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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1850. No. 6

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING				EVENING			
		Gen	1 Mark	4 Gen	7 1 Cor 16	Gen	7 1 Cor 16	Gen	7 1 Cor 16
S. Feb	1	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
M. Feb	2	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
T. Feb	3	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
W. Feb	4	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
Th. Feb	5	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
F. Feb	6	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
S. Feb	7	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
M. Feb	8	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
T. Feb	9	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
W. Feb	10	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
Th. Feb	11	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
F. Feb	12	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
S. Feb	13	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
M. Feb	14	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
T. Feb	15	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
W. Feb	16	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
Th. Feb	17	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
F. Feb	18	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
S. Feb	19	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
M. Feb	20	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
T. Feb	21	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
W. Feb	22	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
Th. Feb	23	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
F. Feb	24	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
S. Feb	25	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
M. Feb	26	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
T. Feb	27	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
W. Feb	28	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
Th. Feb	29	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19
F. Feb	30	15	19	15	19	15	19	15	19

Poetry.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Lady! In our England's story,
There are names we proudly say—
Names of women writ in Heaven,
With us still, and passed away.
But in all the shining record
Which the angels love to read,
Few can claim the earnest homage
By our hearts to thee decreed.

Lady! when to weeping households
Word of thy devotion came,
Mild and lowly called thee angel,
Wives and mothers blessed thy name
Where the rector roses cluster,
Where the whitened cottage peers,
In the memorial mansion,
Eyes are filled with thankful tears.

Lady! when the wounded soldier
Lifts his head and looks on thee,
Hope will come and softly whisper
Ho may yet re-cross the sea;
Yet return his mother's kisses,
As she shudders at his scars,
Yet behold a face still clearer,
Seen in dreams beneath the stars.

Lady! thou hast left for duty,
All that gives to life its charm,
And we pray thee, God may keep thee
With thy sisters safe from harm,
Ever shall thy name and story
Cense the heart a blissful thrill,
When our warfare long is over,
And we all are lying still.

—London News.

Religious Miscellany.

DIOCESAN MISSIONS.

Our preference and love for our Church is no unreasoning and blind attachment. If it were, it would be utterly unworthy of an appeal in this sacred cause of missions, of souls, and of our Redeemer. We love and revere and choose the Church, because it lifts as its standard the pure sole Word of God; because it promulgates that word so richly and with such various tones in all its services; because it possesses in them so firm a guarantee for the preservation of the truth as it has come to us from the beginning; because it has no arrangements for separation, and all for unity; because its basis of doctrine is as broad as the Gospel, and no whit broader; because it provides fit food for every age, and literally attends with its blessings from the cradle and the font to the grave; because it nourishes a piety so practical, so tolerant, so balanced, so discreet, and so tender; because it offers all which we can desire in the grand features of a particular communion; and because it links us in history, in order, and in spirit, to the early Christianity of our fathers, and of apostolic ages. Can any man believe and appreciate this, and not be solicitous and zealous for its spread on every side and its firm establishment everywhere, in times when error is so loud, and divisions are so many? Can any man feel this, and not feel it as a holy duty to aid, as far as he may, those who are, even in feebleness and discouragement, and all the more if it be so, endeavoring to plant those standards? Can any man be grateful to the goodness of God, who, in times past, through the missionary zeal and love of those who are now at rest, raised up the congregations and the churches in which we pray and praise Him, and who gave to those heroic martyrs, three hundred years ago, grace to seal and establish this liturgy, these Articles, and these Homilies with their agony at the stake, and not be eager to spend, if not to be spent, for the sake of communicating these treasures, so precious not to the imagination or sentiment alone, but to his ripest

judgment and the most solemn interests of his heart and soul?

We must go yet farther. If there be any real advantage, be it greater or less, in that which was certainly the order of the Church from the age of the Apostles downwards; if the ministry, as they left it, have any value whatever beyond what it would have, were its fulness mutilated, and its regular transmission interrupted; if there be any reason for the belief that it is the Divine purpose to cause the body of Christ to grow and be strong together at last in the same manner as at first; then we have no right to hold our privileges as if they were exclusively our own, to be enjoyed and not communicated. Surely the Church, as we join it, as we adhere to it, as we believe in it, is to be by us extended, not because it is ours, but because it is dear to our Lord Jesus. To justify indifference as if there were no other choice but uncharitableness, to suggest that unless we will deny what common sense and conscience and all Christian feeling forbid us to deny to the piety, zeal, and abundant good will of other believers and other Churches, we are free to leave this fair land to them, and must lower the glorious old banner of the Reformation, and of all saints before the Reformation; this would be only to allow that all other men should be in earnest, but not we, and to confess our own condemnation. For we must labor either under their banners or under our own for the salvation both of ourselves and of all whom, under the providence of God, we are permitted to reach with our beneficence. If our communion be not worthy to be extended, it is not worthy to be preserved. If it would be of no special value to others, it is of none to us. If the blessing of Him who is Head over all things to the Church, would not attend our efforts to lengthen the cords of our tabernacle, I see no other exclusion for honest and serious minds, but that it must be His will that it should fall to the dust, and offer no more for any of us its unavailing and deceitful shelter. On this side of such a conclusion, there is no denial of the duty of offering and giving, as far as we have it in our power to give, and as our fellow-men may be willing to receive, the word and sacraments of Christ, as this Church has received them; and this is the work of our missions, far and near.—*Sermon by Ep. Burgess, of Maine.*

GROWING ATTACHMENT TO THE USE OF A LITURGY.

The various religious bodies are beginning to yield to a growing sense of the importance of a Liturgy in public worship. The Baptists, it appears, are becoming so sensible of its value, that their prejudices against it are rapidly giving way. One of their journals recently contained a letter, of which the following is an extract:—

"The use of a Liturgy is not confined to the Episcopal Church, but is being adopted by several branches of the Christian Church. As a Baptist, the writer of this article, for more than nine years, has been in the use of a form of prayer,—in the family worship, requiring vocal responses,—and in the pulpit on the Sabbath, using, with but slight variation, the same Prayer, Sabbath after Sabbath.—The rapid growth of the Church under his pastoral care, its present prosperity, compared with its poverty, when God in His Providence, made him overseer of his present charge, is in point to show that a prayer or prayers, "just so long, and just so broad," are not incompatible with the spirituality, the true growth and prosperity of the Church. We love order in the services of the Sanctuary, we love reverence in man's approach to the throne of God; indeed, where these are wanting, there is, there must be, a lack of true devotion. It is a pleasing fact to know that some of the most successful of our pastors are forming the habit of thinking over the subject-matter of their public prayers, before attempting to lead a company of waiting souls to the throne of grace. Where is the difference between a prayer thus thought out, or one printed in which, vocally and verbally, the people may join? There is, we conceive, but very little; while at the same time there is a great difference between these two methods, and that loose, evoked, slipshod, irreverent address we so frequently hear, called prayer."

"This is pretty strong, it must be confessed. That loose, evoked, slipshod, irreverent address we so

frequently hear, called prayer," is a severe denunciation of the prevalent practice, to come from such a quarter. Even the Presbyterians, too, are coming to see the sensibleness and propriety of it. And the Calvinists of another body, through their organs of the press, are thus speaking of it,—"In the German Reformed Church, which has always, from its very origin, partaken more or less of a liturgical spirit, there has been of late years, as is well known, a desire manifested on the part of many of her ministry and membership, that the Church might have more fully revived its ancient liturgical spirit." Again, we read in the columns of another Calvinistic contemporary, that "when stated worship is celebrated, since stated prayer is a necessity, it is better that it should be invested with all the grace of style and unction of spirit which can be obtained for this most solemn of offices." And, further, that "it is better therefore to take the same course in prose prayer that we do in poetical, for after all a liturgy is nothing but prose hymns, and prepare and communicate to others what we expect them to say or sing with us." This, then, is granting the whole question of the propriety, not to say the necessity of a Liturgy. We very sincerely congratulate them upon these gratifying advances toward that "more excellent way," which the Church they separate from teaches them, and whose example we would, vain hope they will yet become convinced in worthy of respect and adoption in many other and even more important respects—yes, until they are constrained to yield to the spirit of our Saviour's prayer, and to strive to carry it out—"That they may all be one, as We are one.—N. Y. Churchman.

THE INQUISITION IN AMERICA.

The lack of ability, and not the want of inclination has been the only reason why Popery has not displayed the same enormities in America which have characterized it in the old world. Freedom of opinion, and the light of the gospel render it necessary for Rome to restrain herself, and modify her policy, if she would succeed here. From the third volume of Gayarre's History of Louisiana, just published, it appears that arrangements were actually made for introducing the inquisition in Louisiana, when that territory was under Spanish control. On the cession of the country to France, all the documents and archives were carried off to old Spain, and there carefully locked up; but through certain facilities recently enjoyed by Mr. Gayarre, he found access to these documents, and amongst other things he brought to light the benevolent intentions of his holiness for making good Roman Catholics on American soil, through the tortures of the inquisition. It will be seen that it was not his fault that the plan failed to be carried into execution.

"It appears," says Gayarre, "that soon after the death of Charles III, who was far from being a bigoted king, an attempt was made to introduce the much dreaded tribunal of the Inquisition to the colony. The reverent Capuchin, Antonio de Sedella, who had lately arrived in the province, wrote to the Governor to inform him that he, the holy father, had been appointed Commissary of the Inquisition; that in a letter of the 5th of December last, from the proper authority, this intelligence had been communicated to him, and that he had been requested to discharge his functions, with the most exact fidelity and zeal, and in conformity with the royal will. Wherefore after having made his investigations with the utmost secrecy and precaution, he notified Miro that, in order to carry, as he was commanded, his instructions into perfect execution in all their parts, he might soon, at some late hour of the night, deem it necessary to require some guards to assist him in his operations.

"Not many hours had elapsed since the reception of his communication by the Governor, when night came, and the representative of the Holy Inquisition was quietly reposing in bed, when he was aroused from his sleep by a heavy knocking. He started up, and, opening his door saw standing before him an officer and a file of grenadiers. Thinking that they had come to obey his commands, in consequence of his letter to the Governor, he said, "My friends, I thank you and his Excellency, for the readiness of this compliance with my request. But I have now no use for your services, and you shall be warned

in time when you are wanted. Retire, then, with the blessing of God." Great was the stupefaction of the friar when he was told that he was under arrest. "What," exclaimed he, "will you dare lay your hands on a Commissary of the holy Inquisition?" "I dare obey orders," replied the undaunted officer, and the Rev. Father Antonio de Sedella was instantly carried on board of a vessel, which sailed the next day for Cadiz.

Rendering an account of this incident to one of the members of the Cabinet of Madrid, Governor Miro said, in a despatch, "the mere name of the Inquisition uttered in New Orleans would be sufficient, not only to check emigration, which is successfully progressing, but would also be capable of driving away those who have recently come, and I even fear that in spite of my having sent out of the country Father Sedella, the most fatal consequences may ensue from the mere suspicion of the cause of his dismissal."

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

The Annual General Meeting of the St. George's (Cape Breton) Committee of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, was held in the Temperance Hall, Sydney, on Thursday, 11th Jan'y, 1855 the President in the Chair.

The Meeting was opened by singing the 100th Psalm, and by the prayers of the Society. The President called upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting; after this was done, he addressed the meeting at some length, and concluded by calling upon the Secretary to read the following Report:

REPORT.

The Committee of our Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, in meeting us friends and supporters at the commencement of another year, consider it a fit opportunity to record their thankfulness to Almighty God for that immunity from Cholera with which this Island and the whole Province has been so greatly favoured. At the same time they deplore the continuance of a war which, though just and necessary, involves loss of life and fearful suffering to so many of our gallant fellow-countrymen. They have also to regret losses and changes which have occurred among our own number during the past year. They feel that the present is altogether a time of startling changes and occurrences, which only He who sitteth above the water floods can over-rule to His own glory and the good of His creatures.

In the course of the past year the Bishop of the Diocese has called together his Clergy for the first time, to deliver them a Charge exhibiting much earnestness and a high sense of ministerial responsibility. It was delivered before no less than 59 Clergymen, who were much impressed and encouraged by this meeting together for counsel and instruction from their spiritual superior, and brotherly intercourse with each other. A new feature upon the occasion was the election of Lay Delegates, who with the Bishop and other Clergy, sat in deliberation as to the propriety of introducing periodical assemblies or Synods into the Church in this Diocese. The expediency of the step was affirmed by large majorities of both orders, and measures taken to initiate these assemblies in due time. Much is reasonably hoped from the cautious and judicious action of such Synods, which, as the very highest legal authority in the Province stated, are the inalienable birthright and privilege of every British Churchman.

During the past year much has been done for the good of the Church within the bounds of this mission, notwithstanding that the pressure of the times has weighed heavily upon the resources of every class. The sum of £65 has been paid as the Rector's salary; £28 remitted to the Church Society; £23 6 5 collected at the Offertory at St. George's Church and the other Stations; £15 have been raised for lighting St. George's; £150 have been subscribed towards the erection of a parsonage house, payable in three yearly instalments; £6 2 6 was raised towards the expenses of one of the Lay Delegates to Halifax; and £170 was contributed toward that noble sum of £10,000 given by Churchmen (mostly within the Province) for the endowment of King's College at Windsor. Altogether in money paid and liabilities assumed, no less a sum than £430 has been contributed for Church purposes within the past year. A porch containing a vestry is in course of erection to the Church at Cow Bay, where the Churchyard has been well fenced in with a neat gate, making it altogether a very comfortable unpretending House of Prayer, surrounded by its well-kept place of final repose for the congregation who living worship within its walls. This Church it is expected, with that at Maindieu, will be consecrated by the Bishop at his projected visit to the Island next summer. At Cox Heath the frame of a Church has been raised, for which the sum of £15 sterling has been granted by that unwearied friend of the Colonial Church, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; a grant towards this Church is also expected from our own Diocesan Church Society.

As regards what is more strictly the duty and work of the Clergy attached to this Committee, viz., the preaching of the Gospel, public prayer and sacraments, they desire thankfully to acknowledge by the goodness of God, a continuance of the health and strength necessary to their arduous vocation. In obedience to the Bishop's citation they left their sphere of duty for a season, and preceded to Halifax, to be present at the Visitation held there in October last. With this exception they have been at their posts, engaged in attending to their sacred calling. Except during the above mentioned period, divine service has been held regularly in the Parish Church, and as frequently as possible at every accustomed station. In addition to the Sunday services, many week-days have been appropriated to prayer and preaching, always with this one conscientious desire—to set forth divine truth, agreeably to the Word of God, and the formularies of the Church, to all who are willing to receive the ministrations of religion in her appointed way. There have been in the past year 66 baptisms, 7 marriages, 13 funerals, and 100 communicants.

Thus then, our Society comes before its friends met here this evening, to plead for (if possible) increased support and favour, relying (under God) upon its usefulness and adaptation to the wants of our Church. Its funds are entirely spent within the Diocese, and much of what is subscribed here is returned again to us, to aid in the various objects of usefulness which arise. An endowment fund for the Parish has been commenced in connection with the Church Society, which though necessarily small at first, may ultimately if persevered in, produce very useful results. And from the funds of our Society not only is this portion of the vineyard fostered and encouraged, but also many other desolate and struggling parts of the Province are assisted to sustain the ministrations of religion among them. Thus unity and a common bond of Christian charity and love are produced by the reflection that each parish is not selfishly isolated, and disposing wholly its own funds within its own bosom, but that every Clergyman and congregation, acting in concert, are raising a common amount for the joint benefit of all. So we, being many are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another.

The Committee, therefore, earnestly bespeak your favourable attention to the claims of this Society. The Bishop stated in St. Paul's Cathedral, that when he considered the amount subscribed in the Diocese for the last three years for church purposes, he did indeed (in a pecuniary point of view) thank God, and take courage. This was next day noticed at the National School House, by a very intelligent Lay Delegate, who expressed his belief that the more the Clergy and Laity were led to understand each other and work together, the greater would be the cause of rejoicing in this behalf. You are called upon for mutual harmonious co-operation in this Society, and in every other good work upholding and advancing our holy cause. Except that one minister and the other is ministered to, there is no difference between Clergy and Laity, Pastor and People. The Committee, therefore, earnestly invite all to join in working this Society, making it their only strife and emulation who best can forward the knowledge of God and the cause of religion, by his prayers, exertions and self-denying liberality.

By order of the Committee

W. Y. PORTER, Sec'y.

It was then moved by Geo. M. Haliburton Esq.; seconded by E. P. Archbold Esq.:

Resolved 1st. That the Report now read be adopted, and forwarded to the Parent Society in Halifax, by the Secretary of this Committee.

Moved by Jno. L. Hill Esq.; seconded by P. H. Clarke Esq.:

Resolved 2nd. That this Meeting desires to return thanks to Almighty God for the measure of success vouchsafed to the Society during the past year.

Moved by Capt. Ouseley, seconded by C. C. Reade Esq.:

Resolved 3rd. That the following be the Officers of this Committee for the ensuing year—Patron—The Bishop; President—The Rector; ex officio. Vice Presidents—Judge David, Henry Davenport Esq. Secretary—Rev. W. Y. Porter, Treasurer—Capt. Ouseley. Standing Committee—E. E. Leonard, H. V. Bown, C. C. Reade, J. P. Ward, F. Oliver, Senr., Jno. Bourinot, E. P. Archbold, P. H. Clarke, H. Ingles, G. M. Haliburton, Jno. L. Hill.

Moved by John Bourinot Esq.; seconded by G. M. Haliburton Esq.:

Resolved 4th.—That the amount of funds realized by 14th Feb. next, be then remitted to the Parent Society by the Treasurer.

Moved by Rev. W. Y. Porter; seconded by Capt. Ouseley:

Resolved 5th. That this Committee regard with much approbation the meeting held in Halifax last October, for the purpose of establishing a Synod of the Diocese.

Moved by Rev. Robt. Arnold; seconded by the Rev. W. Y. Porter:

Resolved 6th. That it is the duty of all to contribute according to their ability for spreading a knowledge of Christ and his gospel throughout the world.

Bishop Haber's Missionary hymn was then sung. A collection was then made amounting to £3 9s 7d.

The President again addressed the Meeting, and invited any one else who wished, to do so.

No further business offering, the meeting was concluded by singing the Doxology, and the minor blessing.

W. Y. PORTER, Sec'y.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Sir,—I observe by the Calendar that Feb. 2 is the Anniversary Feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary. Can you inform me through your columns, what the Roman Catholic Church is going to do with this Festival, for as it has decreed that the Virgin Mary was conceived without sin, and brought forth her offspring without sin, I am at a loss to know what need she had of purification. Both doctrines cannot be true together; and as the doctrine of the purification is eighteen hundred years old, and that of her immaculate conception is not quite a year old, I prefer holding to the old truth, and rejecting the other as a new error, and so I should think would every good

Lunenburg.

CATHOLIC.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

ST. JOHN'S SUNDAY SCHOOL, LUNENBURG.

An examination of this long-established School was held in the National School Room, at Lunenburg, on Sunday, Dec. 31st. Though the weather and walking were unpropitious, 114 Scholars were assembled, with the Rector, Superintendent, Librarian, twenty Teachers, and a more than usually large attendance of Visitors. It is hoped that even the enlarged attendance of the latter may be much increased on future similar occasions. The Rector examined the Testament classes, and the Superintendent and Visitors, at his request, examined the rest of the School. It was generally agreed by the Examiners, that the system of teaching adopted reflected much credit on the numerous Teachers engaged, and certainly the Testament classes, both male and female, afforded much satisfaction by the manner in which for two hours they replied to the questions on St. John's Gospel, the Acts, the Apostles, the 39 Articles, as well as the Collects for the Sundays in Advent. The Rector takes this public opportunity of expressing the grateful sense he entertains of the valuable services rendered to him and to the School by H. S. Jost, Esq. the Superintendent; Mr. Stango Jacobs, Librarian, and the ten male and eleven Female Teachers associated with him in the good work.

The School assembles twice every Lord's Day, throughout the year, and a meeting of Teachers is held at the Rectory every other week. On the first Sunday of each month the Scholars subscribe to a Library Fund, yielding an average of a little more than three pounds a year. This sum is taken up in providing the Teachers and Scholars with Reading Books, Catechisms, Cards Collect and Hymn Books, Question Books, Teacher's Class Books, as well as Superintendent's and Librarian's Roll Books, which in a School of nearly 200 Scholars, are in constant demand. If any able and well disposed stewards of the Lord's goods either in his own or in other congregations of our beloved Church, will bestow some pecuniary aid towards the purchase of a Sunday School Library for the use of the dear lambs in this portion of the Lord's flock, their Pastor in his part engages it shall be gratefully acknowledged and faithfully applied.

The desire on the part of the Congregation to purchase a new Organ, and the weekly gatherings of the ladies to make up a sum of money for the relief of the families of our brave defenders abroad, leave little, in a town by no means rich, to replenish the funds so much needed in sustaining our well-attended Sunday School. Any assistance therefore will be thankfully acknowledged by Henry L. Owen, Rector.

News Department.

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

THE CLEVEDON INQUIRY.

The commission on the case of Archdeacon Denison, resumed its sittings on Wednesday afternoon at Wason's Royal Hotel, Clevedon. Dr. Haggard having stated that the Commissioners were now prepared to declare their opinion, Bishop Carr read the following:—

"The commissioners after due consideration of the depositions taken before them, and of certain printed sermons, numbered 1, 2, and 3, and of the documents annexed, declare their unanimous opinion—

"First—That as respects the preaching and publication, or making known and public, the above sermons by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Taunton, within the diocese of Bath and Wells, there are sufficient prima facie grounds for instituting further proceedings.

"Secondly—The commissioners, having carefully examined the aforesaid sermons, and the charges specified in the commission, declare their unanimous opinion that the proposition of the Venerable the Archdeacon, that to all who come to the Lord's table, to those who eat and drink worthily and to those who eat and drink unworthily, the body and blood of Christ are given, and that by all who come to the Lord's table, by those who eat and drink worthily and by those who eat and drink unworthily, the body and blood of Christ are received, is directly contrary or repugnant to the doctrine of the Church of England and especially to the Articles of Religion; and that the doctrines set forth in the aforesaid sermons, with reference to the real presence, in the Holy Eucharist, are unsupported by the Articles taken in their literal and grammatical sense, are contrary to the doctrine and teaching of the Church of England, and have a very dangerous tendency.

"The Commissioners are therefore of opinion secondly, that there is sufficient *prima facie* ground for suspending further proceedings.

"The Commissioners at the same time think it due to the Venerable the Archdeacon to state that in the sermons under consideration he has expressed his full assent and consent to the Articles of Religion, and that he has *ex animo* condemned the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and particularly the Roman doctrine of transubstantiation."

Bishop Carr added that the Commissioners, having fully considered the subject and delivered their opinion, begged to state that the commission was now closed, and that copies of their decision would be given to either party, if they should wish it, on application to Mr. George Burdell, of Doctor's Commons, who officiated as registrar during the inquiry. The proceedings did not last more than a quarter of an hour.

Archdeacon Denison has sent the following protest to the morning papers, dated East Brent, Jan. 11.—

"The proposition selected by the Cleveland Commissioners for special condemnation is this, 'that to all who come to the Lord's table, to those who eat and drink worthily, and to those who eat and drink unworthily, the Body and Blood of Christ are given; and that by all who come to the Lord's table, by those who eat and drink worthily, and by those who eat and drink unworthily, the Body and Blood of Christ are received.'

"The commissioners have omitted to state, or even to allude to, certain words, the omission of which cannot have failed to mislead the public, notwithstanding that these words, or words equivalent to them, are connected with the substance of the above proposition in no fewer than twenty-eight places in the three sermons.

"This act of the commissioners is the more extraordinary, because their attention had been distinctly called to this particular omission by my counsel when speaking upon the subject.

"The words that I refer to as what ought to have been appended to the above proposition are the following:—

"That the effect, efficacy, power, or operation of the thing so given and received may be unto life, as in the case of those who receive worthily, &c. may be unto death, as in the case of those who receive unworthily."

"I see that the commissioners have exonerated me from all imputation of Romanism. Whatever the value of this declaration on their part might have been it is effectually destroyed by the unfairness of the earlier portion of their report."

The following memorial to both Houses of Convocation is in course of signature:—

"We, the undersigned Clergymen of the Church of England officiating within the city and liberties of Westminster, having under consideration the Report of the Convocation for the province of Canterbury, on the subject of the Church services, desire to express our concurrence with the opinion of the Committee, that an Order of Prayer and Thanksgiving, distinct from the present Evening Service, to be set forth by authority, and to be used where three services are performed on a Sunday, is much needed. For this new or additional service we consider it highly expedient that a new Table of Lessons and Psalms should be prepared.

"We would further express our concurrence with the opinion of the Committee that occasional Collects, as well as various short services to be constructed out of the Book of Common Prayer, and more particularly a service for schools, would be a valuable addition to the means of edification possessed by the Church. This expression of our agreement with the views and suggestions of their Committee we venture very respectfully to submit to both Houses of Convocation, to be dealt with in such a way as they in their wisdom shall think most conducive to the true interests of the Church of England.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.—French accounts from the Crimea report that our allies opened fire again on the 3rd inst., upon the Flag-staff Battery. But it would appear that this must not be taken to imply that the allies have recommenced serious operations, for, according to a despatch received from Prince Menschikoff, dated Sebastopol, the 5th inst., nothing of very great importance had occurred in the Crimea. Two sorties had been made on the night of the 7th inst., against the English and French trenches.—"The allies," says the despatch, "were taken by surprise, and sustained a sensible loss. We lost three men killed and wounded."

The most exciting news of the week has been the reported passage of the Danube by the Russians in Bessarabia, into the Dobrujscha, and which it is supposed would necessarily involve Austria in hostilities. An explanatory despatch from Vienna destroys the importance of the rumour. The following, we are told, is official:—

"During the night of the 7th inst., a Russian detachment crossed the Danube, and advanced as far as Babadagh. The Russians captured eighty-three Turks and one flag. After this exploit, the whole Russian detachment returned to Ismail, in Bessarabia. The Turks had a few men killed, and the Russians also suffered a small loss. This is the truth of the passage of the Danube which has caused such a sensation."

According to one account, 20,000 Russians had crossed to intercept the Turkish army on its way to the Crimea, and, according to another, had made themselves masters of Tutschka, Babadagh, and Matschin, and were advancing towards Baltchik. The following despatch is dated "Bucharest, Jan. 1st":—

"Considerable forces of Russians have concentrated near Runt, a small port situated near the mouth of the Pruth. Strong batteries protect the fort. Large bodies of Russians are marching downwards towards the Pruth and the Danube. The command of the Turkish army of the Danube has been given to Ismail Pacha, surrounded Kalatat. The army consists only of 2,000 men, dislocated over Bucharest, Ibraila, and Giurgewo."

The whereabouts of Omar Pacha is a mystery at this moment, for various advices of different date report his expected presence severally before Sebastopol, Varna, and Rapatoria. The Sultan has issued a firman, in which his Highness thanks the army of Omar Pacha for its conduct on the Danube, and expresses a hope that it will continue the same in the campaign which is about to open, in the Crimea. Mahmoud Pacha and Ismail Pacha have left for Varna.

On the 14th the 1st Regiment of Hussars and the 7th Dragoons were waiting at Constantinople to embark for the Crimea. Considerable agitation prevails there in consequence of the expected arrival of the Imperial Guard. The railway terminus is thronged with people. Five more ships laden with troops have passed on their way to the Crimea.

A letter from Bucharest states that the telegraph is now completed and in action, and despatches are sent to and received daily from London. The telegraph is about to be laid down from thence to Giurgewo, Ibraila, and Galatz, to the Sulina by the local authorities, and from Rostebuk to Varna and Constantinople by a French company.

The *Times* has just found out that the blockade of Perekop by the allied forces would have been of no use, as the Russians have a better entrance into the Crimea. As it now appears, the Russian Government had some time back constructed across the shoals of the Patrial Sea another great military road to the Crimea, so effectually that it is actually the better road of the two, and so quietly that Western Europe never heard a word about the matter.

It is said that the Cabinet of Vienna has intimated to the Governments of France and England its conviction that peace is not likely to grow out of the conference of Vienna. Under such circumstances, Austria prepares for war, and will place her army at the disposition of the allies when called upon to do so. The *Times* also makes a statement implying positive unanimity between Austria, France, and England:—

"I have been stated on good authority that the effect of the alleged acceptance of the four points by the Emperor of Russia was precisely similar at London, Paris, and Vienna. Simultaneously on the receipt of this intelligence the three Allied Courts addressed to each other communications expressing a hope that the prospect of peace might be realised, but urging their confederate and pledging themselves to relax in none of the exertions necessary to command success. It is a remarkable proof of the identity of views existing between the three Cabinets that these despatches, written, of course, without any previous concert, crossed each other on the road, and conveyed to each member of the alliance the assurance that his own views were anticipated by his allies."

At Berlin the Russian party is at the height of its glee:—

"The assent of Russia to treat on the basis of the interpretation is regarded as the triumph of Prussian diplomacy, the salvation of Germany from the apprehension of being involved in war, the forerunner of a stand-still in Austria, and of the Western Powers being compelled to negotiate and conclude a peace which will leave them where they were before the war."

According to *La Presse*, Sardinia has joined the Western Alliance by special treaty, the preliminaries of which were signed at Turin on the 14th. The same authority states:—

"Piedmont will supply 15,000 men of all arms, with a large park of field artillery; the expenses of transport will be defrayed by France and England. A loan of twenty-five millions for each year the war lasts will supply the Sardinian Government with the means absolutely requisite for keeping its army on a war footing, while France and England both engage to render the conclusion of the loan as easy as possible, both as to the conditions and the execution of the operation. The Sardinian division will join the English. The command of it will probably be entrusted to General La Marmora, the present Minister of War, to whom the army is indebted for its entire re-organisation."

The intelligence supplied by the *Morning Post* correspondent comes down to New Year's day, and unfortunately states that on the 1st January, "the frost, which set in on the evening of Christmas Day, has been again succeeded by rain, and the difficulties of transport continue as bad as ever." He estimates the number of the British army at that date to be, exclusive of officers, 40,332, reduced by 13,419 sick and wounded; and this latter list is added to at the rate of 300 a week.

Major Welsford, of the 9th, a native, we believe, of Halifax, is mentioned in one of Lord Raglan's despatches, as mainly instrumental in repelling a sortie of the Russians, who in a moment of surprise had entered the trenches on the night of 20th December.

Admiral Napier is said to have struck his flag, by command, and a court martial has been ordered, which it is supposed will produce some important relations.

Editorial Miscellany.

The following account of the providential escape of the Rev. Henry Stamer, will give to parties at a distance, some idea of the perils to which the Missionary is subject in the performance of his duty in Nova Scotia. It is a trial of nerve, superadded to the danger of travelling abroad in the winter, whose severity the people of milder climates have very little conception of. Of them all, it may however be said, that as good soldiers of the cross they bear hardship cheerfully, in the service of Him who died thereon, and for the sake of the souls whom He died to redeem.—

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF THE REV. HENRY STAMER FROM BEING DROWNED.

"After forenoon service at Pugwash, on Sunday the 21st, he set out for the River Pump, to hold an afternoon service, there was no way of getting the horse across the harbour but on the ice, the thaw continued for that and the following day, which weakened the ice very considerably. Not having returned until Monday evening, in attempting to cross, the horse broke through, where there was, it may be, twenty fathoms of water, and very near a mile from any land. He succeeded himself after several efforts to get on the ice: being observed by persons on shore, assistance was speedily rendered, and after a great deal of labour and no small danger, the horse was extricated, after being in the water for half an hour.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the persons that had thus risked their lives in saving the horse."

Many of the lay members of the Church would be anxious to hear, through the "Church Times," if the plan for securing a maintenance in the shape of an insurance for the Widows of the Clergy is abandoned, or if not, when may it be in operation, as the longer it is deferred the less chance it has of succeeding, as some of the Clergy are attaching themselves to other Insurance Companies, and more will do so if no hope is held out to them.—*Com.*

Hazard's Gazette (P. E. I.) of the 17th January, states that the river at Charlottetown, which was frozen, was then unsafe for horses—a proof of the mildness of the winter. A vessel arrived at Halifax last week, from Charlottetown, an unprecedented circumstance, so far as we can learn. An old resident by the lakes near this city, says that the ice is unsafe, and has been so during the season—he never has seen so mild a winter. The month of January has added without snow, and with very little frost. Neither the North West Arm nor the Basin have been frozen up to this date.

PORT OF LIVERPOOL, N. S.—The Liverpool Transcript of January 25, publishes a list of vessels owned and registered at that port, Jan'y 5, 1855, exclusive of those registered but owned in other counties—of which the following is an abstract:

1 Ship	541 tons.
13 Barques	4,612 "
10 Brigs	1,903 "
22 Brigantines	2,684 "
38 Schooners	1,087 "
—	—
84	11,427

The estimated value of shipping owned at the above port, is estimated at £98,500.

A meeting in aid of the Patriotic Fund was held in Dartmouth on the 22nd inst., H. Y. Mott Esq., in the chair—and Win. Johnston, Esq., acting Secretary. The following resolutions were moved seconded and passed unanimously—and some very good speeches made on them:—

Moved by the Honble. J. W. Johnston, seconded by Charles Robson, Esq.:—

1st. *Resolved*,—That this meeting views with pride the noble exertions making by Great Britain, in conjunction with her illustrious ally, to protect the weak against the usurpations of the strong, and to uphold the cause of freedom and civilization, endangered by the progress of despotic powers.

Moved by S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., seconded by W. A. Johnston, Esq.:—

2nd. *Resolved*,—That this meeting desires to express its admiration of, and its heartfelt gratitude to those gallant men, who, on the field of battle, have so nobly sustained the glory of the British name, and afforded additional proof of the invincible progress of the British arms.

Moved by I. Hartshorne, Esq., seconded by A. James, Esq.:—

3rd. *Resolved*,—That this meeting sympathises with the wives and Families whom the fortunes of war have deprived of their natural protectors, and deems it alike a privilege and a duty to aid in affording them the aid and assistance their desolate condition so urgently demands.

Moved by Mr. Russell, seconded by Mr. Gallagher.

4th. *Resolved*,—That a Committee be now formed, and that the ladies of Dartmouth be requested to assist by all the means in their power in obtaining subscriptions and gratuities to be presented as the free will offering of the people of Dartmouth.

Missionary Intelligence.

A MISSION IN CALCUTTA.—It is pleasing to turn from scenes of heathen idolatry to the following extract from a Report of his proceedings, by the Rev. W. O'Brien Smith, one of the Society's Missionaries in Calcutta. It is but little that a few Missionaries can be expected to accomplish among multitudes of wealthy idolaters. But let us strive by our increased aims to add to the number of the labourers in this Mission field, and by our prayers to bring down a more abundant blessing on their work.

Mr. Smith writes, on July 10th, 1834:—

In my last communication I furnished an account of several adults, both Hindu and Mahometan, who had placed themselves under Christian instruction; of this number, I am happy to say, four, after satisfactory proof of their sincerity were admitted to baptism at Easter. The Mahometan convert, Golan Hyder (mentioned in my last Report), was one of them. His family are in some measure reconciled to him now, though they will not yet consent to live under the same roof with him. Shortly after he declared his intention of embracing Christianity, his mother drove him forth from her house, and he was obliged to take shelter with one of my Readers. He was also strictly prohibited seeing or holding any intercourse with either his wife or child. This was a sore trial to him, but he bore up with it with cheerful patience. His mother's returning affection at length induced her to visit him at the Reader's house. She went accompanied by several friends, to argue him out of his convictions. But he gave too good reasons for the hope that is in him to leave them any ground for supposing they could ever succeed in withdrawing him from the faith he has professed. The unsuccessful result of this attempt fully convinced his mother that he has indeed cast in his lot among us, and though of course she feels deeply the apostasy—as she deems it—of her son from the faith of his fathers, her hostility has considerably calmed down. This true she will not consent to his living under the same roof with herself, yet she has of her own choice begged him to live in a house adjoining hers, that she may not altogether be deprived of his society. May the Lord open her heart as He did Lydia's!

"Adit Narayan, of whom I furnished a short account in a former communication, has fully realized the hopes we entertained of him from his first coming amongst us, and his consistent conduct, his amiable disposition and gentle manners have endeared him to us. I regret to add, however, that his health has completely broken down. He has been suffering from long continued dysentery, and at the Park Street Hospital, where he has attended for treatment, he has been advised to return to his native village (Chuprah). This, under the circumstances, is perhaps the most prudent step he can take. He is much affected at the prospect of leaving us, but the separation will only be temporary, we hope. I shall furnish him with documents which will insure him an easy reception amongst our brethren either at Agra or Cawnpore.

"The total number of baptized, adult and infant, since the beginning of the present year, has been eight.

"Only one catechumen has been added to our list since I last wrote.

ARGUMENT WITH A FAQIR.—"The preaching at the chapel in Park Street is conducted as usual, but it is very rarely that we can prevail on the people to enter the chapel. The objections urged against us are the Divinity of our Lord, and the doctrine of the Trinity. On one occasion we were challenged to work a miracle to prove the truth of Christianity. The man who made the request was a native of Cabul. He appeared to be a Faqir, and had a gloomy, forbidding look about him. But I believe the man was in earnest and that he really expected we were prepared to give some such proof as he demanded. He stood arguing for a long time, and listened attentively to us, but a miracle was the only proof that would satisfy him. 'It is very strange,' he said; 'if you are preachers of a true religion, why can you not perform a miracle, and thus convince me at once?' I explained that miracles were not now needed in support of Christianity, for the truth of which there was abundant proof, and that God never employed extraordinary means when ordinary means were available. He answered quickly that some extraordinary means must be used for his conversion, as all other means had failed. What were these means, I asked him, which he said had failed? Had he ever sincerely tried to arrive at a knowledge of truth? Had he ever read the Gospel, and read it with prayer to God to show him the truth? Or had

he ever taken the trouble to examine the evidences on which the truth of Christianity rests? He said he had not, but he had spoken with many Missionaries; they all advised him to embrace Christianity, but not one could show him a sign, and a miracle was the only thing that would convince him. I asked him if he had ever witnessed any miracle performed for the truth of the creed he professed? He said, No, but he knew that Mahomet had performed many miracles. But had he witnessed any himself? No. Why then did he believe Islam? His heart inclined him to it. But that did not prove that Islam was true. He said in answer, 'I am not a bigot; I only want some proof of the truth of what you say. Show me a miracle, and I will embrace your creed immediately.' No arguments had any influence with him. He evidently thought that if one rose from the dead it would be more convincing than Moses and the prophets. At parting, I told him if he wore earnest in his search after truth, to pray to God for light and guidance, and that God would not allow him to wander in darkness and error, but would open his eyes to the truth. He would then need no further proof, for he would find a great and real miracle wrought in his heart.

"With respect to our labours in the preaching chapel, I must refer you for further information to my coadjutor, the Rev. Mr. Blake, who is most assiduous in preaching."

Reader! you have, it is trusted, learned in a Christian land to know and worship the only true God, our support through life, our Hope in the hour of death. Think of what you have read in this paper. In that populous and magnificent city of Calcutta, for every soul that worships CHRIST, there are hundreds who worship Kali. A few Missionaries have gone forth from England, and are labouring, day after day, by preaching and teaching, by prayer and study, whenever they see an opportunity, to induce these children of wrath to submit themselves to the easy yoke of Christ.

What a crown of rejoicing will be that of the Christian missionary, who, in the last Day, may discern a few souls whose salvation he was enabled to promote!

Will not you bear your part in this great Christian work? Cannot you spare something, and induce your family, your friends, and neighbours to spare something, to give to the Society for the maintenance of its Missionaries in India?—*Monthly Pa. S. P. G.*

Youth's Department

OOYWA INDIANS.

A letter to the Young Readers of the Gospel Missionary.

DEAR CHILDREN,—Hearing that the *Gospel Missionary* is read by thousands of English, Irish, and Scotch children every month, I wish through its pages to interest you on behalf of the object for which I have left my home many thousands of miles away, and crossed the great and stormy ocean to come to this land of Christian privilege.

Most of you doubtless know, that, to the west of those islands on which you live, there is a very wide sea more than two thousand miles in width; and that beyond that ocean lies a large continent, which was not known to our forefathers for many hundreds of years after the birth of our LORD JESUS CHRIST. You know also, that between three and four hundred years ago, that continent was discovered by Christopher Columbus, who was succeeded by other adventurers, from different parts of Europe, and the land so discovered is called the New World. You know too that since then, many, very many, thousands of our countrymen and countrywomen have gone to that country in ships and settled there. But how did they get a place to settle on? were there no inhabitants there before, and when it was discovered? Yes, a great many; and it was only by begging from those natives of the country a place to build a few houses on, and a little plot of land on which to plant corn and vegetables, that they were permitted to form settlements on the borders of the hunting grounds of the Red men.

You would have supposed that the white men would have been very grateful to the red men for this kind permission, and would have been careful to take no more land than had been given them. But this was not the case: the white men became more and more numerous, and began to use much more land than had been given to them.

The Indians, for so the red men are called, found that the sound of the white man's axe in cutting down, and the smoke of the white man's fire in burning up the trees, were having the effect of driving away the

beaver and other gains on which they and their families subsisted; they spoke to the white men about this, and the white men only answered by showing the Indian his gun and telling him how many it would kill. The Indian was very angry at this, and he went to war with the white man; and after much blood was shed, the Indian was conquered and conquered again, and again. And every time he was conquered he was driven further to the west, till scarcely any red men are to be found till one has travelled over a great many hundred miles towards the west; the white man has gone on getting richer and richer from the produce of the land taken from the red man, and the red man has got poorer and poorer, by being deprived of more and more of his means of subsistence. Such is the state of things just now; Canada, a country fertile and productive, and which all belonged to the red men, is now in the hands of our countrymen; while the red men to whom it belonged, are pushed back to the north-west, where it is very cold and very barren, and are now only to be found in any considerable numbers on the shores of Lake Erie and Lake Superior, which, by looking to your maps, you will find to be the most northerly of the great Canadian lakes.

Now, do you not think we should do something for these poor people, to make up to some extent for the losses we have (perhaps unavoidably) inflicted on them? Now, think what can we give? Can we give them back their lands? no; this is now impossible, and even if we would, they would be of little use to them, for the trees are all cut down from them, and there would be no wild beasts for them to hunt. "What then can we give them?" I think I have you ask, dear children. Think a little! What are the greatest blessings you yourselves enjoy? are they your comfortable homes, your good and abundant food and your nice warm clothing? Oh! dear children, you know that a time will come, it may come very soon, when these will be of no use to you; for you cannot have or enjoy any of these things in the cold, cold grave. Are not then your Bibles, your ministers, your churches, your schools, among the greatest blessings you have? Yes; for if you use these aright, the benefit of them will continue after your bodies shall have lain silent in the grave. Now, would it not be nice, very nice, if you could impart of these your greatest mercies to those poor ill-used red men? Now God has just sent me to this country to give you an opportunity of doing this.

Look again at the map of North America: you will see there five great lakes called Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario. In the northern part of Lake Huron you will see three islands, called the Manitoulin Islands; on the largest of these, called Great Manitoulin, which you will be surprised to hear is 50 miles in length by 30 in breadth, there is a pretty church, such as you see in villages in this country, only it is built of wood instead of stone, and the spire is covered with tin, which shines very brightly and appears very pretty in the sunshine, or when lit up with the silvery beams of the moon. But you will be sorry to hear that this is the only church on Lake Huron or Superior, and moreover that the minister who preaches the Gospel to the Indians in that church is not able to be always there, for he visits those poor Indians who are far away from his home as much as those who are near him. And sometimes he has to go away immediately after morning service on Sunday, and to travel until the time of afternoon service the next Sunday, preaching to the Indians in different parts of the Lake Huron. And you will be still more sorry to hear, that those in Lake Superior, which is hundreds of miles in length, never hear the Gospel at all. Now, there are three places on Lake Huron where there are communities of Christian Indians connected with our Church, besides Mahreeshing, which is the name of the place where the pretty church is situated. At one of these places, there are more Indians than there are in the neighbourhood of the church, and the Bishop of Toronto has sent me to this country, to ask assistance from the Christian children and the Christian men and women, in order to the supplying of these places with ministers, churches and schools.

I know, dear children, that you like stories; and I will tell you one which will make you pity those poor Indian children who have heathen parents; and which will doubtless make you desirous that they may be rescued from the service of Satan; and dedicated to the LORD JESUS CHRIST, to whom, dear children, it has been your privilege to have been dedicated by holy baptism, and whom I hope you are trying to love and serve as He loved and served you when He gave Himself for you.

I left Mintooshing in the month of January 1854, and the Indians were then thirty miles distant. Having been rather late in the leaving, it was nearly dark before I got to the trading post near which the Indians are encamped, and I was obliged to defer seeing them till morning. Before the sun was up I was at their encampment, at the bottom of a sheltered bay at the foot of a high ridge of mountains, and, to my surprise, I found no one in the bark lodges which they inhabit, but some very little children, who pointed to another lodge or wigwam in the distance, where they said the grown people had all gone to a feast. At this place I found upwards of thirty people assembled around the wigwam fire, and one of the old women, wife of the master of the lodge, very busy filling a number of tin dishes with venison and Indian corn soup. I went in and took my seat opposite the old woman, and when I saw they were about to distribute the food to the guests, I addressed a few words to them telling of Him whose the food was, and who had given them all that they had of that and everything else that they possessed, and asked leave of the owner of the wigwam to return thanks in their names to the "Master of Life," and to ask a blessing on what they were about to make use of. This, however, I did not obtain leave to do, as it would in their opinion have quite spoiled what was to follow.

An infant, dressed up in all kinds of Indian finery, was handed to the old man, who took in his other hand a medicine (or conjuring) bag, a small bow and arrow, and an Indian war club, and began to address the company, telling them that when he was a boy he had, according to the Indian practice, blackened his face and fasted till he had a dream sent him by the "Master of Life," in which he saw ten birds, who told him that they would be his guardians through life, and his preservers from all harm, and the givers to him of success in hunting: that so it had been, and now, out of gratitude to his guardian birds, he would dedicate this his grandchild to them, giving him the name Ten Birds (*Me-tah-wo-be-nar*). After this harangue, during which he dwelt much on the fact of its being the custom of their ancestors, he gave the infant, bound as it was in its Indian cradle, to the person who sat next to him, who kissed it and handed it to his next neighbour, till it went round the whole circle of men and women. After this, the old man took his Indian tom-tom, or shallow drum, on which he kept time to himself as he sang a kind of chant to his guardian birds, while the other Indians were eating the portion of food set before them.

When the noise of the performance was over, I began to speak, first showing the folly of what I had heard. The birds not being able to save themselves when the Indian want a breakfast or dinner, how could they afford protection to those from whom they cannot protect themselves? I then told them of the SAVIOUR who alone could protect and deliver them, and take them to heaven when they die.

Now, would you not like to assist in saving this little one, and very many more too who are in the same state, from the misery that must come on them in this world and that which is to come, if they are not taught to know and love the LORD JESUS CHRIST? I could tell you something about Indian children that would make you very glad: but perhaps I may be permitted at another time to address you on this subject; till then.

I am, dear children,
Yours very truly,

LONDON, FREDERIC A. O'MEARA.
Nov. 1855. Missionary to the Ojibwa Indians.

Select ions.

We copy from the *New York Recorder*, a letter which will repay an attentive perusal.

THE ABBE LABONDE'S LETTER TO PIUS IX.

MOST HOLY FATHER.—Our Lord Jesus Christ, when He was about to leave this world, commanded His Apostles that they should go and teach all nations, baptizing them, and teaching them to observe all things whatsoever He had commanded them. In order that they might carry out that office perfectly and unconquerably, He also pronounced that the Holy Ghost should be present to them, and should dwell in them. *The Spirit of Truth, He shall testify of me, and shall bring all things to your remembrance whatsoever I have said unto you.*

Christ fulfilled His promise. And when the blessed Apostles had been filled with the Holy Ghost, they preached everywhere on the house-top that which they had heard in the ear; the Lord working with them, and confirming His word with signs following.

"We have then for the authors of our faith the apostles of the Lord, who did not select that which they should introduce into it, according to their own fancy; but faithfully transmitted to the nations the discipline which they had received from Christ. (Ter. lib. de Prescriptione, 6.) Now the sum of the doctrine of Christ, transmitted by the apostles to each Church as it was founded, to be guarded by it, and until the last day to be successfully handed on from hand to hand, this is the Catholic faith; this is that deposit of our faith of which the Apostle writes to Timothy: *Timothy keep the deposit, avoiding pretences and vain babblings and oppositions of science falsely so called, which some professing have erred concerning the faith.*

This deposit, then, of the faith is transmitted by the Apostles of Jesus Christ to all Timothies, that is, to all who fear God, to be in such wise kept, that they might add nothing, might take away nothing, might change nothing, might mingle nothing that was alien, and that they might not allow anything by any person to be added, taken away, or mingled. What more? They who were the authors of all religion have forbidden us, masters as well as disciples, pastors as well as faithful, to receive anything so added, diminished, changed, or corrupted: and they have commanded us, that if any man in any way should teach otherwise than according to that which they had transmitted from the beginning, we should anathematize him. *But though we or an angel from Heaven preach any other gospel unto you, let him be anathema. As we said before, so say I now again, If any man preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be anathema.* It was on this account that a great man, or rather all the successors of the apostles, the Fathers of the Church, speaking by the mouth of one of themselves, have laid down this law for us: "To teach, therefore, anything to Catholic Christians besides that which they have received, never is lawful; never has been lawful, never will be lawful; and to anathematize those who do teach any thing besides that which has been once for all received, was always a duty, is always a duty, will be always a duty." (Vincent. Lerin. *Common. l.*)

The case standing thus, Most Holy Father, who will not wonder that a new dogma is announced to Catholic Christians? that a new dogma is now being forged at Rome? Is there not a widely spread report that the world is threatened with a decree from your Blessedness, by which we are commanded to believe that the conception of the Blessed Virgin was immaculate? But this is precisely that thing which the Apostle calls a profane novelty of words and science falsely so named; this is precisely to preach to us another gospel besides that which has been preached to us by Paul.

For that Apostle, who had seen the mysteries of Heaven, never preached to us that the Blessed Virgin was immaculate in her conception. He made not one single exception, and, therefore, included the blessed Virgin as well as all others when he said: "*For when we were yet without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly: for scarcely for a righteous man would one die: yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die.*" She was not, therefore, good, she was not, therefore, righteous—the blessed Virgin for whom Christ died. "*By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin, and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned.*"—ALL; therefore, also the blessed Virgin. The love of Christ constraineth us, because we thus judge; that if one died for all, then were all dead."

The ancient Fathers of the Church, successors of the chair of the apostles, legitimate interpreters of Scripture, themselves in their several times the witnesses, guardians, and oracles of the tradition and faith of the Church, have taught us that our Lord Jesus alone was without original sin, because He alone was conceived without the seed of man; but that Mary, his blessed mother, had a body of sin, that is, was conceived in sin like all others. "He, therefore, was alone born without sin, whom, without the embrace of man the Virgin conceived, not by the concupiscence of the flesh, but by the obedience of the mind. She only could prepare the medicine for our disease, who produced an offspring without the wound of sin. (Augustine. *de peccat. merit. l. 19, 39.*)

Here is the privilege of the Son, here is the privilege of the mother; He only was conceived without sin; she only conceived without sin.

"He, therefore, alone, who made a man, remained God, never had any sin, nor assumed a flesh of sin, although coming from a maternal flesh of sin."—(Agueline. *de peccat. merit. ii. 24, 38.*) "All, therefore, are dead in sins, without one single exception; sin, whether original or committed voluntarily, either

by ignorance, or by knowing and not doing that which was righteous; and for all that were dead, One that lived died, He who had no sin whatever; to the end that they who live by the remission of their sins, might hereafter not live to themselves, but to Him that died for all."

The rest of the Fathers unanimously teach the same doctrine.

This, then, Most Holy Father, is the faith which we have received from the beginning. As yet, today, 1864 years after Paul, it is not an Article of Faith that the blessed Virgin was free from original sin. If therefore, this becomes an Article to-morrow it will be a new Article.

Together with the present letter, we send to your Holiness a volume in which we have demonstrated at length that which is here stated briefly. That treatise exactly defines, the period up to which it was yet unheard of that the blessed Virgin was without original sin. The doctor who first openly professed this opinion is here named, and from the progress of that opinion it is historically shown that this doctrine is a new invention in the Church. We beseech you, Holy Father, seriously to meditate the value of these arguments; your Holiness ought to beware of the unhappy results which must be occasioned by an attempt to force a new dogma on Christendom. We cannot disobey the precepts of the apostles. To acquiesce in new dogmas of faith is unlawful.

Most willingly, Holy Father, we confess that the Bishop of the first See has the primacy of the whole Church; we affirm that the Roman pontiff is the legitimate successor of St. Peter, and that the authority of the former is as extensive as that of the latter. But we cannot forget that a time may come when it shall be necessary for Paul to resist Peter to the face, if it should so happen that he is to be blamed in not walking according to the truth of the gospel. You Holy Father, are Peter, we, that is, the body of Christian people are Paul. If, therefore, you imitate Peter, in not walking according to the evangelical truth, it must be our part to imitate Paul and resist you to the face. And what can be more opposed to walking according to the truth than the announcement of new dogmas?

• • • May the Lord enlighten the eyes of your understanding, (Ephes. i. 17, 18.) that you may see the snares of the devil prepared against your soul and the peace of the Church by the mouth of flatterers. We know it, we know it. Flattery does not cease to allure you. It asserts that you will acquire great glory in the sight of man, and will confirm the domination of the Bishop of Rome over the universal Church, if, by a decree of faith, binding on all Christians, you terminate a question which none of your predecessors, nor any Synod has dared thus to define. These are the wiles of the serpent, for should it happen to your Blessedness to command the reception of such a dogma, you will acquire for yourself, not glory, but ignominy: for the Bishop of Rome not domination but derision. It will be another and a new argument, after so many proofs from history that the Bishop of Rome is, like all other men, a weak man, prone to sin, obnoxious to error, and that it might happen that he may become a prevaricator in his holy office, and be deceived, and endeavor to deceive.

Hear us, rather, well-beloved Father, us who seek the true glory of your Holiness, not by adulation, but by the love of truth, of charity, and of peace.

God long preserve you in health and holiness, through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.

For myself, and for my other priests and laymen who agree with me.

THE ABBE LABONDE, (of Lectoure.)

Aug. 13, 1854.

THE JEWS AND THE WAR.—The unhappy war has caused many Jews to take refuge in England. They fled from Russia, Moldavia, Wallachia, and other countries, because they did not wish to be made soldiers, and fight for a country that is not their own. These poor fugitives reached our shores in the greatest destitution. Here, however, they heard, perhaps for the first time, of the Saviour of their souls; for the first time the claims of Christianity were brought before them, and many expressed a desire to search the Scriptures, to compare the Old Testament with the New, and see for themselves whether Jesus is the Christ. Your committee enabled them to do so, and £70 19s. 6d. were spent upon twenty young Israelites from foreign countries, who placed themselves under regular Christian instruction, and entered ultimately the Operative Jewish Converts' Institution, where they are now further instructed in our holy religion, and taught the trade of printing or book-binding, and prepared for baptism. A hundred and forty-five grants have been made to one hundred and twenty-three Jewish converts and inquirers.—*Report of the Abrahamic Society.*

A correspondent of the *Cotswold Herald* reports how that four poor persons of that town were summoned for stealing water. In one case the defendant said he was a stranger in the town: his uncle was ill; he paid him a visit, and said, "Uncle, can I do anything for you?" His uncle replied, "Yes, fetch me a pail of water." The kind-hearted nephew went, and a policeman, who was in a corner, pounced upon him, and summoned him for stealing water. Another was a poor woman who had a mother sick: she had to be at her work at the factory; had a key for a public tap, but if she had gone for the key she would have been too late for her work. The magistrate, who, it is to be supposed, had negligently convicted the accused, are reported to have "quietly vacated their seats."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1855.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Of all the Institutions connected with the Church, none rank higher in importance than those which, while they inculcate the principles of true religion, at the same time contribute to the education of the people. In England the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, has particularly distinguished itself in this way. This Society has not confined itself to the dissemination of the Scriptures, and the Book of Common Prayer as their appropriate accompaniment; but wherever its operations extend, it carries along with them a system of public instruction, to make them more available. From the earlier rudiments of knowledge, to an acquaintance with human science, in so far as the revealed Word of God makes it necessary, the educational books of the Society are admirably adapted to the comprehension of the pupil, and are as easily handled and made useful by the teacher. It was only about a fortnight since, that we read in an English paper, an account of the meeting of a Diocesan Board of Education, where it was stated that the Society had in progress a series of books, some of which had already been issued, which were at least equal, and by many thought to be superior to the books of the National Societies. There is one grand feature too, which pervades every work of the S. P. C. K.—a vein of true religion and morality runs like a thread of gold through every page, and stamps it with a sterling merit. Later Institutions of the Church, find nothing to improve upon in its productions. The Colonial Church and School Society, which is doing much good in this Diocese, by the unobtrusive but effectual way in which it pursues its educational objects, uses the books of the S. P. C. K. and desires none better. Whether it be to teach the children of the Church her distinctive principles, from an exposition of the Catechism to an exposition of the Articles; or adapting themselves to older and more comprehensive minds, they expose error, and direct in the way to avoid it, as well latitudinarianism as a superstitious extreme, they are all that is required to arm the Churchman, young or old, against the assaults of open or insidious foes.

In so far the publications of the S. P. C. K. may be understood as having a denominational character. Many of them are strictly so, for the Society is one of those noble emanations of the Church, which, were its distinctiveness taken away, its beauty would be marred, and its usefulness would be no longer acknowledged. There is very little of the exclusive spirit, however, in its educational series, and in the majority of the Books, none at all. While it is a Church Society, it offers to others, with true religious philanthropy, the benefits which it has been at so much pains to make available to its own. To the Church, it gives the Book of Common Prayer, the Catechism, the Articles of Religion and the Creeds, and various expositions—to all the world besides it offers a general system of useful instruction. Its Bible is without note or comment, and at this distance from its fountain head, Romanist or Socinian, who desires to know the truth, can be gratified for less than a shilling sterling, with the unadulterated Word. With its books of secular instruction mingle no sectarianism. If they teach the pupil his duty to God, they teach also, without bias, his duty to his neighbour. With this high qualification, reading and spelling, grammar and geography, arithmetic and mathematics, science and history, abound in its catalogue; and it would be difficult to gather from any elementary educational system, a more complete apparatus for either the day or Sunday school than is therein afforded. It is a matter of wonder to many, that when the Report of a late Superintendent of Education gave to the Province a list of Books, and recommended them for the use of the schools of the Country, the excellent books of this Society, which are superior to many he has named, should have escaped his observation. We do not attribute an intentional omission, but from whatever other cause this may have arisen, it shows how necessary it is, even in matters which Churchmen may think do not immediately concern them, that they should be watchful for the public good. The consequence is, that there is not a school in the Province without the sale of the Church, where the children are at present, instructed from the educational series of a Society to whose exertions the world is so much indebted; and within her pale it has happened, that many other books are used, which it would be much better were they superseded by those which are published by and under the sanction of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Wherever there are Church Schools, it should be

the chief care of their trustees or teachers to have them supplied with elementary books from this Society. The more of them can be procured at the Depository in Halifax. It would not be long, we feel sure, before the example would be copied by their dissenting brethren around them, many of whom well know how to appreciate the superior system of education, which Church Institutions encourage and foster. These only require an acquaintance with the publications of the Society to acknowledge their superiority. We shall then have, at least, one good series of School Books in the Province, and the nondescript host of now fangled and old-fashioned English and American books will receive a discountenance which it may be sincerely hoped they will never recover. A material guarantee will also be afforded for the combination of religion with common school education, which under God, is the best training to fit our youth for a virtuous life in this world, and for communion with the Saviour in the world that is to come.

R. M. STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

THE R. M. Steamship *Africa* arrived on Tuesday morning last, in 17 days from Liverpool. Important news was expected by this mail, but it is the most barren of intelligence of any since the war commenced. There is however, something satisfactory in the account of the progress of the Allies in the Crimea. If they have not yet stormed Sebastopol, they do not seem to be intermitting preparations for that terrible event. The arrival of Omar Pacha would probably lead to a closer investment of the besieged with a view to cut off their supplies. Disease was still fearfully prevalent, owing to the bad weather, and unavoidable exposure; but there were signs of amendment, even amidst this discouragement. Immense quantities of ammunition and supplies of all kinds had been landed at Balaklava, the troops were raising huts, and very shortly it was hoped, a dry roof and waterproof lodgings would make a winter campaign endurable in the Crimea. There was some danger indeed, that the huts might be taken for fuel, which was exceedingly scarce—as an instance of which, Col. Bell of the Royals, relates, that being an old campaigner he did not disdain to cut his sticks at a distance from the camp, and carry his fagot on his back, to his quarters to cook his steak. The picturesque of the allies, before this famous Russian fortress has sadly succumbed to stern realities, and it requires all the indomitable British spirit, and the French recklessness of heart, to bear up under the difficulties they have had to encounter. It is to be hoped they will soon find a recompense in the attainment of their object, for their arduous labors. The roads were unfortunately, still so bad, that it was impossible to proceed to the distribution of the great mass of stores of all kinds that had been put ashore at Balaklava, and there was danger of their being spoilt by exposure.

We would not be surprised if the Emperor Nicholas, having at length arrived at a just discernment of the determination of the Allies, and seeing in prospective the loss by war of the only portion of Russia that is worthy of the abode of civilization, should endeavour to avert so signal a disaster by yielding to the terms upon which the Western Powers will consent to negotiate a peace. It is to this determination of the Allies, that the accession of Austria to their alliance, may be attributed. Had Menschikoff been able to raise the siege of Sebastopol we should never have heard of Austrian co-operation. Now, our Austrian friend, upon whose good faith we place no reliance, is just in a position to do us a world of mischief in such a negotiation. Should Nicholas accept the Four points as a basis, it will be the task of Austrian diplomacy to preserve to Russia intact all her possessions in the Black Sea, taking advantage however of the occasion to strengthen her own position there, that she may be more upon an equality with her ambitious neighbour—but that Great Britain or France will reap any benefit from all the expenditure of blood and treasure, in the event of a peace so made, is not to be for a moment believed. Russia may be crippled, but will return to her prey in a few years with increased strength and more savage determination. Nothing will be more easy than that she should give up her pretension to the protectorate of the Greek Church in Turkey, which at the best was only a pretence to cover her ulterior designs. And will Great Britain and France be content to make peace with no better guarantee for the future than a free navigation of the Black Sea, the present reduction of the Russian naval force there, perhaps the dismantling of Sebastopol, and perhaps the establishment of an Austrian protectorate of the Principalities? We have our fears of such a result, notwithstanding the warlike ardour of the nation. It would be far preferable to this, that a Congress of all the Powers should sit, and that the only topic of

discussion should be the partition of Turkey, giving to each a check upon the other that should preserve the balance of power. Great Britain and France are the only obstacles now to such a division—who can tell that a proposal of this nature may not eventually proceed from one or other of them: as the wisest mode of solving eastern complications. Should either make it, the other would be powerless to prevent the spoliation, and must submit or be sacrificed. We may live to see more wonderful political events than is here contemplated.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of D. 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 16th 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.

It is proposed to defer the consideration of other matters to an adjourned meeting to be held at such time as may be appointed on the 16th inst. of which due notice will be given by advertisement as usual.

(By order of the Executive Committee.)

EDWIN GILPIN, Jun.

Secretary.

Feb. 1, 1855.

At a Special Meeting on the 31st ult. the Executive Committee upon provision for Widows and Orphans were requested to resume their efforts for the desired object.

E. G. Jr

LEGISLATIVE.

The House of Assembly met on Saturday last, after adjournment from Dec. 14, 1854. A Bill was introduced by Hon. Attorney General to enlarge and amend the new Practice Act. Also a Bill by Hon. Provincial Secretary to amend Chapter 135 of the Revised Statutes "of witnesses and evidence and the proof of written documents." Also a Bill for the safe custody of persons charged with offence, and to make provision for prevention of offences by insane persons. Attention was called by Hon. Mr. Johnston to the necessity of having the Bills printed, in order that legal minds in and out of the House might bring their experience to bear upon them. After some discussion on the subject, the question of Printing was laid over till Tuesday, 30th.

The Hon. Financial Secretary brought down the estimates for the current year, and moved that a supply be granted to Her Majesty. It being a very early day of the Session, and a very thin House, it was after some pertinent observations from Hon. Members deemed desirable to withdraw the motion for the present.

The House adjourned on Monday without a quorum. On Tuesday the Hon. Provincial Secretary brought down correspondence relative to the transfer of the Customs Department to the government of Nova Scotia.—Also printed correspondence relative to the mines and minerals.—Also despatches relative to the Militia law, which it would appear is an abortion. Discussion took place on the appointment of a Committee to arrange the standing Committees of the House. Mr. Wier introduced a Bill to alter a road in the peninsula of Halifax. A resolution passed to go into Committee of Supply to-morrow. The hon. Attorney General brought down the Post Office Returns for 1854. It appears that under the three-penny postage system the revenue of the Post Office amounts to within £100 of the sum derived under the old rate. Next year we dare say there will be an increase over the old rate.

The House on Wednesday went into Committee of Supply, and passed a number of votes for special services.

Hon. Financial Secretary, by command of His Excellency, laid on the table of the House the account current from the Receiver General's office for the past year. At the commencement of the year a balance of £17,266 remained in the Treasury—the balance remaining now amounts to £11,000 about £6,000 less than last year. The whole receipts amounted to £188,000. £20,500 of this sum was derived from the deposits in the Savings Bank and £17,000 from the issue of new Treasury notes, making together £381,000, which deducted from the gross receipts, leaves a balance of about £156,000,—this compared with the receipts from the same sources for 1853 shows an increase of from £29,000 to £30,000. The payments during the year amount to £124,000, or £6,000 more than the actual receipts. £66,000 of that sum was absorbed by railway expenditure. These statements were not to be taken as exhibiting the exact net revenue for the year, but only as an approximation to.

Some conversation in explanation took place, in which it was stated that all accounts from collectors were in, but one from a collector of light duty had not yet come in.

We entertained a slight doubt of the genuineness of the following letter, when we first saw it not that it is deficient in sympathetic tone, but from the mode of expression. It has however been copied into all the papers, without dispute of its authenticity, and we give it also, lest we should be supposed to question the manner of a note, the matter of which exhibits so amiable a trait in the personal character of our noble Sovereign:

WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 6, 1851.

Will you tell Mrs. Herbert that I begged she would let me see frequently the accounts she received from Miss Nightingale or Mrs. Bracebridge, as I hear no details of the wounded, tho' I see so many from officers, &c., about the battle-field, and naturally the former must interest me more than any one.

Let Mrs. Herbert also know that I wish Miss Nightingale and the ladies would tell these poor noble wounded and sick men that no one takes a warmer interest, or feels more for their suffering, or admires their courage and heroic spirit than their Queen. Day and night she thinks of her beloved troops. So Joy the Prince.

Beg Mrs. Herbert to communicate these my words to those ladies, as I know that our sympathy is much valued by those noble fellows.

(Signed) VICTORIA

The above letter is said to have been addressed to Mr. Sydney Herbert, and by him to Mrs. Herbert, by whom it was sent to Miss Nightingale.

RAILWAY DEMONSTRATION—Thursday last being the day appointed for the grand ride on the Railroad—invitations having been previously given to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, House of Assembly, the Corporation, Clergy, and the Press, (which latter, however, did not come our way,) the train started at 2 p. m. from the Depot, filled with the invited guests. In about 8 minutes they reached their destination—Davy's 4 mile house—which had been fitted up for the occasion, and where a dinner had been prepared. Toasts suitable to the occasion were drunk and responded to in right good manner, and the party we have no doubt enjoyed themselves. We understand that, owing to indisposition, His Excellency was not present. The train on its return to town, brought several passengers that had arrived by coach from New Brunswick, who expressed much surprise at the progress made. It is stated that there will be no further demonstration until the Railroad reaches some point to connect with the Bay of Fundy.

Peter Lynch, Esq. delivered an interesting Lecture on Sacred Poetry before the Young Men's Christian Association last Wednesday evening. He promises to resume the subject on a future occasion. The attendance was large as usual. The next Lecture is to be delivered by the Rev. P. J. McGregor (presbyterian.)

We understand that a petition is in course of signature to be presented to His Worship the Mayor and City Council, for the purpose of securing their influence with regard to a Ferry Steamer for the North end of the city in connection with Dartmouth. There can be no doubt of the necessity of such a proceeding and we hope that their efforts will be successful.

A public meeting was held at Maitland, on Monday evening, 8th inst. in aid of the Patriotic Fund, when Resolutions were passed, and a Committee appointed to obtain subscriptions.

Meetings with a similar object, have also been held in the counties of Pictou and Lunenburg, with satisfactory results.

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.

Holloway's Pills are the best medicine now on sale, the ingredients of which they are composed are so unobjectionable that they cannot harm the most delicate constitution. To medicinalists they have proved of the utmost service, being composed entirely of medical herbs, the production of the proprietor, who has made it his study to alleviate the ills to which the human family are subject; they must, therefore be hailed with delight, as supplying a want long felt in this country, and therefore may be relied on in all cases of disorder of the liver and stomach.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. H. L. Owen—directions attended to. From Rev. J. Ambrose—directions attended to. From Mr. Jas. Ryan, with 29s. for Miss Fanning. From Rev. T. D. Rowle, with new subscribers—directions will be attended to. From Professor Holloway, London, with remittance—directions will be attended to as far as lies in our power, and the capability of our office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Communications crowded out this week, will be published in our next issue.

Birth.

At Chester Jan. 30th, the Lady of the Rev. C. J. Sneyre, Rector, of a Daughter.

Married.

On Thursday the 25th ult. at South East Passage Dartmouth, by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. Lewis Herbert to Miss Anne Jane Osborne.

At Pictou, on the 27th ult. by the Revd Charles Elliott James McDonald, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Jane, third daughter of the late William Mortimer, Esq., and step-daughter to M. I. Wilkins, Esq. M. P. for that Township.

At Sackville, (Ten Mile House) on Saturday the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Mavnan, Mr. JOHN MOUNTAIN, of Newport, to Miss MARY, second daughter of Mr. James Ward.

At Digby, on the 20th Jan. at the residence of the bride's Father, by the Rev. Wm. M. Godfrey, Mr. ISAAC S. JONES, of Clements-Point, to MARY, eldest daughter of Captain Wilson of Hillsburg, County of Digby.

At Donnelton, by the Rev. Wm. Taylor, on Thursday 25th Jan. Mr. JAMES DRISCOLL, of Noel, to MARY ELIZABETH MILLER, of Kennetcook.

At Lunenburg January 7th, at the residence of J. H. Knulback, Esq. High Sheriff, Mr. ALEXANDER ZWICKER, of Mahone Bay, to Miss SOPHIA MASON, of Lunenburg Jan 21st, by the same, Mr. PETER CORNUM, to Miss CATHERINE ELIZABETH LORD.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Henry Stamer, of Purgash, Mr. JOHN HILLS, to SARAH HOLLIS, both of Goose River.

Died.

On Sunday last, after a short but painful illness, Mr. JAMES E. McDONALD, Student in the Free Church College in this City, aged 23 and deservedly regretted.

On Monday in the fourth year of his age, JOHN HANNY, youngest child of Mr. John Duffus.

At Economy, after eight days sickness, on the 18th January, in the 7th year of his age, Mr. CHARLES HILL, senior.

On Monday last, ADAM HORN, aged 29 years.

On Monday night, MARY ANN, aged 7 years, daughter of the late Louis Himmlman.

On Tuesday morning, JOSEPH WILLIAM in the 7th year of his age, son of Joseph Devoze, South East Passage.

Suddenly, on Friday, Mr. JOHN A. BETCHUM, aged 62 years, upwards of 40 years in Her Majesty's Ordnance Department. Funeral on Monday next, at 3 o'clock. Friends are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Jan. 27th.—Schr. Margaret, Sterling, Nfld. Sunday, Jan 28th.—Brig America, O'Brien, Boston.

Monday, Jan. 28th.—Schr. Fleet, Shelburne; sch. John Benson, Warger, Sednoy; sch. Villiger, Liverpool.

Tuesday, Jan 30th.—H. M. S. Africa, Harrison, Liverpool, 91 days.

Wednesday, Jan. 31st.—Brig Mary Ellen, Liverpool; brig Ocean Bridge, Gowman, New York, via Chester, 10 days; brig Ann Isabella, Shelburne, sch. Mars, Brown, Matanzas, 26 days; sch. Dart, Fenton, Cienfuegos, 21 days; sch. Newfoundland packet, Green, Boston, 8 days; brig Parvater, Cienfuegos, 20 days.

Thursday, Feb 1st.—H. M. S. Canada, Stone, Boston, 34 hours—bound to England; sch. Mary I. Smith, Gove, ditto 41 days; brig Orin, Cronan, Matanzas, 14 days; sch. Maria, Cunningham, Baltimore.

Friday, Feb. 2nd.—Schr. Belon Maria, New York, 3 days.

CLEARED.

Saturday, Jan 27th.—Brig Susan, Mason, Porto Rico; brig Geo. Washington, Dar, ditto; brig Reindeer, F. W. Indies, sch. W. A. Henry, Cameron, Philadelphia; sch. LeMarchant, Ebanban, Bahia, &c.

Monday, Jan. 28th.—Schr. Camelia, Risson, Baltimore. Tuesday, Jan. 30th.—H. M. Steamship Africa, Harrison, Boston; sch. Betser, Fortune Bay.

Wednesday, Jan. 31st.—Brig. Maitland, Neal, F. W. Indies; sch. Jane Sprot, McNab, Boston.

PASSENGERS—In the R. M. S. Africa for Halifax—Capt. Turler, Lt. N., Mr. Bunt, Mr. Muthhead, Miramichi, Capt. Wright, Mr. Crocker Miramichi, Mr. Studd, Mr. Manning, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Duncan Roberts, Don. J. Jardol, Capt. Salmond, Captain Colthart, Capt. McLean, Mr. Brown, Mr. Ward.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

Apples, per bush.	5s a 6s.
Bacon, per lb.	7½d
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	30s a 37s. 6d.
Lamb, per lb.	3½ a 4d.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s 3d.
Cheese, per lb.	6d a 7½d.
Chickens, per pair.	1s 9d. a 2s.
Eggs, per doz.	1s. a 1s. 3d.
Geese, each.	1s. 9d. a 2s. 3d.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d.
Do, smoked, per lb.	7½d.
Hay, per ton.	£6 10s.
Honespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d
Do. all wool.	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s.
Oats, per bus.	3s. 9d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	4d. a 5d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	4s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	12s.
Turkeys, per lb.	7d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

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

Advertisements.

MATHER D. DESBRISAY.

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

OFFICE—Hollis Street, opposite Messrs. A. McLeod & Co's Store. Residence at Dr. Desbrisay's Dartmouth. Feb. 3, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore carried on at St. Margaret's Bay under the Firm of CROUCHER & BRINE, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons who are indebted to said Firm, are requested, to make payment to either of the Subscribers forthwith. St. Margaret's Bay. JAMES CROUCHER, WILLIAM E. BRINE. January 29, 1855.

WANTED.

A SUITABLE person, to be employed as a Missionary in this City. The Missionary would require to possess intelligence, energy and devoted piety. A more particular statement of the duties of the office and the amount of Salary will be made known on application to the Secretary.

By order of the Executive Committee ROBERT MURRAY, Sec'y of the City Mission

Halifax, Feb. 1 1855.

PRINTING INKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Supply of PRINTING INK, from the Establishment of Morris, Donald & Co. This ink is in the 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 1s. 6d. Cash.

WM GOSSIP.

Halifax, Sept. 23, 1854.

No. 24 Granville st.

COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY

WANTED a CATECHIST and SCHOOL TEACHER, to labor for the above named Society in Nova Scotia. Salary about £100 per annum. Persons offering themselves for the work must be pious and attached members of the Episcopal Church, and a Knowledge of Vocal Music is necessary. Applications to be addressed to the Rev. T. DUNE, Halifax, N. S. Jan'y. 8. 1855. 31.

" 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, 1400 pp. well and strongly bound. (This Work has been newly composed from the French Dictionaries of the Academy, Laveaux, Boiste, Boscherelle, Landais, &c., and from the English Dictionaries of Johnson, Richardson, Walker and Webster. It surpasses all others in correct and philosophical analysis of shades of meaning. In fulness of definition, and clearness of arrangement; and contains many words, particularly such as are connected with modern science, not to be found in any other work of the kind.) Price £1.

Surenne's French and English Dictionary 12mo.

do. do. Abridged School Edition

Levizac's French Grammar.

Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak French. By Valat.

do. do. do. By Jewett.

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

Do Fivas' Elementary French Reader.

Rowan's Modern French Reader.

Wanostrecht's Recueil Cholsi,

French Testaments,

LeBrun's Telemaque.

Do Fivas' Classic French Reader.

Collet's Dramatique French Reader

Histoire de Charles XII, par Voltaire

Perrin's French Fables, with Key. By J. Man.

Dec. 10. W. GOSSIP, 24 Granville-street.

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per late Arrivals from New York.

JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM PAPER, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment of Patterns, to suit all classes of Purchasers. This, together with remainder of previous Importations, make up a Stock not surpassed in the City for cheapness and quality. Orders for the Country carefully attended to. No charge for packing.

Look for W. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville-street.

DEPOSITORY D. O. S.

24 Granville Street.

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

All orders from the Country can now be supplied.

Dec. 30, 1854. W. GOSSIP, Depository.

MR. W. HUNT STEVENS,

Professor of Music from the Royal Academy of Music.

DEGS to Announce His Arrival in Halifax, and that he is open for engagements in his Profession.

Circulars may be obtained on Application to Mr. W. HUNT STEVENS, Hollis Street, or to Miss WILLIAMSON, at her Establishment, Morris Street. Jan'y. 6.

CHURCH SERVICES.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale, a superior quality of CHURCH SERVICES, in Velvet & Morocco Bindings, with Gilt rims, with or without cases—very suitable for Christmas or New Year presents.

Also daily expected—from United States—handsomely Bound ANNUALS for 1855.

Dec. 9 W. GOSSIP, Granville street.

STEEL PENS. Just Received—a Variety of WM MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens, Comprising D. P. and S. Pens, School Pen, good and cheap MAP-PING PENS, Magnum Bonum, Swan Quill &c., &c.

Penholders to suit the above.

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

Jan. 27, 1855.

JUST PUBLISHED.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

BY WILLIAM BULLOCK,

Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax.

To be had at the Book Store of W. GOSSIP.

Poetry.

WEEP NOT!

Weep not for death, 'Tis but a fever stilled, A pain suppressed, a fear at rest, A solemn hope fulfilled. The moonbeam slumbering on the deep, Is scarcely calmer—wherefore weep?

Weep ye for change, For earth's pure dews exhaling, For joy's first tears, for hope's first fear, For love's first little falling.

Eve's lightest shadow on the seas, Tells us of midnight—weep for these.

Weep not for death! The fount of tears is sealed— Who knows how bright the heavenly light, To those shut eyes revealed? Who knows what new-born love may fill The heart which seems so cold and still?

Weep ye for life, For smiles that end in sighing, For love whose guest hath never rest, For the hearts hourly dying. Weep not when silence sucks the breath, Life is the bitterness of death!

—Protestant Churchman.

Advertisements.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, S. N.

Rev. D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL.

THIS INSTITUTION will re-open on MONDAY, JANUARY 15th.

BOARDS—£35 per Annum } Payable Quarterly }
DAY SCHOLARS 48 } in Advance }
A Class will be formed for Instruction in Vocal Music, under the direction of a competent Teacher. Terms made known on application to the Principal. Two Annual Exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for Competition at the Eucrasia, A.D. 1855. Dec. 25th. 1854.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Carries made with it are pronounced excellent, and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. Prepared and Sold by WM LANGLEY, Chemist, &c from London, Halifax, N. S. Dec 16

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. By HINSHUR, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. December, 1854.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS

Just Received per latest Arrivals from Great Britain.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS, in Divinity, History, Ethics, and Light Literature—which will be Sold at Cost and Charges!

Books suitable for PRESENTS—Illustrated, Illuminated, and Handsomely Bound—very cheap. ONE HUNDRED SETS MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR—4 Maps in a Set—viz 1. Europe 2 Russia in Europe, 3. Turkey in Europe, 4. Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland—at the low price of 1s. 3d. per Set.

WM. GOSSIP, Nova Scotia Book Store, 24 Granville Street.

Oct. 21. 1854

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

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

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

A FURTHER SUPPLY of Devotional Books, similar to those recently advertised and noticed in the Church Times, viz.—

HORSE SACRIFICE—Prayers and Meditations for Private use.

Prayers and Closet Devotions.

FAMILY AND PRIVATE PRAYERS.

A Guide to Reading the Bible.

Sunday School Libraries, 100 Vols., 75 and 50 vols.

Children's Libraries of 6, 7 and 8 vols. in paper boxes.

A great variety of Books for Children.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

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 deposited 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; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that all was used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, Dated August 12th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF Erysipelas in the Leg, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bignor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 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, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and I am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Serv't. (Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANKLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King St., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

To MR. DIXON, 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, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the ankle amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ankle became so much worse that all hope was lost.

At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitting application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength. I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LITTLE HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ke, Chemist, &c. Lower Mosalaen, Manchester, dated Feb 12th, 1853.

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.

Mrs. MARTHA BELL, of Pitt street, in this town, had been for a considerable time suffering under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result. In fact, she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have a recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed. I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) F. FOSTER KERR.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

- Ague, Female Irregularity, Scrotula, or King's Evil, Intoxic Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Sore Throats, Blootches on the Face, Stone and Gravel, Skin, Gout, Secondary Symp-toms, Bowel Complaints, Head-ache, The Douloureux, Colic, Indigestion, Tumours, Constipation of the Intestines, Jaundice, Ulcers, Bowels, Liver Complaints, Venereal Affections, Consumption, Lumbago, Weakness of all kinds, Debility, Piles, Weakness from Dropsy, Rheumatism, whatever cause Erysipelas, Retention of Urine, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 2d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

MASSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE.

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

By W. GOSSIP, One of the Original Publishers, 24 Granville Street, Decr. 16.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SABLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. July 1. 1854.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX. PREPARED WITH ESSENCE OF COLOGNE. THE DAILY USE OF THIS much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH, prevents Tartarous deposit, arrests decay, induces a healthy action in the GUMS,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

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

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES.

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

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

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

140 Brunswick Street.

MISS COOKESLEY begs to inform her Friends and the Public, that on Jan'y 8th, 1855, the Christmas Vacation will be terminated, and her ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, at 140 Brunswick street Re-opened 21 Jan. 6.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WIL 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 Glass Tubes, as follows:—

- Indigo, Ivory Black, Cobalt, Indian Yellow, Chinese Vermillion, Naples Yellow, Ultramarine, Indigo, Prussian Blue, Chrome Yellow, Flake White, double tubes, Scarlet Lake, Burnt Sienna, Crimson Lake, Raw Sienna, Purple Lake, Burnt Umber, Roman Ochre, Raw Umber, Indian Red, Prussian Blue, Venetian Red, Yellow Ochre, &c. &c. &c.

Oils.

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

Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

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

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

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 61 shades.

Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,

Black Glazed Crayons,

Italian Chalk, hard black,

White Crayons, square,

White Chalk, round, for Black Board,

Porte Crayons, Leather and Cork Stumps,

Tinted Crayon Paper

Superfine Water Colors.

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

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYERS,

TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES.

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

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

WM. GOSSIP.

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All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.

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