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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran...Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip...Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1854. NO. 51.

Calendar

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

DATE	MORNING	EVENING
1 Dec. 21	48 In Advent	Isaiah 33
2 Dec. 22	49 In Advent	Isaiah 33
3 Dec. 23	50 In Advent	Isaiah 33
4 Dec. 24	51 In Advent	Isaiah 33
5 Dec. 25	52 In Advent	Isaiah 33
6 Dec. 26	53 In Advent	Isaiah 33
7 Dec. 27	54 In Advent	Isaiah 33
8 Dec. 28	55 In Advent	Isaiah 33
9 Dec. 29	56 In Advent	Isaiah 33
10 Dec. 30	57 In Advent	Isaiah 33
11 Dec. 31	58 In Advent	Isaiah 33

For the Calendar with Lessons, see page 10. The Lessons are to be used as follows: 1. To verse 4. 2. To verse 5. 3. To verse 6. 4. To verse 7. 5. To verse 8. 6. To verse 9. 7. To verse 10. 8. To verse 11. 9. To verse 12. 10. To verse 13. 11. To verse 14. 12. To verse 15. 13. To verse 16. 14. To verse 17. 15. To verse 18. 16. To verse 19. 17. To verse 20. 18. To verse 21. 19. To verse 22. 20. To verse 23. 21. To verse 24. 22. To verse 25. 23. To verse 26. 24. To verse 27. 25. To verse 28. 26. To verse 29. 27. To verse 30. 28. To verse 31. 29. To verse 32. 30. To verse 33. 31. To verse 34.

Poetry.

VERSIFICATION OF PSALM XLVII.

Let God arise, and with our conquerors go,
Go forth in majesty to meet His foes,
As wax before the fervent heat is lost
Let all the wicked perish in their woes!

Oh, sing to Him, ye righteous, and rejoice,
Who riseth gloriously the courts of Heaven,
Sing praises with a glad and thankful voice,
That mercy to our sinful race is given.

For God, the mighty One, will comfort send,
To save the captive from his deep distress,
And He hath sworn forever to defend
The widow's cause, and help the fatherless.

Oh, God, when Thou with Israel wentest forth,
When through the wilderness Thy path was laid,
The Heavens were bowed--with awe the trem'ling earth
Behold Thy power on Sinai's mount displayed.

But in our need distilled a gracious rain
And kept by Thy defence from heathen hold,
Our souls, that long in bondage dark have lain,
Shall be as doves that soar on wings of gold.

Thou art Thy hill, where Thou delight'st to dwell,
And for Jerusalem, Thy temple's sake,
Thy promises of old to us fulfill,
That hostile kings their tribute due may make.

Lo! from proud Egypt shall her princes haste,
And an imploring voice from Ethiopia rise,
The glories of our heritage to taste,
To share the blessings coming from the skies.

Thou hast gone up on high, Oh God, and led
Captivity in bondage, white o'er men--
Yea, even o'er Thine enemies art shed
The gifts redeemed from cruelty and sin.

Then sing to God, Oh earth, to God, who dwells
In Heaven, from the beginning still the same;
His voice the universe unceasing fills,
And loud we answer, *Blessed be His name!*

—New York Churchman.

Religious Miscellany.

PRIMARY CHARGE OF THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA, OCTOBER 11, 1854.

We resume our extracts from this interesting and important Document, for the benefit of those who may not be able to procure it for themselves.

The Bishop proceeds at p 15, to remind his Clergy of the solemn obligations imposed by their Ordination vows, and to give them some plain and useful "hints as to the best mode of fulfilling them."

"The nature of your charge is thus briefly expressed in the Ordination Service, ye are to be Messengers, Watchmen and Stewards, of the Lord, to teach, and to premonish, to feed and provide for, the Lord's family, to seek for Christ's sheep that are dispersed abroad, and for his children who are in the midst of this naughty world, that they may be saved through Christ for ever; or, to sum up all still more briefly, the great end and object of your Ministry must be the salvation of souls. He who aims at less than this aims far below his proper object, he who has not this constantly before him cannot be an efficient Minister of God's Word.

"It is much, to induce your people to be regular attendances in the House of God, to lead them to decency and propriety of behaviour; and when we receive this effect we are apt to be satisfied with

the results of our labors, but though we are to judge of the true by its fruits, we must remember that all is not sound which appears to be so at the first glance; rottenness is often concealed under a very fair exterior, and we may have a congregation remarkable for regularity and attention to the externals of religion, with very little of its spirit. Our natural tendency is in this direction, and it is much more easy to attain to the practice of strict conformity with certain rules, even though demanding self denial, and involving trouble, than it is to cultivate the heart. The one may be sometimes traced to questionable motives, the other can be accomplished by Divine grace, and the immediate operation of the Holy Spirit. And since we are prone thus to rest in what is imperfect and insufficient, the Pastor cannot be too careful to warn his flock, and to lead them away from the barren wilderness, in which their souls must be starved for want of proper spiritual sustenance, to those green pastures, beside the waters of comfort, where the soul will find its proper food, and be strengthened and prepared for heaven.

"Doubtless much wisdom is required, in order rightly to 'divide the word of God,' teaching according to the proportion of faith, some will be inclined to dwell principally on one class of texts and doctrines, others upon another class, and it is by no means easy to guard against our tendency to run into extremes, but the faithful Minister will watch over himself, he will not indulge his own predilections, remembering whose servant he is, and whose Commission he bears, he will be anxious to declare the whole counsel of God. And that he may do this effectually, and preserve his people also from one-sided interpretations, and partial views, of Scripture, he will dwell frequently upon those portions and those doctrines, which they are most inclined to overlook, knowing that the teaching which would be the most pleasing to them is probably that which would be least beneficial.

"Different places and classes of people may require a different mode of treatment in some respects, nevertheless certain principles may be stated as applicable to all, and I therefore proceed to consider the case with which we have most commonly to deal. A Clergyman has the care of a District or Parish containing a certain number of Members of our Church, of whom the greater part are only so in name, i. e. persons who have been baptized into it, who have been made Members of Christ, and so Members of his body the Church, but who instead of always remembering our profession, as thereby represented unto us, appear to have entirely forgotten their vocation, whose affections are set upon this world, who are not abiding in Christ and therefore have no life in them; and few in number compared with these will be the faithful disciples, or those of whom he can entertain a good hope.

"What system ought we then to adopt, in dealing with this case? One man will say, the great majority of my people are practically heathen, and will treat them simply as *thus*, dwelling solely upon the naked doctrine of the Atonement, and the need of conversion without reference to their responsibilities or despised privileges. Another regarding their profession rather than their actual condition, will teach them to rely principally upon their baptism, will talk only of the necessity for reformation, and will be satisfied with those who are persuaded to conform to the Church's system, and to partake of the sacraments administered in her according to Christ's holy institution. These are opposite extremes, both erroneous, but the latter certainly the more dangerous of the two, and the right course appears to be intermediate, partly according to one mode, and partly according to the other."

Every one who loves his Church, and prizes those vital truths which the sainted martyrs of the Reformation shed their blood to preserve and hand down to future generations, will rejoice to hear how clearly and unequivocally his Lordship sets forth the great doctrines of the Atonement, Conversion, and Justification by Faith--so different from that ominous and antichristian dogma of "Reserve", inculcated by those who have gone out from us, because they were not of us."

"The doctrine of the Atonement can never be

published too clearly and constantly, and yet the preacher may be wrong if he omits other matter of importance, whilst he who is always speaking of the Sacraments will probably lead his flock to regard them, as ends rather than means, as having a saving power in themselves, instead of being channels of grace. Under all circumstances then, Christ crucified must be the sum of our preaching. He must be the centre to which every lesson points, from which every doctrine radiates, which must never be lost sight of, and every other topic must be treated of in its relation to this. But we must see that we do not hide important truths, that we preach the whole Gospel. Can it be said that we are doing so, when we omit all mention of the means of grace appointed by the Lord himself? Some say they desire only to preach Jesus. Act my Brethren according to this resolve, but see that you really and faithfully do so. If you take Holy Scripture as your guide, you will find that more is involved in this than is commonly understood by those who use the phrase. When Philip explained the meaning of the Evangelical Prophet to the Eunuch in the desert, we are told that he preached unto him Jesus, and we learn incidentally that this included a preaching upon Christ's ordinance, for unless Philip had thus instructed him, he would not have said, "see here is water what doth hinder me to be baptized?"

"A prejudice has been raised against the use of the word conversion, because it has been the favourite term of those who practically ignore the Sacraments, depriving them of all their efficacy and virtue. But use what term we will the same thing must be required, there must be no room left for misconception on this head. They who are walking in the ways of this world estranged from God, must be converted to His Service, the hearts set on things below must be turned to heavenly things, they who are in darkness must be enlightened, their eyes must be opened that they may see, they who are asleep must be awakened, to those who are dead life must be imparted. No term that can be used is too strong for the change which must be wrought, even in the baptized who are fallen away from grace given, no less than in the unbaptized. And I believe that the real power of your preaching, and success of your Ministry, will depend upon the clearness with which you enforce the necessity of this change, and explain the mode in which it is to be accomplished. They who are led by the Spirit of God are the Sons of God, and it follows that they who are not led by the Spirit are not the Sons of God; and it is only by His operation that life can be imparted, or maintained in the soul. To be carnally minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. Those only are free from condemnation who are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh but after the Spirit. Where the Holy Spirit dwells, His influence must be felt and seen. Love to God, which is the first fruit of His presence, must manifest itself. They who love Him cannot love what He hates; their happiness depends upon a sense of his favor, and with the aid of the Holy Spirit they will be constantly striving to mortify and eradicate every evil affection, to purify themselves even as he is pure, and to bring every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ.

"To inculcate the need of reformation and the improvement of morals, leaving out of sight the state of the heart, is to begin at the wrong end, your labor will be lost, and worse than useless. To cleanse the outside will only deceive, if the inner parts are still unclean; the beauty of the whitened sepulchres will not at all diminish the leanness of the corruption concealed within. The sinner must therefore be urged to have recourse to the only purifying fountain, the blood of Christ applied by faith to the soul is the only remedy for its disease. Through faith alone can pardon for the past or grace for the present or the future be obtained. This it is which imparts their virtue to the Sacraments, this is the medium through which we are made partakers of all spiritual blessings. "As thou hast believed so be it done unto thee," is the word of comfort, the language in which the Scriptures ever speak to us.

"There is no virtue in any Ordinance in itself, but only as used in reliance upon the divine appointment, and with faith in the promises. So also it is impossible that any human obedience can procure

acceptance with God, for he who keeps the whole law, and yet offends in one point, is guilty of all, neither may we join anything else with the obedience of Christ to obtain reconciliation. To suppose that anything of our own can be accepted, in the way of satisfaction, is to make Christ's atonement imperfect and insufficient. If we insist on paying part of the price, we must pay the whole. Salvation must be sought as the free gift of God, or we shall never obtain it.

And here is the real fundamental difference between us and the Church of Rome. Her various corruptions, especially her doctrines of penance, of indulgences, of purgatory, may be traced to error on this point, and the great feature of the Reformation was the restoration to light of the doctrine of justification by faith only, so prominently set forth by our Church in all her formularies. This doctrine has been perverted to their own destruction by those who turn the grace of our God into lasciviousness, and that it may be so perverted confirms our belief that this was the very doctrine taught by the Apostle, for this was urged against it as an objection in his day, and he fully meets the Antinomian inferences and refutes the pernicious conclusions, which have been drawn from it. "What shall we say then? Shall we continue in sin that grace may abound? God forbid. How shall we that are dead to sin live any longer therein?" And again, "What then? Shall we sin because we are not under the law but under grace? God forbid."

Do not then allow yourselves to be influenced in your preaching, to keep back this great doctrine by any fear of possible consequences, but preach it fully and constantly, preserving your congregations from error on either side with reference to it, by clearly distinguishing between our justification and our sanctification, and pointing out that whilst our works must be absolutely excluded from our justification, they are absolutely essential to our sanctification, that the former is complete at once, whilst the latter is progressive and continuous, the one implying reconciliation with God, the other the gift of holiness.

We do not say that the two things are separable, or that God ever pardons without implanting the seeds of holiness, and commencing the work of sanctification in the heart. On the contrary we believe that the one gift invariably accompanies the other, but it is not the less important clearly to distinguish what is the actual ground of our acceptance with Him.

This can only be learned from the revelation of God's will. His word alone can enlighten us, and any teaching which is not in strict accordance with its doctrines must be erroneous.

(To be continued.)

News Department.

Latest News from the Seat of War.

LORD RAGLAN'S DESPATCH.

The following is a condensed report of Lord Raglan's despatch, dated Nov. 8.—The Russians made a vigorous attack on our position overlooking the ruins at Inkerman, morning of November the 5. Assisted by the French, under Gen. Borquet, the enemy was repulsed and defeated. The enemy had largely increased his force in the valley of Tchernaya. Considerable bodies of troops had joined the enemy, conveyed in carriages from Moldavia.—The enemy attacked our advanced pickets before daylight. These defended the ground foot by foot, against overwhelming numbers, until the 2nd Div. under Maj.-Gen. Pennefather came up with its field guns. The Light Div. under Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Brown was also brought to the front; the 1st brigade, under Maj.-Gen. Coltrington, occupied the long slopes towards Sebastopol, protecting our right battery, and the 2nd brigade, under Brig.-Gen. Buller, formed on the left of the 2nd division, with the 88th regt., under Lt.-Col. Jeffreys, in advance. The brigade of Guards, under H. B. H. the duke of Cambridge and Maj.-Gen. Bontick, went to the front, taking important ground on the extreme right alignment of the 2nd division, but separated from it by a deep ravine, and posting its guns with those of the 2nd division. The 4th div., under Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Cathcart, came from encampment, and advanced to the point and right of the attack; the 1st brigade, under Brig.-Gen. Torrens, to the right of it, and on the ridge overhanging the valley of Tchernaya. The 3rd div., under Lt.-Gen. Sir R. England, occupied ground vacated by 4th div., and supported the light div., by two regts. under Brig.-Gen. Sir J. Campbell, while Brig.-Gen. Eyre held command of the troops in the trenches.

The enemy advanced numerous batteries of heavy calibre, under cover of a cloud of skirmishers, supported by dense columns of infantry, to the high ground on the left and front of the 2nd div. While strong masses of infantry vigorously attacked the brigade of guards. He also placed batteries of heavy guns on the slopes to our left; the guns in the field amounting in the whole to 30 pieces, independent of the ship guns and those in the works of Sebastopol. The Russian columns advanced in force, under cover of a fire of shot, shell, and grape requiring every effort of gallantry on the part of our troops to resist them. At this time two battalions of Fr. infantry, sent by Gen. Borquet joined our right, and greatly contributed to the successful resistance of the attack, charging with our men and charging down the hill with force. An attack on our left was made about this time, and the enemy for a time possessed himself of four of our guns, three of which were retaken by the 88th, and the fourth by the 77th, under Lt.-Col. Egerton. The guards, under the Duke of Cambridge, in an opposite direction, were engaged in severe conflict. The enemy, under cover of brush wood, advanced in two heavy bodies, and assaulted a redoubt, constructed for two guns, but not armed. The combat was arduous, and the guards were obliged to retire, until supported by a wing of the 20th, when they again advanced and retook the redoubt. The ground was afterwards occupied by French troops.

Meanwhile Lt. Gen. Cathcart, with part of 68th regt., descended into the valley, took the enemy in flank, moved rapidly forward, but finding he was entangled with a superior force, in the attempt of withdrawing the men he received a mortal wound, shortly previous to which Brig. Gen. Torrens was also severely wounded. The battle subsequently continued with unabated vigor and with no positive result, the enemy bringing upon our line the fire of field batteries, the works of the place, and the ships' guns, till afternoon, when the fire slackened; and soon after, although the fire did not cease, the retreat became general, over the Inkerman bridge, and ascending the opposite heights, abandoning on the field some five or six thousand dead and wounded, multitudes of the latter having already been carried off by them. Such a spectacle as the field presented I never before witnessed.

I have still two duties to discharge—the one most gratifying, the last most painful. The allied troops behaved in the most brilliant manner. The troops have daily for several weeks constantly labored, and many of them had passed the previous night in the trenches. I am proud to bear testimony to the valor and energetic services of the French troops. I am under very great obligations to Genls. Canrobert and Borquet, both of whom were on the ground, and in constant communication with me. Gen. Canrobert was again wounded on the 5th. In a subsequent despatch I will name the officers whose services have been brought to my notice. I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning Gen. Sir G. Brown, who was shot in the arm, but is doing well; the Duke of Cambridge, Major Gen. Coltrington; Brig. Genls. Adams and Torrens, both severely wounded; Brig. Gen. Buller, also wounded, but not severely; Sir R. England, Brig. Genls. Sir John Campbell and Eyre. Lt. Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, who was ill on board ship, as soon as he heard of the attack, left his bed and was promptly at his post, but though owing to illness he did not take the command from Maj. Gen. Pennefather, he gave me his best advice. It is deeply distressing to give a list of the killed, wounded and missing.

The enemy's prowess brought into the field not less than 60,000 men. They lost 5000 killed, and their casualties altogether are about 15,000. The number of British actually engaged did not exceed 2000 men. The French only amounted to 6000, the remainder on the spot being kept in reserve. While the enemy was attacking our right they assailed the left of the French trenches, and actually got into two of their batteries, but were driven out in the most gallant manner with considerable loss, and hotly pursued to the very gates of Sebastopol.

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed.—Cleveland, 17th Dragoons; Strangways; Townsend, Artillery; Sir G. Cathcart, Goldie, Seymour, Buckley, Alox.—Staff; Packham, Newman, Neville, Gr. Guards, Dawson, Elliot, Ramsden, McKinnon, Bouverie, Grenville, Disborne, Coldstream Guards; Col. Blair, Fel. Guards, Conolly, Gibson, 80th Ft.; Col. Carpenter, Richards, Taylor, Seabey, Sterling, 41st Ft.; Dashwood, 50th Ft., Dalton, Armstrong, 49th Ft.; Dowling, 20th; Hunt, 21st; Stanley, Bland, 57th; Sney, Curtis, Clutterbuck, 63d; Wyane, Barker, 68th; Cartwright, Rifles; Thorold,

Kerr, 19th; Nicolson, 17th, Malcolm, Rifles.
Wounded.—Garbutt, Beedle, Tucker, Ingleby, Andrews.—Artillery; Bontick, Clifton.—Staff; Hamilton, Bradford, Tipping, Fenton, Stuart.—Grand Guards; Hacket, Fitzroy, Upton, Fielding, Amherst, Coldstream Guards; Walker, Seymour, Shuckburg, Gippe, Basing, Bland, Drummond, Edlington, Esch Guards; Adams, Gabbins, Adams, McDonald, Harding.—Staff; Mantiver, Ross, Dickson, Bayley, Lawton, 30th Foot; Meredith, Rowlands, Bigh, Bush, Fitzroy, Johnstone, 41st; Haly, Washburne, 47th. Warren, Daubiney, Hunt, Harrow, Morgan, 65th. Champion, Hume, Vualla, Noncoms., 88th; Torrens, Maitland, Torrens.—Staff; Horn, Croston, Sharpe, Wood, Buller, Beinst, Paulfield, Tr. k. web, 20th; Crimalie, Bickers, Tempion, King, Kellan, Stephens, 21st; Hogue, Venable, 47th, Harze, Fairclough, Johns, Newingham, Twyden, Morgan, Bennett, 63d; Smith, Cater, 68th; Hardy, Hilyar, 46th; Rooper, Buller, Flower, 2d Lt.; Sir G. Brown, Staff; Trumbleidge, Shiply, Butler, Ross, Jones, 7th; Vane, Duff, 23d, Corlett, Owen, 25th; Cicer, Baynes, Jefferys, 88th; Newdegate, Rifles; March, Marines.

Negotiations are actively continued between the German power. It is stated that the Prussian government has made a draft of a motion, which it is willing to make in the German Diet, it to be approved of by Austria. The essential points are:—

1. The German Bund, in accord with Austria and Prussia, recognizes the four points as the basis of the future treaty of peace.
2. The Germanic Confederation approves the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by the Austrian troops.
3. After the four conditions have been accepted by Russia, Austria will make no other demands on that power.
4. Austria will pledge herself not to take any further steps in the Eastern question, without having previously come to an agreement on the subject with Prussia and the Confederation.
5. Austria, Prussia and the Confederation shall address a collective summons to Russia of the four conditions.
6. Should Russia not reply favourably to this summons, the military committee of the Bund will immediately take all necessary measures to put the contingents of the Federal States on a war footing.
7. All future resolutions respecting the Eastern question shall be taken by the Bund.
8. Prussia and the Bund declare that they will give Austria their full support in her own territories and in the Principalities, if she should be exposed to an attack from Russia.

To this the Austrian government is understood to have replied, that she freely accepted the propositions respecting the four conditions, but, as to paragraphs 4, 7 and 8, Austria would not bind herself to remain wholly on the defensive, nor abandon her right to form her own resolutions. The Austrian Cabinet would, however, explain its views further in the form of a note on the treaty of April.

The two following statements—opposite as are the inference drawn—constitute the latest to hand on the subject.

The Vienna *Oest Correspondenz* of the 26th states that, on that day, Count Buol and Count Arnim, by order of their respective courts, Austria and Prussia, signed an additional article to the treaty of April 20.

As a consequence of the complete understanding (says the *Correspondenz*) thus established between the two great German powers, it is certain that the motion about to be made in the Diet will be carried by a majority almost amounting to unanimity. Thus the influence of the whole of Germany will be secured on the great question now pending.

A Vienna despatch of the 25th to the London Times states that the Austrian government has accepted without modification the proposition contained in the Prussian note of the 16th. If this refers to the motion to be made in the German Diet, Austria and Prussia are less likely than ever to side with the allies.

The Emperor has addressed a letter to General Canrobert, expressing his entire satisfaction with the courage the army displayed in the battle of the Inkerman, and added:—

"The English and French governments direct their serious attention to their armies in the East—Already steamboats are traversing the seas with considerable reinforcements. The increase of assistance will double your forces, and enable you to assume the offensive. A powerful diversion is about to take place

In Russia, and I receive the assurance that from day to day in foreign countries public opinion becomes more and more favorable to us."

The following are the latest Russian accounts:—Warsaw, Monday.—Advices from Warsaw of the 25th announce that Prince Menschikov, writing on the 19th, reports that there had been constant storms since the 14th, and that the allied fleets had suffered more than was at first supposed. The total number of vessels of war and transports wrecked amount to about 25, besides which some vessels of war were reported to have suffered severe damage.

The siege works were suspended, and the bombardment, which had been gradually slackening, had almost entirely ceased on the 18th.

URSINA, Nov. 22.—Nothing of importance had taken place before Sebastopol to the 17th. The weather is bitterly cold.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial says:—"As there are more than 700 sail engaged together in connection with the expedition, and some of these are small merchantmen, casualties on such an occasion were inevitable, but no account has been received of any loss of life, although among those wrecked upon the coast was the French ship of war *Henry the Fourth*, and the steamer *Pluton*. The reported sinking of an Egyptian frigate, with an admiral and 500 men, seems however to have been confirmed, and probably the diminution of the fire before Sebastopol may have arisen from the loss of expected supplies of ammunition."

It is stated that the blockade of Odessa has been renewed. The Russians are fortifying it, both towards the sea and the land. At present it is unlikely that the allies will divide the Russian forces.

A Bucharest letter of the 9th says:—"The greater portion of the Turkish troops hitherto stationed here, are now under orders for the banks of the Pruth. The cavalry have already left, the infantry and artillery as the point of starting, and the heavy quarters of the army of the Danube are expected to follow in a few days. This order, or rather the request which has caused this unexpected movement has, it is currently reported and credited, emanated from Paris, and is singularly ill-timed in the period of its arrival."

It is melancholy to think that the very movements now being carried into effect were urged by Omar Pacha upwards of two months ago, when he had the certainty of good weather before him, and when his presence with a large force on the Pruth, must have checked the despatch from Bessarabia of Russian reinforcements to the Crimea. The pasha was then notoriously thwarted in his plans by the intervention of the Austrians, who obtained the support, if not confidence of the Ottoman government. Military leaders will be able to judge of the expediency of now leaving central military positions, and taking up others on the banks of a river on which the enemy has secured the means of crossing where and when he likes.

A subsequent letter of the 13th, says the Turkish advance has been countermanded. This seems to be the only diversion which has been made, and if it is the one promised by Louis Napoleon in his letter to General Canrobert, it will hardly afford much "aid and comfort" to the army in the Crimea.

With the following extract from the camp correspondence of the *London Times*, we conclude our war summary:—

"And now commenced the bloodiest struggle ever witnessed since war cursed the earth. It has been doubted by military historians if any enemy could stand our charge with the bayonet; but here the bayonet was often the only weapon employed in conflicts of the most obstinate and deadly character. We have been prone to believe that no foe could ever withstand the British soldier with his favorite weapon, and that at Malak alone did the enemy ever cry bayonets with him; but at the battle of Inkermann not only did we charge in vain—not only were desperate encounters between masses of men maintained with the bayonet alone—but we were obliged to resist bayonets to bayonets, the Russian infantry again and again, as they charged us with incredible fury and determination.

The fall of Inkermann admits of no description. It was a series of fearful deeds of daring, of sanguinary hand to hand fights, of desperate assaults—in plains and valleys, in brushwood glades, and among dells; hidden from all human eyes, and from which the conquerors, Russian or British, issued only to engage fresh troops, all out of sight; so deadly was the struggle, and the battalions of the Czar gave way before our courage, and the chivalrous fire of France. No one, however placed, could have witnessed even a small portion of the doings of this eventful day; for the vapors, fog and drizzling mist, obscured the ground where the struggle took place to such an extent as to render it impossible to see what was going on at the distance of a few yards.

Besides this, the irregular nature of the ground, the rapid fall of the hill towards Inkermann, where the deadliest fighting took place, would have prevented one under the most favorable circumstances seeing more

than a very insignificant and detailed piece of the terrible work below."

The following is the official report of the casualties in the British army in the battle of the Inkermann:—Total—45 officers, 82 serjeants, 4 drummers, 583 rank and file killed; 109 officers, 122 serjeants, 17 drummers, 1,710 rank and file wounded; 11 officers, 6 serjeants, 101 rank and file missing.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Rows: Killed (462), Wounded (1,852), Missing (121), Total (2,605).

THE SLAIN AT ALMA.—Our officers have distinguished themselves in the first engagement with the Russians by the ardour with which they threw themselves into the front of the battle; and they have fallen in numbers which show their daring and their eagerness to carry the flag of England to victory. Not a life that has been lost on that field will be wasted; the hand that is now powerless has done its work for the future as well as it will be done by those who still live to raise it against the enemy. The reward of these brave men will be rendered it the mourning of their friends and the sympathy of the whole empire. In saying the whole empire, we do not by the expression mean only the United Kingdom; they will have the sympathy of all inhabiting those dominions upon which the sun never sets. To the furthest plains of Australia, in the hills and valleys of the Cape, in the deepest recesses of the Canadian woods, the names of those who fell will be read, and tears will stand in the eyes wherever English blood throbbed in the heart.—Seeing how many pass from this life leaving no record of themselves behind, we may envy the fate of those men who have nailed their names on entablatures of brass upon the history of their country.—Globe.

SPAIN. A despatch from Madrid of Nov. 21st, states that Espartero has intimated to the Cortes that the military is about to resign in order to leave the Queen full liberty of choice of her responsible advisers.

UNITED STATES.

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—In addition to assisting at the consecration of the Provisional Bishop of this diocese, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, accompanied by Archdeacon Lowe, on Friday inspected the Theological Seminary, and addressed the Students in affecting terms. On Saturday his Lordship accompanied the Provisional Bishop to the Congregation of St. Michael's Church, Blomington. On Sunday he preached to overflowing congregations at Grace Church in the morning, and at St. Paul's in the evening. He also visited the Church for the Deaf Mutes, and delivered an address to them, which was interrupted by the Rev. Mr. Gallweil. The Bishop during his visit was the guest of the Rev. Dr. Haught.—New York Churchman, Dec. 2.

A STARTLING STATEMENT.—We have seen a statement, which is claimed to be upon the authority of persons deeply interested, that during the past twelve months more than four thousand American vessels, including those on the lakes and rivers, have been lost. During the same length of time, the number of vessels lost throughout the world was ten thousand? Up to the year of 1850, the average number of vessels lost all over the world was three thousand a year. The amount of insurance paid by the Marine Insurance Companies of New York last year, amounted to twelve millions. The loss on land, by railroad and otherwise, amounted to about eighteen millions—making the total loss, by sea and land, to be thirty millions in dollars.

CANADA.

PRAISEWORTHY.—The new cavalry corps have tendered their services for the ensuing spring to the Home Government. His Excellency the Earl of Elgin will take the offer on his departure; and will, preparatory to doing so, assemble the corps for muster at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the Durham walk. By the time they can be shipped, much improvement may be effected in their drill and appearance. They are well officered, and are sure of distinguishing themselves amongst the armies of the East.—Quebec Gaz., Dec. 7.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.—During the severe gale of Monday week the scho. Arrow, Capt. Rice, from Smith's Cove, near Digby, for this port with a load of produce, was lost, together it is feared with all on board. The Arrow left the night previous, and it is supposed she was captured in the gale which soon after arose. The vessel, bottom up, drifted ashore near Digby harbour. We learn that there were six persons on board besides the master, viz: Mr. J. Smith, mate, two men named Walsh, two named Sullivan, and a Mr. Hardwick. All the unfortunate persons belonged to Smith's Cove and vicinity, and leave large families and relatives to mourn their sudden bereavement. Captain Rice has left a wife and six children.

Since writing the above, we learn that some persons who left here on Saturday last, have returned from the wreck, which, it appears, brought up, on Little Dipper Harbour Light, where the anchors and chains remain. Part of the materials and of the cargo has been washed ashore. There is no doubt but all on board have perished.—N.B.

CAMP BRETTON.

Having received our information from a source we can depend on, we are warranted in stating, that the operations of the Mining Association, at Sydney and Lingan Mines, in Cape Breton, next season, will be fully equal to the expected increased demand for Coal. Already, at Pictou, large contracts for the building

of the Workmen's House, and the reconstruction of Wharves, have been, or are about to be entered into; and by an advertisement in this Journal, it will be seen that Tenders are to be received on Friday week next for the construction in all, of forty four houses, at the above named Lines in this Island. A similar delay to that experienced during the season, now drawing to its close, in the shipment of Coals, will not have to be encountered by Freighters and Ship owners next year; the prevention of which inconvenience and detention, will have the effect of giving a fresh impetus to the already rapidly increasing demand abroad for Coals from this quarter; a branch of business that will also be greatly extended, under the operation of free Reciprocal trade with the United States.—News, Dec. 2.

Editorial Miscellany.

BEFORE our next is another Christmas will have passed. We have much reason to be grateful in this quarter of the globe, for the many mercies with which a beneficent Providence has crowned our seasons during the last year—for the blessings of health, plenty and peace which we have enjoyed. Other parts of the earth have been convulsed with war, and our beloved Mother Land has had to mourn the loss of many of her brave children, who fighting her battles against a desperate enemy, have mingled their blood with a foreign soil,—while here we remain calm spectators of these events, unaffected, except as our earnest sympathies are excited, by the burdens which the war imposes, or by either victory or defeat. Honor to the brave! May we never forget, in our happy exemptions, the duty we owe to the defenders of our common country. While we remember them in our prayers, let us, who live securely under the British flag, show our sense of its protection, by a more active sympathy in their behalf—by engaging in a public contribution, throughout the Province, to alleviate the distress of those who may be left widowed and fatherless, in this national struggle against Russian arrogance and despotic ambition. Our readers will find that some excellent Ladies in this City, have originated a Bazaar in aid of the Patriotic Fund, which is to be held on the 9th of January, and which will no doubt serve the object well; but there is plenty of room for other exertion, and we feel sure that if a public subscription to swell the Fund be not too long delayed, its projectors will be in no wise disappointed at the result. Who would not give cheerfully, contrasting his domestic comforts with the privations which in too many instances must be the lot of the families of the fallen, or of the brave fellows who may be spending a cheerless Christmas, in the intrenchments before Sebastopol.

The R. M. Steamship *America* is hourly expected from England, and there is considerable anxiety in the public mind with reference to the news she may bring. We trust it will prove more favourable to the allies, than that recently received through United States channels, and which we have transferred from the City papers. We have kept back our paper, in the hope to be able to lay the latest intelligence before our readers—but up to this time (Saturday, at 10 a. m.) there is no sign of the Steamer.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, December 15th, 1854.

The Prize in Hebrew and Biblical Greek for the present year has been adjudged to Mr. RANDALL, *Cogswell Scholar*. Mr. Crisp *proximo accessit*. The Subjects for examination were the book of Genesis in the Original and in the Septuagint version, with the references to it and the quotations from it in the Old and New Testaments. The I. and II. Kings and I. and II. Chronicles, Ser. f. vers. and St. Paul's Epistle to Philemon. Revd. Prof. Hill, M. A. and Prof. Hensley, B. A., examiners.

The terminal examinations have taken place as usual. In Classical Literature and Mathematical Sciences the ordinary course has been pursued throughout the Term.

The Professor of Mathematics has devoted some attention to the adjustment and correct setting of the Astrolabe and Azimuth, and Transit Instruments, to the use of the Sextant and Theodolite, and to the Solution of Problems in Practical Astronomy.

The Revd. Professor of Theology has lectured on the Greek Testament, on Grotius and Barnet, and on Homiletics.

The Examination Papers and Term Exercises have been in general read and in some instances carefully exact. Several matriculations have taken place at the close of this Term. Last Term will commence on the Monday after the 18th January.

GEORGE McCRAWLEY, President.

Missionary Intelligence.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle, for October.

PATAGONIA.—The *Patagonian Missionary Society* are making strenuous endeavours for the renewal of the Mission so unfortunately interrupted by the death of Capt. Gardiner and his companions. The plan they have matured is as follows:—

"To take up ground on one of the Falklands, whose distance is but three days' sail from the eastern part of Tierra del Fuego, and on it establish a Mission colony, similar in arrangement to those which the Moravians have posted in Labrador, Greenland, &c., and from thence to send a party to hold a cautious intercourse with the Fuegians, and persuade them (a task of small difficulty) to intrust two or three lads to our care. These we shall convey to the Falkland Station, gain their language, and give them what they can receive of our knowledge. Afterwards we shall bring over a family, and keep them for the winter, restoring them to their own land for the summer, to tell the tidings of our friendliness to their countrymen. In this manner we shall gain their confidence, and be able to tarry two or three of the best months among them.—When blessed with the knowledge of their language and the confidence of their hearts—but not till then—we shall make a station on Elizabeth Island, Magellan's Straits, whence, by means of our vessel, the shores and people of both Tierra del Fuego and Patagonia will be accessible to our missionaries, and these will be within reach of vessels to and from Europe, at all times of the year."

This plan, the Committee observe, is precisely similar to that adopted by the zealous Bishop of New Zealand. The precise site which has been selected for the Mission station is a neck of land on West Falkland, an uninhabited island, separated from East Falkland by a channel of five miles across. It has the advantage of a safe harbour, turf for fuel, abundance of fish and fowl, and is well adapted for pasture land. The soil and temperature will produce culinary vegetables very well, though not corn and fruits. It will have all the benefits of British protection, being but seventy miles from Stanley, the colonial head quarters, with the advantage of close proximity to the great field of missionary enterprise in South America, being but three weeks' sail from any of the ports on the eastern coast.

The Committee have been very successful in their appeal for funds, a Clergyman has offered to head the Mission; and a Mission vessel, *The Allen Gardiner*, has already been launched at Bristol. The good Lord speed her!

JAPAN.—A correspondent of the *Calendar*, an officer in the American fleet lately at Japan, has the following reference to Japanese religion:—

"The temples I saw were very simple; contained a few small Buddha images, and many votive offerings, of boats, pictures, birds, and apparently rich presents. They do not seem to pay much deference to their priests. They are prejudiced only against the [Roman] Catholic form of Christianity. A marine was buried on shore. Thousands of men, women and children stood respectful and silent around, observing our ceremony. A man was asked to write his name in a prayer-book. As soon as he saw a picture of the cross in it, he threw it violently down, and rushed out of the ward-room violently agitated. The natives have covered the marine's grave with flowers, and planted a fence of pretty shrubbery around it."

PATAGONIAN MISSION.—SAILING OF THE "ALLEN GARDINER."—On the 24th ult., at an early hour the "Allen Gardiner" left Cumberland Basin, Bristol, several Clergymen, Lieut. Justice, R. N., and other gentlemen of the Committee, and a party of ladies, were on board, and accompanied the mission party down the braided river Avon, as far as King's-road, when a farewell service was performed, the whole crew joining most heartily in the hymn, which was one composed by the late devoted servant of Christ, Allen Gardiner. The friends of the mission then disembarked. Three cheers from the deck and two reports from her guns told them that the Allen Gardiner was gone—not on a voyage of commerce, nor on one of discovery, nor to the scenes of war and bloodshed; but in obedience to the great Captain who said, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Her destination is the island of West Falkland, on which colony the British Government has granted 10,000 acres for the use of the mission party whose immediate object, under the direction of a clergyman of the Church of England, is to bring over

mainland, and teach as many natives of Terra del Fuego and Patagonia as can be induced to come. When once their language (of which the Hon. Secretary already possesses a dictionary and grammar) is learned and friendly and frequent communications with the mainland opened, stations will be taken up in various parts of the country.

Selections.

ITEMS REMAINING OVER FROM LAST WEEK.

CANADA.

A correspondent of the *Toronto Colonist* says that some evil disposed person or persons, clandestinely entered the new Wesleyan Church at Yorkville, last week, and mutilated the two communion chairs, which at a cost of forty dollars had been but a few days placed there. The chairs were of solid oak, carved and finished to correspond with the communion table and the Gothic style of the building; and the supposed ground of objection on the part of the mischief was a cross knob supported by two knobs on the back of the chair.

The amount of the Toronto city debt is £172,264, independently of £120,000 railway shares.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—An Extra of the *Canada Gazette*, issued yesterday, contains the Queen's Proclamation constituting the Royal Commission and naming the Commissioners to secure the most impartial and beneficent distribution of all such sums as may be received under the Commission, towards the succouring, educating, and relieving those, who by the loss of their husbands and parents in battle, or by death on active service in the present War, are unable to maintain or to support themselves.

The £20,000 which Canada has contributed to be divided equally between the bereaved in Britain and France, will afford a proof to Europe not only that she is prospering in wealth, but that she is progressing in the right direction; that (to use a common but expressive phrase) the heart of her people and her Legislature is in the right place.—*Quebec Gaz.* Nov. 30.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—The Bank of British North America has liberally subscribed £300 sterling to this fund.—*Ibid.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FRAFUL STORM.—On Monday morning last, there came on a violent storm of rain, accompanied with a most terrific gale of wind. In the course of the day the wind abated somewhat, but revived again in the night and blew from the S.E. with tremendous power. We are informed that the new Wharf at Reed's point, has suffered severely. The steamer *Adelaide*, lying at that wharf at the time, was much exposed, but not seriously injured. We regret to hear that during the gale the schooner *Foster*, belonging to Messrs. A. Seaman & Co., of Moncton, with a cargo of grindstones on board for Boston, was driven ashore on Partridge Island, and washed in pieces upon the rocks. Captain William Lott and three seamen were drowned; one of the crew only was saved,—he was thrown by the fury of the waves senseless upon the shore. The bodies of Captain Lott and one of the men have been found, and are to be taken to their home to be interred.

The schooner *Seward*, owned by the same firm, went ashore upon the beach near Negro Point.—She will probably be got off without serious damage. We fear we shall hear of wide spread destruction along the coast.—*St. John Observer*—Dec 12th.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers, to a Notice in another column, announcing a project for establishing an Association in this City, for promoting the moral and religious improvement of the Young Men of our community. Similar Associations have for some time past been in successful operation in London, New York, and other large cities, where they have been and now are productive of most beneficial effects. There is ample field for the operations of such an Association in St. John; and we therefore cordially wish its projectors abundant success.—*Ibid.*

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND AND THE KING OF PORTUGAL.—The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto speak with delight of the reception and treatment they met with at the British court. Queen Victoria went down to the very door to meet them, kissed them both, addressed them at once as plain Pedro and Lewis, and during the whole time they stayed with her treated them as if they were her own children. On one occasion, little Don Lewis, not having the fear of Chloana before his eyes, was floating gloriously upon

an enormous bun of prayer, when the Queen, seeing it come up, watched it from him and threw it away, administering at the same time a dose of good advice on the subject of diet. This affectionate familiarity endeared her majesty to the young strangers that they both cried when they took their last leave of her as if they were parting from their own mother. With their reception at Brussels, Berlin, Vienna, and the camp at Boulogne, they were not at all pleased. It was courteous, but at the same time too stiff and formal to be agreeable to boys of their age. The King's attendants, from the gentlemen down to the lowest servants, speak in raptures of England and the English, who have therefore risen very considerably in the estimation of the Portuguese. The wonders they relate are listened to with the greatest interest, being aware that there are certain anecdotes, such as the existence of a tunnel under the Thames, the number of Tebs and Busses in London, and a few others, which, not to hazard their reputation for veracity, they communicate only to men of strong faith.—*London correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

THE HAND OF GOD IN THE DESERT.—Brevet Taylor, in his "Journey to Central Africa," thus speaks of the natural beauties of the great Nubian Desert:—"I soon fell into a regular daily routine of travel, which, during all my later experiences of the desert, never became monotonous. I rose at dawn every morning, bathed my eyes with a handful of the precious water, and drank a cup of coffee. After the tent had been struck, and the camels laden, I walked ahead for two hours, often so far in advance that I lost sight and hearing of the caravan. I found an unspeakably fascinating in the sublimity of the desert. I often beheld the sunrise, when, within the wild ring of the horizon, there was no other living creature to be seen. He came up like a god, in awful glory, and it would have been a natural act had I cast myself upon the sand and worshipped him. The sudden change in the colouring of the landscape, at his appearance—the lighting up of the dull sand into a warm, golden hue, and the tints of purple and violet on the distant porphyry hills—was a wondrous miracle, which I never beheld without awe. The richness of this colouring made the desert beautiful; it was too brilliant for desolation. The scenery, so far from depressing, inspired and exhilarated me. I never felt the sensation of physical health and strength in such perfection, and was ready to shout from morning till night, from the overflow of happy spirits. The air is an elixir of life, as sweet, and pure, and refreshing as that which the first man breathed, on the morning of creation. You inhale the unadulterated elements of the atmosphere, for there are no exhalations from moist earth, vegetable matter, or the smothered steams which arise from the abodes of men, to stain its purity. This air, even more than its silence and solitude, is the secret of one's attachment to the desert. It is a beautiful illustration of the compassionate care of that Providence which leaves none of the waste places of the earth without some atoning glory. Where all the pleasant aspects of nature are wanting—where there is no green thing, no fount for the thirsty lip, scarcely the shadow of a rock to shield the wanderer in the blazing noon—God has breathed upon the wilderness his sweetest and tenderest breath, giving clearness to the eye, strength to the frame, and the most joyous exhilaration to the spirits."

FANCY FAIRS FOR THE CHURCH.—We do not like such devices, we must confess, for raising funds for Church purposes. It is not, legitimately or becomingly, the Church's way of doing the Church's work. There is too much of the world—too much of vanity about it; while it panders to what is not either evangelical or ecclesiastical. Nor is our aversion to be softened by an apology we have seen, which certainly dies in a neighbouring *Diocese* have just put forth. They have persuaded themselves (sincerely, we are quite sure) that "they have done what they could; the only way open before them—viz. by leaving an upon their time and ingenuity." But if in doing so they have favoured frivolity and vanity; and if the machinery, moral as well as material, by which the object is to be carried out, has a dissipating or a distracting tendency—if it does not amount to something very like doing evil that good may come, is it altogether in accordance with religious feelings, labours, and purposes? Will you not, gentle reader, say these devoted supporters of the Cause "gratify your own heart and eye by looking in upon the beautiful exhibition, and smiling approvingly at their honest effort?" Now will such gratification

the heart and eye be—we will not say so much, but as (assent a thing, as to consist with a religious object; and will funds so procured deserve to be solemnly offered on the Holy Altar of the Church? We very much doubt it.

POWERS OF HIS WORDS.—So no little readers may ask, What are we to do when our companions provoke or tease us? Let me tell you about an old coloured woman, who was walking along the streets of New York on an errand, with her tobacco-pipe in her mouth, quietly smoking. A jovial sailor came along, and when opposite good old Phillis, he crowded her off the pavement, and with his hand knocked her pipe out of her mouth. He then stopped to hear her fret and complain at his trick. But what was his astonishment when she meekly picked up the pieces of her broken pipe, and giving him a look of mingled sorrow, kindness, and piety, said: "God forgive you, my son, as I do." It touched a tender chord in the sailor's heart, and brought tears to his eyes, and giving her a handful of money, he exclaimed, "God bless you, kind mother! I'll never do it again."—*The Child's Paper.*

ROWLAND HILL'S CALVINISM.

As Mr. Hill was an educated man, so his talents were very superior to what many may imagine. He had an uncommon quickness of apprehension, which will account for the great fund of general knowledge which he possessed; though he never seemed to study anything, or to read any book attentively through,—yet there was no subject upon which he seemed unable to speak; though in discourse he could never be kept long to any one point. His sentiments were Calvinistic, but his Calvinism never ran to seed. He was not so high in doctrine as his brother, Sir Richard; nor so low as his brother, the Rev. Brint Hill. He was not afraid to address sinners; and when, in a particular place, as he was leaving the vestry to go into the pulpit, one officiously hinted to him, that they preached there only to the elect: "Well," said he, "neither will I, if you will go and set a mark upon them."

ONE OF HIS PULPIT ILLUSTRATIONS.

In one of his sermons he was speaking of the value of the Gospel from its relative aim and influence. "It makes," says he, "husbands better husbands, and wives better wives; parents better parents, children better children; masters better masters, and servants better servants; in a word, I would not give a farthing for that man's religion whose cat and dog were not the better for it." Every one could not have uttered this, but I received it from no less a person than Mr. Wilberforce, who heard it himself, and who remarked that, while probably everything else he said that evening was long ago forgotten, no one would ever forget this.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

COLONIAL CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

No. 5.

I would urge immediate action in this direction on the ground, that there are other British Dioceses on this continent, which may be supposed on some considerations to possess a higher claim to the distinction in question, than this Diocese. And experience has taught us, at a very heavy expense, that expediency and not just claims and unquestioned right, guides the policy of the imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, towards these North American dependencies. We may obtain if we ask: but we are very sure that if we do not ask we shall be overlooked and forgotten. But it may possibly be asked of me—what are the peculiar duties you would assign to the proposed Archbishop as the proper functions of his office? Would you make him superior to the other Bishops, grant him a court of appeal, and render his decisions final in all matters and causes ecclesiastical? No: I would not. I would merely accord to him the authority of calling an archiepiscopal visitation, or general assembly of clergy and laity, of presiding in the chamber of Bishops, and of deciding on the nature of the subject or subjects, which might be submitted for discussion. It is but right too that as a necessary concomitant privilege of his high position he should be empowered to be the sole judge of the time and the occasion, on which the whole Church under him should thus be called upon to meet together by its representatives. These functions recognising the principle of unity are not of course so onerous or of so frequent occurrence as to interfere, in any material degree,

(*Continued from last week.)

with the regular discharge of the ordinary duties of a Colonial Diocese.

An Archbishop whose power and authority should be circumscribed within these reasonable limits, would be the means under Divine Providence, of securing the efficiency and unity of our system; of extending the borders of our Zion in all the beauty of her scriptural order to places, where otherwise her voice and her teaching would have never been heard; and of preserving in peacefulness and harmony, amid the elements of surrounding strife, that purity of faith and carefulness of discipline which have ever distinguished her progress. These results it is contended are of sufficient importance to justify any effort that may be put forth for their accomplishment. They seem to be synonymous with usefulness and diligence in bringing souls into everlasting salvation, through the knowledge of the truth, as it is in Christ Jesus; with perseverance, through good report and evil report, in making known to all, who are ready to listen, the exceeding riches of divine grace; with success in promoting good will, love, charity, and brotherly kindness amongst mankind; with patience in circumstances of trial or difficulty; with moderation in the measure of success that may attend the perpetual struggle between good and evil, always going on in this imperfect world; and generally with the growth and regular increase of those virtues which spring from the renewed heart and richly adorn the Christian character. In short, the results that may reasonably be anticipated from the erection of the power I am discussing, are identical with the very end and object of all our Missionary exertions. Let us spare no pains therefore in our efforts to obtain what promises effects so favourable to the best interests of our Zion. Let the proper method be adopted at once to bring the subject under the notice of those who are competent to deal with it, in an authoritative manner. And probably those, who wish to obtain our united sentiments in regard to synodical action in the Colonies, may in their very zeal give immediate effect to our desires in the matter of an Archbishopric.

For if it be the deliberate design of the imperial ministry to unite all these North American Provinces under one government, as frequent reports aver, they could not more effectually attain their object than by establishing this authority, as an auxiliary antecedent. Ecclesiastically it ought surely to precede synodical action.

No. 6.

Hitherto I have argued in these papers that before the adoption of synodical action in this Diocese we ought to make strong efforts to obtain the regular legal authority and the establishment of a North American Archbishopric as antecedent or preliminary measures which the circumstances of our present condition appear to render imperatively necessary; and that, until such efforts had been crowned with a reasonable degree of success, our synodical assemblies are not only premature, but even worse than useless. I will now mention and discuss a third subject, which seems to my humble apprehension not only to be a necessary preliminary to self-government, but to be also even a requisite foundation for the intended superstructure.

8. This is self-support. Indeed the connection between self-government and self-support is discoverable in the nature of things, and in all moral and constitutional relations. A rational man never dreams of procuring a domestic establishment until he has means and resources, in proportion to its extent, for its continued sustentation. And the immediate result of Responsible government, so called, in the British dependencies was self-support—that from the governor downwards all civil officers should receive their salaries from the Provincial chest. Truthfully it is very possible that the latter was an indispensable condition of the former, and that, what appeared to be a vast political concession on the part of the mother country, was in reality a great relief to the consolidated fund of the Empire. Be this as it may, I think it is not at all irrelevant to consider whether a principle, which appears to be of such universal application to all the relations of life, can be safely overlooked in any arrangement, which may seriously affect the future prospects of the Church in this Diocese. Is it just to overlook this principle? Is it just to those missionaries who derive their support from the bounty of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, or from other sources, extraneous to the Diocese—is it just to treat them as if the respective congregations supported them, when in fact such support is confessedly beyond the ability of almost every congregation amongst us? I think not. I think that the concession of authority, more especially in ecclesiastical matters, to those who are either careless or unable to observe the conditions universally implied in that concession would be attended with the most serious inconvenience, and might possibly constitute an insurmountable obstacle to the progress of our missionary work.

It is clear then that self-sustainment is a necessary preliminary to self-government; and that in order to become possessed of the latter we must begin our operations, by affecting the former. We must begin by obeying to the very letter those apostolic exhortations, which have a special regard to the principle "that they who preach the gospel should live of the gospel"; and that they who have had spiritual things bestowed unto them should, in grateful return, give abundantly of their worldly things. We must adopt such measures as may seem best calculated to make every member of the Church, throughout the length and breadth of the land, feel it to be a privilege and an honour to give their talents toward the support of the ministry. In

short, we must have the voluntary system in full operation, that system, which has become the theme of so much discussion, and caused so much animosity among certain denunciations of late years.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MELFORD—ITS PROSPECTS.

No. VII.

MR. EDITOR,—In my last communication, I endeavoured to show, that our fishermen as to their existing occupation, stood in absolute want of some new and more adequate field for their subsistence and prosperity, and that such a field the adoption of the Treaty would surely afford; some arguments in its defence were adduced, and some in its support were entered upon. I beg now to resume, and to add a few of the latter class, yet remaining.

4. The adoption of the Treaty would tend much to promote the Agricultural interests of this Township. Those that object, that it would be a great evil, because it would deprive the fisherman of his present means of obtaining a livelihood, must necessarily admit this: for supposing the all-forebodings of such objections to be correct, Agriculture would be the only remaining source, to which the fisherman could look, with any hope of success. But then it is questioned, whether the tiling of the soil is as remunerative, as fishing in the sea, and what as much real wealth may be drawn from the former, as the latter branch of industry. It is questioned; but it appears to me, neither question nor doubt ought to exist on a subject, which should, by this time, be thoroughly understood. It must be admitted, that no business could be more money-making, than that of fishing, under propitious circumstances. Its employment, in former times, has enriched a few, and but very few in comparison with the number engaged in it. This, however, is as much as may be said in its favour. For it is true that expensive outfits have sometimes led to profitable voyages, it is also true that they have been very often followed by disastrous failures; entailing debts upon the ventures, only solvable by the hard earnings of many subsequent years. For the last ten years, failure has followed failure in quick succession, so that those engaged in the Fisheries, at the large expenditures they ever require, with but few exceptions, have become at last well nigh ruined. The fishing business may flatter with hopes which soon prove delusive, but it can offer no certainty of future success; it is but a lottery, but a game of chance; and it is only surprising, that upon such an uncertainty, so large a portion of our fellow countrymen have so long depended solely for their means of support. Though by the Farmer, on the one hand, no unlimited success may be anticipated, yet a degree of success, and a reward of labour may be looked forward to with considerable certainty. It is only necessary to contrast the main features of the two branches, of farming and fishing, in order to discover which is to be preferred for individual benefit, and for social good. When we come to compare them in point of labour, expenditure, hardship, anxiety, and really resulting gains, we find the tiling of the soil is the more independent, the more really benefitting, and the more truly happy occupation. Hence, whatever would tend to enhance or promote it on our shores is to be ardently longed for, and if possible, should be eagerly embraced.

But it is not from any anticipated diminution in our fishing privileges, that I maintain that the adoption of the Treaty would tend to promote our Agricultural interests; but from the ample market it would open up for our produce of every kind. The great generator and promoter of Agriculture, as well as of Commerce and Trade to a country, has ever been a market for its industry; so we may rest assured, it will prove to be to this Province, nay even to this township. Soon as our fishermen find that a market is opened for them, by which they may obtain a handsome remuneration for their labour, they will not only fish more industriously, but the many will readily turn their attention to farming, as to a newly-begotten source of wealth and prosperity. Agriculture has not generally prospered around our shores, because it has been ever unremunerative, and unremunerative because unprovided with a sufficient market. The soil of Melford is naturally rich and productive; at present it especially excels in its produce of hay, oats and potatoes; but under the hand of the skillful cultivator, nay of a good Nova Scotian farmer, could be made to rival that of any other part of the Province, in the produce of crop, of perhaps every kind. And it is not for a moment to be supposed, that should the proposed Treaty be confirmed, our agricultural resources and capabilities would be allowed to continue long disregarded or unprofitable by.

5. But there are other resources and capabilities besides those of a strictly agricultural nature, which are only waiting to be called forth. Of these, I shall only mention, that we have excellent timber in abundance—plenty of mill streams—and every facility for ship-building. In this business, Americans in their own country could not possibly compete with us; and if we should not be permitted American registry for our vessels, we have this consolation, that the world keep in our own hands a coasting trade, becoming more and more profitable. There is here, also, abundance of cord wood, of which large quantities are constantly sold to vessels calling in. One man alone, at Sheep Creek, sells between two and three hundred cords every year.

(To be continued.)

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC 23, 1854.

A large and influential meeting was lately held at Bermuda in aid of the Patriotic Fund for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans left by the soldiers and sailors in the East. Why has there been no such meeting in this City, and in every town and village of the Province? Surely the people of Nova Scotia, so favoured in every way, will not be satisfied with a grant from the Public Chest, which nobody feels, and which draws forth no individual sympathies with the sorrows and sufferings of our brave army. The Hon. Mr. Johnston on a late occasion in the Assembly, forcibly expressed his hope that what the Legislature has done will but lead the way to a still larger exercise of private benevolence. Halifax has ever been forward in responding to the calls of suffering humanity from whatever quarter they may come, and we are persuaded that it but requires some one to set the good work in motion, in order to secure the contributions of the whole community.

An able and interesting Lecture was delivered by P. O. Hill, Esq., before the Young Men's Christian Association, on Tuesday evening last, to a large and respectable assembly. The subject was the "daily increasing testimony to the authenticity of the Scriptures"—in illustration of which the Lecturer adduced the corroborative evidence of the Mosiac account of the Creation, afforded by the researches of Geologists, in our own and other lands, giving copious and most wonderful details of the discoveries in that branch of Science. He also brought forward with convincing force, the remarkable additions to the evidence of Scripture, furnished by the labours of Layard among the buried ruins of ancient Nineveh. Nor did he forget a notable confirmation of the sacred records, in relation to the Rechabites (the oldest teetotalers in the world,) of whom Wolff the celebrated traveller, once a Jew but now a Minister of our Church, met with a numerous tribe, all strictly observing still, "the commands of Jonadab the son of Rechab, their father," and still tho' more than 2000 years have elapsed, not "wanting a man to stand before God," according to the Divine promise by the mouth of Jeremiah. The style of the Lecture was chaste and classical, (Mr. Hill is an Alumnus of old King's,) and in addition to its merit, it was in itself a pleasing and edifying fact to see a young layman, of the profession to which he belongs, and of his position in society, thus stand up in so good a cause.

St. George's.—The District Visiting Society of this Parish have just sent round their annual unpretending report of much good, done in a quiet, unostentatious way, to the bodies and the souls of suffering fellow creatures. The funds received during the year amounted to £110 18s 10d., which has been expended in clothing, fuel, nourishment, &c. except a balance of £3 3s. in hand. The St. George's Ladies Benevolent Society is a kindred Institution for doing good, under the unwearied superintendence of Mrs. Uniacke. The funds stand thus—received £31 9s. 10d., disbursed £31 9s. 6d.—leaving 4d. in hand! to begin the winter with. We hope that in another week, the Treasurer will receive from those who sit before cheerful fires, and in curtained rooms defying the winter's cold, abundant donations for the relief of the poor and needy, under their severe privations. There is not a Society in any part of the world more judicious in its charity than this. The poor are not encouraged in idleness but to labour for their living. Thus 150 dozen shirts have been made last year by poor women who have been paid £67 10s. for their work—while the receipts for these shirts keep the work going on—152 garments have been given away. Upon the whole, we earnestly commend these charities, to the support of all who respect the Lord's command to relieve his poorer members. It will be seen that the Treasury is empty.

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

A new fire engine has lately been added to the City appliances in that line at a cost of £900.—Without being put to its full powers, it threw two streams of water 42 feet higher than the case of St. Paul's Church. It is called the "Alma," and is a beautiful piece of mechanism.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.—We witnessed on Wednesday last with much pleasure, the Examination of this long established Institution, now under the efficient management of Mr. J. Willis.

There were present, about 100 boys, who, as far as the time would permit, gave specimens of their proficiency, in the various branches of useful education taught in the school. It is well known that examinations, especially for the utterly inadequate space of time generally devoted to them, are not a fair test of what scholars can do. Yet certainly there was enough developed on Wednesday morning, to prove that the character which this school bore under West and Goro and Maxwell, is fully sustained at the present day. The order was excellent, evincing strict tho' anything but severe, discipline. The singing was very pleasing, and (what is seldom the case) the boys answered in a good manly and audible tone. It is rather surprising that more of the parents and the influential members of the Church were not present. The Lord Bishop was there, and addressed the children. There were also a few of the Clergy, the Mayor, some other gentlemen, and several Ladies.

Mrs. Maxwell's department was subsequently examined, but as in the other case, not long enough to do it justice. She has however been long known as a diligent and conscientious teacher, and we observed on her table some beautiful specimens of penmanship, as well as a variety of needlework, plain and ornamental, which competent judges seemed to approve. There were between 60 and 70 girls in attendance. It is scarcely necessary to mention for the information of others, that religious instruction is daily blended with secular education, in both departments of the Institution, as it always ought to be.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A report of this useful charity has appeared in the City papers, by which it is stated that 10 persons have been admitted during the year, of whom some have so demeaned themselves as to gain the approbation of the Committee, who have procured situations for them, in respectable families, while six remain in the House. Religious services are regularly conducted on week days and Sundays—Industrial employment is provided—a Committee of Ladies visit the establishment regularly,—and upon the whole, there is every reason to be encouraged by the success of this truly Christian effort for the reformation of an hitherto neglected class of our fellow sinners. The funds are nearly exhausted, and an appeal has been made for pecuniary aid, to sustain the work for another year, which it is impossible to suppose will be refused.

SHELburne.—We sincerely grieve to hear that a very worthy member of the Church in this Parish, Capt. Chas. Bruce, Senr., lost his life lately in a gale of wind, when returning from St. John, N. B. A friend writes, "he was much esteemed in this community, in which he has passed his whole life. During the last 25 or 30 years he has served the Church either as a Vestryman or Warden, and was elected our first Delegate to the first Convention of the Church in this Diocese. He has, for some time past, taken a very lively interest in every thing connected with the Church, of which his handsome donation of £20 to the College, is evidence." We can bear witness to his hearty zeal in that matter, when in May last we presented the subject of the College Endowment to the Church people of Shelburne, who all responded so liberally to the call. And we sincerely condole with his esteemed Pastor, and his own personal friends, on his sudden removal from among them.

TEMPERANCE.—Judge Marshall, the unwearied and consistent friend of the Temperance cause, thus concludes his able and critical letters in the *Morning Journal*, on the Wine, &c. of Scripture—a subject on which probably no man on this continent is better qualified to pronounce. After reviewing and refuting the fallacious arguments of some of the Honble. Members, who last winter opposed the prohibitory law, he says—"I am willing, and shall be ready, at any appointed time, to meet any opponent, learned or unlearned, in public discussion, and taking the authorized English version of the Scriptures, will contend against, and refute the position, that the Sacred volume shows any permission or sanction for the use, as an ordinary beverage, of any kind of intoxicating liquor." Here is a plain challenge, let us see who will take it up. If no champion appears, we may conclude the question settled.

We have been requested to state, that in the "Minutes of Proceedings" appended to the published Charge of the Lord Bishop, the M. A. Degree was accidentally omitted after the name of the Rev. J. Robertson, Wilmot.

Mr. J. W. Dawson, the well known Scientific explorer of our country, announces a forthcoming popular account of the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia and portions of the neighbouring Colonies—two pp.—to be illustrated by a large Geological Map, Figures of Fossils, &c. &c. Subscription lists at Messrs. Mackinlay and Fuller's. We hope they will be well filled up.

We regret to see that Mr. Charles P. Allen, the well known and enterprising owner of the Bucket Manufactory, Eastern road, has met with a distressing accident, by his hand coming in contact with a circular saw. He has suffered severely, but is reported to be mending. We sincerely sympathize with him, and wish him abundant success.

Two Passengers (87) mentioned in our last having been saved at Sable Island by Miss M's Life Boat, and brought here by the *Daring*, have been nobly treated. The Assembly have voted £300 to clothe, feed, and send them on. The *Daring*, which sailed again with another Life boat, has brought up the remainder, together with the Capt. and crew.

A STRIKING FACT.—During the late fearful visitation of cholera at St. John, N. B., it was ascertained that 40 persons out of every thousand were carried off—while of 1300 sons of Temperance in the city, only two fell victims to it. Is not this somewhat in favour of Total Abstinence principles?

F. E. ISLAND.—We are glad to see by a late number of *Hazard's Gazette*, that the Electric Telegraph Company are busily engaged in endeavouring to repair the cable between the Island and his Province, which may, perhaps, be effected before the weather sets in—or if not, will be accomplished early in the Spring. The same paper states that the original project of the Company to connect Newfoundland with Cape Breton, will be proceeded with, with increased vigour. The Editor of the *Gazette* calls attention to a much shorter way of crossing the Straits from Charlotte Town to Nova Scotia than the present route to Pictou, and says if adopted 20 miles each way will be saved, making it easy to go and return the same day.

It is stated that 110 tons beef packed in Chicago, U. S., has been shipped to London, destined for the allied army in the Crimea.

The subscriptions in New York for the relief of soldiers' families, amount to \$3,000. Large sums are being subscribed in Canada for the same noble object.

There is a serious misunderstanding between Governor Hamilton of Newfoundland and the Assembly of that Island, which has led to a delegation and an address to England to procure his removal.

The liberal Churchmen of St. John have lately contributed about £800 to enable the Revd. G. Armstrong, Rector of St. Marks, to erect a stone School house adjoining his Church, who Vestry, &c. consented.

The New Brunswick D. C. Society will hold its anniversary (D. V.) on the 18th January at St. John.

The Rev. W. Charles Wilson suggests, that "the Prayers of the Congregations of the Church of England should be desired for our suffering soldiers and sailors in the East, and for their bereaved and afflicted families at home—just before the Litany, A. M., and before the prayer for all sorts and conditions of men, P. M."

At a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Wilmot Corner and vicinity, held on Monday the 13th day of December, 1854, the Revd. James Robertson having been appointed Chairman, and W. A. Fowler, Secretary, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:

1st. Resolved,—That the locality hitherto known as Wilmot Corner, or Nisidaz Corner, or Fowler's Corner, henceforth called by the name of Niddale.

2d. Resolved,—That the boundary of the said Niddale extend West to the road leading to Mount Nash East, as far as the place commonly known as Ponds Hollow, or to the east line of Mr. Daniel West's South, to the Annapolis River, North one mile from the Post road.

W. A. Fowler, Secy.

To the Editor of the Church Times.
Halifax papers will confer a favor by giving publicity to the above.

Rear Admiral Bruce is to go out as commander-in-chief on the Pacific Station.

A RAILROAD EAST AND WEST.—The House of Assembly have passed the following important Resolution...

Resolved that the Railway Commissioners be instructed, and they are hereby empowered with the sanction of the Governor and Council to proceed with the construction of the lines East and West from the point of junction...

Resolved that it is the opinion of this House that the Commissioners of the Rail Road do proceed with the construction of the Main Trunk, without deferring upon the route of the Western Branch until the next meeting of the Legislature.

Resolved, that whenever the Commissioners shall be of opinion that work can be better and more economically performed under the direction of their officer, it shall not be imperative to put the same to contract, provided that the sanction of the Provincial Government has been first obtained.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

IN AID OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND OF KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, 1854.

Collected by the Agent.

Table listing names and amounts for the subscription fund, including P. D. Carteret, E. P. Archibald, and others.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Revd. W. R. Cochran, Revd. J. M. Campbell, Revd. J. Ambrose.—We had no Prayer Books like those required...

Care for Sores, Scalds, and Burns.

Holloway's Ointment.—This wonderful Ointment will cure the most dangerous sores, scalds, and other sores...

Married.

On the 23th Nov., at the Narrows, Eastern Shore, by the Rev. J. Breeding, Mr. Wm. Pys, to Miss Maria Jewers.

Died.

At the Manse, yesterday, FRANCES ELIZABETH, wife of the Rev. JOHN SCOTT, Minister of St. Matthew's in this town...

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Dec 13th.—Brig. Mary Ellen, Tripas, Glasgow Government ship, Darling, Dalry, Sable Island, etc.

CLEARED.

Wednesday, Dec. 20th.—Veloceity, Mann, Kingston Ja.; Bonita Coffin, Dr. W. Indies; E. M. Osprey, Corbin, St. John's, N. E.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table listing prices for various goods like Apples, Bacon, Butter, etc., on Saturday, December 23rd.

Advertisements.

A SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES,

IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND, FOR the Benefit of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of the gallant Soldiers and Sailors who fell in the present contest in the East...

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

A CHARGE D livered to the CLERGY of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, at the VISITATION held in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, at Halifax, on the 15th Day of October, 1854.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

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

PILLS OF LARDING and EXCHANGE for sale at W. Gossip's Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville-street.

MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE.

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

By W. GOSPIP, One of the Original Publishers, 21 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...

PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS?

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS,

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

JUST PUBLISHED.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

BY WILLIAM BULLOCK, Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax. To be had at the Book Store of Wm. Gossip, Sept. 30.

E. K. BROWN,

NO. 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE,

HAS RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS, A selected Stock of HARDWARE, Bar, Bolt, Hoop, and Sheet Iron, Cast, German, Blistered, and Spring STEEL...

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS.

Just Received per latest Arrivals from Great Britain. A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS, in Divinity, History, Ethics, and Light Literature...

Decey.

Selected for the Church Times, by an Old Lady.

THE OLD MAN'S BIBLE.

Lines suggested by seeing an aged man reading in his old family Bible, in preference to a new and elegantly bound copy which had been presented to him

My Bible own, my Bible old—
Give back my faithful friend;
I've read it oft, I've read it long,
I'll keep it to the end.

You call it spoiled, and worthless deem—
Because it is so old;
But this to me doth make it dear,
Beyond all gems and gold.

This is the page o'er which I wept,
When first my sins I knew;
And here's the promise and the fount
Whence all my hopes I draw.

'Twas here were writ our household names,
My children's natal day;
And here is marked the doleful time
When death took them away.

'Tis not the gilt and purple dress
The volume's price is known;
The heart and men's bath a wealth
In what we call our own.

My head is gray, my eye is dim,
I cannot count the new;
Give back the old, the worn, the tried,
The wonted and the true.

W. A.

Advertisements.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS.

Just Received per latest Arrivals from Great Britain.

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

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

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

Oct 21, 1854

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.
—SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ—

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

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX PREPARED WITH 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. Halifax N S., Feb 1853

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATE., MEDICINES.

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

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

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per late Arrivals from New York.

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

Look for WM GOSSIP
Oct. 31. No. 21 Granville-street.

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, too 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. 6d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan 21.

CHURCH SERVICES.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale, a superior quality of CHURCH SERVICES, in Velvet & Morocco Bindings, with Gilt rims, with or without cases—very suitable for Christmas or New Year presents. Also—just expected—from United States—handsomely bound ANNUALS for 1855.

Dec. 9. WM. GOSSIP,
Granville street.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EFFERVESCING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

SIR.—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

(Signed) H. MIDDLETON,

Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gunn, Chemist, York, to Professor Holloway.

DEAR SIR.—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints, I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs, her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) J. GAMBIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor Holloway,
SIR.—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than when I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.

I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,
(Signed) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 14th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,
SIR.—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicine. CAPTAIN J. BROWN, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel came necessary notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.

I am Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) G. BRIGGS,

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Ague | Female Irregularities | Scrofula, or King's Evil |
| Asthma | Hæmorrhoids | Sore Throats |
| Bilious Complaints | Fevers of all kinds | Stones and Gravel |
| Blotches on the Face | Gout | Secondary Symptoms |
| Bowel Complaints | Head-ache | Tic Douleuroux |
| Colic | Indigestion | Tumours |
| Constipation of the Intestines | Jauundice | Ulcers |
| Hæmorrhoids | Liver Complaints | Veneral Affections |
| Consumption | Lumbago | Worms of all kinds |
| Debility | Piles | Weakness from whatever cause |
| Dropsy | Rheumatism | Retention of Urine |
| Dysentery | Erysipelas | &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. 12d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 21s., and 35s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., Newport. Dr. Jardine, Windsor, & N Fuller Horton; Moore & Gibson, Newcastle, & Campbell & Nupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibson, Winton, A B Piper, Bridgetown, R Guest, Yarmouth. T B Faithful, Liverpool, J F More, Calcutta; Miss Carter, Pictou; River, Bout West, Bridgewater; Neil Lunenburg; D Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Ruesitt, Wallace; W Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Rogers, Pictou; T B Francis, New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Narris, Canada; P Smyth, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Mrs 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.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

Feb. 11, 1854.

General Agent for Nova Scotia.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WIL GOSSIP,

No 24, GRANVILLE STREET.

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

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Oil, in Tubes, or in Boxes—

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

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Fat. Prepared Egg Boards and Canvas. Academy Boards, 24 x 18 in.; Prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes. Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of all lengths.

Brushes.

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

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes 24, 30 and 64 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes. Conto Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3. Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Porto Crayons: Leather and Cork Stamps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Euphorino Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans; Tracing Mac Cambric for Field plans; Carbon Copying Paper; Faber Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine Rowney's &c. &c. Mapping Pens, Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. June 17.

PRINTING INKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Supply of PRINTING INK, from the Establishment of Messrs. Donald & Co. This Ink is in tin Cans of 12 lbs. and upwards, is used in the Harpers' Establishment and other Printing Houses in New York, and will be warranted good at the respective prices, per lb. viz. from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Cash.

WM. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville St.

Halifax, Sept. 23, 1854.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N.S. REOPENED.

THE PRINCIPAL of this Institution is prepared to receive Pupils either as Boarders or Day Scholars on terms recently established by the Governors of King's College, as follow:—
Boarders, at £25 per annum.
Day Scholars, at £8
Payment in both cases to be made quarterly, and in advance.
Parents intending to send their Sons at any time during the ensuing Winter, are requested to make early application.
Further particulars may be known on reference, either by mail to the Revd J C COCHRAN, Secretary to the Board of Governors of King's College, or at Windsor, to D W PICKETT, Principal.

N. B. Two annual exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for competition at the Evensia, A. D. 1854, October 14, 1854.

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

ALL of the above Works sold at the Book Store of the Publisher of this Paper generally much cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere. Being for the most part Importations from the Depository of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, and sold at their lowest rates—a privilege not possessed by any other Establishment in the City.
On hand—an Assortment of the above in velvet, superior and common bindings.

WM. GOSSIP

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADY and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards.
WM. GOSSIP,
Dec. 12, No. 21 Granville Street.

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for SALES.
WM. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 21 Granville Street.

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