

The Church Times.

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700, VEE. BARRAN, HOVA COOTIA, SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1854. NO. 11.

Calendar
CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

DATE	MORNING	EVENING
1. Dec. 1. Circumcision	Isaiah 40:1-11	Isaiah 40:1-11
2. Dec. 2. St. Stephen	Acts 6:1-15	Acts 6:1-15
3. Dec. 3. St. John the Baptist	Isaiah 40:1-11	Isaiah 40:1-11
4. Dec. 4. St. Andrew	Matthew 10:1-4	Matthew 10:1-4
5. Dec. 5. St. Thomas	Matthew 10:5-10	Matthew 10:5-10
6. Dec. 6. St. James	Matthew 10:11-15	Matthew 10:11-15
7. Dec. 7. St. Philip	Matthew 10:16-23	Matthew 10:16-23
8. Dec. 8. St. Bartholomew	Matthew 10:24-33	Matthew 10:24-33
9. Dec. 9. St. Matthew	Matthew 10:34-42	Matthew 10:34-42
10. Dec. 10. St. Paul	Acts 13:1-12	Acts 13:1-12
11. Dec. 11. St. Silas	Acts 15:22-29	Acts 15:22-29
12. Dec. 12. St. Timothy	Acts 16:1-17	Acts 16:1-17
13. Dec. 13. St. Titus	Acts 16:18-24	Acts 16:18-24
14. Dec. 14. St. Onesimus	Acts 16:25-34	Acts 16:25-34
15. Dec. 15. St. Ignace	Acts 17:1-9	Acts 17:1-9
16. Dec. 16. St. Peter	Acts 17:10-15	Acts 17:10-15
17. Dec. 17. St. Paul	Acts 17:16-34	Acts 17:16-34
18. Dec. 18. St. John the Evangelist	Acts 18:1-18	Acts 18:1-18
19. Dec. 19. St. James	Acts 18:19-26	Acts 18:19-26
20. Dec. 20. St. Andrew	Acts 18:27-30	Acts 18:27-30
21. Dec. 21. St. Thomas	Acts 18:31-38	Acts 18:31-38
22. Dec. 22. St. Philip	Acts 19:1-12	Acts 19:1-12
23. Dec. 23. St. Bartholomew	Acts 19:13-17	Acts 19:13-17
24. Dec. 24. St. Matthew	Acts 19:18-20	Acts 19:18-20
25. Dec. 25. St. Paul	Acts 19:21-41	Acts 19:21-41
26. Dec. 26. St. Silas	Acts 20:1-6	Acts 20:1-6
27. Dec. 27. St. Timothy	Acts 20:7-15	Acts 20:7-15
28. Dec. 28. St. Titus	Acts 20:16-18	Acts 20:16-18
29. Dec. 29. St. Onesimus	Acts 20:19-27	Acts 20:19-27
30. Dec. 30. St. Ignace	Acts 20:28-31	Acts 20:28-31
31. Dec. 31. St. Peter	Acts 20:32-38	Acts 20:32-38

Poetry.
THE BIBLE.

I LOVE the Holy Bible,
I love its sacred word,
Which causes every idol
To bow before the Lord.
The Bible—Oh! the Bible!
Its holy truths proclaim,
Till every heaven nation
Shall bless Jehovah's name!

Though men condemn its pages,
And spurn each holy truth,
And palm themselves for sages
On ego or thoughtless youth,
The Bible—Oh! the Bible!
Its holy truths proclaim,
Till men of every station
Shall bless Jehovah's name.

Dare man reject its holy lore,
By God himself proclaimed
Midst thunders from the Mount of yore,
And by His finger framed—
The Bible—Oh, the Bible,
Its holy truths proclaim,
Till men of every nation
Shall bless Jehovah's name.

The heathen gods are falling,
And prostrate lies each shrine,
And rent their chains go gallows,
By its pure light divine—
The Bible—Oh, the Bible!
Its sacred truths proclaim,
Till each and every nation
Shall bless Jehovah's name.

—N. Y. Churchman.

Religious Miscellany.
PRIMARY CHARGE OF THE LORD BISHOP OF HOVA SCOTIA, OCTOBER 11, 1854.

On the subject of Pulpit ministrations no Minister will listen without searchings of heart to the following reasonable admonitions:—

In the present state of the Church, whilst the ground is so thick amongst the wheat, there is need of constant instruction in first principles, of heart-searching appeals, of direct personal application of the word to the unconverted. And if every minister would devote a portion of the year especially to this part of his work, for which the seasons of Advent and Lent are most appropriate, and would distinguish that time by special exertions, and by concentrating all his powers on this one object, I do not doubt that there would be a marked revival of piety.

If we will use aright the appointment of special seasons, we shall find all our wants provided for in the Church's system, those who desire to endeavour to derive to themselves all the benefit afforded by it, will find that it is fall of life, and following her guidance, you will be preserved from the danger of neglecting to give due prominence to any of the great truths of our religion since the services throughout the year each is brought out in its turn. At one time you will be led by the Spirit to summon the unconverted sinner, at another to comfort her faithful children with the cheering promises of the Gospel, at another to inculcate the truths implied by their profession.

The pulpit ministrations will be the smallest part of the work of the zealous and faithful pastor, and constantly be amongst his flock teaching from house to house. Personal application must be made by warnings and instructions, which when delivered from the pulpit, too frequently fall upon the

(Continued from last week)

ear as general truths, without any particular reference to the individual. This is especially necessary with the poor, for very little of our teaching from the pulpit is understood or applied by them. There is, it has been observed, a sort of mental deafness amongst the mass, so that except the word is brought to them in the smallest parcels, and with the most direct application, the sound only is heard, while the meaning is never fixed upon the mind with an intelligent or permanent apprehension.

But this ministry from House to House must not be confined to the poor, still less must it be limited to the sick. The idea is too common that a Clergyman's visit is only to be desired in the time of sickness, whereas your vow is to admonish and exhort both the whole and the sick. And this duty is one to which I must particularly direct your attention, for I fear there is a fault amongst us in this respect, and that many have been alienated from us, and led astray, who would have become and continued useful members of our Communion, if their pastor had sought them out, and evinced a personal interest in them, and a more ardent desire for their spiritual welfare.

I must say, moreover, that though I can point to some exceptions, you do not appear to me to do all that is practicable with respect to services between the Sundays. In England, every hardworking country clergyman has one or more evening lectures during the week, if not in the Church, in cottages or school houses; and this cannot be less requisite where, in consequence of the extent of your Parishes, some Churches can only be visited once in every three or four Sundays. This will involve additional labour, but I cannot think that you wish to labour less than your Brethren in the Mother Country, and those who are willing to spend and be spent in their Master's service will not be reluctant to undertake any toil, if they can have a hope of thereby saving some, and can perform the work which he has given them to do.

The concluding portions are so full of sound and Christian sentiments on the evils of divisions and the importance of unity, that we cannot bring ourselves to abridge them, convinced that they will be regarded both by Clergy and Laity, as "Words in season."

Finally, let me exhort and entreat you to shun all party spirit. I am truly thankful that this disease has continued so free from this evil, and that though there are, as there never must be, differences of opinion amongst you, there has never been any positive division into parties one against another. Party spirit is destructive of genuine piety. Every party will run into extremes, and whenever this spirit prevails true Christian charity will be blighted, will droop and die.

What can be more unseemly than for Brethren in the Ministry to be ever assailing one another, instead of dwelling together in unity, exciting prejudices and suspicions against those who are equally conscientious and zealous with ourselves, merely because they do not happen to view things precisely as we do, because they cannot pronounce our shibboleth? There is a much nearer agreement, in reality than in appearance, between some of those who are thus opposed to each other. Often when closely investigated the difference is found to be only or principally in the use of words, and when the doubtful term is defined, they who have been contending most fiercely discover that they both meant very much the same thing.

Do not then make a man an offender for a word. Earnest, spiritually minded men, may be found on either side, and looking to those points in which they agreed, rather than to their differences, they might oppose a united front to the numerous and formidable foes, by whom we are surrounded. Disunion, and strife, and imputations of unsoundness, afford an advantage to the adversary, and whilst the soldiers are turning their weapons one against another, the enemy triumphs, and the cause of truth suffers.

A certain degree of latitude is undoubtedly allowed by our Church, and we would not desire to deprive any one of his liberty, but we would impress upon you that this must be allowed on both sides, whereas unhappily we find those who claim the utmost licence for themselves, desiring altogether to

deprive their brethren of the same. We know men, who are extreme, even transgressing the utmost limits that can fairly be claimed, yet reproaching those who do not go near so far in the opposite direction, and wishing to drive them from the Church, of which they are no less faithful and useful Ministers than themselves. This is surely altogether indefensible, let us take heed, and remember His word who hath said: "Judge not that ye be not judged, for with what judgment ye judge ye shall be judged, and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

What strange inconsistency we sometimes observe, when they who talk of the duty of charity towards those who differ from us, and make an ostentatious display of fellowship with those who repudiate our orders, impugn our doctrines, and separate themselves from our communion, nevertheless regard with suspicion and treat almost as aliens, their Brethren who minister at the same altar, who profess the same faith, acknowledge the same standards of doctrine, and are partakers with them at the same Holy Table.

Consider, my Reverend Brethren, what effect this must produce upon those who have to look up to you as teachers and guides. Let us indeed endeavour to live peaceably with all men, and treat with kindness and consideration even those who are without, but let us ever feel that there should be a bond of union between those who eat of the same bread, and drink of the same cup, which there ought not to be, which there cannot be, between us and any others.

These divisions and dissensions within our Church, have more perhaps than any thing else driven mistaken men to apostatize from the truth, and to seek shelter in that corrupt Branch, which seduces by a delusive appearance of unity. And those who in any way promote such dissensions, must bear the guilt of their Brother's blood. Unity is not a mere ideal good, or creation of the imagination having no real existence. It is an object to be sought after, worth any sacrifice if it can be obtained by legitimate means, and this cannot be doubted by any one who studies the Epistles of St. Paul, still less by any one who reverently meditates upon the meaning of that oft-repeated Prayer of our Lord, "that they all may be one."

Those however who are induced by their desire for unity to join the Church of Rome, are deceived by a shadow, for as the student of History well knows, she has only the semblance without the reality. As times within her pale, and with as much bitterness as is ever manifested amongst ourselves, controversies have been carried on, and on important topics, opposite views have been espoused and supported by some of her most learned and able writers. Moreover the unity to be desired is the unity of rational beings convinced of the truth, whereas her unity is preserved by proscribing the exercise of the reasoning faculties, and demanding implicit acquiescence in every dogma which she has chosen, through a succession of ages, to declare an article of faith on her own authority, although unsupported by, or even contrary to, the inspired Scriptures.

This distinction is set forth in eloquent language by a living writer, who has done good service to the Church. "Doubtless," says he, "there is a unity: when every thing in nature is wrapped in the gloom of night, and bound with the chains of sleep. Doubtless there is a unity, when the earth is concealed by frost, and mantled in a robe of snow. Doubtless there is a unity when the human voice is still, the hand motionless, the breath suspended, and the whole frame locked in the iron grasp of death. And doubtless there is a unity, when men surrender their reason and sacrifice their liberty, and stifle their conscience, and seal up Scripture, and deliver themselves miserable captives, bound hand and foot, to the dominion of the Church of Rome. But this is not the unity of light, it is the unity of cold and death. It is not true unity, for it is not unity in the truth."

Let us then, repudiating all false pretences, embrace true charity, and be united together in the truth. Let us be united in heart and action, and we must prevail, for God is on our side, and it can only be through treachery or faithlessness that we shall be overthrown. (Continued from last week)

Let us keep the unity of the spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life

"If righteousness of life is requisite for all who will be saved, it must be the primary qualification of those who are to point out to others the way of salvation. We are to be "wholesome examples and patterns to the flock of Christ," and "to beware that neither we ourselves offend, nor be occasion that others offend." The Minister should have his mind well stored with varied information, so that as a scribe instructed into the kingdom of heaven, he may be able to bring forth out of his treasure things new and old; but the most learned man will effect little towards the spiritual improvement of his people, unless he is himself deeply impressed with the truths which he teaches.

"The work of the Ministry, though commonly classed amongst the learned professions, differs from the others essentially in this respect, that with us success depends upon the personal character, and spiritual condition, of the agent. We may conceive of a Lawyer, eminent in his profession, a skilful expounder of the Law, and yet habitually violating it. A physician may be suffering from incurable disease, and yet be very successful in his treatment of his patients. But the Clergyman can do little for others if his own heart is not right with God. Unless he can speak from his own experience, of the love of God, and of the operation of the Holy Spirit, he must speak of what he does not himself understand. He cannot know the things of the Spirit of God, "because they are spiritually discerned." And no man can be an efficient teacher of what is not perfectly understood by himself.

"A mere perfunctory discharge of duties may fully occupy your time, and supply material for a satisfactory return, but your labor will be lost, souls will not be saved, the Church will not be edified. Where the heart is not animated by love and devotion, the coldness of the Minister will affect the people, notwithstanding his diligent attention to a specified routine of duty. In like manner earnestness is infectious, and he who acts under the influence of strong conviction and deep feeling, will probably succeed in lighting up in others the flame which burns in his own breast, and in imparting to them a portion of his own warmth.

"Let it ever be our first care therefore to search and examine our own hearts, to make our own calling and election sure. Our very familiarity with holy things subjects us to peculiar dangers and temptations, and without constant watchfulness it is not possible to keep alive the sacred fire. May the Holy Spirit so teach and guide every one of us, that we may escape the awful sentence to be pronounced upon him who, after preaching to others, shall be himself a castaway."

S. I' G F. CHAPLAINS FOR THE EASTERN ARMY.

The Society has much gratification in giving publicity to the following passages, from Letters of Officers in the Army, by whom it was mainly influenced to open a Special Fund for maintaining additional Clergymen at the Seat of War:—

From a Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery at Dover.

Now our foot is on the Eastern shore, could we not, at once, send a small Mission, say an Archdeacon, and a few Deacons, and others, in the wake of our Army, and show that we have a Church, and that the greatest blessing we have to give them, is Christianity. Before long, the Roman Catholics will be sending a Bishop, and after they are established we shall think about it. Think of the number of our fellow-Christians who will sink without a minister of our Church to help them! Surgeons are being sent out,—surely some pastors may be found who would make a landing, on the very spot, (I believe,) where now exist caves where Christians hid themselves.

As the Turks cannot but be struck by our forbearance in pillaging, &c., our practice must work favourably. It may be, I may go there myself, and I know the feeling that would be created by the Church of England thinking of her wounded sons, and not leaving them to die without Christian burial. As regards funds, that will follow any faithful band once landed, and the Army would support them, I will answer for it, and be thankful too.

A party might go at once to the scene of action, Sebastopol, and others to Scutari; and as for "respect," the passages I send you, in the enclosed, will show you how grateful soldiers are for any attention to their spiritual wants. Believe me, it is a good ground to work on, for there are not many hypocrites. It appears, the Turks are much struck by the ability and attention of the surgeons,—what a handmaid would the Church be to them! and the promise is the same now as it ever was, and conquerors have a prestige which the poor Missionary alone can have. The case, (as we call it,) I should think, ought to be the hospital and the camp, extending itself to the Turks incidentally, denouncing drunkenness; as at present the

Turk is much scandalized, and I think it is permitted, in the same way as other worse crimes are by them.

Never was there such a noble chance of planting the Cross with the flag of England; the danger is taken away; hardships are those common to all there; and if there is incidental watching in this war, and if we gain victories, it ought not to be simply to keep the Beer in his cold climate; it must be to extend the blessings of the Gospel over the world. It has been too true, that in India and other places, our Army has left a sad impression of our religious principles; and why? because no ministers went with our armies, and our poor soldiers were left to themselves. * * *

We have many officers of the Army who have the grand piety of Gustavus Adolphus, and who would be of incalculable use when nationally backed by their Church. If the Scripture Reader, unaided, can plant his foot there, the favoured Church of England need not pause.

Pardon my writing thus; you will hear, I hope, from Col. — on the same subject. Believe me, what is wanted, is the "hardness" from the Church of England, to work (through God's blessing) little less than miracles in our Army; and through them to the Infidel. One thorough, humbled, faithful soldier on the field, will tell with great power upon the Turk; and many there are now with the Army, whose zeal is consumed in their own bosoms, and which will burst out when it is called forth.

From an Officer of Artillery in Ireland.

My friend, Colonel —, told me that he has written a few lines to you, exhorting that some attempt be made to send out a few earnest and devoted ministers (and perhaps laymen also) of the Church of England, to administer to the spiritual wants of our poor soldiers in the hospital at Scutari. I have a brother-in-law lying there, (thank God, not wounded, but of fever,) and he says, "I have been enabled to speak a word to several of the sick officers, and I find that their hearts are much softened, and ready to hear." He does not say much of his men, as there he always feels a part of his charge and flock. Of their sufferings, he says, "A man of my company, with a grape-shot through his leg, has been eight days in hospital, and no doctor has been near him to dress his wound. It is a sad sight to see the poor fellows lying there, the passages as well as the wards all full."

It does not, however, require such details as these to point out to Churchmen, who are so deeply interested in them, that here is a truly missionary and fraternal opportunity of bringing the all-prevailing and comforting Name before the suffering and the dying. And I so fully feel with my valued friend —, that the Church of England is so inadequately "represented," if I may use such an unecclesiastical word, in the Army, and has always been so, that we ought to seize such an opportunity, independently of all other considerations, for showing the value of such ministrations to the soldier. * * * The desire expressed by my friend — is not a new one, arising from the exigency of the moment, but a deep and settled conviction that the Army is an extra-parochial and neglected body, presenting a wide field for the labours of devoted men, who shall come accredited from any constituted authority. If such was our conviction in time of peace, how much more when the wounded and the dying are separated from those whose friendly and loving words can alone be expected to bring forward the glad tidings, and cheer the heart and soul as it passes into that Presence where the shouts of no other victory but that of the Lamb are heard! Let an appeal for such a purpose be made through any of the recognized channels of the Church of England, or by any of our Clergy or Bishops, and means would soon be forthcoming, nor would men be lacking, I firmly believe. And what a "residue" would there be of their work, if they could once make anything like a beginning of teaching in such a hostile country, so hostile to the Cross of Christ! * * *

In almost every regiment one or more would hold out the right hand of fellowship. But the "Apostle" required is one that feels he is truly "sent," and does not think how he will be received. I can surely testify that there is grain to be gathered into the garner of the Lord. * * * I beg to enclose an order for £5, which is all that, according to my ability, I am able to offer just now.

The following Memorial has been addressed to the Society by some Officers at Woolwich:—

We are desirous of calling the attention of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to the extreme importance of a further provision being made for the religious necessities of the Soldiers of the Army in the East, than that which appears to exist at present. We trust that the Society will deem no mission more sacred than a mission to the wounded and dying of those British regiments who have so nobly done their duty to their Sovereign and their country. Whatever the Government may have done,—and we do not presume to imply that the Government has been unmindful of this duty,—has been necessarily in reference rather to the ordinary supply of religious services, than to the extraordinary demands for the ministrations of the Church which follow a hard-fought engagement and overflowing hospitals. We, therefore, as individuals deeply sympathizing with our comrades abroad, some of us personally interested in the present and the eternal welfare of those who are or may be in a condition to stand in urgent need of the ministrations and the consolations of religion, unite in calling upon the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to take into consideration the vital importance of these ministrations being carried, by the agency of an authorized

Clergy,—the members of whose ranks cannot be reached by the limited clerical staff of the Army, or brought to bear upon the last solemn moments of those who do not live to reach the hospital.

How necessary an additional number of Clergymen is, will be plain from the subjoined extract from the Principal Chaplain's letter:—

Highgate, near Sebastopol, Oct. 3, 1854.

I received your letter this morning, informing me of the increase to be made to the staff of Clergy, which will be most acceptable. Poor Mr. Mosker died last night; Mr. Lawless is sick on board a transport. Mr. Campbell has just returned, a convalescent, to the division; in fact, Mr. Halpin, Mr. Eggar, and I, have been the three who, by God's blessing, have been enabled to continue at their duty during this trying campaign. I ought to add, that Messrs. Sherban and Webbe (Roman Catholic priests) have carried on their labours without interruption, from their arrival in the East to this moment.

Some few weeks ago a Mr. Hayward, who had been travelling in the Holy Land, applied to be occupied as a Chaplain during the campaign; and as he was well known to Mr. Sabine (our Chaplain at Scutari), and his sister known to me, I thought it my duty to recommend the acceptance of his services. He is doing duty with the sick at Balaklava Hospital, where he has very severe work. We have had a melancholy time of it; and nothing but God's mercy upon us has preserved us during the toil and exposure and sickness of the past sixteen days. The clothes I have on here never left my person since we landed in the Crimea and till last night, the canopy of heaven was my covering, with dew that wet my clothes through and through.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, Dec. 9.

THE STAFF OF CHAPLAINS FOR THE EAST.—The Press publishes the following nominal list of the chaplains of all denominations who have been appointed as a provision for the religious wants of our army in the East:—

Clergymen of the Church of England.—The Rev. H. O. Wright, Principal Chaplain. Rev. R. Halpin, Rev. R. Hamilton, Rev. G. Lawless, Rev. J. Egan, Rev. T. Sabine, Rev. J. L. Osborne, Rev. J. M. Lewis, Rev. H. Hulcutt, Rev. Mr. Hayward.

Roman Catholic Priests.—Rev. C. E. Hadlow, Rev. E. Owen, Rev. E. G. Parker, Rev. G. B. Eade, Rev. R. Freeman. The last five named were sent out under the auspices of the Gospel Propagation Society, *Roman Catholic Press.*

Presbyterian Ministers.—Rev. J. J. Whipple, Rev. D. Sheshan, Rev. M. Cuffie, Rev. F. O. Dwyer, Rev. J. Butt, Rev. J. Bagshawe, Rev. T. Aldony, Rev. M. Caniry, Rev. J. Doyle, Rev. H. Clark.

Other Ministers.—Rev. J. Campbell, Rev. H. Drennon. There are vacancies in the regular body of chaplains of the Church of England, and two more clergymen will probably leave England in the course of the week, on the same footing as those already despatched by the Society for Propagating the Gospel. Another Presbyterian minister will also be sent out forthwith.

As some of our contemporaries rather broadly state it, "Sebastopol is now to be taken by contract. Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts have, in fact, been employed by Government to provide a large body of miners, quarrymen, platelayers, smiths, carpenters, and navvies, who are to proceed to the Crimea, under the command of a civil engineer, taking with them all necessary materials and tools for the construction of small railways from Balaklava, and different stations of the allied camp, to the trenches. On Monday men wishing to form part of the expedition were to apply at the contractors' offices in Waterloo-road. The doors were crowded to excess from an early hour. The selection commenced at eleven o'clock, and at half-past two o'clock the office-doors were closed, and the notice posted—"No more men are required."

Lord Dunkellin, who was taken prisoner by the Russians at Sebastopol, is on his road home to be exchanged. His lordship, on arrival in England, will return to his duty in the Guards.

In the Gazette it was reported that Lieut. Duff of the 23rd Fusiliers, was missing. It has since been ascertained that he and some men of his picket were taken prisoner, and a letter has been received from him saying that he is very comfortable.

By an oversight the name of Sir John Burgoyne was omitted from the Queen's letter of thanks to the army for the victory of Alma. The next mail, however, took out another copy of the letter, handsomely acknowledging Sir John's services; and Lord Raglan instantly recalled his first general order, and issued the letter in its new shape.

Major-General Bentinck will, in all likelihood, succeed to the governorship of Portsmouth and command of the south-western district, a post vacated by Major-General Simpson's appointment as Deputy-Adjutant-General.

And we believe correctly, that the gallant services of Lieut. General Sir Edward England, K. C. B., and Major-General Brantish, Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B., and Pannell, C. B., will be rewarded with the Coburgs of the 21st, 46th, 80th, and 6th Regiments, vacant by the deaths of Sir Gordon Drummond, Lieut. General Egerton, Sir George Arden, and Lieut. General Ewart.

THE ROYAL ALBERT.—The *Royal Albert*, 121, screw three-decker, Captain Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., ordered from Sheerness to Portsmouth, with all decked. Orders were received at same time at Portsmouth to prepare bedding, hammocks, &c., for 2,000 men, as the steam three-decker is about to carry a battalion of Foot Guards and the whole of their equipments to the seat of war in the Crimea, together with a large supply of warlike stores. Her crew will be made up to 1,000 men by draught, it is reported, before starting. When out she will take the flag of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE CRIMEAN COMMISSARIAT.—Mr. Commissary General Filder deserves the greatest praise for his exertions in supplying our men with food. The stories which have been circulated respecting the insufficiency and irregularity of the supply of meat, biscuit, and spirits, are base calumnies. No army was ever fed with more punctuality; and no army I believe was ever so well fed, under such very exceptional circumstances, as those in which we are placed. The writers who describe the Southern Crimea as a land flowing with milk and honey, forget that to us it is a forbidden Eden, and that the Cossack stands at the gate to bar our approach. We have eaten up every thing edible within the precincts of the little angle of which we maintain possession by force of arms: the hay has been consumed, the vegetables have been consumed, the grapes have been consumed—nay, the very leaves have been boiled for food, and the vines used for fuel; the cattle and sheep have been consumed; and we are now masters of a huge camp as sterile as a rock, and from which the last vestige of shrub or tree will soon disappear under the camp kettle. We are fed by Balaclava alone; thence comes our daily bread. It has to be carried out day by day; and yet no man in this army has ever been without his pound of good biscuit, his pound and a half or pound of good beef or mutton, his quota of coffee, tea, rice, and sugar, or his gill of excellent rum, for any one day, except it has been through his own neglect. We draw our hay, our corn, our beef, our mutton, our biscuits, spirits, and necessaries of all kinds from beyond sea. Eupatoria supplies us with cattle and sheep to a moderate extent; but the Commissariat of the army depends, as a general rule, on sea carriage. Nevertheless, large as our advantages in the excellence and regularity of the supply of food, the officers and men have had to undergo great privations.—*Letter from Balaclava.*

A RUSSIAN SYMPATHIZER.—A frequenter and member of the Sand-belt News-room at Newcastle has paid the penalty of refusing his satisfaction on the arrival of intelligence adverse to the wishes of the Englishmen. Last week the members ascertained that some one had under-scored with red ink those portions of the intelligence unfavourable to the English and French arms. The result was traced to the person in question, and the case was represented to the committee, who called a meeting of the members on Monday. There was a large muster and the delinquent appeared to defend himself. After hearing his explanations, he was required to retire while the members deliberated on his conduct. It appears that he refused to do so, when a lane was made, down which he had to run the gauntlet amid hisses and laughter. He was balloted out and his name ordered to be struck off the books.

London, Wednesday Morning Dec. 6.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing under date of Monday evening gives the following version of the treaty with Austria, which he says, will "probably be found correct":—

"The convention concluded on Saturday was a triple alliance. The last article in the Anglo-French treaty of alliance was, that the other European Powers should be at liberty to accede to it, and Austria has now done so. The sense of the treaty probably is:—

"1. That Austria has engaged to consider every violation of the Turkish territory by Russia as equivalent to a declaration of war against herself.

"2. That Austria will reinforce her army in the Principalities, so that Qasr Pacha may at once begin operations, the Imperial troops remaining as a kind of reserve.

"3. At the demands of the Western Powers Austria will place 15,000 or 25,000 men at Varna, which in case of need, can be sent to the Crimea.

"4. England and France pledge themselves that the territorial possessions of the Emperor of Austria shall, under all circumstances, remain undiminished."

"There is a secret article. After the triple alliance has been ratified, Prussia will be invited to accede to it."

Tuesday Morning.—The *Lloyd* contains the following, dated Sebastopol, Nov. 25th:—

"The Russians made a sortie, and were repulsed by the English. While pursuing the enemy the English got possession of a battery of nine guns, which they maintained.

"The transport of Turkish reinforcements from Balaclava to the Crimea continues.

"A hundred and forty-six ship guns have been landed by the allies, and will be employed in the siege." [This despatch is repeated from *Bucharest*.]

The following despatch is dated from the *Times* correspondent in Paris:—

"It is confidently stated that the time accorded to Russia to declare her intentions by the three Powers who have signed the treaty of the 2nd of December is only a month.

"A despatch from Warsaw announces that the 1st Corps of Russian Infantry is being concentrated on the left bank of the Vistula, and that the corps of Pannutin is marching towards Volhynia and Podolia."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Chronicle* gives the following version of the treaty between Austria and the Western Powers:—

"Vienna, Monday, Dec. 4.—The *Austrian Correspondent* says that the triple treaty of alliance confirms the solidarity of European interests, and announces the union of the will and power of the three great States.

"The parties to the treaty presume the adhesion of the German Confederation, and the alliance has for its object the re-establishment of peace upon a firm and lasting basis.

"Thus it is hoped that Europe's just demands will be accorded to, and peace restored.

"A credible report prevails that, in virtue of the triple alliance, Austria, with the consent of the two other contracting parties, will endeavour to mediate a peace within the term of three months. Should the attempt prove unsuccessful, Austria is bound to declare war against Russia.

"France is then pledged to send auxiliary troops into Italy.

"Vienna, Tuesday, Dec. 5.—The *Ost Deutsche Post* has the following:—Report says that Russia will now be summoned, unconditionally, to accede to certain conditions within one month. If she refuses, Austria declares war."

The *Monitor* publishes the following letter, dated Ibraia, Nov. 15:—

"The enemy has been driven out of the Dobruzcha. The 3rd Regiment of the Imperial Guard and the Bashi-Bazouks, under the command of his Excellency Halji-Ali-Pacha and Colonel Ahmed-Bey, in the brilliant combats on the heights of the Therna, have beaten the Cossacks of the Don and the Greek volunteers. They have driven them back on Iatchka. The Russians have repaired the bridge and destroyed it; but the troops of the Sultan pursue the fugitives in the mountains and forests. Babadagh, Tultcha, and Matashin are in the power of the Ottoman troops. The Marshal Achmed Pacha, commandant in chief of the troops of the Sultan, who occupies the two banks of the Danube and those of the Sereth, has established his head quarters at Ibraia. The theatre of hostilities is now carried into Bessarabia, where the Russians are preparing to resist, but they will have to guard a line of at least six leagues, and they cannot do it but by scattering their forces."

Editorial Miscellany.

FIRE.—The building on the street leading to the Common, a little above the Garrison Chapel, in which were the office and stores of the Barrack department, was discovered to be on fire at about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday; and although assistance speedily arrived, and water was plentifully supplied from a hydrant in the upper street and elsewhere, was so much burnt up as to be unserviceable. The building, we believe, was an old one, of the Duke of Kent's time, but had recently undergone a thorough repair. A large quantity of barrack stores, for the use of the garrison, were thrown into confusion, but nearly all were saved, although some were a good deal damaged. The fire is said to have originated from a defect in the heating apparatus.

The banners of St. George's Charitable Society, which were allowed to be deposited in the building, were saved, with little or no damage, by the exertions of one of its members, aided by the firemen.

In the last *Church Times* was noticed the creditable examination of the National School, under the superintendance of Mr. Willis. On the following evening the boys and girls were entertained at a tea party in the School-room, which was organized for the occasion. The aid of kind friends gave an eclat to this little festival in more ways than one, and the children were delighted. A good many visitors, among whom were the Bishop, several of the Clergy, and a number of ladies, appeared highly pleased and amused with the cheerful Christmas scene.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The term of the present arrangement under which *The Church Times* is conducted ending at the close of the year, the Proprietor of the Paper informs its readers, that it is his intention to resume in its full extent the general Editorship, in accordance with the rule laid down in the original Prospectus. No exertion will be spared by him to make this department more generally efficient than it has hitherto been,—and of News especially,—so trusts to be able to furnish such an epitome, that no Churchman will need the aid of another paper to make him acquainted with important passing events.

With reference to the Clerical department, which may be temporarily vacated, although it may be subject to an occasional change of Editors, the Proprietor thinks he can take it upon himself to assure his readers that there will be no falling away in this essential part of the filling up of the Paper—which in fact must impart a tone and character to the whole publication. He is authorized to state that *The Church Times* will continue to be the medium through which official Church intelligence will be communicated to the Diocese.

Much depends upon the Clergy generally, to give efficiency and interest to the Clerical and Religious Department, and to them he confidently looks, for that assistance which will make it a fair exponent of their opinions upon every subject in which the welfare of the Church is concerned. He takes this opportunity to thank them for all previous exertions in his behalf, and to solicit the continuance of their valuable aid for the future.

The utility of the Paper has been generally acknowledged, as well as its claims to the consideration and confidence of Churchmen; but more assistance is required ere it can reach the high standard which the Proprietor is desirous to bring it to, both in typographical appearance and intrinsic excellence. He is, however, encouraged to persevere. Three hundred good names in addition to the number on the present respectable subscription list, would be a guarantee for many improvements. Churchmen might easily make these up within a fortnight if they pleased. Let it be done, and he will soon thereafter present a sheet printed with new type, and otherwise commending itself by judicious and appropriate selections and arrangement, to their warmest approval.

We take the following items relating to this Diocese, from a report of the November meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—The generous aid will be highly appreciated in each of the undermentioned instances:—

"A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, dated Halifax, Sept. 26, 1854, enclosing a letter from the Rev. E. B. Nichols, Liverpool, Nova Scotia, requesting a grant towards the erection of a church at Mills village in his mission. The cost of the building will be about £360.

"It was agreed to grant £25.
"The bishop also recommended the Rev. Robert Jamison's request for aid towards the completion of a church at Ship Harbour, in the county of Halifax, N. Scotia. The poor fishermen and sailors of this and the adjoining little station, within six miles of the intended church, have subscribed to the utmost of their power.
"It was agreed to grant £25.

"In a subsequent letter the bishop inclosed with his recommendation an application from the Rev. R. J. Unisacke for aid towards the erection of a small church in the parish of St. George, Sydney, Cape Breton.—The sum of £15 would enable the friends of this object to complete the building.
"The Board granted £15."

The *C. C. Chronicle* for December, gives at length, an account of the Visitation of this Diocese, and the subsequent proceedings, and congratulates Nova Scotia on our harmonious action.

The Charge of the Bishop of Nova Scotia is being reviewed in the *St. John Church Witness*, which, as regards the first portion of it speaks in terms of commendation.

We observe by the *Athenaeum* that the Rev. Dr. Twining lately preached a sermon on Temperance in the Garrison Chapel.

From a *Liverpool correspondent*.—"Our friends will be pleased to hear that the Sale in aid of the Mission at New Caledonia realized something over £100!"

D. O. S.
Received Dec. 12. Linnegan (W. & O.) £0 9 11
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Edwin Gilpin, Jun.
Sec'y.

Correspondents.

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

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

COLONIAL CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

No. 5.

To the Church of England, as at present constituted, this system seems to be peculiarly repugnant, and to imply a state of things, which most of her Clergy could not contemplate without dismay. It is very certain that there are but few bodies within the wide circle of Christendom, who received greater benefits from its practical effects. For all her vast possessions, her glebes, her tithes, and her capitular domains, she is originally indebted to the operation of the voluntary principle. Kings and Queens, princes and nobles, peers and parliament, the powerful and the wealthy of every class voluntarily gave of their abundance to increase her patrimony and to promote her efficiency. And the laws and statutes which are now interwoven with her discipline, have been enacted not for the purpose of creating property, as some very erroneously suppose; but with the view of protecting and duly administering, what had already been her own. This circumstance, in the opinion of some, deprives her system of every pretension to the voluntary character in all temporalities it seems to be eminently compulsory. Yet voluntarism is at this moment in full operation within her borders. Look at the magnificent gifts and bequests which every year immortalize the generosity of her sons and daughters. Look at her additional foundations and educational establishments, which are springing up every day, and which owe their origin to the voluntary bounty and piety of her members; and consider even the Society to which the whole Colonial Church is so much indebted—what is it but a practical embodiment of the voluntary principle? It is an operative concentration of the benevolence, good will and brotherly kindness, which eminently distinguish those, who desire to promote the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom amongst men. The voluntarism therefore is necessarily connected with every successful effort to propagate the Gospel at home or abroad; and whilst it appears to be an element in so good and glorious a cause, no sound church can consistently repudiate the principle, however much the inconvenience may be, that will sometimes result from its practical application.

On the contrary it was the only source from which the primitive Church drew the support of its ministers; it is the source from which every branch of the church universal drew its maintenance, whilst struggling into usefulness and respectability. On this system depend wholly the Scottish and American branches of protestant episcopacy, together with a vast proportion of dissent in every part of Christendom. And every indication of passing events portend that the time is not far distant, when the colonial Church will be compelled to resort, however reluctantly, to this same voluntary system as her only means of self-preservation and improving usefulness. At what exact period we shall be left to our own resources will of course depend on the continued benevolence and liberality of those who have hitherto administered to our necessities. Of one thing I am very sure. It may be said, I think, of all the present race of Missionaries, that none of them would wish to share in the trial, to which the first introduction of the system must necessarily expose the Church—that none of them would wish to behold the convulsion which it would occasion in every part of the body. It is a task which must be left to the next generation—to a new race of men.

That the withdrawal of all extraneous support will produce much confusion amongst us, we are entitled to believe from every precedent of history and experience. But until this future ordeal shall have been fairly passed, and the voluntary system in full operation, we are not in a condition, either to regulate for ourselves, or to deal effectually with questions of discipline or order. Why then are we desirous of obtaining synodical assemblies or synodical action?

How to introduce a self-supporting system without disturbing the peace or tranquillity, the usefulness of the Church, is the great problem, which it is left with our ecclesiastical rulers to solve in the best possible manner. In assigning to them this task, it is our duty to pray earnestly that they may be assisted in the performance of it, with wisdom from on high, with the spirit of knowledge and understanding, with the spirit of counsel and placidly strength; that so they may be qualified in faith and love to deal successfully with every difficulty. It is a great and a glorious task, sufficient in its magnitude and important results to immortalize the name of any Bishop, who may be found in any way qualified for its due performance. Whether such an event may be deemed to shed lustre on the administration of the present Bishop of Nova Scotia is a question, which time alone can solve. But his Lordship may rest assured that he will not find for it a successful solution either in synodical action or in self-government, which are the natural results, not the mere accidents of self-sustentation. For nothing but disaster and disappointment can be reasonably expected to follow a departure from the lessons of historical experience, and from the order which natural reason and justice point out as assigning to the proper causation and sequence of events.

CRITO.

(Continued from last week.)

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MELFORD ITS PROSPECTS.

No. vi.

6. The prospects, which the adoption of the Treaty would inevitably open, would also probably induce Americans of capital and enterprise, to come and settle on our shores. Nothing could be more natural, than that they should desire to take up a position as near as possible to the best fishing grounds, to which no position could be more convenient than that of Melford, which on this account is a most desirable locality. In settling here, the American would have a good piece of land at a very low rate, and the advantages of a first rate fishing station, be enabled to profit largely by our resources, and be admitted to all our privileges. But though it would be much to the interest of American speculators to settle amongst us, their doing so would also add much to ours. A well directed expenditure of capital here, in the various branches of industry, would not only procure its due reward, but would also afford plentiful and varied employment for all classes of our people. In such a case, our fishermen would not be obliged, as in times past, to seek situations in vessels of foreign ports for their livelihood, but would find them in those at home,—not to look abroad for profitable occupation, but would find it abundantly on their own native shores.

From the foregoing arguments and considerations, I think it may be very properly inferred, that the Treaty of Reciprocity is alone the key, destined to unlock our resources, and to open to our people a future, noble, prosperous and happy. And from what has been advanced, though but very imperfectly, in the course of this and former letters, there are at least sufficient grounds for the belief, that Melford has prospects of no ordinary importance—prospects brilliant, but not delusive—distant, but fast approaching—of being, one day, not only a valuable farming country, but the great port of Trade in Nova Scotia, the head quarters of the Fisheries, the chief seat for ship building, an important naval station, and a general thoroughfare of nations.

“To the lover of progress,” I have said, “the rise of settlements, and their transition into towns and cities, ever afford matter of curious and pleasing observation.” But to stimulate and hasten the process by every available means, should, and must be the aim of all, who seek their country's good. For this end both history and observation might profitably be brought to bear. I here declare plainly, what has been and what is, and afford ample room for inference as to what yet may be.

It would indeed be interesting, in the full view of vast empires, flourishing kingdoms, and splendid cities, to take a retrospective glance at their primary origin, to note their gradual unfolding of resources, and to trace their gradual progress of improvement, to the present time. The convictions which such a retrospect would inevitably enforce, could not but be profitable and important; that, from humble origin, has each country's greatness sprung, that it has arisen from small beginnings by the use of ordinary means, and from the accumulations of a vigorous and industrious economy.

The voice of history is the voice of experience; it should be heeded and profited by. To new countries, and rising districts, it declares the way to noble destinies; and as it is an unfailing principle that, ceteris paribus, like causes produce like effects, it ought justly to stimulate the energies, enliven the hopes, and raise the aspirations of the people who inhabit them. Even from histories of empires once vast and powerful, but whose glory is now departed, may be derived instruction as well as amusement. A mysterious fascination especially pervades the pages of antiquity. Like tombs of the illustrious dead, they are “sacred to the memory” of great names and noble deeds,—embalmed, sublimated, endeared by time. As far as this is the case, a rational admiration is due. But every thing they relate, the merest incident, is apt to be regarded with an extravagant veneration, as if the ancients had been guilty of nothing trivial or commonplace. To venerate the memorials, or the relics of the past, is an honourable propensity of the human heart, and is connected with its noblest qualities; but even an honourable propensity may become extravagant and unreasonable. But modern times are, really, not less glorious than those of yore. To say nothing of poets and orators, where the parallel holds good;—for a Hannibal or a Cæsar, we have had a Bonaparte, a Wellington; and as for courage and bravery, were ever nobler deeds at Cannæ, at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, than the other day at Alton?

The scenes and acts of former ages, beheld through the magnifying glass of Antiquity, by the eye which the propensity to venerate absurdities, could not but appear larger than was the reality. But divested of the undue influences both of the one and the other, through the eye of truth and discrimination alone, we should endeavour to scan the histories of former ages. Then should we be the better able to discern the true origin of great events, the elements and sources of true greatness, the secrets of real improvement, and the best means for the promotion of the welfare, the progress, and the ultimate good of our own native land.

To intimate a day of future greatness for Nova Scotia would be to provoke the ridicule of the many. (* Concluded. *)

But why not believe, she too has an important destiny to fulfil? Has she not resources varied and extensive—energy to draw them out—genius to make advantage of them? Why may she not yet be great? Is there anything in the history of the past to hint to the contrary—but the rather is there not every thing to bid to hope, to persevere and to prosper? Think of martial Rome and philosophic Greece; trace them to their beginnings, and what were they? The territory of the original Rome, during its first period, could be gone round in a single day; and the city, which afterward became the mistress of the world, was, at one time, but a large village, whose principal inhabitants laboured with the plough in an unproductive soil. “Well may the inquiring historian exclaim—why was Rome, or what was the country around it, which have both acquired an interest, such as can cease only when the earth itself shall perish?” As for Greece, though in its palmy days, the seat of science, literature and the fine arts—the time was when it was one wild uncultivated desert, and its inhabitants barbarous in the extreme, dwelling in caves, supporting themselves on wild fruits, and eating the flesh of their conquered enemies; to their gross barbarity and mutual violence was owing the great number of states into which Greece was originally divided. And Britain—illustrious in arms—rich in possessions—the seat of learning, christianity, and all that is noble and refined—the terror and the admiration of a World—and by common consent, the first in the scale of nations, long after Rome had acquired a fame, was the rude home of barbarous wandering tribes. The United States too—what were they but one short century ago?

Nova Scotia, in her infancy, in her infant age, is surely not less than were these illustrious countries I have mentioned, in their origin. Though her zenith may be distant in her future—though she may never attain a Rome's fame or a Britain's glory, yet she is thriving, increasing, progressing. And when the star of her destinies shall have happily arisen, mayhap Melford, now so poor and insignificant, may then be one main pillar of her greatness.

RESIDENT.

Melford, Strait of Canso, Dec. 1854.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, Dec. 9

THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

THE CRISIS OF THE FIGHT.

“The fight was now quite among the tents of the 2d and Light Divisions. All the canvas of the tents was cut and blown to pieces by the storm of shot and shell. But at length, at the side of fortune turned. The enemy were completely out of the bush which had screened and sheltered them on their advance, and upon fair ground they stood no chance with our men. Our regiments halted, extended their line to the left, and commenced a tremendous fire. The enemy, in disorder, hardly returned a shot, but stood their ground, and fell by hundreds and hundreds. Thrice they moved up stolidly to break our line on the left, and were met each time by terrible volleys of musketry, until they closed in, when our fellows charged and massacred them at the point of the bayonet. The fortune of the day still hung doubtful. The enemy were getting up all their strength for a final effort, when Canrobert came up with three regiments of Zouaves, five regiments of French Infantry, and a strong force of Artillery, and commenced a terrible attack on the enemy's right flank.

“This occurred at about eleven o'clock, and from that moment the Russian chance was hopeless. Yet, though under the French fire they were literally falling by battalions, they never showed the least signs of trepidation or disorder. On the contrary, they formed up in the most beautiful order, altered their front so as to meet the attack of the French, and, extending their line to the left, prepared to resume their attack upon the English. At that time, however, our men were well prepared, and, without any order or arrangement, flung themselves headlong upon the enemy, charging with the bayonet. The Russians boldly charged with the bayonet also, and for the space of five minutes the 30th, 41st, 49th, 88th, and six or seven Russian regiments were stabbing, beating, and firing at each other in the most fearful manner. At last the enemy gave way, and began retiring in good order across towards the Inkermann heights. Until I saw it, I never in my life could have believed that any troops in the world could have retired under such a murderous fire in such perfect order. The French and English, with a whole mass of artillery, followed close upon the retreating battalions, pouring in volley after volley of grape-shot, shell, and musketry. In fact it was a perfect carnage. Yet in spite of this the enemy kept their order, retreating almost at slow time, and every five or ten minutes halting and charging desperately up the hill at our men and the French. In these charges the Russians lost fearfully. We received them with volleys of musketry, and then dashed at

seen with the bayonet. In one of these charges the 505 French Bayonnet of the line recaptured the two guns which in the commencement of the day we had lost. By half-past two o'clock the great mass of the enemy had completely fallen back, leaving between 7,000 and 8,000 dead upon the field behind.

"About ten o'clock, while the Russians were gaining ground on our right, the garrison, to the number of about 12,000, made a desperate sortie upon the French trenches on the left. A most obstinate and bloody battle ensued, which ended in the enemy being completely repulsed on all points. They, however, succeeded in entering one battery and spiking and demolishing seven guns. I was not present on this part of the field, but I have been informed that the battle lasted about an hour. It was principally a musketry fight. The French lay in their trenches and fired on the enemy as they advanced. The French had only four or five hundred killed and wounded. The Russians left about 2,500 upon the plain.

"Towards evening I walked over the battle-field, but I can not describe to your readers what it was like. Its horrors I beggar all description—12,000 dead and wounded, English, French, and Russians, lay upon the heights, and the groans and screams of agony were rising up from all parts. Alma was a mere skirmish to it. What made the scene worse was, that the Russians from the ships in the harbour and the fortifications to the north were throwing a perfect storm of shell all over the field, killing their own and our wounded."

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

"About 800 prisoners, the majority of them wounded, fell into our hands. They were all inferior-looking troops to those we fought at Alma; their clothes were very ragged and very dirty, and the men were thin and worn, as if they had come off a long and toilsome march. They said Generals Liprandi and Osten-Sacken had come with them from Odessa, and they had been exactly a month upon the march. The Grand Duke Constantine and a younger son of the Emperor, the Grand Duke Alexander, joined them near Perekop. The prisoners all agree in their statements that immense forces are marching night and day to the relief of Sebastopol. One of these armies, composed of forty battalions, under General Dannenberg, was near Nicolaïf, and supplied Osten-Sacken with the means of transit, for the sake of hurrying the latter's movements. Dannenberg, it is said, should be here in a week or ten days. Our men say that the Russians were drunk when they attacked on the 5th. There is not the most remote foundation for this statement. I saw the men both fighting and when prisoners, and can at least vouch for their sobriety. The Russian regiments engaged were the 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 30th, and 38th. There were, of course, other regiments than these engaged, but these were the corps which suffered most. In particular the 10th, 11th, 17th, and 22nd appear to have been annihilated. General Zitzheï was found among heaps of slain round the battery. Many Russian officers—55 it is said—were also found among the dead.

THE GENERALS.

"Lord Raglan and staff were in the front of the troops, and in the very thickest of the fire. So hot was the cannonade and musketry round his lordship, that no one can understand how he escaped uninjured. An 8-inch shell came roaring and hissing along the ground, passed right between the legs of Lord Raglan's horse, and exploded behind him and the staff. They were covered for the moment with dust and smoke, but fortunately escaped unhurt. Major-Genl. Strangways was killed close behind Lord Raglan. When raised from the ground he was perfectly calm and collected, and appeared not to suffer in the least. His thigh was fractured near the hip joint, and the brave old soldier looked at the mangled limb with perfect composure, saying he knew the wound was mortal. He died in about half an hour after the amputation was performed.

"Cathcart, who was only a few paces in front of Lord Raglan, was shot through the heart, and fell from his horse a dead man. Colonel Seymour, who was with him, instantly dismounted, and was endeavouring to raise the body, when he himself received a ball which fractured his leg. He fell to the ground beside his general, and a Russian officer and five or six men running by bayoneted him, and cut him to pieces as he lay helpless. General Cathcart's corpse was also bayoneted in five or six places. I have mentioned in my letter of this morning the cold-blooded cruelty with which the enemy treated all the wounded who fell into their hands. In not one solitary instance

as far as can yet be ascertained, was a man spared. The Caisstrom Guards, when they retired from the two-gun battery, leaving about one hundred wounded behind, were maddened to perceive that the instant the enemy occupied the place they commenced massacring all the poor defenceless objects.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE GUARDS.

A non-commissioned officer of the Scots Fusiliers:—"We were, of course, all taken by surprise, finding the enemy being so near, and had gained possession of a redoubt; and the Duke of Cambridge, with only the Guards and two companies of the 46th Regiment, said, 'You must drive them out of it.' Well, then, they were only twenty yards from us, and we were firing at each other. The pioneers and drummers, with the stretchers, were told to find the best shelter they could, and so I myself, with our drum-major, were lying down behind a small bush, and we both expected every moment to be shot, the bullets actually passing within a few inches of our heads, and breaking off the branches over us as we lay there. Well, they succeeded in driving the Russians out of the place, and got them down the hill, when they were ordered to retire. They retired, and the Russians came up with redoubled strength, and completely surrounded us; the Russians took possession of the redoubt. The Duke said, 'They must come out of it again.' The Russians cheered, as also did the Guards. Things now looked desperate, as we had no support, except the Ashkighy, and He defended the right. At it they went, and for half an hour things seemed to favour the enemy. We were all surrounded—no getting out. The Grenadier Guards nearly lost their colours; they had only about forty men to defend them. We gave another cheer, and out of the redoubt they went again, and the Grenadier Guards managed to keep their colours. We drove them out at the point of the bayonet down the hill. The Guards were ordered to retire again, but would not, and in fact could not; if they had got down this steep hill, they could not have got back again well. The brave French came up to our assistance, and kept them at bay while we retired and got our ammunition completed, and then the brigade of Guards were formed into one regiment of six companies, and at it we went again, and by this time plenty of assistance coming to us, we managed to do them, but at a great loss to us. Officers behaved bravely. We buried 41 to-day in the field, and an awful affair it was.

THE BATTLE FIELD.

On the evening of the battle I went over the field. I think I have said over and over again that it was a sight which could never be described. A considerable number, some 800 to 1,000 Russians killed and wounded, were lying among our tents, and here also were many, too many corpses of Zouaves and French infantry of the line. All our wounded have been removed, and the wounded of the enemy were being gathered in. The kindness and attention of our fellows to their helpless enemies were beyond all praise. They brought them water, got knapsacks to put under their heads, and borrowed blankets in which to cover them from the raw night air; here and there small groups of them stood absorbed in pity round some prostrate foe (to whom their kindness came too late, and who shot either through the head or lungs, gasped out his existence in painful sobs, or terminated it in a horrible convulsion which made your blood curdle to hear. A little above the line of tents was the brow of the hill overlooking Inkermann Lights. Here was the spot where the allied artillery engaged that of the enemy after the retreat, and here the sight was sickening indeed. There is nothing so awful as the spectacle of the bodies of those who have been struck down by round shot or shell. One poor fellow of the 95th had been struck by two 24-pounders in the head and body. A shell afterwards burst on him and tore him to pieces, and it was only by the fragments of cloth, with the regimental buttons adhering, that you could tell that the rough bloody mass which lay in the road had ever been a human being. But it is useless to dwell on these sickening details; suffice to say that there, among the carcasses of some 200 killed and wounded horses, lay the bodies of our brave English and French artillerymen, all more or less frightfully mutilated. Some had their heads taken off at the neck, as if with an axe; others their legs gone from the hips, others their arms, and others again who were hit in the chest or stomach, were literally smashed as if they had been crushed in a machine. But it was not alone the allies who laid here, on the contrary there were many Russian corpses for one of theirs, but the latter were all killed by musketry before the artillery came up. On this spot the Russians kept dropping shells the whole night, but their

vindictive efforts were in vain. All who lay in reach of the missiles had suffered the last which they were to endure on earth. Passing up the road of Sebastopol, between heaps of Russian dead, you came to the spot where the Guards had been compelled to retire from the defence of the wall above Inkermann Valley. Here our dead were nearly as numerous as the enemy's. Across the path, side by side, lay five Guardsmen who were all killed by one round shot as they advanced to charge the enemy. They lay on their faces in the same attitude, with their muskets tightly grasped in both hands, and all had the same grim and painful frown upon their features, like men who were struck down in the act of closing with their foes. Beyond this the Russian Guardsmen and line regiments lay thick as leaves, intermixed with wounded horses. The latter, with fractured limbs, were now and then rising, and, after staggering a few steps, rolling over among the corpses, snorting and plunging fearfully. Up to the right of the wall was the way to the two-gun battery. The path lay through thick brushwood, but the path was slippery with blood, and the brushwood was broken down and encumbered with the dead. The scene from the battery was awful—awful beyond description. I stood upon its parapet at about nine at night, and felt my heart sink as I gazed upon the scene of carnage around. The moon was at its full, and showed every object as if by the light of day. Facing me was the Valley of Inkermann, with the Tchernoyz like a band of silver flowing gracefully between two hills, which, for varied and picturesque beauty, might vie with any part of the world. Yet I shall never recall the memory of Inkermann Valley with a joy but feelings of loathing and horror; for round the spot from which I surveyed the scene lay upwards of 5,000 bodies. Many badly wounded also lay there; and their low dull moans of mortal agony struck with terrible distinctness upon the ear; or, worse still, the hoarse gurgling cry and vehement struggles of those who were convulsed before they passed away. Round the hill small groups of men with hospital stretchers were searching out for those who still survived; and others, again, with lanterns, busily turning over the dead, looking for the bodies of officers who were known to be killed, but who had not been found. Here, also, were English women whose husbands had not returned, hurrying about with loud lamentations, turning the faces of our dead to the moonlight, and eagerly seeking for what they feared to find. These latter were far more to be pitied than the maimed forms of those who lay slaughtered around. The ambulances as fast as they came up received their load of sufferers, and even blankets were employed to convey the wounded to the rear.

Outside the batteries the Russians lay two and three deep. Inside the place was literally full with bodies of Russian Guardsmen, 55th and 90th. The fine tall forms of our poor fellows could be distinguished at a glance, though the grey great coats stained with blood rendered them alike externally. They lay as they fell in heaps; sometimes our men over three or four Russians, and sometimes a Russian over three or four of ours. Some had passed away with a smile on their faces, and seemed as if asleep; others were forcibly contorted, and with distended eyes and swollen features, appeared to have died in agony, but defying to the last. This was not the case on one spot, but all over the bloody field. As I picked my way back among the dead and dying, turning aside to let the stretchers pass with their moaning burdens, or stumbling over the muskets, shot and debris of shell which covered the ground, I could not help thinking—oh, you English people who are so clamorous for war and bloodshed, come and survey this scene, and you will exclaim with all who have looked upon it—peace, let there be peace at any price.

THE FUNERAL OF THE GENERALS.

The remains of Sir G. Cathcart, and Generals Goldie and Strangways, lie together. They were interred in coffins, and Lord Raglan and the Duke of Cambridge, with the whole Fourth Division and the Artillery, assisted on the day after the battle, at the sad ceremony. They were buried with eleven other officers, on Cathcart's Hill. At the same time fourteen officers of the Guards were buried together near the windmill. The funeral is described in a letter dated November 6th:—"In front of the camp of the Fourth Division there is a square plot of ground enclosed by a low stone wall. It is the highest point on the hill, and from the general appearance of the enclosure, it gives the impression of having at some time been used as a fort. From this to the spectator or one who looks down upon Sebastopol, and its fortifications, its harbours, its ships, and the sea far beyond. On the other side the magnificent

amphitheatre formed by the Tala mountains is expected to view—the lofty and rugged Chadir Dagh crowning the scene in the distance. Shortly before the hour of sunset this afternoon, when the sun which had been bright all the morning, had retired behind a thick canopy of grey threatening clouds—just as a cold cheerless breeze was springing up, and came as if complainingly, through the long lines of tents—and when a veil of mist and smoke, every minute becoming more obscure, was drawn over the town below, there advanced slowly and silently up the side of the hill a troop of Royal Horse Artillery, with a solitary gun carriage. On the gun carriage rested a rough plank coffin, enclosing the mortal remains of a good old soldier, General Fox Strangways. There was neither knell nor band, no funeral pall, no decorations, no attempt to cloak over the rough work of death. The dull distant boom of cannon, as gun replied to gun in the contending batteries, was the only music which accompanied the warrior to his last resting-place. The troops of a whole division under arms gazed at the sad procession as it slowly passed their front in solemn silence. They too had lost their leader. On the crest of this Russian hill, in the centre of this low-walled detached plot of earth, lies the corpse of another British soldier well known to fame; Sir George Cathcart."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1854.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

No thoughtful person will allow such a period of his existence to pass unheeded by. The rapid flight of so large a portion of his appointed time on earth, with all its golden opportunities of usefulness to himself and others, will give rise to very serious reflections, often of a melancholy cast, and cannot fail to bring the real Christian, in humiliation and repentance before his God. And, as he beholds another year opening before him, with all its coming events hidden from his view, in all the uncertainty of his continuance to its close, his hopes of earthly enjoyment will surely be chastened by the experience of the past, and feeling that "it is of the Lord's mercies that he is not consumed," he will be constrained to consecrate himself, and all his faculties of body and soul afresh, to the service of Him, who has "let him alone for another year."

The closing year has been more than its predecessors, marked by great and unexpected calamities. No one, indeed, can look back upon any expired year without noting its choquered features of trouble and of joy. Few can say, that in the course of it, no tender tie has been snapped—no dear friend removed to another world. But the year 1854 has been especially fertile in calamities of the most startling and harrowing description. The awful shipwrecks, attended with the most dreadful loss of life, have been beyond all former precedents, notwithstanding the varied improvements and scientific appliances of the times. Then the Cholera, the special messenger of the offended Ruler of the Universe, sent forth to chastise the rebellious nations of the Earth, has been abroad, in all its severity, sweeping off its hundreds of thousands, into an unexpected grave. And then again, the fury of War has been, after a long cessation, let loose with unexampled violence, and a contest is now going on, to which the past history of the world affords no parallel—one which has already brought lamentation and mourning and dole to thousands of families who began the year in joy and peace.

How completely applicable to the present aspect of the world, is the language of our blessed Lord: "Nation shall rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom; and great earthquakes shall be in divers places, and famines and pestilences—and upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth."

Whatever difficulties there may be, in the application of prophecy to the events now crowding upon each other with such stirring interest, there can be no question, that "the signs of the times" are deeply momentous, and are calculated to arouse the slumbering attention of mankind, and fix it to the yet unfulfilled predictions of the Bible. While in these, there is much that is "hard to be understood," and upon which to dogmatise is but to show our folly and short-sightedness.—and while, in the language of one of the most patient and searching investigators of prophecy, "the only sure interpretation of it is the event which fulfill it,"—yet in one thing we cannot go wrong, and that is, in obeying

the Divine injunction to "watch and pray always, that we may be accounted worthy to escape those things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of Man." How near His actual and second Advent may be, is comparatively of small importance to us who know that "there is but a step between us and death"—and that as that event finds us, so shall we appear before Him, "who will judge the quick and the dead at His appearing and His Kingdom."

In this quiet corner of the world, where our lot is cast, we have surely abundant cause of thankfulness to Him, who has crowned the year with his goodness, and whose clouds have dropped fatness upon our land. The storms of war, and the fury of civil commotions are only heard by us in the distance—we feel none of their ravaging influences in the interruption of the usual business of life—the laying waste of our fields—the burning of our villages, and all the other and concomitants of war. But while the Lord has remarkably blessed the labours of our hands, He has given us, withal, the inestimable blessing of peace for the enjoyment of their fruits. While pestilence has been at our very doors, east and west of us, desolating many a happy dwelling, it has not been commissioned to smite us. Surely then the review of our favoured position as a people ought, at this particular period, to open up anew the springs of gratitude within us, and cause us to bless the Lord for all his benefits. And, commencing as we shall on Monday another year of existence, over whose course hangs a veil, impenetrable to mortal eye, it strongly behoves us to begin it with God—in deep self abasement for past unprofitableness, and in fervent prayer for that grace, which will enable us to "walk circumspectly not as fools but as wise, redeeming the time, because the days are evil."

In reviewing the past year with the eye of a Churchman, we have much cause for thankfulness in the general prosperity of our Zion. We have had peace within our walls, while elsewhere there have been and still are, unhappy divisions. Altho' of course we have our differences of opinion on certain points, they do not amount to any disturbance of the general harmony, nor do they affect the action of individuals when called to promote the general welfare of the whole body. This has been happily exemplified, during the year, by the unanimity which prevailed at the meeting of the Clergy and Laity, at the Bishop's Visitation, and also by the univeted readiness with which the call in behalf of King's College has been met, throughout the Diocese—the beneficial effect of which movement, no doubt, will be felt in all branches of our Ecclesiastical operations. It is highly gratifying too, to be able to record the steady progress of the great principle of *self-reliance* in reference to the support of our own Institutions, as well as the increase of our Churches, and of the Missionary band who are to supply them. It is to be hoped, that, under the blessing of God, such a spirit will pervade the hearts of our people, that none of these labourers will be allowed to suffer for lack of that provision which it is the duty and the privilege of the people to supply.

And last, though not least, among the topics of gratulation, which the retrospect of the year affords, we may mention the brightened prospects of King's College, Windsor, an Institution vitally important to the welfare of the Church, as well as to the interests of sound education in the country at large. "Old things have passed away and all things are become new." We have a new Board of Governors, strong men and true,—new Professors, in Theology, Mathematics, and Chemistry,—a new Principal of the Collegiate Academy, which has been revived under favourable auspices, and now invites the support of the Churchmen of Nova Scotia. So that the past year will indeed be memorable, in the annals of the Church in this Diocese, for the successful efforts which have produced such comprehensive additions to the means of religious and secular education for the youth of our land. It only now remains for Parents and members of the Church, generally, to rally around their own Institutions, which, tho' open to all, and unfettered by religious tests, have of course a primary demand upon the affections and the support of all who call themselves sons and daughters of the Church of England. If they second, as they ought, the exhortations which have been made, the year 1855 will see ten times the present number of students within the Halls of King's College; availing themselves of the important advantages now provided.

Henry How, Esq. from the University of Glasgow, and now Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in King's College, Windsor, arrived with his Lady in the America. Mr. How brings the highest testimonials from the first Scientific men of the day, in the United Kingdom and in Paris, and we congratulate the College on his accession to its Staff.

THE CONDEMNED.—We observe in the *Chronicle* a strong and able article, in reference to the case of Symes, the Sapper, now under sentences of death for killing his comrade. It will be remembered that the Jury recommended him to mercy, probably on the ground, that they entertained at least a doubt, whether the man was sane when he committed the act. The Judge ignored their recommendation, and told the prisoner "he must die," declaring that he would assume all the responsibility—and awful it certainly is. Without entering into the question of capital punishment in general, or the peculiar features of this case, it does not appear to us, that no Judge has a right to step in between the recommendation of a Jury for mercy to a criminal, and the Executive to whom belongs the power of life or death, even after the party has been convicted by the Jury, and sentenced by the Judge. It is for the Crown or its representative and not for the Judge, to say "you must die"—after duly weighing the recommendation, if any, of the twelve men who have under the solemnity of an oath, tried the cause. If there be any doubt whatever as to the sanity of the culprit, surely he should in the spirit of our laws, which are not those of Draco, have the benefit of it. Why should one man be unreluctantly doomed to die, though recommended to mercy, by those best qualified to judge the case, while another about the same time and for a similar deed, is permitted to live?

THE R. M. Steamship America arrived on Saturday last, 14 days from Liverpool. She brought dates to the 9th inst., embracing full details of all the news previously received by telegraph and otherwise. Some of these, of a graphic description, relating to the terrible battle of Lukermans, will be found on our fourth and fifth pages. The hurricane, in the Black Sea, on the 14th Nov. caused an awful destruction of life and property. The fleet and transports lying at Eupatoria, the Katcha, and Balaklava, were exposed to its fury, which resulted in the loss of at least 35 vessels, and the partial injury of many more. An Egyptian line of battle ship, was totally wrecked, and the Henri Quatre, (French) 100 guns, was stranded and is to be abandoned.

"The Times" reckons the loss at not less than a thousand men, besides those that fell into the hands of the Cossacks. The greatest calamity, however, was the loss of the *Prince*, described as a magnificent new screw steamer of 2,700 tons, which carried on the other day to Balaklava the 26th Regiment, all the winter clothing for the troops engaged in the siege, including 40,000 great-coats, flannel suits, under clothing, socks and gloves; beef, pork, and other provisions; hospital stores for Scutari; and a vast quantity of shot and shell to carry on the siege. These are wholly lost, and nothing remains of the *Prince* but half-a-dozen of her numerous crew, who managed to get on the cliffs when she was "broken to powder" against them.

"Figures are but feeble language for the description of such a catastrophe, but the value of the *Prince*, as she floated, is put at £150,000, and her cargo at half a million. There must have been nearly 200 souls on board. The thirty transports utterly lost, with most of their crews, at Balaklava, are put down at £15,000 each. So here at once a million of money went to the bottom, in a form of which money conveys but a faint idea. The other losses enumerated above, the French ship of the line and war steamer, the transports lost on the western coast, the many vessels of all kinds disabled, make up another million to be added to the naked pecuniary estimate of the loss. Never was the ancient valour of our race put to so tremendous a trial. The tempest, which is said to have been the most terrible ever known in that part of the world, and which overthrew three of the masts of Sultan Achmet's mosque, at Constantinople, besides driving large vessels from their moorings before that city, did not spare the allies even on land. It blew down and greatly injured their tents, feebly protracted as they are against the end of a Crimean winter. At the height of 300 feet above the neighbouring surge. Such is the situation in which the army finds itself suddenly deprived of the much wanted supply of clothing sent out for the winter, and the equally essential ammunition for the siege."

The correspondent of the *London Chronicle*, says,— "Although we have every reason to be satisfied with the way in which the fleet behaved during the storm, yet it would be folly to expose them to another such trial. All the sailing transports are to proceed immediately to Buyukdere, the sailing liners to Sinope, the idea of Balaklava being abandoned as too exposed. For only from each fleet will remain at Chersonese, in one of the small harbours to the eastward. Report says that the *Britannia*, which laboured so hard as to have at one time more than four feet of water in the hold, among the ships to proceed to Sinope, the command in chief shifting his flag to the *Parthia*. Five French line of battle ships damaged, especially about the rudder and stern frame, have left for the Bosphorus. Admiral Balfour's flag is on board a steamer. Many of the ships, especially the steamers which have been through the whole campaign, from Balaklava onwards, are in want of a thorough repair, before undergoing the further changes of a Russian winter. Still there are plenty of fresh ones, both already arrived on the station and now in England, to supply their places."

It has been determined to abandon Lutzen, and orders have been sent there to empty the Henri Quatre. There is a rumor that the Tartar inhabitants who have retreated to the mountains are to be removed to Siberia. The gales appear to have injured the Hussars, but not the entrance of Sebastopol, as they sent another two decks yesterday (17th) in the same position as the others.

There has been some fighting since the battle of Inkermann, with no very important results. In repulsing an attack, the English stormed and took one of the advanced batteries of the Russians, and have since employed their engines against the enemy.

The London Guardian, from which we have made our selections, and which always gives us the latest intelligence, makes the following remarks with reference to the campaign, and to the conduct and health of the Duke of Cambridge, which latter we regret to perceive, has been sadly affected, by the trying scenes through which, with all the heroism of his assistance, he has so creditably passed.

No offensive movement had, since the 5th, been attempted on either side, and Ibrahim's retreat on the 26th indicates that the Russians had begun to find some difficulty in providing for their collected army.

There is nothing worth notice in the Russian bulletins of the battle of Inkermann, except the happy audacity of General Dannenberg's assertion that he was beaten by a superior force, and Prince Menschikov's felicitous position, in the name of the army, for decorations for the two Grand Dukes, who were never visible in the field until they were seen dashing across the river in the retreat. How it contrasts with the occasional mention—dry, uncourtier-like, and merely just—which Lord Raglan's despatches have bestowed on our own Prince of the Blood! The Duke of Cambridge has worked as hard, lived as toughly, and perilled his life as freely as any soldier in the army; his division has been sent into the hottest fire, and he was always at the head of it; and he comes in among the other officers of his rank for his exact quantum of praise, because scanty and discriminating praise. And there is not a soldier in the army who does not heartily lament the course which has lately removed him from the camp, and sent him invalided on ship board. The atrocities perpetrated in his sight upon his wounded comrades, raised probably to the very excitement of that desperate struggle, have it is said—and it has ceased to be mere rumour—unhinged his mind; but we hope and believe that the disorder will not be of long duration.

A treaty has been concluded with Austria, by which it is said that Power binds herself to join the Allies, if Russia does not within three months consent to the terms upon which they propose to secure a present and lasting peace.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Jarvis—directions have been attended to—parcel sent by schr. W. O. Hufferan. Rev. J. M. Campbell—directions have been attended to. From Rev. T. C. Leaver—parcel was sent on Wednesday by Stage. Rev. J. Storr—directions will be attended to. Rev. B. Avery—directions attended to. From W. Manchester—the writer must send us his name. Rev. E. B. Nichols—directions attended to.

Holloway's Pills.—A Certain Cure for General Debility. Charles Denton, a commission agent, of the Hotel d'Europe, Hamburg, has informed Professor Holloway, that he suffered considerably whenever he went on his expeditions: his tongue became dry, his throat parched, accompanied with great general debility; he tried a variety of medicines, but his health continued to decline. As he had heard Holloway's Pills spoken of very highly, he determined to give them a trial: the virtues of these medicines in his case acted like magic, in three weeks he was completely invigorated, and a perfect cure of the system effected; and he declares he will never be again without them.

Married.

On Sunday evening last, by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Mr. GEORGE HILSHAY, to Mrs. JANE TULLOCH, widow of the late Captain Peter Tulloch, both of this city.

On Saturday morning, at Annapolis, by the Rev. Mr. John M. CHARLES M. GOVA, of St. John, Merchant, in law, second daughter of William Whalock, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

At Dartmouth, on the evening of the 25th, Christmas Day, by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. GEORGE WILSON, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Thomas Marvin, Esq., all of that place.

On the 24th inst., at Bramshaw Church, New Forest, Hants, by the Rev. Mark Cooper, Arthur P. SMITH, Esq., Royal Engineers, to AMELIA, daughter of Charles Hill, Esq., of Halifax.

At Montreal, on the 7th Dec., by the Rev. Wellington J. S. J. ADAMS, Esq., of Montreal, to FRANCES T., eldest daughter of Benjamin Dawson, Esq., formerly of Halifax, N. S.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst. at Bridgewater, by the Rev. Henry DeWitt, A. M. JOHN KOLA, Esq., of Middlebury, to KATHA, daughter of Mr. George Kronos.

Died.

On Monday morning, 23th inst., JOHN PARK, in the 24th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, 26th inst., ARMY ADAMS, infant daughter of Stephen and Eleanor Peare, aged 4 months.

On Wednesday morning, 27th inst., at half past 6 o'clock, after a short illness, CHARLES THOMAS, the only son of John N. and Rebecca Lindsey, Junr., painter, aged 1 year and 4 months.

On the 7th of Dec., at Somerville, S. O., in the 51th year of her age, MARGARET, wife of Mr. Joseph Bryant, of the parish, N. S. Her end was peace.

As Truro suddenly, on the 12th inst. with resignation to the Divine Will, RACHEL, the beloved wife of Thos. J. Brown Esq., passed peacefully a long period of relatives and friends. The deceased Lady, had been the parent of thirteen children, 10 of whom have been called before her into eternity. She was in the 65th year of her age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Monday, Dec. 22nd—Brigt. Mary Sullivan, New York 6 days; Africa, packet, Messager, Boston, 3 days; Ann, St. John's, N. F. 6 days; Mary E. Smith, packet, Cove. Boston, 6 days; Many, Archak.

Tuesday, Dec. 23rd—Brigt. Florence, Jones, Ponce, 13 days; Brigt. Rapid, Lawrence, New York, 6 days; schr. Catharina, Brines, Bahia; Rivah, Casapobello; Olive Branch, Archak.

Wednesday, Dec. 27th—Brigt. Rapid, Cronan, New York, 8 days; Brigt. Annie, Caspwell St. John's, N. F. schr. Christian, Bryon, Bahia; N. F. schr. Grayhound, Barrett, P. E. Island; schr. Rivah, Casapobello, Digby; schr. Stewart, Campbell, Bridgetown.

Thursday, Dec. 28th—Brigt. Star of the East, Sydney Friday, Dec. 29th—Schr. Trusty, O'Bryan, P. E. Island, 14 days.

CLEARED.

Saturday, Dec. 23rd—Brigt. Marr, Double, D. W. Indies; Louisa, Kenny, D. W. Indies; Bessie, (new), McDonnell, Kingston Jam.

Tuesday, Dec. 26th—Brigts, Katoolah, Jenkins, D. W. Indies; Rob. Roy, Cahoon, West Indies; schr. Cinara, Bay, ditto.

Wednesday, Dec. 27th—Schr. James McNab, Turner, Demarara; Brigt. America, O'Brien, Boston; schr. Fairplay, Stewart, P. E. Island.

Thursday, Dec. 29th—Ship Kate, Middleton, New Orleans; Brigt. Golden Age, Curtis, F. W. Indies; Diamond, packet, Thorburn, Boston; Mary E. Smith, Am. packet, Cove, ditto; Isabella Maria, Cunningham, Baltimore; Isabella, Tambull, Charlottetown, Oriental, Lavee, Souris.

Friday, Dec. 30th—Jessie Ann, Lescabaugh, George Town, P. E. I.; Marr, Kempt, Murray, ditto; Enterprise, Cheveau, Souris, ditto; Husker, Pys, Newfoundland.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Table listing prices for various goods: Apples, Bacon, Beef, Lamb, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Hay, Homespun cotton & wool, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, Wood, Coal.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal.

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, will be held at the Free Mason Hall, on THURSDAY the 9th day of January, 1855.—Patronized by the Honble. Mrs. Gore.

Contributions will be most thankfully received by the Honble Mrs. Gore, Bellevue. Mrs. Dr. Twining, Morris Street. Mrs. Walker, Morris Street. Miss Stodherd, Engineer Square.

And by any of the Ladies of the Committee. The band of the 78th Regiment will attend. Dec. 10.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

A CHARGE delivered to the Clerk of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, at the VISITATION held in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, at Halifax, on the 11th Day of October, 1854. By HIBBERT, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. December, 1854.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT

PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undea means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificates published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Oldness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain salomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Halifax Street, Halifax. Nov. 23. 1854.

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at W. G. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

DEPOSITORY D. O. S.

24 Granville Street

JUST Received per R. E. Steamship America a large and varied Assortment of Bibles, PRAYER BOOKS, &c. &c. All orders from the Country can now be supplied.

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

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

THIS INSTITUTION will re-open on MONDAY JANUARY 16th.

Boards—£3 per Annum; Payable Quarterly in Advance. A Class will be formed for Instruction in Vocal Music, under the direction of a competent Teacher. Terms made known on application to the Principal. Two Annual Exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for Competition at the Ecumenia, A. D. 1855. Dec. 28th, 1854.

EAST-INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent, and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. Prepared and Sold by WM LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London, Halifax, N. S. Dec. 18.

"PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS?"

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber.

Spiers and Harvino's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. Imperial Octavo, 140 pp. well and strongly bound. (This Work has been newly composed from the French Dictionaries of the Academy, Laveaux, Rollet, Descherelle, Landais, &c. and from the English Dictionaries of Johnson, Richardson, Walker and Webster. It surpasses all others in correct and philosophical analysis of shades of meaning, in fulness of definition, and clearness of arrangement, and contains many words, particularly such as are connected with modern science, not to be found in any other work of the kind.) Price £1.

Surren's French and English Dictionary 12mo. do. do. Abridged School Edition. Lavizac's French Grammar. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak French, by Value. do. do. do. By Jewett. Key to Ollendorff's Method &c. &c. French Do Fivas' Elementary French Reader, Rowan's Modern French Reader, Wannostrocht's Recueil Choisi, French Testaments, Lollrun's Telemaque, De Fivas' Classic French Reader, Collo's Dramatique French Reader, Histoire de Charles XII, par Voltaire, L'Art de la French Pables, with Key. By Bolman. W. GOSSIP, 24 Granville-street. Dec. 10.

JUST PUBLISHED.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

BY WILLIAM BULLOCK,

Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax

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Bar, Bolt, Hoop, and Sheet Iron. Cast, German, Blistered, and Spring STEEL, Smithing Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Rasps.

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Fish Hooks—2, 12, 15, 18 Thd. Lines, Salmon, Mullet, Mackerel and Herring TWINES, Brunswick Black, Verdian Green, Polishing Paste, and a great variety of other articles, which he offers for Sale at the lowest rates for Cash or approved Credit. October 21, 1854.

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

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

POETRY.

THE LIGHT AT HOME.

The Light at Home! how bright I beaver
When evening shades around me fall,
And from its lattice for its gleams
To rest, and rest, and comfort call!

When through the dark and stormy night,
The wayward wanderer homeward hies,
How cheerful is that twinkling light,
Which through the forest gloom he spies!

The Light at Home! when'er at last
It greets the seaman through the storm,
He feels no more the chilling blast
That beats upon his manly form.

The Light at Home! how still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door,
The weary laborer to greet,
When the rough toils of day are o'er!

Advertisements.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

-SUPERIOR TO SAILDITZ-

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, 1853

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE
TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PRE-
PARED WITH LAC DE COLOGNE. THE daily use of this
much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the Teeth
-prevents Tartarous deposit, -arrests decay, -induces a
healthy action in the Gums, -and renders the BREATH of a
gratifying odour.
Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c, from
London
Halifax, N. S., Feb 1853

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W. M. LANGLEY Respects fully announces to his
numerous patrons, that he has received from Eng-
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LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. Nov 4.

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Stock not surpassed in the City for cheapness and quality.
Orders for the Country carefully attended to. No
charge for packing.
Look for
Oct. 31. W. M. GOSSIP,
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TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the
TEETH - gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to
the BREATH. It is composed of Potash, Soda, and other
to the enamel, and all the ingredients employed in its
composition, are those recommended by the most emi-
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LEY'S Hollis Street. Jan 21.

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JUST RECEIVED and for Sale, a superior quality of
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with Gilt rims, with or without lacquer-very suitable for
Chapels or New-Year presents.
Also daily expected from General Station - Lancashire,
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MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens, comprising D
O P and S. Pens, School Pens, good and cheap. MAP-
PING PENS, Mechanical Drawing, Drawing &c &c.
Pencilholders to suit the above.
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HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES.

JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG
STORE, HOLLIS STREET.
Jan 10, 1854.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AF-
TER 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 con-
tinual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so
shook my constitution that I was anxious 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 re-
stored 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. Gamis, 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 per-
fect 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. GAMIS.

Nov 23rd, 1852.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM
AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOS-
PITAL IN CURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from W. Moon, of the Square, Win-
chester.

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 Physicians in this town - but ob-
tained 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 to be avail-
less, 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 oc-
cupation, 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 EIGHTEN 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 JACKSON, 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 per-
fectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of pub-
licity, you are at liberty to use it.
I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are universally efficacious in the follow-
ing complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in
cases of the following natures: -

- Ague Female Irregularities, Scrophula, or King's
Evil
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- Bilious Complaints
- Disturbances on the Stomach
- Skull Gout
- Rheumatism
- Head-ache
- Indigestion
- Constipation of the Intestines
- Jaundice
- Consumption
- Liver Complaints
- Debility
- Lameness
- Dropsy
- Piles
- Dysentery
- Rheumatism
- Erysipelas
- Retention of Urine
- Sore Throats
- Stone and Gravel
- Secondary Symp-
toms
- The Douleureux
- Lumpurs
- Ulcers
- Venereal Affections
- Worms of all kinds
- Weakness from
whatever cause.
- &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244
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Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civil
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There is a considerable saving, by taking the larger
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disorder are annexed to each box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,
Feb. 11, 1854. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

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- Bluish
- Indigo
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- Raw Umber
- Prussian Blue
- Yellow Ochre
- Ivory Black
- Indian Yellow
- Naples Yellow
- Indigo
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- Chrome Yellow
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- Crimson Lake
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- India Red
- Venetian Red.
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June 17.

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Further particulars may be known by reference, at Hal-
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D. W. PICKETT,
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