 2. The chair was taken by the Rector, who, after the appointed prayers, entered into a minute explanation of the objects and working of the Society. He then called upon the Rev. P. H. Bullock to move the first Resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting, thankful to Almighty God for the mercies of the year past, desires to record its gratitude by renewed and redoubled zeal in His cause, labouring for His glory in the promulgation and support of His Holy Word and Ordinances amongst themselves and their brethren." The Rev. Gentleman, in an eloquent and earnest address, pressed upon the meeting the propriety of liberally contributing to the funds of the D. C. S., and explained the necessity of thus encouraging and carrying out their belief in the unity of the Church of Christ. His remarks were listened to by the crowded and interested audience, with the greatest attention. The Resolution was seconded by W. E. Brien, Esq., and carried unanimously.

The second proposition was moved by the Curate of the Parish,—"That as faith, without works, is dead, and Christians cannot better show their good works than in helping each other in matters spiritual, we ought to be glad of the opportunity afforded by the D. C. S. for uniting all Churchmen in the extension of the saving knowledge of Christ."

The Speaker explained the great use of the Society as affording to Churchmen the means of concentrating their exertions in behalf of the Church; and showed how all the parishes in the Diocese by recognizing the principle of unity in the Bishop as the common head, are thus brought together, and work as one body. He also urged upon them the necessity of evidencing by their deeds that they take an interest in the maintenance and extension of the religion of their fathers.

This motion was seconded by Mr. Jas. Croucher, Jr. and carried unanimously.

The third Resolution was moved by James Croucher, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Hezekiah Boutlier:—"That as this parish is now partially endowed, the parishioners should consider that benefit a powerful reason for exerting themselves in completing the said endowment, as well as in working for other settlements." Carried unanimously.

After singing the Doxology, and receiving their pastor's benediction the meeting separated.

Similar Meetings have been held in St. Peter's district, Lower Ward, and in St. John's, Peggy's Cove; when the claims of the Society were again urged by the same reverend gentlemen, and ably seconded by friends in the respective districts.

It could not but be gratifying to observe the cordiality and awakened interest evidenced at all these meetings. Those present seemed to understand the necessity of working for the good of their own parish and of the Church generally, through the medium of the D. C. S. And doubtless, as we begin to reflect that, ere long, their attachment to their religion will be required to be more evinced, they will take a greater interest in its maintenance. The time is rapidly approaching when the Ministers of God, and all matters connected with religion, will have to be altogether supported by each flock, or, rather, let us hope, by the faithful in each diocese, acting together as one body. How necessary, then, that we should not only express a thankfulness for, but diligently employ that machinery for self-support which the D. C. S. offers

for our use. If men are really in earnest about religion, now is the time to show it, by a liberal contribution to this Society, so that God's service, and the ministrations of His holy Sacraments, may be maintained among them. And it is earnestly hoped that the present parishioners of St. Margaret's Bay will thankfully accept the privilege offered to them, and leave behind them, as an example to their children, a proof that they, in their day and generation, were not unmindful of their duty to the world as well as to their God.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1855.

N. Y. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

ONE of the early proceedings of the Church in the United States, when its Synodal organization had been completed, and it had gathered around it the elements of strength and order, was to found an Institution similar in some respects to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in England, whose educational operations we took occasion to notice in the last week's Church Times. Our brethren of the United States, appear however to have been satisfied with the adoption of a system which should embrace the young within its folds, leaving it to the expansive progress of the Church, to create a demand for instruction in her doctrine, and to the common course of business to supply it. This is narrowing the influence of religion, and as might be expected, the action of supply and demand has been attended with several evils, from which the Church of England has been exempted by the judicious care of her admirable Society, which, taking upon itself, sanctioned by the Church, and under the strictest supervision, to provide a full measure of Christian knowledge, beginning at the Bible, nurtures the Churchman both in the doctrines of his faith, and the duty of a Christian. Some of these evils, it is much to be regretted, appear to carry along with them provocatives to division; and good men of every shade of opinion within the Church in the United States, lamenting the imperfection of their system, have recently made an endeavour to restore to it unity of co-operation, and to extend its usefulness.

The General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, is the earliest, and has been and will be still is, the chief Book Society in connection with the Church in the United States. It ranks among its Members all the Bishops and all the Clergy, all the lay delegates of the General Convention, and all Members of the Church who contribute not less than \$1 to its funds. It provides catechisms and the more elementary books of instruction, and besides, publishes a rather large variety of miscellaneous works, interesting in a religious point of view, and imbued with the warmth of denominational character, which might be expected from the publications of a religious body standing alone and maintaining its principles amidst a host of conflicting creeds. Lately, during the past few years, a rivalry has been attempted to this Institution, and to make it more successful, the tendency of that portion of its works which are of a high denominational character, a feature growing out of the exclusive claims of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has been questioned. The Church in the United States is now, however, after its season of trouble, an established fact—it has grown out of the contention around it, and like other bodies which are arriving or have arrived at a state of comparative prosperity, it will no doubt have to contend with internal trials. In this instance the stirring of the waters, it may be hoped, will lead to their purification. A Committee of revision, has done its work carefully upon the publications of this Society—and our readers will be able to gather from the following extracts, the reasons for appointing this Committee, and the nature of the work upon which they entered:—

"Your Committee have entered upon their work with a deep conviction of its importance, and of their solemn accountability to God and the Church for its faithful fulfilment. They firmly believe, in the language of the preamble to the resolutions under which they were appointed, that there is among the great body of Churchmen unity in matters of vital interest pertaining to our faith. They are persuaded, that in every article of our Creed, in the great doctrines of the Trinity and Atonement, of the fallen and depraved condition of man by nature, and of his need of the renewing and sanctifying influences of the Spirit, of engraving into the body of Christ by the sacrament of Baptism, and of justification by Faith through the atoning merits of the Redeemer, as set forth in the Pastoral Letter prepared by Bishop Griswold, and recently unanimously reaffirmed by the House of Bishops, in love for the Liturgy, in belief in our three-fold ministry as of divine authority, and in firm attachment to the great principles of the Reformation, with an utter abhorrence of Romish errors and usurpations, we are

all as one; and, indeed, that there is no body of Protestant Christians united on vital points as *coram*. They are aware that, with this general unity in the great outlines of the faith, there are particular views and methods of interpretation in the minute explanation of them adopted by some Churchmen, together with opinions in other matters, to which other Churchmen are conscientiously opposed, as in their judgment subversive of the faith in those essential points in which we professedly agree; and it is in marking out among these diversities of views a ground which we may occupy together in our S. S. Union, that the difficult and delicate task of your Committee lies. They believe that not only unity and peace, but soundness of doctrine, will be more advanced by working together on ground we hold in common, than by standing aloof from each other, and contending for our peculiar opinions; and that there is more danger from ultraism when men of one shade of sentiment withdraw and act together, than from error, when all classes meet as checks upon each other. And they are the more anxious to arrive at a result which shall be generally satisfactory, from the fear that, unless successful, the evil they are attempting to remedy will extend more and more, resulting in separate organizations for Missions and for other Church purposes; whereas, if a satisfactory compromise can be effected in this Society, it will go far, as they think, towards restoring that unity of action so earnestly inculcated in the Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops, and the need of which was so affectingly acknowledged on all sides in our recent General Convention. They would deprecate, unless in extreme cases, a remedy for error as un-Church-like in its character as that of separation for its correction."

The nature of the alterations which the Committee proposed in their Report, and which are now followed out in the publications of the Society, will be shown by the paragraphs quoted below. No charge has been brought against the Society's publications "of not teaching all that the Prayer Book teaches, but rather of teaching more than it warrants," and the Committee persuade themselves that these modifications are calculated to meet all difficulties, while "there is still left to all the faith that we hold in common":

"The principal exceptions which have been taken to certain of the Society's publications are against exaggerated views of sacramental grace, and of the exclusive claims of the Church, against the undue exaltation of the ministry, and requiring of postures and ceremonies in worship not positively enjoined in our formularies, and against expressions which are supposed to favor of Romish errors and practices. In all these cases, your Committee conceive that an easy remedy may be found, by substituting for objectionable expressions those of the Bible or Prayer-Book. They deem it sufficient, for example, to affirm the Divine origin of our own ministry, and "that from the Apostles' time there have been three orders of ministers in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons" without undertaking to pronounce judgment upon others.

"They deem it a great matter that all Episcopalians in this age of laxity are agreed in the necessity of Baptism where it may be had, and that we are, therefore, made "members of Christ; children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of Heaven;" and do not deny that there is a sense in which it is true that baptized children are regenerated: but inasmuch as there is a difference of opinion as to the meaning of this word "regeneration," and in regard to the invariable and necessary connection between the "outward and visible sign and the inward and spiritual grace," and since all admit the indispensable necessity of a renewal of the heart and reformation of the life, they would propose the omission of all those expressions which declare that no change is generally necessary other than is effected in Baptism."

We trust that in the United States, the labours of the Committee of Revision, which have been unanimously sanctioned by the Society, will accomplish the desired object. We have thought it requisite, as their books will be sold here, nearly side by side with those of the S. P. C. K., to state this much of what has been done to make them generally acceptable to Churchmen. And altho' another Institution has been attempted, we may also express a hope that the claims of the first upon the gratitude of our fellow Churchmen in the United States may not be superseded, but that the members of the new, seeing no reason why they should stand aloof from the old, may merge their differences, and unite in a good work, all the more likely to be carried to a successful result by mutual forbearance, on points which each may be able to reconcile to his own conscience, but to an assent to which he would find an impossibility to convert his neighbour.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle, Jan. 25, states: "The ice bridge opposite the City is now perfectly solid, and affords a crossing to vehicles as well as pedestrians."

The Athenaeum, Temperance paper, made its first appearance in its new shape on Thursday, Feb. 1. It is published by Mr. Willoughby, and edited by Mr. John S. Thompson. We dare say it will be a valuable auxiliary in the Temperance cause.

MOULSAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of N. O. S. have resolved with the concurrence of the President, to postpone the annual Sermons and evening Public Meeting, appointed for February, until such time as shall be agreed upon at the General Meeting of the Society.

It is therefore proposed to limit the business to be transacted on the 15th inst., to the filling up of the vacancies in the Executive Committee, the appointment of Officers, and the ratification of the opinion expressed by the Meeting in October last on the motion for a change of the day appointed for the Annual Meetings of the Society.

At a Special Meeting on the 11th ult. the Sub-Committee upon provision for Widows and Orphans were requested to resume their efforts for the desired object.

The Rev. Mr. Breeding, of Beaver Harbor, in a letter dated 21th January, which letter we only received on Tuesday last, gives an account of the melancholy catastrophe attending the upsetting of the ship owned by Lovi Rose, who was one of those lost.

It was a mournful, an appalling sight yesterday, to see the mangled remains of two, in the prime of life, borne to their separate graves, the former to the Protestant, the latter to the Roman Catholic burying ground, followed by a large assemblage of friends and acquaintances, deploring their untimely deaths.

Such an awful visitation will long be remembered here, and the writer of this brief notice, hopes and prays that it may have a salutary effect as well upon the thoughtful as thoughtless, in convincing all, how true it is, that "in the midst of life," surrounded by many earthly comforts, "we are nevertheless in death."

THE LITTLE BIRDS.—Crossing the ground in front of the buildings known as the Officers' quarters, on Saturday morning last, we heard a great noise in the trees, and looking up saw that every limb was studded with linnets, which had ventured into the city from their winter quarters, allured by the warm sunshine, and were making the leafless branches vocal with their chirruping melody.

A public meeting of the Inhabitants of Dartmouth was held in the Institute on Tuesday evening last, the 6th inst., for the purpose of considering the increase made by the Steamboat Company on the fares of Ticket holders.

At Newport, by Rev. H. M. Spilke, on the 7th inst. Mr. Charles E. Lockwood, of Cornwallis, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late Stubb Cochran, of Newport.

On Dartmouth road, MATTHEW, youngest son, of Mr. John Skerrin. Suddenly on the 5th ult. at Upper Stewiacke, of Croupe, SUSANNA, eldest daughter of John Archibald, aged 9 years and 9 months.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCH.

To the Merchant Exchange Meeting Room. A Telegraphic despatch, received yesterday at 1 15 P. M., announces the arrival at New York, on the morning of this day, of the U. S. M. Steamship Atlantic with Liverpool dates to Jan. 27.

Lord John Russell has resigned. The break up of the British Ministry is confidently spoken of. There is no additional news from the Crimea or Sebastopol.

The Flour market continued to rule at prices as last reported. Provisions unchanged. 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.

Almost coincident with the nuptials of the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, the following notice appears in the London Guardian, of the 10th ult.— Married, Jan. 6, at St. James's Church, by the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, to Eleanor Jane, daughter of Col. Fraser, of Castle Fraser, N. B.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Dr. Bell, St. Elizabeth's, P. E. I.—the year terminated Jan. 13—please pay the bal. due for the papers, from Jan. 7 to Feb. 3, to Mr. Devan, Charlotte Town. From Rev. Mr. Cochran, Granville—the amount charged for carriage is what we paid at the Coach Office, and we suppose the usual rate.—Rev. F. E. B. Nichols, with three new subscribers, and remittance. Rev. J. Stannage, with two new subscribers, and remittance. Rev. Mr. Green, St. Bonaventure, with one new subscriber. Rev. Dr. King, Parrish, with one new subscriber, and payment in advance. From Mrs. Weeks, New Dublin.—shall attend to your order, and will write to you. From Mr. Chas. Baxter—we are quite unconscious of having at all omitted sending your paper regularly, but will forward you the missing numbers. From Rev. H. M. Spilke, with remittance and one new subscriber. From Rev. F. E. B. Nichols.—directions will be attended to.

HOLLOWAY'S NEWS ROOM. From the "Commercial Advertiser" Journal, Kingston, Canada West, Sept. 22nd, 1854. Go where you will, whether to the confines of India, the deserts of Australia and California, the wilds of Oregon, the Empire of the Sun and Moon, or the metropolis of Europe, Holloway's medicines are well known and their virtues properly appreciated.

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COUNTRY MARKET.

Table with columns for goods and prices. Includes items like Apples, Bacon, Beef, Lamb, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Ham, Do. smoke, Hay, Hoopspan, Cotton & wool, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, and Wood.

Advertisements. MATHER B. DESBRISAY. ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW. CONVEYANCER &c. HALIFAX. OFFICE—Hollis Street, opposite Messrs. A. McLeod & Co's Store. Residences at Dr. Desbrisay's Dalhousie. 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.

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

WM. GOSSIP. No. 21 Granville St. Halifax, Sept. 23, 1854.

COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY. WANTED a CATECHIST and SCHOOL TEACHER, to labor for the above named Society in Nova Scotia, Salary about £100 per year.

"PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS." FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber.

Spiers and Surenne's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. Imperial Octavo, 1499 pp. well and strongly bound.

Spiers and Surenne's French and English Dictionary, one vol. Imperial Octavo, 1499 pp. well and strongly bound.

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Poetry.

BEYOND THE RIVER.

There is a river deep and wide;
And where along its banks we stray,
We see our lov'd ones o'er its tide
Sail from our sight away, away.

'Tis hid from view; but we may guess
How beautiful that realm must be:
For gleamings of its loveliness
In visions granted oft we see.

And gentle airs, so sweet, so calm,
Breathe sometimes from the viewless sphere.
The Mourner feels their breath of balm,
And soothed sorrow dries the tear.

There are our loved ones in their rest,
They've crossed Time's river—now no more
They heed the hubbles on its breast,
Nor feel the storm that sweeps its shore.

Advertisements.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, S. N.
REV. D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL.
THIS INSTITUTION will re-open on MONDAY,
JANUARY 15th.

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.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at W. Gossip's Book Store,
24 Granville-street.
A CHARGE delivered to the CLERGY of the Diocese
of Nova Scotia, at the VISITATION held in the
Cathedral Church of St. Paul, at Halifax, on the 11th Day
of October, 1851.

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!

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT
PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills
during the seven years they have been offered for sale in
this Province is a convincing proof of their value.

LANGLEY'S
EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.
—SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ—
THIS POWDER works an agreeable, refreshing,
and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo,
Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other
symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug
Store, Hollis Street. July 1, 1854.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston,
Lincolnshire.
To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
Dear Sir,—Mrs. SARAH DIXON, of Liquorpond Street
Boston has this day deposed before me that for a considerable
period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body.

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. My sufferings were very
great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by
Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines.—Mr. JOHN
WALTON, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British
Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ankle, and after
having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital.

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.

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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.

THE PILLS should be used conjointly with the Ointment in
most of the following cases—
Female Irregularities, Scrofula, or King's
Evil
Rheumatic Complaints, Fever of the Throat, Sore Throats
Blindness on the Eye
Stomach and Gravel
Skin Guor Secondary Symp-
toms
Bowel Complaints Head-ache
Tic Douloureux
Cuts Indigestion Tumours
Constipation of the Intestines Ulcers
Blisters Jaundice
Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds
Dropsy Piles Weakness from
Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause
Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.
A FURTHER SUPPLY of Devotional Books.
A list to those recently advertised and not
Church Times, viz.—
MORE SACRIFICE—Prayers and Meditations for Private
Use,
Family and Closet Devotions,
FAMILY AND PRIVATE PRAYERS,
Nichol's Help in Reading the Bible,
Sunday School Libraries, 100 Vols, 75 and 50 vols,
Children's Libraries of A, 7 and 8 vols, in paper, box
neatly bound in Muslin.
A great variety of Books for Children.
WILLIAM GOSSIP,
Jan. 27, 1853.

MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE.
THIS WORK, which contains information on the
Jurisprudence of this Province, more copious than the
Revised Statutes, or any other Work that has been pub-
lished, and is a most useful reference, is still for Sale at
the NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORE.
By W. GOSSIP,
One of the Original Publishers,
24 Granville Street
Decr. 16
HALIFAX, N. S., Feb 1853.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES.
TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.
W. M. LANGLEY has speciaully announced to his
numerous patrons, that he has received from Eng-
land a general supply of the above. The various articles
are of the best quality and moderate in price.
LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. Nov. 4.

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

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Col-
apsible Tubes, as follows:—
Madder Lake Ivory Black,
Cobalt, Indian Yellow,
Chinese Vermillion, Naples Yellow,
Ultramarine, Prussian Blue,
Zinc White, double Tube, Chrome Yellow,
Burnt Sienna, Raw Sienna, Scarlet Lake,
Burnt Umber, Raw Umber, Chromium Lake,
Prussian Blue, Yellow Ochre, Purple Lake,
Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, &c. &c. &c.

Brushes.
Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes:
Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small:
Camel Hair, do. for Minors, Flat and round
do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.
Crayons, &c.
Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of
24, 36 and 48 shades.
Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes
Coute 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 Lines
Cambric, for Field Plans, Carbon Copying Paper: Faber's
Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine: Rowney's do. do.
Drawing Pens, Dividers, Parallel Rulers, Superior Mat-
hematical Instruments: Drawing Pins, Bristol and Lan-
don Borden: Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c.
Jan. 13 1853.

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than they can be purchased elsewhere, being for the most
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Sale at their lowest rates—a privilege not possessed by
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W. M. GOSSIP.

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