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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1855. NO. 43.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S	Oct. 23	1st. Ps. 138. 1st. Luke 14	1st. Phil. 2
S	24	2d. Ps. 138. 2d. Luke 14	2d. Phil. 2
T	25	1st. Ps. 138. 1st. Luke 14	1st. Phil. 2
W	26	2d. Ps. 138. 2d. Luke 14	2d. Phil. 2
T	27	1st. Ps. 138. 1st. Luke 14	1st. Phil. 2
F	28	2d. Ps. 138. 2d. Luke 14	2d. Phil. 2
S	29	1st. Ps. 138. 1st. Luke 14	1st. Phil. 2

* Proper Lessons for St. Simon and St. Jude—Morning, Job 24, 25, Evening, Job 42. The Athanasian Creed to be used
a To verse 10 b Begin verse 33, and chap. 12 to verse 7.
c To verse 17 d To verse 17.

Poetry.

DREAM OF HEAVEN.

I.
Lo, the seal of death is breaking,
Those who slept its sleep are waking,
Eden opens her portal fair!
Hark! the harps of God are ringing,
Hark! the seraph's hymn is singing,
And the living rills are dinging
Music on immortal air!

II.
There no more at eve declining,
Suns without a cloud are shining
O'er the land of life and love;
Heaven's own harvest, woo the reaper,
Heaven's own dreams entrance the sleeper,
Not a tear is left the weeper,
To profane one flower above.

III.
No frail lilies there are breathing,
There no thorny rose is wroathing,
In the bowers of paradise:
Where the fountains of life are flowing,
Flowers unknown to time are blowing,
Mid superior verdure glowing,
Than is sunned by mortal skies.

IV.
There the groves of God, that never
Fade or fall, are green forever,
Mirrored in the sacred tide.
There, along the sacred waters,
Unprofaned by tears or slaughters,
Wander earth's immortal daughters
Each a pure immortal bride

V.
There no sigh of memory swelleth,
There no tear of memory dwelleth,
Hearts will bleed or break no more.
Fast is all the cold world's scorning,
Gone the night, and broke the morning,
With seraphic day adorning,
Life's glad waves and golden shore.

Religious Miscellany.

POPE PIUS V. AND THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

In reference to the offer of Pope Pius V. (IV. ?) to confirm the English Liturgy on condition that Queen Elizabeth would recognize the Papal Supremacy, the following paragraph has recently appeared in "Notes and Queries," followed soon after by a communication from the Rev. Chancellor Harrington:—

It has frequently been stated that Pius V. offered to confirm the use of the English Liturgy, provided Queen Elizabeth would confirm his Supremacy: yet no proof has ever been adduced on the subject. Two writers are usually quoted in support of this erroneous statement, namely, Camden and Ware. The former mentions the rumour of such a thing, but he does not express his belief in its truth. Yet Camden is quoted as an authority for the statement that such an offer was made. Ware merely says that such a rumour was circulated by the seminary Priests for the purpose of producing dissensions. The passage occurs in his "Hunting of the Romish Fox," p. 149. Those writers who have made the assertion on Ware's authority have utterly mistaken their author; for he mentions the rumour for the purpose of refuting it. The whole was a trick of the Missionary Priests in order to produce divisions in the English Church. On such slender grounds does assertion rest: and yet we find it repeated by one writer after another, until many persons actually believe the statement as an undoubted fact.

To this note, the Rev. Chancellor Harrington thus replies:—

POPE PIUS V. AND THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER—Vol. XI., p. 401.—"T. L." has implied that the offer of Pius V. (IV. ?) to confirm the use of the English Liturgy, upon the condition of Elizabeth recognizing the Papal Supremacy, rests solely on the authority of Camden and Ware. Your correspondent has omitted to refer to the testimony of Lord Chief Justice Coke, who at the Norwich Assizes, in August, 1606, only three years after the Queen's death, publicly affirmed in his charge that—"The Pope wrote a letter to Elizabeth, in which he consented to approve the Book of Common Prayer, as used amongst us, as containing, says he, nothing contrary to the truth, and comprehending what is necessary to salvation, though not all that ought to be in it; and that he would authorize us to use it, if Her Majesty would receive it from him and upon his authority. And this, adds he, is the truth touching Pope Pius V., which I have often heard from the Queen's own mouth. And I have frequently conferred with noblemen of the highest rank of the State, who have seen and read the Pope's letters on this subject, as I have related to you. And this is as true as that I am an honest man."—Charge, pp. 28, 29, 40.

It is of course a matter of small moment to a member of the Church of England whether the Bishop of Rome recognized our Orders, and approved our Liturgy, or no; but should any of your readers be curious in the matter, they may read the *pros* and *cons* in Courayer's "Defence of the Dissertation on the Validity of the English Ordinations," Vol. II., pp. 359-378.

E. C. HARRINGTON.

The Close, Exeter.

READING AND SPEAKING SERMONS.—Reading is peculiar to this nation, and endured in no other. It has indeed made that our Sermons are more exact, and so it has produced to us many volumes of the best that are extant; but, after all, though some few read so happily, pronounce so truly, and enter so entirely into those affections which they recommend, that in them we see both the correctness of reading, and the seriousness of speaking Sermons, yet every one is not so happy. Some, by hanging their heads perpetually over their notes, by blundering as they read, and by running over them, do so lessen the matter of their Sermon, that as they are generally read with very little life or affection, so they are heard with as little regard or esteem. Those who read, ought certainly to be at a little more pains, than for the most part they are, to read true, to pronounce with an emphasis, and to raise their heads, and to direct their eyes to their hearers. And if they practised more along the just way of reading, they might deliver their Sermons with much more advantage. Man is a low sort of creature; he does not, nay, nor the greater part cannot, consider things in themselves, without those little reasonings that must recommend them to their affections. That a discourse be heard without any life, it must be spoken with some; and the looks and motions of the eye do carry in them such additions to what is said, that where these do not all occur, it has not all the force upon them, that otherwise it might have. Beside that, the people, who are too apt to censure the Clergy, are easily carried into an obvious reflection on reading, that it is an effect of laziness.—*Bishop Burnet.*

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.

The Province of Canada is 1,400 miles long, and from 200 to 400 miles broad. It contains 349,821 square miles. In this immense tract of country there were, at the census of 1851-52, at least 268,592 members of the Church of England. In some parts of Upper Canada the population is increasing at the rate of 1,900 per cent in 33 years. In the far west of Canada the population increased in the ten years ending in 1851 at the rate of 571 per cent. While about 35-37 per cent. represents the growth of the United States during the ten years ending in 1850, that of Canada West during the same time was 104-58 per cent. In countries so circumstanced as Canada," says Chief Justice Sir J. B. Robinson, "there is a triple source of increase, which, within a mod-

erate space of time, must lead, as it is visibly leading, to astonishing results. First, there is the natural increase of population, under circumstances the most favourable to it; next, the annual influx of emigrants; and, lastly, there is the addition to the wealth of the colony, from the thousands of acres newly redeemed in each year from the wilderness, and the constantly improving circumstances of the whole farming population."

With such an extensive surface, and so large and constantly increasing population of members of the Church of England, there are only three Bishops to superintend their spiritual affairs. If we confine our attention to Upper Canada, the Diocese of Toronto, the case becomes much stronger.

Within the actual limits of Upper Canada there are 141,000 square miles. The population of Upper Canada in 1811 was 77,000; in 1830 215,000; at the last census, in 1851, the population was 952,000, of which 223,190 are given as members of the Church of England; the number of churches and preaching stations are about 500. And yet there is only one Bishop of our Church in Upper Canada. The population of Toronto according to Dr. Morrison in 1825, was 1335; in 1851 it amounted to 30,000, it is now, in 1855, estimated at 50,000. Hamilton, in 1836, contained only about 2,000 inhabitants, it now has 20,000. A similar increase is taking place in every part of Upper Canada: hamlets are rapidly becoming villages; villages, towns; and towns, cities. But we have only one Bishop. He is indeed a man of unusual vigor, and of indefatigable zeal: but he is seventy-eight years of age. From May to October he travels through his immense diocese preaching, confirming, and addressing, candidates at two stations and often three every day, and travels a man twenty to thirty miles daily: and it is truly wonderful how he stands the exertion, considering the great heat of summer weather he has to encounter. A friend writes "The Bishop has returned, thin and weather beaten. He seems to have felt his fatigues more than usual. We need not wonder that a man of seventy-eight should feel the weight of a burden which would tax severely the strength of a man fifty years younger." Considering the immense extent of surface to be travelled over, the rapidly increasing population, and the continued multiplication of clergy and stations; it is very evident that the Diocese of Toronto should be subdivided into three or four Dioceses. Considering the rapidly increasing wealth of the members of our church it is evident that there can be no difficulty whatever in paying £1000 per annum to each of four Bishops. An endowment to secure that amount can be procured: at all events, each parish can, with the utmost ease, pay the interest on any sum named as its share of the capital represented, so as to ensure a sufficient income. If each portion of territory contributing a new Diocese were set off by competent authority; if the parochial clergy and lay delegates of each such portion met in Synod, and elected a Bishop, which they are all prepared to do; the great desideratum would be procured, and each new Diocese would soon be doubled in the amount of its clergy and church members. And what hinders? In our secular affairs as a Diocese we have been handed over by the Imperial Parliament to the Provincial Parliament, to do with us as seemeth fit. The Provincial Parliament has formally pronounced the solemn Divorce between Church and State in Canada. "Between two stools we fall to the ground;" and are not permitted to make any efforts of our own, to raise ourselves to the privileges enjoyed by every sect and denomination around us. Our Provincial Parliament, taking pity on our prostrate condition, solemnly appealed, by address to the three Estates of the Imperial Parliament, for permission to our Church to hold Synods. We have not heard of any answer being given, beyond the bare acknowledgement of its receipt. The authorities in England have been informed, by our Bishop, of the necessity of subdividing the Diocese; and the readiness of each new Diocese to support its Bishop. But we have not heard of any notice being taken of the matter. On the contrary, we have very good reason for believing that the Imperial Ministry are strongly opposed to give us permission to elect our own Bishops. Even the lately appointed Colonial

Minister, Sir Wm. Molesworth, with all his liberal views, is not liberal enough to give up his ecclesiastical control over the Colonies. A friend writes, that those who have lately conversed with members of the Imperial Executive on the subject have come to the conclusion, that we should find it difficult to get this privilege into our hands. They see that they must surrender the same privilege to all other Colonies; and then the English Dioceses would get up a cry for equal rights; and it must thus become a wedge, for the separation of Church and State.

Thus we are in a very peculiar and unpleasant position. We have the difficulties and hardships which accompany State connection, without a participation in its benefits. Surely, if it can be helped, it ought not so to be. If our sister Church is in chaos, they are fetters of gold; while we are bound down with links of rusty iron. These points ought to be discussed in every parish, and clergy and lay delegates should be prepared for energetic and decisive action at the next meeting of Synod, which, we trust, will be called next month, at the latest.

We should have Bishops enough to visit every Parish once every year, and spend some days in each visit. And we also want a number of Deacons in every Parish, to act as Local Preachers do in other denominations; but this latter point calls for a column to itself.—*The Echo, Toronto.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Africa. October 13.

RUSSIA.

The telegraph news from the Crimea is scanty, the following despatch of General Pelissier being the sum total furnished by the allied Generals:—

"A brilliant cavalry engagement took place on the 29th of September at Koughill, five leagues north-east of Eupatoria, in which the Russian cavalry, commanded by General Korf, was defeated by that of General d'Altonville.

"Six guns, twelve caissons, and field forges, with their carriages, fell into our hands, with 100 prisoners and 250 horses of the Uhlans.

"The enemy left fifty dead upon the field of battle, among whom is Colonel Andracawski. Our loss is small, consisting of 6 killed and 27 wounded."

Prince Gortschakoff remains on the north side of Sebastopol; but, judging from his despatches—the only means we have of judging—the Russian army is menaced on both sides:—

"Sept. 25.—The enemy, after having repulsed the Cossack advanced posts from the crest of the mountain separating the valley of Baidar from the left flank of our positions, and from the valley of Upper Belbek, is working at the construction of a road on that side of the declivity. At the same time he is erecting quarters and redoubts at the mountain pass. He has landed about 30,000 men at Eupatoria."

"Sebastopol, Sept. 30.—The enemy's batteries are exchanging a sharp fire with 20 mortars placed in position by the allies.

"Oct. 3.—Eight o'clock yesterday evening the enemy made a movement against our left flank, but soon afterwards retired. Our advanced posts are still on the same line. The allies have not yet undertaken anything against the north side of Sebastopol.

"Oct. 4.—in the evening.—Yesterday and to-day the enemy showed himself in the valley of the Upper Belbek, but towards night retired upon the heights of Baidar. No movement is visible among the allied ships anchored along the coast by Eupatoria. The fire of the enemy against the northern forts of Sebastopol continues as before.

"Oct. 6.—The enemy's fleet is in motion in different directions. His gunboats are considerably increased in number. The camp between the Tchernaya and Balaelava has been partially broken up. Some of the enemy's forces descended the valley of the Belbek again to-day."

"Oct. 7.—The enemy's fleet, consisting of eight ships of the line, and twenty-seven steamers, with other vessels, weighed anchor this morning, and proceeded to the north-west."

According to the *Invalide Russe*, the total loss sustained by the garrison of Sebastopol, on the 8th ult., was 362 officers, and 11,328 rank and file. Generals Lyssenko, Bousseau, and Jons Croff were killed.

A despatch from Marseilles, in anticipation of news by the *Thabor* from Constantinople to the 27th ultimo, states that—

"On the 24th Marshal Pelissier was operating on the plain of Baidar. The 1st and 3rd Corps of army were echeloned between the Tchernaya and Baidar, with their advanced posts beyond that village. The English, Sardinians, and twelve Turkish battalions, were ready to co-operate.

"General Bosquet, who had completely recovered from his wound, was shortly to resume his command.

"The heavy rain, which had fallen for some time, had not paralysed the preparations making by the allies on an immense scale. Field-pieces had reached the Crimea from the Turkish arsenal, with thousands of waggons, mostly supplied from Sicope.

"The Sultan has sent to Marshal Pelissier a magnificent sabre, and conferred upon him the title of Sirdir, with a pension of 200,000*l.* (£8,000) annually. Other Generals have been appointed Pachas, and a few colonels elevated to the dignity of Beys.

"Six steamers closely blockaded Odessa."

A letter from Vienna of the 21st instant, in the German Journal of Frankfort, says:—

"It is known by telegraph that the allied fleets left Kamisch on the 27th ult., and proceeded to the northward. Detailed reports announce that the vessels are abundantly supplied with guns and ammunition, and have on board a considerable body of troops. It is supposed that the expedition will land between Cherson and Nicolauff, and threaten on one side the great naval arsenal of Russia, and on the other Perekop.—Every one asks whether something will not be also attempted against Odessa and Oichakoff."

The *Post Ample Gazette of Vienna* has the following:—"Information has reached the French camp that the Russian army had been reduced to 120,000 men by the losses in the late combats; that General Gortschakoff was endeavouring to concentrate his forces as much as possible, in order to be able to maintain himself against an attack from the allied army until the reinforcement of 20,000 men, which he had ordered up from Perekop, should have arrived. They were expected about the end of the month, and it was thought that the General would then retire into the interior of the Crimea. General Gortschakoff begins by degrees to direct his ambulances towards the north."

The Polish journal *Czar* thus describes the position of the Russian army in the Crimea, on the 23rd ult.:—

"The Russian forces occupy a line, fortified by art and nature, forming a semi-circle round the position of the allies, and extending from the Telegraph and Fort Constantine, situate at the extremity of a small promontory, to the impenetrable chain of mountains of Tchahir Dagh. The main force of the Russians, consisting of three divisions, is posted behind that line, on the plateau of Belbek, and facing the south. The right wing is composed of a considerable corps, occupying (on the north side of Sebastopol) the citadel of Siver-naya, and the Forts Catherine, Constantine, and Telegraph. The left wing hold the fortified defiles of Aidodor and the chain of the Teberkas-Kerman, as far as the source of the Belbek and the mountains of Yalta. The army of reserve is stationed at Bakshi-Serai and Simpheropol. Other troops maintain the communications between the principal army and three other corps—namely, the one before Kertch, with its right wing at Kassa and its left at Arabat; another in observation before Eupatoria; and the third, consisting of at least 40,000 men, which protects Perekop. The Russian troops in the Crimea still possess two roads by which they can communicate with Russia, the one passing by the Isthmus of Perekop, and the other by the bridge of Tchongar, across the Putrid Sea."

The *Presse d'Orient* informs us that the division of General Salles has taken up a position in front of Baidar, and that of General d'Mahon in the valley of the Tchernaya.

The Empress of Russia and the Grand-Duchess and their children have returned from Moscow to St. Petersburg. The Emperor was at Odessa on the 4th, having spent three days at Nicolaieff.

On the 20th, at noon, the Emperor Alexander, accompanied by the Grand Prince Michael, left Moscow, and set out for Nicolaieff, after issuing the following rescript to the military Governor-General and A.D.C. General Count Zekrevski, for the citizens of Moscow:—

"Count Arsenius Andreivitch—From the time that I ascended the throne of my ancestors, it has been my heartfelt wish to visit the dear and trusted ancient capital of my empire—the city in which I was born and received baptism under the protection and relics of the workers of miracles, St. Alexis of Moscow. Having now fulfilled this wish, I have experienced from the inhabitants of Moscow a reception which has caused great gladness to myself and my whole house—a reception such as Russia has at all times given to her Sovereigns. I commission you to express my heartiest acknowledgements to all classes in Russia. My happiness would have been complete had not preceding events clouded these fortunate moments. It is already

known, by my order of the day addressed to the Russian armies, that the garrison of Sebastopol, after an unexampled siege of eleven months, after deeds of prowess previously unheard of, after a self-denial, and the repulse of six obstinate attacks, has passed over to the north-side of the town, leaving the enemy only bloody ruins. Sebastopol's heroic defenders have achieved all that human strength could perform. Past and present events I accept as the inscrutable will of Providence, who chastens Russia with heavy hours of trial. But Russia's trials were once far heavier, and God the Lord sent down to her His all-bountiful and invisible aid. Wherefore let us also now put our trust in Him: He will defend Russia, the orthodox, who has drawn the sword for the just cause of Christianity. The incessant proofs of all and every one's readiness to sacrifice property, family, and the last drop of their blood for maintaining the integrity of the empire and the national honour, delight me. It is precisely in these national feelings and efforts that I find consolation and strength, and from my whole heart, indissolubly blended with my loyal and gallant people, I, with trust in God's help and grace, repeat the words of Alexander I., 'Where truth is, there also is God'—I remain unalterably well inclined towards you.

"Moscow, Sept. 20."

"ALEXANDER.

On the 20th the *Times* reporter describes the daily proceedings of the Russians as altogether inscrutable

"They were assuredly very busy in removing, by means of military waggons and store-carts, large quantities of provisions and stores from the large magazine by the water's edge, which is nearly opposite Fort Nicholas, and conveying them over the ridge towards the Belbek, but then, as if to demonstrate that these movements are by no means indicative of an intention to leave, they are forming a prodigious depot to the north-east of Sebastopol, in the direction of the Belbek also, and not far from a strong earthwork deserving the name of a redoubt or fort. The piles of sacks and bags, stacked up in a pyramidal form, are plainly discernible with the naked eye, but it is not ascertained that the carts which are removing the stores from the north side unload at this new depot. On the contrary, it seems as if carts from the interior came down from Simpheropol, and deposited stores at this locality, which must be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Kamischli. The carts from the north side, which are now apparently occupied in carrying away provisions, keep along the road which passes the caudal, and winds along the top of the ridge near the sea, and when they descend that ridge they are lost to sight, and do not reappear. If they were going to the new depot they would keep far more away to our right, and take the road which is nearly parallel to the northern side of the roadstead of Sebastopol. These carts are to be seen not only at the great storehouse between Fort Catherine and Hollandia, but at the citadel and at Fort Constantine, and it would seem as if they came empty and went away heavily laden. The number of them is endless. They are not creaking lumbering arabas drawn by oxen, but light well-appointed military carriages driven by soldiers, and excellently horsed, as is rendered quite apparent by the speed with which they travel when a rocket or a bomb is pitched at them from the south side. In addition to the main stream of carts, there are always many divergent currents and small streams of vehicles proceeding between various stations on the north side and Mackenzie's Farm, by different paths through the brushwood, and communicating with the detached camps spread all over the face of the slopes between Inkermann and the Belbek."

As a specimen of the daily work of the allies, we take the following from the *Daily News*, dated September 24:—

"The Russians have sunk some guns on the north side, and have succeeded in getting the range of the town and Karabelnaisa suburb, on the south side. They have also kept up a frequent fire from Fort Constantine and from the large square stone-work, generally spoken of in camp as Fort Michael, but marked in plans as Fort Sakais. From this latter fort howitzer shells have been discharged against the west side of the south harbour, but they have done little harm. The principal French mortar battery is concealed by the long range of building comprising Fort Nicholas, and the shot and shells discharged from the opposite side, with the intention of impeding and silencing the fire of this powerful battery, fall very wide of their mark. A few of the French artillerymen on the right, in the battery close to the water of the roadstead near Careening Bay, have suffered, but on the whole very few casualties have occurred. On our side one man only of the 3rd Buffs, which regiment was sent to garrison

the Karabelnais, has been wounded. He was struck by a piece of shell while walking near the dockyard, and died shortly afterwards from the effect of his wound. An extraordinary escape occurred on Sunday morning, shortly after the hour for divine service. The Russians appear to have seen the regiment parading, as the men fell in on the terrace in front of one of the large white buildings which they occupied as their barracks. Some shells were thrown, and one penetrating the roof, lodged in the room converted into a surgery. Assistant-Surgeon Teevan and an orderly were in the apartment, and had just time to make their escape before the shell exploded. Neither was injured. As no good purpose was effected by exposing the troops to this fire, the 3rd Buffs marched back to their old position near the 2nd Division to-day. The French have kept up a harassing fire, day and night, against the Russians on the north side. In addition to a large pile of buildings, supposed to be storehouses, another detached shed, also seeming to be connected with the commissariat, has been set on fire."

A YOUNG HERO.—Lieutenant Massey, who only joined the headquarters of the regiment lately, a chubby-faced youth of sixteen years of age, led the Grenadiers of the 10th Regiment into action at the assault upon the Redan of the 8th inst. They came up to the support of the attacking columns. Nothing could exceed the bravery of this young fellow. He went on in front of his men, got across the ditch, and climbed to the parapet on the opposite side. Here his progress was impeded by the men of different regiments who were crowded together, vainly endeavoring to effect an entrance into the work. The men fell thickly around him, but he escaped. He was one of the very last who retired. On his return, as he was mounting the counter-scarp, and just at the edge of the natural glacis of the hill, some soldier caught hold of his leg to assist himself in mounting up. At that moment a rifle ball struck young Massey in the left thigh. The bone was broken near the hip joint, and he was unable to extricate himself from his dangerous position. He crawled on a few yards and there remained. Now came a fearful trial. The Russians were showing themselves thickly on the parapets of the Redan, firing at our men who were retiring, and, in turn, our troops were firing up at the Redan from the first parallel of the works of the right attack. The shot flew like hail around him. Every shot which struck the parapet of the Redan sent back a shower of dust and stones over the nearest wounded. Some of our men lying thus dreadfully exposed, even asked the Russians to take them into the work, by appealing to them, 'Johnny, Johnny.' In several instances the Russians slipped out, in spite of the fire, and carried some of the wounded in, and placed them under shelter. Young Massey, however, kept himself quiet, and continued near to the spot where he had fallen. He felt as if his life must be lost, and yet at the same time hope was kept up by an opposite feeling that he might be spared to escape. At last, when the fire had in a great degree subsided, and the afternoon was advancing, a Russian soldier in his characteristic long grey coat came to him. He opened his coat to find if he had any valuables there, then sought for a watch or other things, but handled him so gently that Massey felt no fear respecting the man taking his life. At last he left him, taking his sword and haversack. This was the only Russian who came to him; others were around collecting the Mine mines and any thing else they thought worth taking away. Massey saw no barbarity or ill-treatment now; previously, while the fight was going on, many of the wounded were bayoneted by the enemy. Some time elapsed, the firing had ceased all around, evening was advancing, when suddenly without any warning the ground shook and there was a terrific noise from an explosion. It was one of the magazines in the Redan, which the Russians had fired. Down came a shower of dust and gravel, and, as ill-fortune would have it, there fell also a large stone and struck poor Massey on the right thigh, the one which was not previously wounded. It inflicted a very severe bruise. Soon afterwards he perceived in the dusk some twelve or fifteen men coming cautiously up towards the Redan. They went in, and he lost sight of them, but after a short time they came back again, and he discovered them to belong to one of our Highland regiments. Subsequently he attracted the attention of one of the Highlanders, and after a short time was carried in a loose great-coat to the trenches. There his wound was examined by an assistant surgeon, and he was sent up on a stretcher to camp. He is going on favourably, but his wound is of a very dangerous character."

Of the Baltic fleet we have the following telegraphic reports:—

"Hamburg, Thursday.—Intelligence has been received from Riga, dated the 29th ult. It is to the effect that four liners, one frigate, and three corvettes bombarded the batteries of Danmunde for three hours on the morning of the previous day, without, however, doing much damage. The ships then went over to Bullan, and bombarded the place for two hours with more effect. On the 25th, hostile visits were made by two frigates to Old Salis, where ten timber ships were burnt."

"Dantzig, Oct. 5.—The *Vulture* has arrived; she left Nargen on the 2nd. Nothing new has taken place. Part of the fleet remained at Nargen, and the remainder near Cronstadt. Admiral Dundas was at Seakar in the flagship. The equinoctial gales have set in with great violence in the Baltic. The fleet is healthy."

The *Invalide Russe*, of Sept. 30, publishes a report from General Mouravieff, in which the latter says that on Sept. 11th he gained a battle against 3,000 Turks, and made prisoner the gallant Aly Pacha. He says that he has taken four guns and three colours, and killed 400 Turks. No mention is made of the fact in letters from Kars of the 22nd, at which time the Russians were bringing up their artillery to attack the town. Omer Pacha was still at Baloum.

News of the bombardment of Odessa may speedily be looked for. Intelligence reached town yesterday evening to the effect that a large squadron of the allied fleets had left Sebastopol on the evening of Sunday, the 7th, for Odessa. On the following day they appeared off Odessa, and took up their station before the arsenal. The bombardment was to have commenced yesterday morning. The *Times* says the Government appear to have received no such intelligence. The following despatches, however, are published:—

"Vienna, Oct. 9.—Intelligence from Nicolaieff states that a division of the allied fleets, consisting of nine ships, twenty-eight steamers, and nine gun-boats, comprising three batteries, anchored on the morning of the 8th before Odessa.

"Berlin, Oct. 8.—Prince Gortschakoff reports to St. Petersburg on the 7th.—'The enemy's fleet, consisting of eight ships of the line and twenty-seven steamers, with other vessels, weighed anchor this morning, and proceeded to the north-west.'

The *Invalide Russe* gives the following list of losses sustained by the Russian army on September 8:—Killed—Superior officers, 4; inferior, 55; soldiers, 2,625. Wounded—Superior officers, 26; inferior, 206; soldiers, 5,820. Contusioned—Superior officers, 9; inferior, 23; soldiers, 1,133. Missing—Officers, 24; soldiers, 1,730. The *Invalide* further says the Russians lost 1,500 on August 17, and 1,000 men per day on every day following up to September 5.

The Paris correspondents, both of the *Daily News* and *Post*, state that Marshal Pelissier has had a meeting with General Simpson on the subject of the English correspondents in the Crimea, with a view to some measure for preventing what is called indiscreet revelations. General Marmora has forbidden any "correspondent" to send accounts from the Sardinian Contingent.

The *Journal de Constantinople* affirms that the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish troops encamped on the Danube has received orders to prepare provisions for 40,000 to 50,000 French troops, who may be expected at Silitria by the end of October.

Despatches from St. Petersburg say that the Russian Government has decided to defend the Crimea.

A despatch from Greece, dated Athens, Oct 5, says King Otho is still obstinate, and the French and English Ambassadors threaten to retire.

Abd-el-Kader has left Paris on his way to Damascus. It is pretended that he is sent there to smooth the way among the highly fanatical Mussulman population for Christian—that is, French—domination; Syria is to be rescued from barbarism by the French, and Smyrna to be delivered over to English civilisation.

TURKEY.

The *Thaler* brings news from Constantinople that "the Anglo-Turkish Contingent had left for Schumla, and that the Ottoman reinforcements had defeated the insurgents of Tripoli."

Reports are current that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has been recalled. They are commented on by the *Times* and *Post* as such, but without confirmation or contradiction. The French papers are full of the subject. The *Univers* declares that the British Cabinet has completely disapproved of the behaviour of its Ambassador. The *Debat* denominates it a "delicate

subject," and supposes that Lord Redcliffe feeling his influence over the Sultan on the wane, determined by a vigorous effort to regain that personal ascendancy which the Sultan had thrown off, and then with an air of mystery concludes that it is generally believed Lord Stratford would speedily be replaced by Lord Elgin. The *Patrie* agrees with the *Univers*, and congratulates itself that the marked disapproval of the British Government of its Ambassador's proceedings was "a further proof of the sound judgment evinced by the English Cabinet in the affairs of the East." The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* declares that—

"Lord Stratford has thought proper to depart from his legitimate office of a friendly adviser to the Porte, and assumed the tone of dictator. He tells the Sultan that Mehemet Ali must not hold office! The Sultan is indignant, and Lord Stratford is obstinate.—Lord Clarendon cannot approve of the conduct of his agent, and at present it appears more than probable that the country will lose the services of an able representative at a most important embassy."

The *Times* gives a similar explanation, with a vigorous denunciation of Mehemet Ali's corrupt proceedings, in appropriating, on various occasions, large sums of money.

GERMANY.

On the 3d inst. the King of Prussia laid the first stone of the colossal bridge which is to be thrown over the Rhine at Cologne. In his speech the King made the following allusion to the present state of Europe:—"God allows us to place our hand to this work in the midst of peace. Let us beseech Him to allow us to continue this work in the enjoyment of all the benefits of this peace. May God will it that before the last stone is placed peace may be restored to all Europe."

ITALY.

It is announced that through the mediation and advice of Austria, the King of Naples has given satisfaction to the Courts of France and England; and, in return, the former has openly discountenanced the pretensions of Prince Murat.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The second edition of the *Daily News* has the following:—

HAMBURG, Friday.—A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 9th inst, has been received at St. Petersburg. It says:—

"The enemy has advanced from Eupatoria, threatening Perekop, but retired on meeting the advanced posts of our left flank.

"The enemy put in disorder sixteen battalions from Kokouloussa to Janyssata.

According to the *Frankfort Post Zeitung*, it is certain that the body of the Russian army has been withdrawn from the plateau on the north side of Sebastopol towards the heights of the Belbek. Only a few thousand now garrison the northern forts. In the neighbourhood of Nicolaieff some 45,000 men are concentrated, 27,000 of whom belong to the newly raised militia.

Her Majesty's ships *Rodney*, *Albion*, *London*, *Leander*, and *Wasp*, have received orders to proceed, under the command of Admiral Stopford, to the coast of Italy. They will begin their mission, it is said, in the Bay of Naples.

A letter from Sebastopol, in the *Marsville's Journal*, says—"One of the orders which has been executed by the troops, is that of filling-up the trenches."—It is stated that the troops regard their prospects so favourable, that a great number of the soldiers of the class of 1817, who may now quit the service, do not wish to do so.

Advices from Marseilles, of the 10th, state that the Minister of War was still using every exertion to reinforce the army in the Crimea.

CANADA.

"We refer our readers to the letter, of the Rev. S. Givens, explaining the use of the Surplice in Kingston. This letter was intended to appear in our last number, but did not reach us in time, owing to our distance from the press.

"We have been assured on the best authority, that a mistake has been made in copying for the press, the Resolutions of the vestry meeting held in St. James' Church. The clause "and that this congregation are determined that a repetition of preaching in the Surplice, shall not be made by him or any other minister," not being in the original Resolution, as carried in the meeting. It was never intended, we have been informed, to publish anything so stringent.

"This being the case, we have taken the liberty of omitting from Mr. Givens's letter, the passages founded on this clause, as they are entirely foreign to his defence, and would probably give much needless offence, and prolong the controversy.—*Toronto Echo*.

Reflections.

PREACHING IN THE SURPLICE.

To the Editor of the Echo.

REV. SIR,—A friend has drawn my attention to the article in your paper of the 31st ultimo, calling on me to explain the circumstance under which I had preached in the surplice in St. James's Church, Kingston, at the late Confirmation. As I perceive this has given serious offence to some persons in that congregation, and caused a good deal of public remark, I shall with pleasure furnish you with a full and candid account of the affair.

Having occasion to visit the Bay of Quinté on business during the summer, I arranged with our venerable Bishop, who, I understood was travelling alone, to accompany him on his confirmation tour through the Midland Deanery; and his lordship did me the honour of requesting me to act as his Chaplain at the several stations where confirmations were to be held. The appointment at St. James's was at six or half-past six p.m., and as the Bishop, on his previous visit, had experienced a good deal of difficulty in preaching at that hour, owing to the uncertain light, he requested me to do so.

While robing in the vestry, which, I would remark, is at the entrance of the church, the Rev. Mr. Mulkins, the minister in charge, requested that I would preach in the gown, as that was the practice in that church; but as I considered that I would have duties to perform in the chancel (where it is always customary to wear the surplice) immediately after the sermon; and never having adopted those decided views either for or against its use in the pulpit, which unhappily prevail in certain quarters, I observed to him it would be very inconvenient to change; and I thought, under the circumstances, it would not be noticed. But not wishing to decide the matter myself, before we proceeded into the church, I asked the Bishop which I should wear, and having the surplice on at the time, his lordship, no doubt deeming it immaterial, directed me to wear it. It is, however, but justice to his lordship, that I should state my belief, that he was not aware of the incumbent's peculiar objections to the use of the surplice in the pulpit, for had it been fully represented to him by Mr. Mulkins or myself, it is very probable he would have directed me to change.

In the chancel, Mr. Mulkins renewed his request that I would use the gown. But being unwilling to trouble the Bishop again on a subject I had hitherto deemed so unimportant, and having a strong objection to parade up and down a long and crowded church in canonicals, which would have been necessary, the vestry being at the other end, I thought it better to remain as I was, trusting that the good sense of the congregation would not view it in a serious light.

But on the following day, when Mr. Mulkins informed me that my conduct had been animadverted upon, and that he had received a letter from one of the church-wardens demanding an explanation, I requested that gentleman to assure him in reply, that I had no intention to give offence, and that my reason for retaining the surplice was merely a matter of convenience. I further stated that I did not use it as a badge of party, as they imagined, but was quite indifferent to the use of the gown or the surplice in the pulpit—my custom for years (even long prior to disputes in the Church on this and other unhappy points) having been to use the gown on all ordinary occasions, but on Communion Sundays, or other occasions when changing would be inconvenient, to use the surplice throughout the services, as I believe is very commonly the case.

I had hoped that this explanation would have enabled Mr. Mulkins to satisfy the offended parties, and that it was not till some time after my return, that a friend, while travelling, met with and forwarded to me the number of the Kingston Commercial Advertiser containing the correspondence between the church-wardens and Mr. M. on the subject. This, I was pained to perceive, had been introduced, under authority, to the notice of the public, with imputations against myself and one of the Kingston clergy (which, I am at a loss to imagine), of so offensive and uncharitable a nature, that I resolved not to notice them.

And here I would beg to observe, that although, on first hearing of the serious offence, some persons had taken at the circumstance, I was disposed to feel amused, yet I candidly admit that could I have formed a correct estimate of the great importance attached to this act by the parties alluded to, or had I been aware that it would have elicited such an amount of agitation and uncharitable feeling, my duty as a Christian would

have prompted me to avoid casting such a stumbling-block in their way.

The disposition evinced by a few to carry matters to extremes, and that even in things which ought to be indifferent, has a very mischievous tendency both on the interests of our Church and of religion generally. It is, no doubt, an artifice of our great enemy, and, judging from appearances, a most successful one; for it is painful to perceive how much of that "godly union and concord" which ought to subsist amongst us, has been hindered by fostering this disposition. The affixing of shibboleths and names and badges to parties, often subjects those who wish to be moderate, and cherish more of their Master's spirit, to serious misconstruction. Many instances of this kind have occurred to my own knowledge. One or two I will mention. In the good city of Kingston, a clergyman who was officiating in one of the suburban churches, was obliged to preach in his surplice because there was no gown; and again, in the cathedral church of St. James's, Toronto, a clergyman, not less esteemed for his piety and learning than his anxiety to avoid giving offence, preached in the surplice, under the impression that it was the practice, while I can testify how readily he would have used the gown, had the attendant clergy called his attention to it. In both these instances the most ungenerous suspicions and coarsest abuse were heaped on these clergymen, through the public press. And even since my unintentional offence at Kingston, at the archidiaconal visitation in Toronto, I again unintentionally transgressed by preaching in the gown in a church where the surplice was invariably used. However, notwithstanding the peculiar views of a small minority of the clergy and laity, I am happy to believe that this matter is viewed with indifference by the bulk of our people, and that even many of those whose views accord on most points with the incumbent of St. James's, do not look upon the surplice as the badge of a party, as some would wish them to do, but use it in the way I have been in the habit of doing.

And now, Rev. Sir, having inadvertently subjected myself to what I cannot but consider the ungracious censure of a portion of the congregation of St. James's, I am willing to bear all the blame which *the case really merits*; but I must protest against the over-zealous and unfair efforts that have been used to aggravate my act into a designed offence. Can it be possible that a congregation so favored in regard to religious teaching as St. James's is reputed to be, should be so wanting to themselves and uncharitable to me, as to suppose, (and that generally, as it is stated on authority) that I could be so lost to every sense of propriety and religion as to go to the House of God, on the Lord's day, on a most solemn and interesting occasion, in the presence of my Bishop, with the premeditated and malicious intention (at the instigation of another) of availing myself of my sacred office to wound the feelings of the ministers and members of a large and intelligent congregation? Surely this cannot be seriously or generally supposed by the congregation of St. James! I nevertheless feel sensibly this attempt to injure me in the estimation of those whom I have known so long, and whose regard I value so highly.

In apologizing for occupying so much of your space, I beg leave to thank you, Rev. and dear Sir, for the courteous manner in which you have alluded to this matter, and I must say it forms a gratifying contrast with the ungenerous conduct of your Kingston contemporary. As I am by no means indifferent to a "good report" among my friends and acquaintances throughout the Diocese, and particularly among my former parishioners in the Midland District, I would avail myself of this opportunity to assure them that my views and principles as a minister of our venerable Church, remain unchanged, and I pray God I may be enabled, through grace, "to continue in the same unto my life's end."—I remain, Rev. Sir, your faithful servant,

SALTERN GIVINS.
Springfield, Toronto Township,
17th September, 1855.

ADVANTAGES OF EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor of the Doncaster Gazette.

SIR,—Having lately returned to England after a residence of eight years in Australia and New Zealand, and wishing to make known the great advantages offered to agricultural labourers and other suitable emigrants in the latter colony, I request that you will insert the following statement respecting the settlement of Canterbury.

The two large islands known as New Zealand are together about equal in extent to Great Britain and Ireland. They are of nearly equal size, and are separated by Cook's Straits, which vary in breadth from

50 to 90 miles. Politically they are divided into the six provinces of Auckland, New Plymouth, and Wellington on the north island; and Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago on the south island.

The Province of Canterbury, settled by the late Canterbury Association in December, 1850, occupies about one-third of the large south island, between the parallels of 43 and 45 south latitude, and is bounded on the north by the province of Nelson and on the south by the province of Otago. The greater part of the Province is occupied by the great range of snowy mountains, which extends from north to south throughout the whole length of the island, and varies in elevation from 7,000 to 12,000 feet. On the west coast the mountains approach the sea so as to leave very little level country, and at present no settlements have been formed there. The available part of the province, comprising about 4,000,000 acres, lies between the east coast and the snowy mountains, and varies in breadth from 20 to 50 miles. The greater part of it consists of a very extensive plain, appearing to the eye quite level, but rising gradually from the coast to the mountains, where its surface is about 500 feet above the level of the sea. At the northern and southern extremity of this plain the country consists of downs and hills of moderate height. Opposite the middle part of the plain Banks Peninsula joins the east coast. It is about the size of the Isle of Wight, and consists of a mass of volcanic mountains from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, and containing the harbours of Port Lyttleton and Akaroa, and several other inlets of the sea.

The province as above described, with the exception of some swamps near the coast and of extensive swamps on Banks Peninsula and small patches of forest on the plain, is an open country covered with grass, and in its wild state estimated to be capable of supporting 1,000,000 sheep and 50,000 head of cattle. The best soil is near the coast where there is a tract extending about six miles inland, of alluvial deposit, very fertile. Near the mountains there is also good soil. The middle part of the plain is the worst, much of it being stony and poor, and quite useless for agricultural purposes, until the land becomes densely peopled and land valuable. The province is well watered by numerous rivers, the largest of which have their sources in the snowy mountains and flow across the plain in very wide beds—in some instances a mile wide. At ordinary times the water is admirably transparent and pure, and flows swiftly in several comparatively narrow channels, fordable on horseback, through the bed of gravel or shingle. In the heavy floods, occasioned generally by the melting of the snow in summer, the whole river bed is covered by a torrent of muddy water, and is quite impassable. Near the mountains the river beds lie several hundred feet below the level of the plain, and are bounded on each side by a succession of terraces or steps, with intervening strips of level ground. For a few miles before reaching the sea some of these rivers flow gently into one deep channel, and are navigable for small coasting vessels. Some of the small rivers, such as the Avon, upon which the town of Christchurch is situated, rise within ten miles of the coast by very copious springs, and receiving very little surface water, never become turbid or flooded, and vary very little in extent of water throughout the year.

The Climate of Canterbury is remarkably healthy and temperate, but it is not considered so agreeable as that of Nelson or of the north island, owing to the prevalence of strong north-west winds during the spring and early summer months: though coming over the range of snowy mountains they are always warm, and drier than the winds from other quarters, and may perhaps owe these properties to the great Australian desert, which is situated about 1500 miles off in a straight line. The highest range of the thermometer observed by me during three summers was 91° in the shade for a few hours in one day. During a hot wind in Australia, Fahrenheit's thermometer in the shade frequently rises to 105°, and sometimes to 115°. The autumn and winter weather is for the most part calm and serene like September weather in England, except during July and August, when strong gales from the south-west and heavy rains are prevalent. Sharp white frosts occur at night frequently, but black frosts are unknown. There are usually two or three slight falls of snow during the winter, but it never remains throughout the day except on the hills. The summers are longer than in England, but long continued droughts are never experienced, and the crops are more certain than in Australia. There is less thunder and lightning and sultry weather than in England, the hottest weather is usually accompanied by a refreshing breeze, and labouring men say they can get

through a hard day's work with less fatigue than in the hot summer weather of England.

The scarcity of timber and firewood in many parts of the province has occasioned much inconvenience to some of the owners of sheep and cattle stations. Much of Banks Peninsula is, however, wooded, and it contains an abundant supply of valuable timber for the use of the town for many years to come. At the foot of the snowy mountains there are also extensive forests. Coal of inferior quality, but serviceable for domestic purposes, has been found cropping out on the surface in three different places in the province, and there is reason to suppose that the deposits are very extensive, and that the quality will improve when it is obtained from deep pits.

All sorts of live stock do remarkably well on the natural grasses and herbage of the country, and are kept out of doors all winter without artificial food or shelter, and are very free from disease, except scab in sheep, which has been imported from Van Dieman's Land. The plains and downs are very dry and sound, so that foot rot is almost unknown. Sheep do not require to be folded at night, as there are no wild beasts except a few European dogs gone wild, and which will very soon be exterminated. The sheep are of the colonial Merino breed, imported from Australia. They clip from 3½ lb. to 4 lb. of washed wool and ordinary fat wethers two years old weigh about 60 lb. The sheep and cattle runs vary in size from 5,000 to 50,000 acres, and are leased from the provincial government on easy terms, the occupant paying rent in proportion to his stock, and being allowed to retain possession until the land is purchased in freehold. The natural pastures of the province can be stocked only at the rate of one sheep to two or three acres, but in the older settlements of New Zealand, where good land has been laid down to English grasses, and enclosed in paddocks, it is said that five sheep to the acre can be kept the year round. Owing to a more temperate climate the wool grown in New Zealand is stronger and sounder than that from Australia, but is at present inferior in fineness of fibre. The autumn is the best time for lambing, but settlers commencing with a small flock of ewes allow them to lamb at any season of the year, and sometimes have three lambings in two years. The usual increase is about 90 per cent. but sometimes more; I have known an increase of 220 per cent. from the same ewes within twenty months. Much caution is required with newly-landed sheep and cattle, owing to the prevalence of a wild bush called the "tout" (*Corcoria sarmentosa*), which if eaten in large quantities by hungry sheep or cattle will kill them. Stock that have been some time in the country, and are allowed free range, are very rarely injured by it. The most suitable cattle runs are those which are too wet and rich for sheep. Cows yield much more milk than in Australia, and the butter and cheese are also of a superior quality. Old bullocks originally imported from Australia, and fattened upon the natural pasturage of Canterbury, have been slaughtered weighing 1200 lb.; but about 800 lb. is the common weight of a fat bullock.

The land hitherto purchased and brought under cultivation is mostly in the coast district around Christchurch, the capital of the province, and about Kiopoi, situated about twelve miles north of Christchurch, on the river Courtney, which is navigable for small coasting vessels. The expense of clearing land is much less than in most other colonies, owing to the absence of timber. The ground can be broken up by a strong team of bullocks, with the exception of a few roots of the native flax and the tout bush, which require the axe occasionally. Much of the land is quite free from obstructions, and can be ploughed up with a pair of ordinary draught horses. In a few instances the first crop has repaid all expenses of clearing and fencing, and the cost for simple of the land besides. On account of the scarcity of timber most of the fencing is ditch and bank, which is done at the cost of about 15s. a chain. Owing to much of the land being badly cultivated, or the seed put in too late in the season, the average yield of grain hitherto has been low, but in some few instances where the land has been well tilled, upwards of 50 bushels of wheat to the acre has been obtained without manure. All crops and fruits grown in England succeed equally well in Canterbury. Owing to the moderate heat of the summer and the absence of droughts, land can be laid down to artificial English grasses, which will not succeed in Australia except in a few favored localities, or where irrigation can be practised. The upset price of land is £3 an acre in the Canterbury Block, over which the

late Canterbury Association had control, and which extends about 40 miles north and south of Christchurch, comprising about 2,500,000 acres. In the remaining part of the province the upset price was lowered to 10s. an acre by the governor of New Zealand, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the home government, but in consequence of its distance from markets, it is not yet worth buying at that price for agricultural purposes, and all that has hitherto been purchased has been bought by large capitalists as a speculation. Now that the new constitution of New Zealand has transferred the administration of waste lands to the colonists, as represented in their provincial councils, the price of land will no doubt be raised again, public opinion in Canterbury being against a very low price of land, which is found to occasion a monopoly of the best districts by large capitalists from Australia, and not by any advantage to the small farmer, who intends to make use of what he purchases. In the north island land is sold at 10s. an acre, and several years given to pay it in, a small rate being charged until the purchase is completed; but as it is all either very heavily timbered or covered with ferns, the expense and labour of clearing are very great, and by the time the first crop is reaped the land will probably be much dearer than that purchased at Canterbury, at £3 or even £5 an acre, but which is so easily brought into cultivation. As a general rule, a large capital cannot be invested profitably in agricultural farming in the colonies, owing to the high rate of wages. Labouring men who have saved some money, or those who have been small farmers in England, will find agriculture an extremely profitable business. Owing to the very high prices grain produce, occasioned by the gold digging of Australia, some gentlemen who have farmed on a large scale at Canterbury no doubt have made money by it, notwithstanding the dearness of labour; but it is not likely that wheat will sell at 12s. a bushel after another year or two. For capitalists, sheep and cattle are the best investments; but now that all the available country has been leased out by government, a new comer might have to wait some time before he could obtain a run (or station) by purchase from some previous occupant. For those who do not require an immediate return, rural or town land would be a very profitable investment in the long run. Good land, well situated, can be let on lease at 5s. an acre rent for the first seven years, 10s. for the next seven, and £1 for the last seven. It is usual for the tenant to have the right of purchase at a fixed sum during the lease, and to have the land rent-free for the first year. The ordinary rate of interest in the colony is 10 per cent, and capitalists who do not wish to engage in any business would have no difficulty in obtaining from 10 to 12 per cent. on good security.

According to a census taken March, 1854, the population of the province amounted to 3,895. Of this number, Lyttleton, the seaport town of the province, has about 900, and Christchurch, the capital, situated about eight miles inland, has about 500.

The harbour of Lyttleton, in Banks Peninsula, is distant about two miles from the plain, from which it is separated by a ridge of hills about 1100 feet high, over which there is at present only a bridle path. Heavy goods are conveyed by water up the river Heathcote to within two miles of Christchurch. This river opens into the sea about four miles from the entrance of Port Lyttleton, but has a dangerous bar at the mouth upon which several small vessels have been wrecked. This difficulty of communication between the port and the plains has hitherto been a great drawback to the prosperity of the province, and a cause of much expense to newly arrived emigrants, but is likely to be soon remedied by a road over the hills, which is now in progress. Slight shocks of earthquakes have been felt at Canterbury, but none that have done any damage. The province, and New Zealand generally, is free from snakes, scorpions, hornets or wasps, ringing ants, and large centipedes—a fortunate exemption which those who have resided in Australia or India can well appreciate. Mosquitoes prevail near swamps and damp woods, but are not general throughout the country. The greatest nuisances are horse-flies, sand-flies, and blow-flies, but it is remarkable that the latter never attack sheep either in New Zealand or Australia.

Although the plans of the Canterbury Association with regard to churches and schools have to a great extent failed, yet much better provision has been made in these respects than in most other new settlements. Church of England service is held in Lyttleton and Christchurch twice or three times a day every Sunday. The Wesleyans and Presbyterians have also churches and services at Christchurch. There is a grammar

school for boys at Christchurch and another at Lyttleton, the masters of both of which are clergymen of the Church of England; and there are eight small schools for the working classes in various parts of the province.

The rate of wages in 1854 was—for agricultural labourers, 7s. a day, but by working piece-work above 10s. a day could be earned; carpenters and blacksmiths, 10s. a day. Wages by the year, in addition to board and lodging, were for agricultural labourers, shepherds, and stockmen, £40; for female domestic servants, from £15 to £25.

The retail price of butchers' meat and flour was about the same as in England, and that of groceries somewhat lower than in England. About twelve months ago, Mr. R. J. S. Harman, a settler resident in Canterbury, was appointed by the provincial government to visit England and conduct the assisted emigration to the province. One-half of the passage is given, and the emigrant, if of good character, is allowed to give a promissory note for the other half, payable twelve months after arrival in the colony. Information respecting assisted passages, and about the province generally, can be obtained on application to Mr. Harman, Canterbury Emigration Office, 32, Charingcross, London. Many labourers who went out in 1851 and 1852 have saved enough money to enable them to buy or rent land and become farmers on their own account, and some of them have entered into an arrangement with the provincial government to pay part of the passage money for relations in England who wish to join them in Canterbury. Although other British colonies both in Australia and North America offer great advantages to the industrious emigrant, my own experience inclines me to give the preference to New Zealand, since in addition to the inducement held out by all of them in common, it possesses the very great superiority of a climate more temperate, healthy and congenial to the constitutions of natives of the British Islands than that of any other country out of Europe.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL HODGKISON,

Morton Grange, Retford, June 7, 1855.

A SERGEANT'S ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON THE REDAN.

The following letter is from a sergeant in the Highland Brigade:—"Our stormers in the first instance penetrated into the works, and, had they been strongly supported, I have no doubt the affair would have terminated differently. As it was, a certain number broke in; but instead of finding an open road after getting over the outside obstructions, they saw trench after trench, each stronger than the preceding one, and filled with men and guns likewise. The consequence was, that the first who made the rush were all shot down, and they were never efficiently supported—let alone strongly reinforced. Under these circumstances, it was impossible to go forward, and no after effort which could be made could rectify this first error. The wounded came up very fast, and I must say that the arrangements for taking them away seemed to be admirable. As soon as a man was struck he was taken to a hut in the advanced trenches, where his wound was staunch; he was then taken up to the ravine, where there were hundreds of ambulance mules ready to take him away; two men go upon a mule; they are then removed out of danger, and their wound is dressed, when they are sent off to hospital. Some of the wounded presented a dreadful shocking spectacle, especially those who were struck by splinters. The bare raw flesh of those who had limbs shattered off had the appearance of beef which had been gnawed at by dogs, and you could notice the muscles and sinews quivering as the sufferers were carried past. Under these horrid sufferings they every one displayed extraordinary fortitude. Some went past on the stretchers smoking, and every one who was able to speak called, "Push down, lads, push down, the day is ours if the front is well supported;" and I assure you, of all that went past me, I did not hear one give a single groan, though dozens of them were in their death agony. Before I got to the approach leading from the third parallel the shades of night began to fall, and it was evident our people would have to desist from all further attempts for that night. But I am sure there was not one of us who was not burning to get down. The sight of our brave-hearted suffering comrades set every one on fire to avenge them; but for that night it was not to be."

That rich man is great who thinketh himself not great because he is rich; the proud man (who is the poor man), braggeth outwardly, but beggeth inwardly; he is blown up, but not full.—St. Hieron.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1855.

THE SURPLICE.

We have published in another part of our paper, an editorial remark of the Toronto Echo, having reference to an explanatory letter of the Rev. Saltern Givens, and which also notices simply as a mistake, a tampering with the resolutions of a vestry meeting, that may with more propriety be styled a fraud. Our readers will no doubt have seen in some one or other of the Halifax papers, which in general delight in dishing up any clerical or religious scandal, heedless of the credibility of the source from which they derive it, a one-sided view of the surplice story, in which the Rev. Mr. Givens is represented as a stubborn Puseyite, determined to flaunt an obnoxious garment in the face of the Bishop and congregation, after being warned that its use would be distasteful to the parish and the members of his flock. It is consoling to find from the letter of Mr. Givens, which we have also published, that all the pother has been about nothing at all. For ourselves, we sometimes wonder what a future age may think of the Christianity of this, that will light about the colour of a robe; and do not coincide with extreme opinions on either side, with reference to the surplice and other questions which are raised to agitate the Church of Christ, believing that they are rarely conceived in a Christian spirit, and are too often used as a cloak for maliciousness. We think we can listen with equal complacency to the truths of the gospel enunciated in either robe, well knowing that its hue cannot blind any one to the purity or impurity of the doctrine which its wearer teaches. While that is sound, and holds forth "Jesus Christ and Him crucified" as the sinner's only hope through faith, we can readily conceive, that there may be some reason after all in a Church which contends for Apostolic order and primitive usages, retaining a ceremonial garb; and that while the surplice may be the distinguishing robe of the Clergy of the Church, it is a matter of little importance as concerns edifying, whether it or the Drs. gown be worn in pulpit ministrations, so that every thing be done decently and in order. In this respect also we do not see why the Clergyman's predilections may not be entitled to as much consideration as the prejudices of the people.

R. M. STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

BRITISH dates to the 13th October, were received by the R. M. Steamship Africa, which arrived early on Wednesday morning. The news is important, and preparatory to great events, which we may expect to hear of, by the next arrival from England.

The English papers are very severe in their condemnation of the generalship displayed at the attack on the Redan; but if the dispositions of the British general were faulty, but little more can be said for those of the enemy, who repulsed the attack. It does not appear, but that the Russians might have held the key of their position, if despising the attack on the Redans, which the Malakoff commanded, they had been satisfied with keeping in check the allies employed there, and brought their main force to defend their powerful work against the French. General Pelissier alone was equal to the occasion, estimated all its difficulties, and made the best disposal of his force to overcome them; and he only prevailed by the Russians overrating the importance of the British and French attacks upon the minor points of their position. We almost shudder when we think of the folly that was preparing for another assault of the Redan, although the Malakoff had been secured, and at the wanton sacrifice that would have been made of the lives of the brave men to be engaged in it, had the Russians not been wiser after the loss of the Malakoff, than in their measures for its retention. And we are glad that we have to rejoice over a great victory, and not to speculate upon the consequences that might have followed a second failure.

The tone of Prince Gortschakoff's despatches is in nowise cheerful. He is apprehensive of a demonstration against the northern forts, which strong as they may be in themselves, are dependent upon the retention of his communications with the interior and with Perekop. He does not like the appearance of things at Eupatoria, where the allies are collecting a large force, and will endeavour to force his entrenchments; and he fears their marching upon Perekop. We believe that he is about to evacuate the northern forts and to fall back upon his entrenched positions; and from the concentration of the allies in that direction, we may soon expect to

hear of a desperate battle, which it is very probable will decide the mastery in the Crimea. A smart cavalry affair has already taken place at Eupatoria, to the advantage of the French.

The allied fleet have paid another visit to Odessa, and will we hope be enabled to make a total destruction of all warlike stores, without any greater infliction of the horrors of war, — a bombardment of such a city, if it do not lead to occupation, is a wanton aggression, hardly warranted on the part of nations having pretensions to a high order of christian civilization. If they succeed at Odessa, their next object will be Nicoloff, where we trust they will be able to give a good account of the remainder of the Russian Black Sea fleet; and if it be possible to get there, do their endeavours to prevent any further mischief from that quarter.

The Baltic fleet were about to return home to winter, and the Russians were busily employed in repairing the damages done to Swaborg by the bombardment. Measures will no doubt be matured for an attack upon Cronstadt during the next season, should the war continue, which depends entirely upon the disposition of Russia to relinquish her pretensions, and to confine herself to limits which shall not be dangerous to the liberties of the world.

With reference to the following paragraphs, it is said that the Admiral on this station was informed by telegraph dispatch of the circumstance, and that the Argus steamer was promptly made ready to proceed after the suspicious craft, when another dispatch communicated information that the American government had taken the case in hand.

SEIZURE OF A SUSPECTED RUSSIAN VESSEL.—The United States authorities at New York have taken possession of a ship called the Maury, together with her cargo and tackle, on suspicion of her having on board arms and ammunition for the Russian government. The officers found, under a quantity of cotton, twelve large cannon, a quantity of powder, and other ammunition, together with a number of muskets. It is rumored that this craft was to have cruised under false colors in the Atlantic, for the purpose of capturing British and French vessels proceeding to Europe with valuable cargoes from the United States.

The seizure was made, it is said, on complaint of the British Consul, who alleged that her owners were about to sell her to the Russian Government for the purpose of intercepting and capturing the Canada steamers.

Since writing the above, the R. M. Steamer Canada has arrived from Boston, and furnishes the following information:—

THE BARK MAURY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.—THE SUSPECTED RUSSIAN FILLEBUSTER DISCHARGED.

Oct. 20.—In the case of the United States vs. the bark Maury, which was libelled on a charge of sitting out for the Russian service, Mr. McKoon, the United States District Attorney, received a communication from Mr. Chas. Edwards, counsel of the British Consul, stating that from explanations under oath, made by Messrs. A. A. Low & Brothers, he deemed it reasonable that the District Attorney should be left entirely free, and he thought it would be but fair towards the owners to "lift" the libel.

The District Attorney received the following communication, under oath, which he submitted to Mr. Edwards: To the Hon. John McKoon, United States District Attorney:—

Sir:—The bark Maury, owned in part by the undersigned, having been seized by a process from your office, we beg to offer the following explanations, viz:—

That the said vessel was built by Messrs. Rosvelt, Joyce & Co. of this city, under a contract made in the month of April last, after the model of the bark Penguin; that she was designed for the China trade; that there is nothing peculiar in her construction apart from the rig, which was adopted with particular reference to economy in view; that in pursuance of the original intention she was advertised some three weeks since for Shanghai, since when she has been receiving freight for that port; that she has on board, from Messrs. Fogg & Brothers, 200 tons of coal, a quantity of naval stores, and a variety of ship chandlery, for their house in China, with a little other general freight, with which she is expected to sail the coming week, under the command of Captain Fletcher, for the port above named. We further declare that in addition to the ordinary armament of a vessel of her class, she has but two deck guns, supposed to be necessary in consequence of the great increase in the number of pirates on the coast of China; that the other guns, shot, &c., on board, as per subjoined list, were purchased under an order from an American gentleman at Canton, and shipped per Maury on freight; that said vessel has for spare parts, one foretop gallant mast, one foretop gallant yard, one main boom, one main gall boom, and five extra studding sail booms, and that her crew will consist of but twelve or thirteen men before the mast.

They furthermore declare that the vessel received the name of Maury in the month of May last, not to dishonor a man of whom our country has so much reason to be proud, but to bear upon an honorable mission the name of him who has done so much to improve navigation.

The undersigned pledge themselves to prove to the satisfaction of the British Consul, while the vessel is still under the charge of the United States Marshal, that the allegations made against the vessel are false, that she has no guns or materials of war under her coal, asking only that the expense to which they may be thus subjected shall be borne by said Consul, when, and only when, the statements upon which the vessel has been so unjustly seized, are fully disproved.

Finally, they declare that the Russians have no connection whatever with the enterprise in question.

A. A. LOW, of the firm of A. A. Low & Brothers
Wh freight—10 guns, 62 boxes shot.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of October, 1855.

Geo. F. BETTS, U. S. Commissioner.

I hereby swear that I am not cognizant of the facts mentioned in the foregoing statement, and that they are true.

NATH. P. PALMER.

Sworn to, at, Geo. F. BETTS, U. S. Commissioner
Under this seal of mine, the District Attorney declared the vessel from the custody of the Marshal.

N. Y. Herald, Oct. 23

OUR NEUTRALITY LAWS.—A RUSSIAN CASE OR TWO.—THE BRITISH vs. THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.—Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, has been found guilty of violating our neutrality laws in the matter of recruiting soldiers in the United States for the service of the Allies against Russia. It is reported that our Cabinet have, therefore, instructed Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at London, to demand the recall of Mr. Crampton and certain of Her Majesty's Consuls implicated in the same unlawful business. Now, we have a Russian case or two in the same category. A correspondent of one of our morning contemporaries puts the following case, in reference to the anticipated withdrawal of Mr. Crampton:—

"I wish to know what steps have been taken, or are to be taken, to have the Russian Minister withdrawn. The whole country has been publicly and repeatedly informed, in a boastful, triumphant manner, that James C. Thompson, the proprietor of the machine works on Quay Street, Albany, has been offered the situation of Chief Engineer in the Russian navy. We have it proclaimed that his salary is at least \$6,000 dollars a year, together with a free dwelling house, and it is openly avowed that Mr. Thompson had gone to Washington to complete the engagement with the Russian Minister."

On Wednesday, it appears, the United States Deputy Marshal, Horton, of this port, seized the ship Maury, on suspicion that she was engaged in the service of Russia, and had on board articles contraband of war—cannon, muskets, powder, balls, &c., being found among the materials of her cargo. This, however, is not yet proved so clear a case of the infraction of the law as that of the Russian Minister in the engagement of Mr. Thompson. The ship may be destined to some country not engaged in a war with a foreign enemy; but the admission that Mr. Thompson has been to Washington to complete his engagement with the Russian Minister, as Chief Engineer of the Russian Navy, under the very noses of the President, his Premier, and his Attorney General, is certainly a cool operation compared with the proceedings of Mr. Crampton. What says the Premier?

Our despatch from Washington states that it is rumored that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, asserts that the recent attempt to convict him of violating the neutrality laws is a conspiracy on the part of foreigners to embroil the two governments, and he promises to substantiate this at some future day. It is also stated that Mr. Crampton has intimated that in the event of his recall no successor will be appointed.—N. Y. Herald.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEST INDIA SQUADRON.

The London Sun, of 12th Inst., on seemingly reliable authority, says:—"Her Majesty's ships Powerful, S4, Capt. T. L. Blusie; Cerberus, 60, Capt. Wellesley; Pembroke, 60, Capt. Seymour; Rosebud, 6, steam-sloop, Commander Crofton, are all ordered to immediately leave Spithead, to reinforce the West India Squadron under Rear-Admiral Fanshawe. The first named goes to Jamaica, and the other three to Bermuda. Rear-Admiral the Rt. Hon. Sir M. F. P. Berkeley, K. C. B., arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from the Admiralty, and went out to Spithead in the steam-yacht Fred to inspect the above ships, and imparted instructions to their captains, after which he proceeded to Chichester. It is understood that the cause of these reinforcements is the reception of information by the Government of several mentions of war being in course of construction by American ship-builders for the Russian Government. These vessels, it is reported, are to be intercepted, as the American Government refuses to discountenance their construction.

FIRE.—We were "resting on our oars" last evening, between the hours of 7 and 8, in the expectation of being enabled to give our readers the benefit of Mail intelligence, when, we regret to announce, a most alarming and destructive fire broke out and obtained the ascendancy in that spot which we have ever dreaded—Tarranah-town, north of the city and directly to the rear of the Free Church and the Bank of British North America, which, together with the buildings immediately in range and looking down upon Water-street, were at one time in considerable danger, but happily preserved—thus, thank God! affording protection to the more important buildings. It is, however, painful to state that not only the whole of the tenements in that thickly populated "town," but an immense number of other buildings were destroyed. At present we have no means of giving anything like an estimate of the extent of the property destroyed, nor can we possibly give a correct statement of the hundreds of poor families who have been thus deprived of house and home, and who, in numbers of cases, will, we fear, require the fostering aid and protection of the government.

There was a lamentable want of water in the suburbs on the above unhappy occasion, so much so indeed that the civil and military engines were, at times, as we have spiked mortars—otherwise a large amount of property would, most assuredly, have been saved. It was also painful to us to notice a number of lazy scamps looking on (as usual) with perfect indifference and not extending a hand to render the least assistance to their distressed fellow beings.—St. John's, N. F. Times.

The Subscriber having received several generous contributions from benevolent Churches in Halifax, towards the formation of a Public Parochial Library in his Mission at Georgetown, P. E. I., takes this method of soliciting further gifts...

He would gratefully acknowledge the truly liberal donation of \$2 in valuable Religious Works placed at his disposal by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. As also a previous donation of \$2 in Books for the use of Trinity Church Sunday School, Georgetown. Gifts to this good object, left at Mr. George's Book Store, will be forwarded, and most thankfully received.

ROBERT T. ROACH, Rector George Town, P. E. I. Halifax, 25th Oct. 1855. We are much pained to learn of the death, at Havana, on the 12th ult., from Yellow Fever, of Mr George Shaffer, Jr., a member of this town, who had accompanied his brother, Captain Jost, of the ship Omar Pacha, on a voyage of health.

Our departed friend was universally beloved and esteemed in this place. The news of his sudden death will be keenly felt by his many friends and acquaintances here, who will long cherish a pleasing recollection of his integrity and worth. He also leaves a large circle of relatives and friends at Halifax and Lunenburg, in Nova Scotia, to lament his early death. - C. B. News.

The following BOOKS are now offered for sale and may be had by application to the Publisher, at the Office of the Church Times -

- 1 Maskell's Monumenta Rituala Ecclesie Anglicane. 3 Vols. 8vo. cloth, quite new, beautifully printed by Pickering, Lond. 1846-47 (published in 23). 30s. 2 Patrum A. Scythorum Opera. Gr. & Lat. Hefele 8vo. new, lit. of. Putzger, 1842. 9s. 3 Eusebii Pamphili Historia Ecclesiastica et Vita Constantini, Gr. & Lat. Zimmermann. Thick 8vo. (1252 pages) new, lit. of. France & Men, 1842. 25s. 4 Foxe's Acts and Monuments of the Church, or Book of Martyrs. Seymour's Edition. New roman Imp. 8vo. Lond. 1843. 20s. 5 Anderson's Avals of the English Bible. Abridged and continued by S. J. Brine, 8vo. cloth, New York, 1852. 10s. 6 Cotton's Editions of the Bible in English, from 1505 to 1850, with Specimens of Translations and Bibliographical Descriptions. 8vo. cloth, Oxford, 1852. 7s. 6d. 7 Burton's Description of Rome. 2 vols. 12mo. boards, Lond. 1828. 8 Catechisme du Concile de Trent. Traduction Nouvelle, with the original Latin - anecdes Notes, par M. Doney, 2 vols. 8vo. - vol. 1, Dijon, 1842-43. 7s. 6d. 9 Archbishop Leighton's whole Works, with Portrait and Life, by Middleton. 4 vols. 8vo. of. Lond. 1805. 12s. 6d. Oct. 27, 1855.

MRS. VANDERBILT, No. 185 SUFFOLK STREET, SAYS OF

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS: Being unwell, and not knowing whether it proceeded from derangement of the liver or merely hysterics, I was persuaded to purchase a box of DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and before I had used them all was entirely relieved. I am now enjoying perfect health and cheerfully recommend Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills to all similarly afflicted. New York, March 25, 1852.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, an astonishing Remedy for Erysipelas. - Mr. Henry Turner, of Michone Bay, N. S., was afflicted with Erysipelas, large purple blotches came on his face and neck, and all parts of his body, and despite of the many remedies he tried he was not benefited. - At length, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and pills, and made up his mind to persevere with these remedies which he did. - The result was that in a few weeks, he was perfectly cured, and his general health wonderfully improved. - This case has created quite a sensation in Nova Scotia.

LETTERS RECEIVED. From Rev. J. Siannago - 2 letters with enclosures - will be attended to. Rev. D. W. Pickett.

Married. At Granville, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Mr. THOMAS MORSE, of Annapolis, to MARGARET MARRIA, daughter of Geo. B. Orlay, Esq.

At St. Stephens, N.B., on the 20th ult., by the Rev. T. W. Street, JOHN J. SNOW, Esq., of Shelburne, N.S., to Miss HELEN DUCHERRY, of Halifax.

Deaths. On Saturday last, SARAH ROBINSON, widow, of the late Francis Robinson, Professor of Music, aged 59 years. On Thursday morning, 19th inst., Mr. JOHN T. KIRBY, aged 37 years, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband, and tender father. On Wednesday, FRANCES ELIZABETH, wife of S. S. D. Wells, Esq., Surgeon R. N., aged 24 years.

At Digby, on the 19th ult., GEORGE A., third son of John C. Wade, Esq., aged 3 years. At the close of Sebastopol, on the 5th Sept., while gallantly leading on his men to the assault of the Redan, Capt. W. B. C. PARKER, of the 77th Regt., son of the late Capt. Parker, of H. M. 6th Regt., and grandson of the late Benj. Green, Esq., formerly Treasurer of this Province.

At Milton, Mass., on the 12th inst., very suddenly of complaint of the heart, RONNY, second son of Dan and Mary Grant, in the 20th year of his age. At Pictou, on the 15th inst., after a brief illness THOMAS INGLETON BROWN, Esq., of Truro, in the 77th year of his age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED. Saturday, Oct. 20 - Brk Lotus Jaim, Sydney, brig; Belle Point, LeBlanc, Boston; Fenisha, Lang, Sydney; Jessie, Hall, Sheet Harbour; Susan, Lang, Montreal; Delecta, Smith, Baltimore; Wave, Lyle, Labrador; Emma, Labrador.

Sunday, Oct. 21 - Brigs Kaloohah, Jenking, Boston; Ash, Vignault, Montreal; sbr Hono, St. George's Bay; Monday, Oct. 22 - Brk Mac. Donno, Montreal; sbrs LeMarchant, Eschaur, Baltimore, Providence, St. George's Bay; Industry, Allard, Bay Chaleur.

Tuesday, Oct. 23 - Brigs Plato, Davis, Porto Rico; sbr Atlanta, Swain, Baltimore. Wednesday, Oct. 24 - R. M. Steamship Africa, Harrison, Liverpool, G. B. 10 1/2 days - 12 passengers - 12 for Halifax, has also 20000 stg. in specie; Barque Proteus Shelburne, bound to Miramichi; was run into early this morning by R. M. S. Africa, which cut away her stern down to the water's edge, carried away her main mast, main topsail yard, and other dunnage; the steamer lost part of cut-water figure-head, &c.; was towed into harbor by the Africa; brigs Dasher, Dolby, Malaga, 35 days; Elzeor, Quebec, 6 days; Velocity, Newson, Antigua, 21 days; sbrs Dart, Fenton, Antigua, 12 days; Superior, Henney, Bay St. George; Sovereign, Matatal, P. E. Island.

Thursday, Oct. 25 - R. M. Steamer Ospray, Corbin, St. John, N.F., 4 days; sbrs, C. W. Wright, Dickson, Quebec; Lady Seymour, Straug, Fortuna Bay; Sterling, Innes, Labrador. Friday, Oct. 26 - R. M. Steamship Canada, Judkins, Boston, 37 hours - 100 passengers - 12 for Halifax, brig Florida, Aerostroupe, Guvauil, 21 days; Svlph. Frith, Trinidad; Pursuit, Kendrick, New York; sbrs, Victoria, Wilson, Antigua, 11 1/2 days; Peniston, Bermuda, Sylvia, Young Lunenburg.

CLEARED. Oct. 23 - Mary, Bond, Placentia, Nfld; Eastern State (s. Boston and Yarmouth), Boston, Roche, Boston. Oct. 21 - Marjestic, Shaw, Nfld., Lunenburg, Kennebec, C. Town P. E. I.; Olive, Burns, Montreal; Africa (s) Harrison, Boston; Sarah Burton, Kelly, United States.

PASSENGERS. Per R M S Africa - Liverpool to Halifax - Capt. Welsh, Messrs D. Stewart, G. Solomon, Campbell, W. Hurr, Anderson, Nolan, F. Hutchison, Clark, McPherson.

COUNTRY MARKET. PRICES ON SATURDAY, OCT. 27.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Oatmeal, Oats, Potatoes, Socks, Veal, Yarn, Canada Flour, Am., Rye, Corn Meal, Wood, Coal.

AT THE WHARVES. Wood, per cord. 26s. Coal, per chaldron. 30s.

E. K. BROWN, HAS RECEIVED PER ALMA, THEMIS, SHOOTING STAR, EAGLE, AND WARBURTON:

BAR, Bolt, Hoop, and Sheet IRON, Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL, Cast Iron Pots, Ovens and Covers, STOVES, Single and Double; Carron do. Gunpowder, Shot, Muskets and Fuses, Bellow, Anvils, Vices, Files and Rasps, Nails, Spikes, Glass and Putty, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Bright Copal and Turpentine Varnish, London WHITE LEAD, Black, Red, Yellow, Blue and Green PAINT, Lines and Twines, Fish Hooks, Wool, Cotton and Cattle Cords, Tin, Sheet Lead and Zinc, Mill, X Cut, Circular, Pit and Hand Saws, 15 Cases assorted Hardware, 4 do Hollowware; 3 Cases Chafes, 4 do Hand Irons; 3 Cases Shovels, 1 Case Slices, 2 Barrels Rudder, 2 Cases Brushes; Casks Railway Grease, 1 ton Cutch; Crates Coal Scoops, Axes, Hatchets, &c., &c.

No. 1 Ordinance Square, Oct. 27

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; no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements - no certificates published respecting them.

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

D. O. S. WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' FUND. THE Society is now ready to receive applications from Clergymen wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the Fund, under the Rules and Regulations published in this number of the Church Times. Oct. 20, 1855. EDWIN GILPIN, JR. Secretary.

TO TEACHERS.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Scriber from the office of Superintendent of the Royal Acadian School, the Committee, desirous of obtaining a competent Teacher for that Institution, to commence the January next. The School has been conducted on the Lancasterian System, and the course of instruction required comprehends Reading, Writing, Arithmetic (mental and written) Book-keeping, Mensuration, English Grammar and Composition; Geography and the use of the Globes, Vocal Music and the elements of Geometry and Drawing. Familiar Lectures on Scripture, Natural and General History, and the Sciences.

Application with testimonials and references to be made on or before MONDAY the 12th proximo to the Subscriber by whom every information as to Salary, &c., will be furnished. Oct. 27. JAMES O. HUME, Secretary.

P. S. HAMILTON, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor, &c.

HAS Removed his Office to the Merchants' Exchange Building, entrance No. Prince Street, where in addition to his strictly professional business he is prepared to act as a

LAND AGENT.

For this purpose he has become associated with a gentleman residing in Liverpool, England, intimately acquainted with the movements and wants of the emigrating classes of Great Britain and Ireland, and maintaining correspondence with various parts of those countries and of the Continent of Europe. Local Agencies will be established throughout the Province. Parties desirous of buying, or selling, real estate, either in town or country in any part of Nova Scotia, will find that this Agency affords opportunities never known in this country before of doing so to advantage. Halifax, Oct. 20, 1855.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

W. N. SILVER & SONS, IMPORTATIONS FOR THE SEASON, are now

upon and upon inspection, and will be found equal to any in the City. No pains or cost have been spared to make every department worthy the patronage of their customers. Their BLANKETS and FLANNELS are of a superior make. Their Velvets, Brussels, 3 ply and Scotch CARPETINGS are of the newest styles of make and pattern. Their ready made CLOTHING is neatly and substantially made. Their Grey, White and Striped SHIRTS are the cheapest in the City. Their Cotton Warp and Family TEA of the very best quality. Their SHAWLS and Winter DRESSES are in great variety. Their Washington Shoulder Braces, for Gents, the healthiest and easiest Brace ever invented. Oct. 13.



IMPROVED BREEDS OF SHEEP.

To be Sold at Public Auction, at the places and times undermentioned, several Sheep of improved Breeds, which have been imported under the direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from Canada and Prince Edward Island, in accordance with a Resolution and Vote of the Legislature in the last Session, namely:

- PICTOU - Market Square, Tuesday, 6th November next, 12 o'clock, 20 Sheep. TRURO - Public Square, Thursday, 8th November next, 12 o'clock, 20 Sheep. ANNAPOLIS - Thursday, 8th November next, 12 o'clock, Sheep. WINDSOR - Saturday, 10th November next, 12 o'clock, Sheep. HALIFAX - Grand Parade, Tuesday, 13th November next, 12 o'clock, Sheep. For further particulars refer to A. G. Archibald, Esq., Truro; Daniel Hockin, Esq., Pictou; Peter Bonnett, Esq., Annapolis; Hon. R. A. McIlroy, Windsor; John Northup, Esq., Halifax. Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, Oct. 17, 1855. Oct. 20.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received from England per "Themis" and "Warburton,"

THE principal part of his FALL SUPPLY of GOODS, consisting of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other toilet requisites, &c. &c. to all of which the attention of Customers is respectfully invited, as the articles are good and prices moderate. W. LANGLEY, Oct. 13. Hollis Street, Halifax.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BOKAH, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved 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. Feb. 1855.

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

W. 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 made at a low price. LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Nov. 4.

FILES of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale by W. M. GOSSIPS Book and Stationery Store, 24, Grandville Street.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages.
Capital £250,000.
Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders
HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
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Secretary—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

Head Office in Halifax—No 60 Hollis Street.
SOME of the leading advantages offered by this Company are:—

- I. Assurances can be effected immediately without the delay of first referring to England.
- II. Peculiar advantages are secured to Policy Holders whilst living, which are not to be met with in any former existing Company. These will be found fully detailed in the Prospectuses.
- III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance, Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.
- IV. Policies are insurable, and no expense whatever is incurred, by the assured, in effecting them, beyond the fixed rates of premium.
- V. No charge is made to the assured for Policies, Policy Stamps, or Medical Certificates, as these are all paid by the Company.
- VI. There is no extra premium or permission required for going to, or residing in Australasia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the British North American Colonies, or the Northern States of America.
- VII. Annuities granted on most advantageous terms, and on every contingency of life or lives.

Defailed Prospectuses given gratis, and every information afforded on application to the local directors, the agent, or any of the following sub-agents.—
Picton—G. A. MACKENZIE, Esq.
Sydney—E. P. ARCHIBOLD,
Annapolis—E. C. COWLING,
Shelburne—H. W. SMITH.

The following are examples of the rates of premium for assuring £100 for life

Age 20	£1 10 0	Age 40	£2 13 6
" 30	£1 19 0	" 50	£3 13 6

B. G. GOSSIP, Solicitor, &c.
No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax.
Local Agent for Nova-Scotia.

June 9.

JUST RECEIVED.

P. R. M. Steamship AMERICA, September 16, and Ship MICMAC from Glasgow, Oct. 1.

JOHNSTON'S Plan of the Siege of Sebastopol, showing positions of the Allied and Russian Armies, 1855. 2s.

D. Plan of the Sea of Azov, &c. 1855. 1s. 6d.

Do. New Map of the Sea of Azov, with a Plan of the Town and Port of Eupatori, &c. 1855. 1s. 6d.

Do. New Map of the Country between Sebastopol and Balaklava. 1s. 3d.

Do. New Map of the Black Sea, &c. &c. 1s. 3d.

Do. Seat of War in the Danubian Principalities, &c.

Do. Chart of the Baltic Sea, &c.

Major Vogel's Plans of Cronstadt, St. Petersburg and Sebastopol, showing Fortifications, number of guns, &c. &c. 1s. 6d.

Gregory's Strategic Map of the Seat of War on the Danube, Baltic and Asia, showing position of the hostile armies, &c. 1s. 6d.

The War, from the landing at Gallipoli to the death of Lord Raglan—by W. H. Russell, the Times Correspondent. Cloth. 6s. 6d.

Pictures from the Battle Field, by the Roving Englishman, with illustrations. Cloth, gilt, handsomely bound. 6s. 6d.

The War or Voices from the Banks—boards. 1s. 6d.

The Roving Englishman. 1s. 6d.

Our Heroes of the Crimea. 1s. 6d.

The Roving Englishman in Turkey. 2s. 6d.

History and Adventure, from Chambers' Miscellany—Cloth. 2s. 6d.

Tales of Road & Rail, from Chambers' Repository. 3s. 6d.

Also,
Graham's Domestic Medicine. 2s. 6d.

A large collection of SCHOOL BOOKS, including Chambers' Educational Course, at the cheapest rate.

WM. GOSSIP,
Oct. 6. No. 24 Granville Street.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

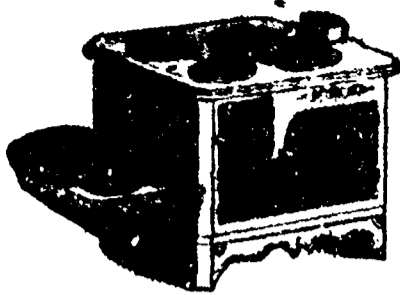
With a Receipt for cooking a Curry—by an East Indian.

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.

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER conceiving that it would be beneficial to his brother Printers to be able to purchase in Halifax such materials as they may be occasionally in want of, will always keep on hand—
Brass Rule of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet, Leads, 8vo. and 4mo. per lb.
Space Rules,
Quotations,
Bookbinds,
Points,
Lay Brushes,
Newspaper and Book Printing Ink.

—All of which will be sold at a small advance to cover freight, &c., for Cash only.
WM. GOSSIP,
Orders for new Presses or Type, and all material connected with the Printing Business, supplied from one of the best Type Foundries in Boston—and every information afforded to Parties entering upon the printing business, to enable them to do so with economy.



J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,

Importer and Dealer in STOVES and GRATES.

BEGS to intimate to his numerous Customers throughout the Province, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, he has received part of his Fall Supply, and remainder to arrive per "Shooting Star" from Scotland "Africa" and other vessels from Boston, New York and Portland, with a general assortment on hand of all the different and best kinds of STOVES, GRATES and CABOUSES, generally used and most approved, with Stove pipes of all sizes to fit, and placed up in houses and vessels at the shortest notice, which he offers for sale at the

CITY STOVE STORE, No. 213 Hollis Street,

at the Old Stand near H. M. Ordnance, on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or S. G. and O mos. credit. Constantly on hand—Bales of new and fur-nace dried Bedding FEATHERS

Orders from the Country executed with care and despatch. Sept. 22, 1855.

ON SALE BY WILLIAM GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

ROBERTS' Joseph, Oriental Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures, 2nd ed. 8vo. Lond. 1844. 7s.

Held, Thos. D. D. Essays on the active powers of the Human Mind, with Essay by Dugald Stewart, hf. of 8vo. Lond. 1843. 13s.

Life and Works of William Cowper, complete in one vol. cloth 8vo., with illustrations, Lond. 1851. 19s.

Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, cloth 8vo. Lond. 1849. 11s.

Feller's Worthies of England, 3 vols. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1840. 20s.

Lamplugh's Plutarch's Lives, complete in one vol. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1853. 10s.

Lacon; complete in one vol. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1851. 7s.

Duckingham's Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots, 3 vols. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1841. 10s.

Historical and other Works of William Robertson, D.D. complete in two vols. With an account of Life and Writings of the Author, by Prof. Dugald Stewart, cloth 8vo. Edinburgh, 1847, 14s.

Calvin's Christian Institutes, 2 vols. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1844. 15s.

Bickersteth on the Lord's Supper, hf. of 8vo. Lond. 1824, 8s. 6d.

James Sheridan Knowles' Answer to Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures on Transubstantiation, 12mo. Edinburgh, 1852. 2s. 6d.

The Sunday Library—a selection of nearly one hundred Sermons from eminent Divines—including Bp. Bloomfield, Dr. Chalmers, Robert W. H. Bp. Heber, Jones of Nayland, C. W. Lo Bas, Bp. Malby, Bp. Mant H. H. Milman, Dr. Parr, Archdeacon Pott, Sydney Smith, Alp. Sumner, Bp. Van Mildert, &c. &c. 6 vols. neat cloth, 12mo. with portraits, Lond. 1850. 25s.

Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary, New Edition, with the Author's final corrections, 6 vols. cloth, imp. 8vo. with portrait, Lond. 1854. £4 5s. July 28, 1855.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM. GOSSIP,

No 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

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

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Wmson & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Col-lapsible Tubes, as follows:—

- Madder Lake
- Cobalt
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- Megilp.
- Itumen.
- Flake White, double tubes.
- Burnt Sienna.
- Raw Sienna.
- Burnt Umber.
- Raw Umber.
- Prussian Blue.
- Yellow Ochre.
- Ivory Black.
- Indian Yellow.
- Naples Yellow.
- Indigo.
- Vandyke Brown.
- Chrome Yellow.
- Scarlet Lake.
- Crimson Lake.
- Purple Lake.
- Roman Ochre.
- Indian Red.
- Venetian Red.
- &c. &c. &c.

Oils.

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

Prepared Mill Boards and Canvases.

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

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

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Swiss or Brocher Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 64 shades.

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Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board.

Porto 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; Bowne's do. do. Mapping Pens, Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. Jan. 13, 1855.

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA

OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.
Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

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

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

- Ague
- Asthma
- Bilious Complaints
- Bleaches on the Skin
- Bowel Complaints
- Colic
- Constipation of the Bowels
- Consumption
- Debility
- Dropsy
- Dysentery
- Erysipelas
- Female Irregularities
- Evil
- Fever of all kinds
- Stone and Gravel
- Gout
- Head-ache
- Indigestion
- Inflammation
- Liver Complaints
- Lumbago
- Piles
- Rheumatism
- Retention of Urine
- Sore Throat
- Secondary Symp-toms
- Tic Douloureux
- Tumours
- Ulcers
- Veneral Affections
- Worms of all kinds
- Weakness from whatever cause
- &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 1/2d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., New port; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chipman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibson, Wilmot; A. B. Pijper, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. H. Patillo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahono Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Antigonish; R. B. Huéttis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robtson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Gaveborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Feb. 21, 1855. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

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

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale by Wm. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24, Granville Street.

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TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance.