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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1856. No. 6.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING				EVENING			
		Gen.	Luke	Mat.	John	Mat.	John	Mat.	John
1	March 8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	12	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	13	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	14	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	15	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	16	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	17	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Poetry.

LISTENING ANGELS.

Down against the blue Heavens
Stood the mountain calm and still
Two white angels bending earthward,
Leant upon the hill.

Listening leant those silent angels,
And I also longed to hear
What sweet strain of earthly music
Thus could charm their ear.

I heard the sound of many trumpets,
And a warlike march draw nigh,
Solemnly a mighty army
Passed in order by.

But the clang had ceased; the echoes
Soon had faded from the hill;
While the angels calm and earnest,
Leant and listened still.

Then I heard a fainter clamor:
Forge and wheel were clashing near,
And the reapers in the meadow
Singing loud and clear.

When the sunset came in glory,
And the toll of day was o'er,
Still the angels leant in silence,
Listening as before.

Then as daylight slowly vanished,
And the evening mists grew dim,
Solemnly from distant voices
Rose a vesper hymn.

But the chant was done; and, lingering,
Died upon the evening air:
Yet from the hill their radiant angels
Still were listening there.

Silent came the gathering darkness,
Bringing with it sleep and rest.
Save a little bird was singing
In her leafy nest.

Through the sounds of war and labor
She had warbled all day long,
While the angels leant and listened,
Only to her song.

But the starry night was coming,
And she ceased her little lay;
From the mountain-top, the angels
Slowly passed away.

Religious Miscellany.

SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT.

THE FIRST TEMPTATION.

And when the tempter came to Him, he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread." *MATT. IV. 3.*

The devil's first temptation of our Blessed Lord was upon the instances and first necessities of nature, Christ was hungry, and the devil invited Him to break his fast upon the expense of a miracle, by turning the stones into bread. But the answer Jesus made was such as taught us, that since the ordinary Providence of God is sufficient for our support, extraordinary ways of satisfying necessities are not to be undertaken; but God must be relied upon, His time attended, His manner entertained, and His measure thankfully received. Jesus refused to be relieved, and denied to manifest the Divinity of His person, rather than He would do an act which might have expounded a disreputation of God's Providence. And therefore it is an imprudent care, and a dangerous security, to take evil courses and use vile instruments to furnish our table and provide for our necessities.

God will certainly give us bread; and till He does, we can live in the light of His countenance, and the refreshment of His promises; for if God will not provide for our necessities, He can feed

us out of His own—that is, out of the repositories of charity. If the flesh-pots be removed, He can also alter the appetite; and when our stock is spent, He can also lessen the necessity, or if that continues, He can drown the sense of it in a deluge of patience and resignation. Every word of God's mouth can create a grace, and every grace can supply two necessities, both of the body and the spirit; by the comforts of this to support that, that they may bear each other's burdens and alleviate the pressure.

But the devil is always prompting us to change our stones into bread, our sadness into sensual comfort, our dryness into inundations of fancy and exterior sweetenings. For he knows that the ascetic tables of mortification and the stones of the desert are more healthful than the fulnesses of voluptuousness and the corn of the valleys. He cannot endure we should live a life of self-denial. If he can get us but to satisfy our senses, and a little more freely to please our natural desires, he then hath a fair field for the battle; but so long as we force him to fight in hedges and morasses, encircling and crowding up his strengths into disadvantages, by our stone walls,—our hardnesses of discipline and rudenesses of mortification; we can with more facilities repel his flatteries, and relieve sower incommunities of spirit.

But thus the devil will abuse us by the impotency of our natural desires; and therefore let us go to God for satisfaction of our wishes. God can, and does, when it is good for us, change our stones into bread; for He is a Father so merciful, that, "if we ask Him a fish, He will not give us a scorpion;" "if we ask Him bread, He will not give us a stone;" but will satisfy all our desires by the ministrations of the Spirit;—making stones to become our meat, and tears our drink; which, although they are unpleasant and harsh to natural appetites, yet by the operation and influence of God's Holy Spirit, they are made instruments of health, and life, and salvation.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

MORE TESTIMONY TO AMERICAN SYMPATHIES.

Bishop Potter's recent declarations in Canada, as to the sympathies of Americans on the subject of the Eastern War, and the mistake of regarding the noisy portion of the public press as the exponent of the public mind, on that or any other great question, has received singular and signal confirmation in the speeches of several American ministers of religion in the very city where the Bishop himself made his revolution. The occasion was a public breakfast at Montreal to those ministers from the United States who had gone there to attend the anniversary meetings of the several (non-Episcopal) religious communities. In acknowledgment of the thanks tendered to them for their friendly visit, they severally addressed the company; and, in doing so, alluded pointedly to the subject on which Bishop Potter so truly and freely expressed himself.

The Rev. Mr. Kirk said—A war was going on in Europe of which no one could now see the issue; but one thing he believed certain, that from this time forth Turkey was to be reckoned as forming one of the European powers, and subjected to Western Christianizing and civilizing influences. The war was also teaching another lesson—it was learning the world all the horrors of war. It was God who sent the *Times*' correspondent to the Crimea to picture forth all the terrors of this scourge, and the man who hereafter, for any ambitious designs, should plunge the world in war, would be universally execrated.—It was strange how men could be found in the United States to sympathize with Russia in this war; yet there were some such in that country. Yet he assured those present, that notwithstanding the tirades of some newspapers, the hearts of the Christian people of their country were filled with earnest sympathy for the Allies and their cause.

The Rev. Mr. Worcester remarked that in his young days, he was dazzled by Napoleon's great exploits, and rather sympathized with him, and disliked Britain. But later in life his feelings had undergone a decided change, and he now felt his old father was right, his lessons of the old time came back to him. That was a glorious saying of Gunning, "England and America, mother and daughter, united, they may defy the world." He rejoiced that they were so closely allied in good Christian

works. It was a pleasing thing that on the very day of the battle of Inkermann the American missionaries at Constantinople were assembled to pray for the success of the allied armies. The Rev. gentleman next referred to the visit of a Montreal clergyman to some of their meetings, and the manner in which he had alluded to the fact, that it might be well to expunge from their school-books some of the expressions calculated to create in the minds of the children feelings of hatred against the fatherland.—He hoped to see that hint acted on, and these feelings of bitterness entirely extinguished. The heart of the American people was thoroughly with the Allies, and if there sometimes appeared in the newspapers some harsh writings, they must pardon something for the irritation caused by the unkind words which now and then came to them from over the water.

The Rev. Mr. Wood (Secretary of the American Board of Missions) said it was not the first time he had enjoyed British hospitality or experienced British sympathy. At Singapore and St. Helena, and during ten years residence in Turkey,—in all these places he had enjoyed the hospitality of his English fellow-countrymen—for as such he had learned to regard them. He was not the less an American at heart; but, from the relationship in which he had been placed, he could not regard Englishmen or Scotchmen otherwise than as his brethren and fellow countrymen. And Britain and the United States were really allied—not by a political alliance, such as that existing between Britain and France—but for Christian objects, and among them for the annexation of Turkey to Christendom. The happiest years of his life had been spent in Turkey, and it was impossible to have lived there as he had done without feeling admiration and affection for the British Ambassador, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. He made no distinction between American and English missionaries, and the former had been admitted to an audience with him when British subjects had been denied. He acted thus partly from a respect for the American people, partly from the interest he felt in their missionary work. Before the arrangements for a proper postal service were completed there, the couriers of the British embassy and consulates were always at the service of the missionaries. No one, he repeated, could live as he had lived a missionary abroad, enjoying the protection and assistance of British authority, and not feel an affection for the country of their forefathers. He had hailed the sight of the red flag of Britain in remote parts of the world as the herald of freedom, of civilization, and of Christianity, with almost the same pleasurable emotion as thrilled his heart at the sight of the stars and stripes of his own loved country. Everywhere in the heathen world the missionaries of Britain and the United States were working side by side and hand in hand. He could not but look upon the two countries as specially raised up by Providence to spread abroad the light of Evangelical Christianity throughout the globe.

And Mr. Hickey observed that any sympathy expressed in the United States with the Czar, came from those who favoured that curse of their own country—negro slavery.

These testimonies very plainly show, that Bishop Potter was quite right in saying what he did,—that *The Churchman* was quite right also in endorsing it. And it certainly makes the Press that was so ready to take us to task for it, and pretended that it was only among the "Episcopal Clergy" that such feelings prevailed, look exceedingly foolish.

As an appendix to these extracts from the speeches of non-Episcopal ministers of the United States, we beg to present the following sensible remarks from the *Montreal Gazette*:

We seldom take it upon ourselves to comment on or to make more than passing reference to what transpires at the religious meetings which take place in this city. We shall not, however, be trespassing against the spirit of the rule we have adopted in this respect, if we refer to the expressions of feeling which were called forth from American visitors on the anniversary of this year. The Provisional Bishop of New York said the heart of the American people was with the Allies, and we must not look to the newspapers for an expression of opinion on the subject,—for which latter allegation we believe, he

has been taken to task by the New York *Herald* as well as the *Times*.

The Rev. Messrs. Kirk, Wood, Worcester, and Hickey have since confirmed the Bishop's declaration, and this is a fact to which we would call the attention of the *Times*, who sneers at the Bishop and "Episcopal Clergy." We have never denied or doubted that the great body of the intelligent, sober-minded, religious people of the States were favourable to the cause of the Allies. No doubt this is true of the very excellent circles in which those fervent gentlemen move, but we are convinced that such men have not, for some time past, controlled the government or the destinies of the country.—*N. Y. Churchman*.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, Feb. 17.

ENGLAND.

The *Spectator* informs us that all the most important points in the reconstruction of the Ministry appear to be now accomplished; but it has only been gradually, since Lord Palmerston accepted the Premiership on Tuesday, that some of the most important Ministers have fallen into their places, and it is not even yet certain whether the last touch has been given to the Cabinet. The list stands thus:—

Lord Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor.
Earl Granville, President of the Council.
Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal.
Earl of Clarendon, Foreign Secretary.
Mr. Sidney Herbert, Colonial Secretary.
Sir George Grey, Home Secretary.
Lord Panmure, Secretary for War.
Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sir Charles Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Sir William Molesworth, Public Works.
Sir Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control.
The Marquis of Lansdowne, Without office.
Lord Canning, Postmaster General.
Mr. Cardwell, President of the Board of Trade.

Lord Canning does not leave his post, but his having a seat in the Cabinet is new, and it will give further strength to the council. We place the last name where the reader sees it, because, although Mr. Cardwell did not take his seat at the Cabinet yesterday, it has been said, with great probability, that he is to be added to the Cabinet. Such an arrangement is desirable. As a man of business, Mr. Cardwell would often be useful. A free-trade Ministry ought to be helped just now, above all times—when free-trade alliance is the grand compensator for war interruptions—by the advice of the chief trade minister. And questions of commerce arise directly out of the relations with allies, the enemy, and neutrals. On every account the Cabinet ought to include Mr. Cardwell. With respect to the Ministers not in the Cabinet, there seems to be some uncertainty. No Chancellor has yet been provided for the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir John Young has been mentioned to succeed Sir Henry Ward as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and Lord Elcho, as likely to succeed him in the Irish Secretaryship. Mr. Layard has been mentioned as the newly-created Under-Secretary for War; but the appointment has not yet been made. It is understood that some considerations have had to be weighed respecting the number of Under-Secretaries, in either house; and that Mr. Layard himself did not meet the offer with immediate and unconditional acceptance. It was reported last week that Lord Grey had refused to join the Government: we have reason to know that this statement was untrue; and that, in fact, Lord Grey had not been invited. It is understood, however, that he will give to the War Minister all the aid of his experience, and special knowledge respecting the administration and organization of the military departments.

The two Cabinet offices of Secretary of State for War and Secretary at War are now combined, and entrusted to the experienced direction of Lord Panmure, who holds both offices, and directs both departments, until the legislature shall be able to mature a plan for the consolidation of the whole of the military system. In holding those two offices, it is scarcely necessary to add that Lord Panmure will receive only the salary of one. The only appointment decided upon is that of Mr. Frederick Peel, who removes from the Under-Secretaryship of the Colonial to that of the War-Department. To him will be entrusted the financial business of the department, which he will conduct in the office in Whitehall lately occupied by Mr. Sidney Herbert. He will prepare the estimates for Parliament, and answer in the house of Commons for the

War-Office, where the general business will be conducted under the able superintendance of Mr. Hawes. It is highly complimentary to Mr. Peel that his business habits have pointed him out at such a moment for selection in this important duty.—*Observer*.

The *Morning Herald* of yesterday announces that Lord Palmerston offered the seals of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet, to the Earl of Shaftesbury, who accepted, but, adds the *Herald*:—

"After the arrangement had been, as it was thought, finally concluded, a peremptory veto was placed upon the appointment by some members of the Cabinet. It is confidently stated that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Sidney Herbert remonstrated in the strongest terms against it. They assigned as their reason the incompatibility of the well known opinions of the noble earl upon religious questions with their own views upon such subjects, and threatened resignation if the appointment was persisted in.

"Lord Palmerston was compelled to yield; and after the appointment had been actually made, it was cancelled, in obedience to the Pusoyite tendencies of the two right honourable gentlemen who now rule the Cabinet over which Lord Palmerston has condescended nominally to preside.

"We do not feel justified in withholding this statement one hour from the Protestant people of the United Kingdom."

The *Globe* of the same evening, however, assures its contemporary that there is not the most remote foundation for any portion of the statement.

The same authority tells us there is no foundation for the statement that Lord Wodehouse is to leave the Foreign for the Colonial-office as Under Secretary of State. We may add that with the exception of the transfer of Mr. Peel from the Colonial to the War department, no change has yet been decided upon respecting the Under-Secretaries.

It was announced yesterday by the *Times* and *Daily News* that Lord John Russell is to proceed in a few days to Vienna as British Plenipotentiary at the conference and negotiations for peace, about to open in that capital. The former adds:—"It is further stated that Mr. Hammond, a gentleman who fills with great ability the office of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and who is consequently thoroughly acquainted with the diplomatic relations of this country, will accompany the mission; so that Great Britain will be represented at this conference by a Minister of State who, till within the last few days has taken part in all the deliberations of the Cabinet on the present war, and also by a gentleman who is equally well versed in all the official details of these important transactions."

Friday night's *Gazette* contained a proclamation commencing—"Whereas information has been received that certain acts of a highly treasonable nature have been or are about to be done or attempted by certain British subjects adhering to the Queen's enemies, either within her Majesty's dominions or in parts beyond the seas," such as building and equipping ships, providing stores, tackling, ammunition, and the like, or otherwise aiding and abetting the Queen's enemies: it warns such persons that "they will be liable to be apprehended and dealt with as traitors, and proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law."

In the House of Commons, replying to a question from Mr. Craufurd, Admiral Berkeley expressed his regret at the indiscreet speech of his old friend, Sir Charles Napier, at the Mansion-house. With this expression of regret, it was his duty to inform the house "That Sir Charles Napier has not been censured; that Sir Charles Napier has not been dismissed from his command; that Sir Charles Napier was not goaded into improperly attacking any one fortification in the Baltic; that Sir Charles Napier was not restricted in any way from attacking those fortresses, if he had so thought proper; and that Sir Charles Napier was informed by the Admiralty that the country expected everything that such a fleet could perform to be carried out and executed against the enemy. I regret extremely that Sir Charles Napier is setting so bad an example to those officers whom he would command. I regret extremely that it is my duty to state, as the senior naval officer of the Admiralty, now highly we must disapprove of such conduct in any officer in her Majesty's service." Sir Charles Napier should reflect whether his conduct to his superiors would enable him to secure the confidence of officers under him, "if such confidence they have in him; and whether such conduct is becoming in an officer who assumes to command a fleet in conjunction with our allies the French." (Cheers.)

Sir Charles Napier has written to Mr. Craufurd expressing himself much surprised at Admiral Berkeley's reply to the honourable member's question, and adds:—"I do not intend to bandy words with the gallant admiral, but I beg to tell you, when the paper—which I hope will be asked for—are produced, it will be seen that I was goaded to act contrary to my own judgment—that I was censured—and finally dismissed my command."

The Bishop of Sierra Leone has died on shipboard, in the course of a visitation tour. Great devotion, missionary work, and an extensive acquaintance with African dialects, especially qualified him (setting aside his theological views) for the post in which he has died before the attainment of middle age, and in which it may not be easy to find a successor.—*Guardian*.

The following is the latest despatch received from Lord Raglan:—

"Before Sebastopol, Jan'y 27, 1855.
"My Lord Duke—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your grace that the weather continues fine. There are severe frosts at night; but the sun shines brightly through the day, and there is an absence of wind which, whilst it continued, added considerably to the sufferings of the troops.

"Every exertion is making, by public transport and individually, in getting huts up; but this is a most difficult operation, and the ground is still so rotten that it is a most arduous labour to pass along it.

"The extremely confined space of Balaklava, and the vast accumulation of stores, has obliged us to erect huts at some distance outside the town for their reception.

"I enclose the list of casualties to the 25th inclusive.—I have, &c. "RAGLAN.

"His Grace the Duke of Newcastle."

According to Vienna despatches, the Czar has issued a manifesto, under date of St. Petersburg, the 12th February, in which he calls out the entire male population under arms. An additional force of 500,000 men will be despatched to the Crimea; 60,000 men are being concentrated on the Pruth, and preparations are being made to attack the allied positions. A letter from Constantinople, dated the 29th ult., in a French paper, also tells us that—

"The Russian army in the Crimea has just received large reinforcements. It now consists of—the garrison of Sebastopol, supposed to be 30,000 strong; of the army of observation, which occupies very strong positions to the north and east of the camp of the allies, and which communicates with Sebastopol, though with difficulty; of detached divisions in the environs of Batehi Serai and Simpheropol, which may be concentrated in a few hours, so as to oppose to the besiegers a mass of 100,000 men; of a corps of from 25,000 to 30,000 men fortified in the position of the Alma, in order to close the road to Sebastopol against Omar Pacha, and to cut off all communications by land with the allied army; and, lastly, of about 30,000 men who are encamped at the entrance of the isthmus to prevent Perekop, observe Eupatoria, keep up the communications of Prince Menschikoff with Russia, and to be ready to go wherever they may be required."

30,000 of the Turks have landed at Eupatoria—Omer Pacha left Varna for Bourges on the 6th to inspect the cavalry and magazines. "After that inspection he will embark definitively for Eupatoria."

An unconfirmed report derived from Vienna has appeared in the papers that "the Zouaves had retreated, and demanded a retreat from the Crimea. Four hundred of the mutineers had arrived at Constantinople in chains, and will be despatched to Toulon."

The *Herald* correspondent remarks—

"We have had continuous fine weather since last night, and all the men are now completely clad in the warm sheep-skin coats. The soldiers appear to think it an essential part of their duty to wear on all occasions all the clothing which is issued to them. For instance, men employed in dragging up huge guns, or in fatigue parties working with picks and shovels, turn out to their labour when the sun is almost hot, swathed up to the chin in thick comforters, flannel shirts, and great coats, and sheep-skin coats over all. It is sometimes ridiculous to see them moving about this way, and it is generally said that the men now suffer as much from overclothing as ever they did from being short of it."

A Berlin despatch states that the following telegraphic message has been received at St. Petersburg:—"It so far corroborates the report that Menschikoff has left the fortress, in that it is not mentioned as usual to have come from the Prince:—"

"Nothing particular has taken place before Sebastopol, except a sortie on the night of the 31st of January, in which we (the Russians) took three officers and seven men prisoners."

The following despatch has been received at the Admiralty:—

"Agamemnon, off Sebastopol, Jan. 27, 1855.
"Sir—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my last general letter of the 23rd instant (No. 60), the weather has been particularly fine; the health of the army has been much benefited by the change. A good deal of progress has been made in putting the troops and distributing the clothing which has been so liberally sent out from England; so that the men express themselves as being comfortable.

"2. The health of the fleet and of the naval brigade

is excellent. The men are well supplied with fresh meat and vegetables, and also with oranges, sent from Malta by Rear Admiral Stewart.

3. The fire from the batteries of the allies has increased during the last week, and that of the enemy has not slackened. New guns have been mounted in our batteries during the last four days.

4. On the 24th inst. I passed the day at Balaklava, to superintend the service going on there, and to make inquiries and examine into matters connected with the duties of the port and the transport service. I met Lord Raglan there, by appointment, and we made some arrangements which will, I trust, have a beneficial effect.—I have, &c.

(Signed) "E. C. LYONS,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief
To the Secretary of the Admiralty."

The accounts from Sebastopol contain unmistakable evidence that in the midst of the sickness and sufferings of our troops the operations of the siege have gradually assumed a more decisive character, and that the attack upon the town is likely to be soon recommenced.—Times.

The Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin announces that Austria is resolved to renew her demand for the mobilization of the Federal army at present ordered to be made ready for war. In that case she will further press for the election of a Federal commander-in-chief. Prussia will oppose this measure, and will also endeavour to obtain from the Diet a vote forbidding the presence of foreign armed corps (a French corps d'armee) within the territory of the Bund.

The king of Hanover is hastening on military preparations; and letters from Vienna state that he has empowered Baron de Stockhausen to conclude a separate treaty with Austria. Brunswick and Nassau have also sent declarations on that point of a very satisfactory character for the Austrian cabinet.

Collegiate.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHURCH TIMES."

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge through the medium of your paper the receipt of Two Hundred and fifty Pounds, being the second instalment paid by Mr. Collins on account of his donation towards the general Endowment Fund of the College. Since the putting forth of our appeal on behalf of the College in March last, I have much pleasure in stating for the information of those who feel an interest in the Institution at Windsor, that we have received, exclusive of the Seven hundred and fifty Pounds paid by Mr. Collins, the sum of Eight Thousand Three Hundred Pounds, whereby a balance of Seven Hundred Pounds only is required to be paid in to enable us to receive the remaining Two Hundred and fifty of the Thousand Pounds so liberally contributed by Mr. Collins, and which he has authorized me to state he is prepared to pay whenever the Nine Thousand pounds stipulated for by him has been paid over to the Governors of the College. Permit me then to urge upon all who have subscribed, but who have not as yet paid the amount of their subscription, the benefit the College will derive by the immediate payment of the sums contributed by them, trusting that previous to the thirty-first of March a sum sufficient will have been realized to perfect and complete the Endowment of Ten Thousand Pounds, within the period of one year from the issuing of our appeal on behalf of our College.

I remain, yours, &c.

A. M. UNIACKE.

Halifax, Feb. 26, 1855.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

LENT TERM, 1855.

The Subject for the Prize Essay proposed by the Lord Bishop for this Year is,

"The Propagation of Christianity compared with that of Mohammedanism proves that, although the latter may be accounted for by human causes, the former can be attributed only to a Superhuman Agency."

The Essays are to be sent in to the President on the 10th day of May, and the Prize will be delivered to the successful Candidate at the ensuing Commencement, when he will read his Essay in the Hall.

The Prize is open to the competition of all Members of the University, whether resident or non resident, who have completed their 12th and have not entered upon their 25th term at this date. Each Essay is to be distinguished by a Motto and to be accompanied by a sealed paper bearing the same Motto, and containing the name of the writer.

The Subjects for Examination for the Prize in Hebrew and Biblical Greek in 1855, will be The Book of Joshua, Heb. & Gr. The first ten Psalms, " The Gospel of St. John and The Epistle to Titus.

This Prize is open to all Members of the University who are below the Standing for M. A., and who have not already gained the first premium in Hebrew.

The Professor of Natural Science has commenced a systematic course of lectures on Chemistry and Natural History.

A Foreign Professor, who will give instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian languages and literature, has been recently appointed by the Governors.

GEORGE McCRAWLEY,
President.

Editorial Miscellany.

The R. M. Steamship Canada arrived on Thursday morning from Liverpool. British dates are to Feb. 17. The intelligence from the Crimea shows that the weather has improved, and that the army had been made more comfortable by a plentiful distribution of the supplies. A sortie of the Russians on Feb. 1, did a good deal of mischief within the French lines. The onomy has been strongly reinforced, and the allies daily expected a desperate attack upon their entrenchments. It would appear, however, that nothing of the kind had occurred up to the 5th Feb.

The news from India is comically warlike. The Burmese ambassador, whose supposed object, up to the moment of his final interview with the Governor General at Calcutta, was to cultivate friendly relations, declared then that he had "come by command of the King of Ava, to seek restitution of the whole of the captured provinces in Burmah." The Calcutta paper which relates this, observes—"We are informed that, despite this unforeseen explosion, the Governor General stood calm and collected, and at once desired Major Phayro to make the following reply, or words to this effect—"Tell them that as long as the sun shines in the heavens the British flag shall wave over these possessions." The envoy, it is said, scarcely expected any other answer. He seems to have been "early convinced of the hopelessness of his errand, and kept it till the last moment, like a person who blurts out something which he feels to be impertinent when he has got within safe distance of the door. 'I had to get it out of my stomach,' said the poor man, and departed content with a flat and prompt refusal."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—An old man named Kannan, resident on the opposite side of the North West Arm, was drowned on Thursday afternoon, while crossing from near the Pryor Property. He had been in the water some time, before his cries were heard, when a woman at great risk of her own life succeeded in getting a pole within his reach, which helped to buoy him up for some time. After a good while the disaster was discovered by several persons who were skating near the head of the arm, who immediately proceeded to his assistance and made every effort to relieve him. He was got out quite insensible, and taken to a house, but expired in a few minutes. Exertions were made for three hours in hope to resuscitate the body, but all without effect.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A very amusing and able lecture was delivered by R. Halburton, Esq., at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening last.—Some very zealous persons objected, about the middle of it, to his quotations from old authors, which they imagined were an infringement of the rules of the Institute, and a scene ensued, which some of the boys present enjoyed mightily. After a while the Lecturer was allowed to continue and conclude, one of the most racy entertainments of the session. The Hall was crowded, an unusual spectacle.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Leonard Shannon, Esq. Lectured on last Tuesday evening on the Catacombs of Rome, to a crowded audience.—The interest was well sustained. Mr. Shannon is one of the King's College Alumni, and a Wesleyan, an instance that the system of instruction in that College was not exclusive, many years ago. The lecture is spoken of as an able one, displaying much research on a subject which has been often treated of. We understand that the next Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. E. Maturin; and the last of the season, by Mr. Martineau, Principal of the Colonial Church Society's Model and Training School in this City.

NEW BOOKS.

"The Little Episcopalian—or the Child taught by the Prayer Book."—This is one of the books for children of the Church, published by the New York Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union. We see in it a great deal to approve, and much that must be very interesting to those for whom it is designed, both in style and matter. The authoress in her preface, states her aim to be,—“as far as lay in her power, to lead the little ones of the Church to think more and more justly of those invaluable privileges which they enjoy; and she is not without hope, that through the medium of a story—all children love a story—they may be led to prize, the Liturgy of the Church, that sacred Liturgy which is so full of the Holy Word of God.” Our readers will find a seasonable extract from this little work in the "Youths' Department of this day's Church Times.

"Cornelia; or, The Deaf Mute. By the Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., now Bishop of Iowa"—Is an interesting narrative of a deaf and dumb girl, who was educated in the Institution at New York, and gave ample evidence in her life and death, that she was a sincere Christian. It concludes with practical observations to the young.

"Loce's Lesson—by the Author of Timid Lucy"—is another book on which we would pass a word of commendation. It will be read with interest by the young; and is well adapted to lead them in the path of true wisdom.

The above and various others of the revised publications of the Union, are for sale at the Bookstore of W. Gosip, 24 Granville-street.

Official Report of the Executive Committee of the Nova Scotia Industrial Exhibition.—We notice this pamphlet, which speaks practically of the improvement of Nova Scotia, for the purpose of adding our meed of praise of the exertions of the Patrons, Committee, and all concerned in the endeavor to stimulate the Provincial industry. There is one name among the rest that deserves especial mention in connection with the success of the effort—that of Mather B. Desbrisay—to whose personal visitation of the country, and lectures on the subject, much of the interest may be ascribed, that was excited in its behalf.

Report of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, including also the general rules of Court, and miscellaneous Reports—by Alexander James, Barrister and Official Reporter to the Courts of Equity, Common Law and Vice Admiralty. This work as it progresses, will be very useful to the legal profession, and always more or less an authority in our courts of law. It reflects credit upon the legal acumen and industry of the Reporter. Price 7s. 6d.

SERVICES DURING LENT.

St. Paul's.—In the morning, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock. Evening service, with lecture, on Wednesdays.

St. Luke's.—On the afternoons of Tuesday and Thursday, at half past 4.

St. George's.—Morning Service on Wednesdays and Fridays.

CHRIST CHURCH, DARTMOUTH.—Wednesdays at 3 p. m. with a Lecture; Fridays at 3 p. m. Candidates for Confirmation instructed after the Service.

TEMPERANCE.

The debate on the second reading of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, the great question of our Legislative Session, commenced on Wednesday the 21st ult. and concluded on the 28th, when the Bill passed that stage by a majority of 29 to 19.

The R. M. S. Asia, arrived from Boston on Thursday evening. She brings no news of importance.

A public meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute, Dartmouth, on Wednesday evening last, to consider the expediency of incorporating the Township of Dartmouth, H. Y. Mott, Esq. in the chair, and M. B. Desbrisay, Esq. secretary. A resolution declaring the expediency, was rejected, and another to make Dartmouth a seventh ward of the City of Halifax, with partial exemption from taxation, was very properly scouted.

A soiree under the auspices of the colored Baptists of this City, was held in Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening last, which was well attended by a respectable assemblage, as well white as colored persons. Speeches were made by colored gentlemen and others, and the audience were likewise treated to good vocal music by the choir connected with their place of worship—to raise funds to repair which was the object of the Soiree.

Public Meetings have been held at Miramichi, Bathurst, Dalhousie, and Restigouche, New Brunswick, and Resolutions passed in aid of the Patriotic Fund—also in the County of Bonaventure, Gaspé, L. Canada, where the proceedings were conducted with great enthusiasm.

Two very handsome omnibuses have been running during the past week between various parts of the City and the Railway terminus, and are likely to succeed. So true it is, that one enterprise begets another.

Missionary Intelligence.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle & Missy. Journal.
THE MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The Baptist Missionary Society, though elder, is more limited in its operations, and is distinguished more by the well-known bearing of its Missionaries than by the extent of their labours. Its total receipts last year were £24,764, of which nearly half was expended in Hindustan and Ceylon. Their other Missions are in the West Indies, and in the Cameroon country, West Africa.

The Missions of the Moravians claim our respect by the loving and simple piety which has always characterized them; and a sum of £7,292 is raised in England for their support. Their entire resources do not reach £11,000, but they maintain Missions in Greenland and Labrador, among the Delaware and Cherokee Indians, and the negroes of the West Indies; which latter is their most important station. Their stations at Shiloh and Genadendal, in South Africa, have excited the admiration of Bishop Gray and Archdeacon Merriman, who have mentioned them in their journals; and it is pleasant to find this good feeling reciprocated by the brethren, and to meet in their last "Periodical Accounts," a character of the Archdeacon as "our warm friend" and "a cheerful Christian, full of zeal and activity in the Lord's work." They have recently despatched two Missionaries to labour among the Mongols, who are now at Kotchur, waiting for an opportunity of penetrating to Ladak. And they have also a station at Lake Boga, where their treatment of the Australian aborigines illustrates the secret of their influence over savage races:—

"On the 15th of March four natives came. I was alone. They asked for victuals, promising to work for them on the morrow. Accordingly, the next morning, I took them into the garden and showed them some work. They wheeled sand till noon cheerfully and diligently. I assisted them, and excited thereby their astonishment. At length they said, I should only help to load the sand, and they would wheel it in the barrow, because I was a white man. I replied that it was no shame for any one to labour. Upon this, they exclaimed again and again, with their faces radiant with joy, 'You, best fellow-master.'"

In all, the different dissenting bodies round us raise an annual sum for missionary purposes of £224,036, while the receipts of our own two Societies amount to £279,000. The proportion is not what we could wish. It argues a far more lively appreciation of Missionary obligations among dissenting congregations, than exists among our own, and a more liberal support of Missionary enterprise, in proportion to their means. But it is sufficiently in our favour to rebut the reproach cast upon us by Mr Heywood, in the parliamentary debate on Bishop Selwyn's stipend, that "the Missionary efforts of the Church of England were not to be compared with those of the Dissenters." Our Missionary disbursements are the larger. In India—the *Calcutta Missionary* assures us—our converts are far more numerous than all theirs together. In Sierra Leone, and Abbeokuta, and on the West Coast of Africa; in Rupert's Land, New Zealand, and Borneo, our efforts fairly take the lead. But in Melanesia, and the islands of the Pacific, we are only following in their track.—China will be ever a name of reproach to us, Madagascar their crown of rejoicing.

Additional reflections will suggest themselves if we advert to the Missionary labours of the Roman Catholic Church, a summary of which is annually presented to us in the May number of the *Annals of the Propagation of the Faith*. "It was not to be expected (the Annalist remarks) that the proceeds of the last would equal those of the preceding year, in which the special favour of the Jubilee increased the subscriptions to an unusual amount; but the sum realized in 1858 being almost equal to the amount subscribed in preceding years, serves to show how much the work has been benefited by the last blessing bestowed by the sovereign Pontiff. We have collected £157,406." Of this—no very large amount for the Roman Catholic population of the world—more than half, viz. £98,519 comes from France; while Sardinia, Prussia, and Belgium, and North America, come next in the amount of contributions. The British Isles and Colonies remit £3,072, of which £5,276 comes from Ireland, while our own Church in Ireland contributes only £3,931 to our Missionary Society. If we examine how this amount is apportioned, we find the Missions of Europe receive about a fourth of the whole (£39,000), the greater part of this going to various Missions in Germany, and

(Concluded.)

to the Roman Catholic Bishops of England, Ireland, and Scotland, almost every one of whom seems to be in receipt of a pension from this source. The Missions of Asia receive a larger sum (£60,021), which is part spent on the various Missions among the Oriental Churches, part placed at the disposal of the Vicars Apostolic of Agra, Patna, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Verapoly (Malabar), Pondicherry, Madras, Madras, Colombo, and Jaffnapatam; the very mention of which sees is enough to awaken our anxiety for additional bishoprics in our Indian empire. Diaburas follow to the Vicar Apostolic of Pegu and Ava, to the four Vicars Apostolic of Tong-king, to the three Dioceses of Cochin-China, to the Missions of Malasia, Cambogia, Siam, and Thibet; names utterly unknown to our Missionary Societies in England. In China and its dependencies, ten different dioceses receive aid from the Lyons Society, and reckon upwards of 220 priests within their limits; as many, that is, as the Church of England employs throughout the world for the conversion of the heathen. The African Missions of the Roman Catholic Church must be of lesser importance; for they require an expenditure of but £14,280, of which the largest items are £2,089 for the two Guineas and Senegambia, and £1,861 for the Jesuit Mission in Madagascar. The American Missions receive almost as much as those in Asia, viz. £46,392, the far larger portion of which falls to the different Bishops of the United States, and betrays the anxiety of Rome to strengthen her hold on so rising a State, and the paucity also of the native support which she there receives. The Missions in Oceania receive a sum of £17,241, the greater portion of which is devoted to our Australian Colonies, the remainder being spread over the islands of the Pacific, where there are as many as eight Bishops settled, two of them in New Zealand, one at Batavia. Upon the whole, there seems to be scarcely a spot upon the earth where Rome has not planted her foot. Some of their Missions may be but feeble ones. That of the Corea, their own accounts inform us, hardly lives. Those of the late Bishop Douarre, in Caledonia, and of Bishop Pompallier, in New Zealand, are feeble we know. But still Rome, true to her pretensions of Catholicity, grasps at all. And in Borneo alone, and in East and West Africa, does our Church work out of the presence of her rival. Another point to be observed is, that Rome addresses herself to the conquest of civilized empires rather than of savage tribes; and affects the conversion of Hindostan and of Burmah, more than of the Dyaks or the Negroes. We must gird ourselves even to this struggle; we must not be content with evangelizing the islands of New Zealand, or the Negroes and Zulus; this will be but conquering the outskirts of the world; we must carry the struggle into the capitals of heathenism; we must plant the Cross in the seats of ancient civilization, and the centres of political power; in Hindostan, for instance, and in China: when those positions are carried, then the battlefield will be ours, and ruder tribes be christianized at our ease. But for this our Missionaries must be endued with higher energies, and wider learning, and subtler intellects, than we have often sent. It is men that we require, even more than money, for our work; apostles like St. Paul, with all his human culture and his superhuman faith.

There is one more reflection suggested by such a review as we have attempted of the Missionary field. We find but little attempt made on the Mahometan population, and with even less success. Romanism and Protestantism are equally at fault here. The faith of Persia, of Morocco, of the Arab, is untouched and unassailed. More, it is advancing in our face; it is rapidly travelling over the Indian Archipelago, and anticipating our mission to the Dyaks. It has reached the very extremity of the African continent, and made Converts in Capetown. It is not propagated here by the sword, but by zeal and by religion. It must be met by arguments of religion. And may it not be that the Mussulman Theist, who finds a rational stumbling-block in the image-worship of Rome, and the depth of whose devotional feeling would fail of satisfaction in the extempore worship of a mere Protestantism, may rest at last with a natural satisfaction in the purer creed and the ritual services of our English Church? It is a subject to which we shall venture to return.

During a late episcopal Visitation, the Bishop of Alicant administered the right of Confirmation to the Rev. Samuel J. Parkerton and his wife, M. Parkerton for some ten years has been a minister of the Campbellite Baptist order. He now purposes, as soon as he may, to take holy orders in the Church.—*New York Churchman*.

Youth's Department.

LENT.

This division of time into the Ecclesiastical Year, as it is called, is, I think, the wisest and most beautiful provision of the Church. By this arrangement, the great and leading events of our Saviour's life, from the gladsome rejoicings of the Nativity on Christmas, to the solemn and soul-subduing services of Good Friday, all are brought distinctly and in their regular order before the mind, and in such a way that the most careless attendant upon her public worship is obliged to become familiar with the history of our Blessed Redeemer. I know from experience how beneficial this arrangement is, and although I acknowledge that I ought to think of these things without waiting to have them recalled by the Church service, yet I must confess, that very many times I find myself so engrossed in worldly employments, or perplexed by worldly cares, or weighed down by worldly troubles, that all other thoughts and feelings are crowded out of my mind until the gentle voice of the Church arouses me from my lethargy, and her services in Advent, on Christmas, during Lent, on Good Friday, Easter, Whit-Sunday, or Trinity Sunday bring so plainly to my contemplation some great event in my Saviour's life, or some cardinal doctrine which He taught, that I cannot, if I would, refuse to give it my attention. But to return to the subject of our conversation. What did you say the first day of Lent is called?"

"Ash-Wednesday," replied the child.

"This is rather a singular name, do you not think so, Bessie? Can you tell why this name was given to it?"

"No, mother, I cannot."

"Because, Bessie, on this day the early Christians used to throw ashes over their heads as a sign of humiliation and sorrow: hence the name Ash-Wednesday. This was a custom prevalent among the Jews whenever they had any very great grief to bear, whether it were a national calamity or a private sorrow; and we frequently read in the Old Testament of persons mourning in sackcloth and ashes. And as during the season of Lent, the Christians were to contemplate the sufferings of Christ, they spent its first day in these outward demonstrations of sorrow for all their sins, the weight of whose punishment He bore. What do we call the last week of Lent?"

"Passion Week," replied Bessie.

"And this, my child, means Suffering Week; for although it would seem that the innocent Saviour's cup of sorrow had been before full to overflowing, yet during this week of his sinless life, He had to bear a weight of agony from which even his patient and uncomplaining spirit seemed to shrink with unutterable dread. It was during this week that He was scourged, and mocked, and insulted by his enemies; denied by one disciple, sold by another, deserted by all. It was during this week that he was crucified; and, as the climax of his anguish while dying upon the cross, He was denied the blessed comfort which those very agonies have secured to the humblest Christians—the light of the Father's reconciling countenance to illuminate the dark valley of the shadow of death. Truly the Church has well named this Passion or Suffering Week! The sad, solemn services of Good Friday—called good, because those sufferings so terrible to Him were our highest good, inasmuch as they purchased heaven for us; the calm, holy services of the next day, or Easter Even, as it is called in the Prayer Book, when his torn and lacerated frame rested quietly in the sweet repose of the grave; these conclude the week, and leave the heart subdued and ready when the joyous light of Easter or the resurrection morning dawns to sing away all its sadness in the exulting chant which the Church puts into the mouth of all her children:

"Christ is risen from the dead, and become the first-fruits of them that slept.

"Christ being risen from the dead dieth no more, death hath no more dominion over Him.

"For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

Mrs. Melville's countenance glowed with earnestness, for she was trying to impart to her little girl somewhat of her own appreciation of the inestimable privileges of Passion Week. She paused a moment, and then added—

"Bessie, my child; I honestly believe that an affectionate, devoted Christian will be more humbled, and softened, and comforted by the services of Passion Week than by the Church privileges of all the rest of the year besides."

AN-WEDNESDAY: and Mrs. Melville and her children were among the most attentive and interested worshippers in the little village church. The conversation of the preceding evening had made a deep impression on Jessie, and she understood and appreciated the privileges of the day, and realized, as she had never done before, its solemnity. Jennie went to church as usual in Roblin's arms. When the minister's voice was heard in that impressive sentence designed to commence the public services, "The Lord is in his holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before him," Jennie arose with the congregation; but, before the *Et* station was concluded, her wearied limbs refused to sustain her little frame, and she sank exhausted upon her seat. For the first time in her life, she sat throughout the whole service, having strength neither to stand nor kneel. Long before she could read, or understand what was going on, she had been taught that it was her imperative duty to stand, sit, and kneel with the other worshippers, as a manifestation of reverence for the God who was worshipped there; and her inability to do it on that day was a great grief to her, and prevented her, as she afterwards complained to her mother, from enjoying the services as she would otherwise have done.

Little did she think, as she feebly tottered along to the door, half supported by her mother, that it was the last time she would ever cross that sacred threshold; that when she worshipped with a congregation again, it would be in that blessed world.

"Where congregations ne'er break up,
And Sabbaths have no end."

—From the *Little Episcopalian*.

GOVERNING CHILDREN.—We know religious parents who purposely checked, and crossed, and disappointed their children, as a system of home education, in order, as they alleged, to break the natural will, and thus make it easier for them in after life to deny self, and practice virtue. When we see such a course pursued, we think of the child's remark, when asked why a certain tree grow crooked—"Somebody trod upon it, I suppose, when it was a little fellow."

Childhood needs direction and culture more than repression. There is a volume of sound truths in these lines:

"He who checks a child with terror,
Stops its play and stills its song,
Not alone commits an error,
But a great and moral wrong.

"Give it play and never fear it,
Active life is no defect;
Never, never break its spirit,
Curb it only to direct.

"Would you stop the flowing river,
Thinking it would cease to flow?
Onward must it flow forever:
Better teach it where to go."

Selections.

FEATHER PILLOWS THE BEST LIFE PRESERVERS.—The following communication, which we cut from the *Richmond Dispatch*, contains some valuable suggestions. Readers must have been struck with the utter uselessness of the life preservers on board the Arctic:

"A WORD ON SAVING LIVES AT SEA.—The great sacrifice of life attendant upon the loss of the ill-fated Arctic brings to mind a circumstance that occurred many years since, and that may be of benefit to all "who go down to the sea in ships." It was as follows: A friend of mine being about to embark on a sea-voyage of great hazard, requested me to give him a letter of advice, to be followed in case of disaster. I gave him a letter, and therein stated that the only real and unavoidable accidents attending a life upon the ocean were the running foul of vessels at sea in dark nights and during dense fogs. To obviate the former the use of lights may, to a certain extent, diminish the danger, and as a safeguard in fogs, resort must be had to the tolling of the ship's bell or the continuous firing of guns; but, after all these precautions, there is still great danger from collision.—Hence it is necessary that every individual, and most especially passengers, should be informed of the best means of saving themselves in those trying times, when each person is thrown upon his own resources.

It was to put my friend on his guard that I directed him to bear in mind the all-important fact that a feather pillow has a buoyant power fully equal to half-a-dozen of the best life-preservers ever invented, and that a common mattress would make a raft amply sufficient to float himself and trunk. I charged him, in

case of being wrecked upon a lee shore, to lay his blanket down upon the deck, place his mattress upon it, then tie up his trunk in the same, throw them overboard, and with his pillow secured around his body, jump after them.

It so turned that in the course of his voyage he was wrecked upon a lee shore, and following my directions, by the force of the wind and waves he was driven safe on shore, where he landed and saved all his clothes, together with several thousand dollars in specie, which were in his trunk. He was the only one on board that got safe to land with anything more than the scanty clothing in which they stood.

In conclusion, I have only to say that if persons on ship board would recollect that the pillows and beds upon which they sleep are the best and most reliable kind of life-preservers, there would be a great saving of human lives in cases of collisions and other casualties at sea.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.—The Railroad, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific coast at the Isthmus of Darien, it is expected, will be completed by the 1st of February. It has been constructed by a company chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, in 1849, and under arrangements with the government of New Grenada. The road is 49 miles long, and rises 250 feet above high water on the Pacific—the grade being 53 feet to the mile on the Atlantic side, and 50 feet on the Pacific side. The first 23 miles rests on piles or cribs, filled with earth, and has been found to stand the heavy rains to which it is periodically exposed. Much of the timber used in the work was the native spruce, and other light woods, but these have been found unsuitable on the 23 miles which have been travelled for some time, and Lignumvita cross ties are being substituted along the whole line. The original capital stock of the Company was \$5,000,000, but application has been made to the Legislature to raise it to \$7,000,000, which will be required to perfect the Line and the harbors at Aspinwall and Panama. The net receipts have already exceeded \$600,000 and it is supposed that the returns will ultimately be very great. The completion of the route through Nicaragua, and two other places, it is supposed, will modify the charges on this important line of communication.

DAYS WITHOUT NIGHTS.—Dr. Baird, in a lecture delivered recently in Cincinnati, said:

There is nothing that strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are the longest, than absence of the night.—He arrived at Stockholm from Gottenburgh, 400 miles distant, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see some friends—had not taken note of time—and returned about midnight; it was as light as it is here half an hour before sundown. You could see distinctly. But all was quiet in the street; it seemed as if the inhabitants were gone away, or were dead. No signs of life—stores closed.

The sun goes down at Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is a great illumination all night as the sun passes round the earth towards the north pole; the refraction of its rays is such that you see to read at midnight. Dr. Baird read a letter in the forest near Stockholm at midnight, without artificial light. There is a mountain at the Bothnia, where on the 21st of June, the sun does not go down at all. Travellers go there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun goes down the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hours. The hens take to the trees about seven o'clock, P. M., and stay there until the sun is well up in the morning, and the people get into the habit of rising late too.

THE BAPTIST VERSION.—The contemplated new version of the Bible by the Baptist Bible Society is to effect wonders. Not only is it to close the mouths of the advocates of infant baptism, but, as one of the leading journals in the West assures us, it is to render obsolete and useless commentaries on the Scriptures. It is, in short, to be so exact and lucid, that he that runneth may read and be in no danger of mistake.—Specimens of the wonderful book occasionally appear, by way of anticipation, and our readers may be edified with the following. The received version of Revelation vi. 6, is as follows:—"And I heard a voice in the midst of the four beasts say, A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny." In the new version we have it thus:—"And I heard a voice in the midst of the four living creatures

saying, A cheenix of wheat for a denarius, and three cheenixes of barley for a denarius." Now if that is not clear without the aid of a commentary, of any such help, what can be?

RESPECT TO THE DEAD IN FRANCE.—A common practice in France, which impresses a stranger favorably, is that of lifting or taking off the hat, as a funeral passes. This is observed by all classes. A little while since (says a recent writer from Paris,) I noticed a small funeral train, moving in the direction of the Madeleine. Evidently, the one borne to the burial was of the humblest class, for the body was followed only by a few workmen in blouses and women without bonnets. As it passed on, hats were taken off by the well-dressed crowd, sitting or moving on the walk, by gentlemen in carriages, with footmen in golden liveries, and by men driving their watering-carts through the street. It was a touching and beautiful sight.

JAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is estimated that they number about 100,000; they have forty-two synagogues, and more than double that number of congregations that are not yet provided with houses of worship; some of them are agriculturists, and have large farms or plantations, but most of them, having come from Continental Europe, and being refugees from oppression and persecution, are compelled, by their ignorance of agriculture and their poverty, to adopt commerce in some shape or another as their means of livelihood; but they never become a burden on the public: none of them are paupers, but are universally distinguished by thrift, industry, perseverance, and untiring energy. Let them be beloved and cared for, "for their fathers' sake," and their own destiny to immortality.

KEEP OFF THE GRASS.—The earliest converts to Christianity in Africa were very regular and earnest in their private devotions. They had no closets to go to, but each had their separate spot in the thicket, where they used to pour out their hearts to God. The several paths to these little Bethels became distinctly marked, and when any one of those African Christians began to decline in the ways of God, it was soon manifest to his fellows, and they would kindly remind him of his duty by saying, "*Brother de grass grow on your path yonder.*" If any heart cares less for the Saviour's cause than it used to do, we may be sure the grass is growing on the path to our closet.

The window in the Ark was a skylight; the door was in the side—the Lord shut *that*. Noah was to have no intercourse with the raging billows, but only with the God who ruled and governed them. Let the believer learn an infinitely valuable lesson. It is his province, his wisdom, and his privilege, to converse with God in the midst of every storm, of every tempest, and to leave the billows to Him who rules them.—*Howells*.

Miss Dix, the philanthropist and friend of the imprisoned and the insane, went out to Europe recently, and when she called to pay her fare, the clerk tendered her a receipt in full, declining the proffered money, saying that Mr. Collins had directed him to offer her a free passage, which he begged her to accept. She acknowledged the kindness and obligation with emotion. May her mission be a blessing to many a weary and crushed heart!

THE FLAG OF THE TIGER.—A correspondent of the *Chronicle* contradicts a statement in the *Quarterly Review*, that the ship's papers and flag of the *Tiger*, when she was lost, fell into the hands of the Russians. This, he says, was not the fact. The papers were destroyed, and the flag was secured by one of the officers, and placed by him in the hands of Mrs. Giffard, the widow of the lamented Captain Giffard, on the occasion of her visiting Odessa, and in her possession it now remains.

A LUNAR OBSERVATION.—In referring to the moon Professor Phillips remarked, at a meeting of the British Association, at Liverpool, "At one time he believed that there was no trace of water to be seen; but he confessed that the more recent observations, particularly those made with Lord Ross's telescope, shook his belief in that opinion."

By the English Life Table it is shown that the half of a generation of men of all ages passes away in thirty years, and that more than three in every four of their number die in half a century.

If we would understand our own characters, and the influence we exercise on others, we must test ourselves in the light in which they regard us. We may often learn more from the opinions of our enemies than from those by whom we are esteemed.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1855.

THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY.

A very little consideration must make us sadly feel, that as a Church, we in regard to public charities can hardly expect that blessed commendation, "She hath done what she could." For the absence of all those Public Institutions which in other lands prove that Christianity is any thing but a principle which centres all on self, and are at once witnesses of Christian brotherhood and asylums for the needy, sick and erring; marks too plainly in Nova Scotia our shortcoming—and yet we believe that this may be traced not to an ungenerous spirit, but to the want of having the matter fairly canvassed and its necessity plainly represented to our people—for there is quite enough to show how strong a yearning there is among us for deeds of charity; in the liberal response made to the appeals of those charitable Societies which provide for the consolation, relief, and visiting of their poorer brethren at their own humble abodes—besides we do not believe that over a case of individual distress was made known and proved worthy without calling out a most generous sympathy—we see this yearning also in the fact that having no Institutions of their own for the reception and reclaiming of the erring; our members, dissatisfied with remaining inactive, seek to share this honour with the other Evangelical bodies.

But what we grieve over is that the Church has under her patronage and protection no home to which she may invite her aged, unprotected and unfortunate members to a tranquil retirement.

It is surely time to look this matter boldly in the face, and see if no remedy can be devised for what we must confess to be a crying want.

We are led to these thoughts by hearing of a step in the right direction, in the movement that is now being made to relieve the present anxiety and those forebodings for the future which must often sorely press on those "made by the Holy Ghost our overseers"—as they reflect on the lot which awaits their families when God shall call themselves from their labour for Him and them, and they shall be left without protection, oftentimes without a home. We shall soon be summoned to exert ourselves and prove our realness "to bear one another's burdens" in raising a fund to supply the necessities of the Widows and Orphans of our Clergy—and if we make the solicitude displayed for the bereaved families of our Soldiers who die in defending the honour of our country, as a type and omen of the feeling ready to be developed in behalf of the Widows and Orphans of those who fight God's battles, and maintain His honour against the assaults of an ungodly world—we may augur well for the success of the present project. The peculiar position of our Clergy in the amended Church of Nova Scotia has a loud claim on our consideration. The dignity of their sacred office, the best interests of religion, demand that they should be well, therefore expensively educated, and this entails such an outlay, as sometimes to embarrass the candidate for Holy Orders even before his Ordination, and the liquidation of which must be in after life, a heavy tax on incomes barely sufficient for present necessities. What opportunity in such cases is there for providing for their families—for our Clergy are forbidden by Ecclesiastical law under its severest penalties to engage in any mercenary business which may hinder the work of their ministry or derogate from their character—bidden also by their obligations and vows to spend themselves and their time in "doing the work of Evangelists," ranked (as the interests of religion demand they should be ranked) among the higher orders of society, while their profession least of all liberal professions offers the facilities for providing for a family—with all these proper checks on pursuing any scheme by which they may leave means of support for their families whose training does not generally fit them to buffet with the world's cold charity, what wonder if the minister of Christ is oftentimes depressed and prostrated by the appalling prospect which seems to await his helpless little ones—a prospect of poverty caused neither by his crime nor improvidence, but by the peculiar situation of his sphere of duty. How painful to picture his wife and children obliged to remove even from the home so long the scene of their duty and domestic joys—so long a home open to the poorest parishioner who came for relief or counsel. Must not such thoughts as these threaten to paralyze his efforts, for we must remember that, in becoming our Pastors, the Clergy did not cease to be men, and men must be anxious for the welfare of those they love; nor does Christianity forbid such anxiety, provided it do not degenerate into repining or dis-

gust in the Providence of the Father of the fatherless who now not by miracle but by man works out his plan to succour the widow and the orphan. To aid in this is to become workers together with God, a noble office with an exceeding great reward. It is also plain that in taking away anxiety from our Pastors, we not only show them great kindness, but do our parishes material good—not only fill their homes with light hearts and hopeful trust, but indirectly benefit the souls committed to their charge; for we thus enable our spiritual guides to pay less attention to their own temporal concerns and more to the eternal welfare of their flocks—we afford them more time for attendance on the duties of their study and their parish, "reading, exhortation, doctrine," of giving themselves wholly to those things—and as they become better workmen, better guides, more fully imbued with the love of the "great Shepherd of the Flock," and His solicitude for the sheep of His hand committed to their care, we ourselves shall be in a position to become better men—the more knowledge and scriptural wisdom our teachers can impart, the wiser may the taught become in heavenly things; and thus has God ordained a double blessing for the grace of charity to the giver and receiver of the gift, since if we water the fields of others our own shall be watered—on earth then as in heaven there is promised a blessing on the liberal hand and generous heart. We do not complain that our Clergy, even in the present distress from want of a Society to whose religious care they may confide their families, neglect their spiritual duties—on the contrary, we have reason to thank God that they set us a most eloquent example of confiding trust in that Gracious Being who never leaves nor forsakes the "seed of the righteous," that they obey the command of their Heavenly Master in wearing their own as well as the affections of their people from earthly things—that they are more anxious for a successful ministry, than their own comfort, and to lay up in heaven souls through their instrumentality converted to God as their best wealth, leaving as a rich legacy to their posterity the name of a "good and faithful servant"—but it is not the part of a good man anything but the duty of a Christian Pastor to shut his heart to the claims of the family which God has given him—for he teaches, and should himself be taught, "That if any provide not for his own and especially for those of his own house he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel"—and a concern for those he leaves at death is certainly proper to an ambassador and follower of that Saviour, who before his own bitter death sanctified this concern by the example of commending to the care of his beloved disciple His widowed sorrowing mother.

Most earnestly therefore do we exhort the friends and lovers of our Church to give heed to the appeal now to be made for the Widows and Orphans of those "guides of the Most High God" who have showed to us the way of life—and ask them to make the Church which was the sphere of the Pastor's labour of love, the channel of charity to the Pastor's family. Let us hear in this appeal not only the cry of the anxious Widow and her fatherless children, but the voice of Him who has taken them under his special charge and claims in the most teaching manner to be their Father and their God. Let us be earnest in ministering to the necessities of the saints, the wants of those who are "widows indeed" as we admit those to be for whom we speak—"Well reported of for good works—having brought up children, having lodged strangers, having relieved the afflicted, having diligently followed every good work,"—let us rejoice in aiding in the work of God, secure of being doubly blessed, here in the delight of doing good, hereafter in sharing God's glorious benediction. Let us be fellow workers with God, who has made us as his agents the guardians of the Widow and the Orphan by His inviolable will, and has threatened vengeance on those who faithlessly deny or neglect this trust—has promised blessing on the man who for "God's sake" fulfils it. This plea "for God's sake" coming even from the most abject worthless beggar, touches a spring of charity in our hearts—how much stronger is the appeal when coming from the mouths of those whose husbands and fathers have a claim on our sympathy by their lifetime of good will and hard work for us. Let us be so useful in our generation, that having "visited the widows and fatherless in their affliction" we may indeed have justly gained on earth from our fellow labourers the character which is but a rescript of that which shall be recognized and blessed in heaven by the great Lord of the Vineyard.—

When the ear heard him, then it blessed him, and when the eye saw him, it gave witness to him, because he delivered the poor that cried and him that had none to help him, the blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy—for such there is

but one higher commendation, to be yet heard from the Judge of all, the widow's Everlasting Friend—"Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world—for I was an hungered and ye gave me meat, I was thirsty and ye gave me drink, I was a stranger and ye took me in, naked and ye clothed me, I was sick and ye visited me, I was in prison and ye came unto me—Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto Me."

CONVOCAATION.

The Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, adjacent to Westminster Abbey, on Tuesday, February 6. Several important matters have come under discussion. The principal subject of the first day's proceedings was a report relative to an alteration or change in the Church services. The resolutions of the upper house, appeared to the lower to contemplate a change in the rubric, rather than that every rubric should remain unalterable except for the purpose of forming a new service—and was met by an amendment, to which the upper house did not agree, and the subject was deferred to a future session.

Both Houses met again on Thursday. In the Upper House the Archbishop of Canterbury read the report made to the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury upon the changes required in the constitution of Convocation. Several resolutions thereupon were submitted to the Lower House, but it does not appear from the account of their proceedings that they have come to any decision upon them.

On Friday the Lower House proceeded to discuss a motion for the admission of lay members to Synod. The motion was proposed by the Rev. Mr Seymour, as follows:

1st. That the law of God, as revealed in Holy Scripture, for the government of his Church, and as witnessed by primitive antiquity, while it vests the authority and power to govern, primarily in the spirituality, does not forbid—rather does it encourage them—to call and admit faithful laymen also to their counsels in synod, at such times and in such manner as they shall judge to be best for the welfare of the Church. 2d. That the circumstances of the present times suggest certain and urgent reasons why the Church of England, in taking steps for the revival of synodical institutions, should take advantage of this liberty, and should provide some more formal and regular opportunities than at present exist, whereat the counsel and co-operation of the faithful laity may be secured to the proceedings of Convocation.

The motion having been seconded, The Rev. H. A. Woodgate proposed the following amendment—"Whereas, owing to the suspension of ecclesiastical discipline as regards the laity, every inhabitant of England, whatever his religious persuasion or manner of life, is recognized by the law as a member of the Church of England, and admissible to a full participation of its rights and privileges; and whereas dissenters have contended, both in Parliament and out of it, that dissent ought not to involve the forfeiture of such privileges, or of a vote in the management of the Church: it is neither just nor expedient to entertain the question of the admission of laymen to the counsels of the Church, until by the enforcement of ecclesiastical discipline, or by some other method, effectual means be taken to determine what constitutes a bona fide layman of the Church of England."

After a short discussion, The Prolocutor put the amendment and the resolution from the chair, when the former was carried by a large majority.

The Clergy Discipline report was taken up, and laid aside for future consideration.

Upon the proceedings of this meeting of Convocation, which appears to have made an important step to a resumption of its full powers, the London Guardian observes:—

"Convocation has sat for three days, and broached, without settling them, several important questions, on one of which (respecting alterations of the Rubric) the two Houses have been unable to agree. The proceedings would be more intelligible and more satisfactory if they did not wear the appearance of being despatched in such an amazing hurry. It is obviously impossible for such subjects as a revision of the Church Services, Church Discipline, and Convocation Reform, to be properly disposed of without leisure for consultation, with Dr. Peacock (Prolocutor) posting to and fro between the Upper and the Lower Houses, and amidst anxious looks at the relentless progress of the hour hand of the clock. The work, therefore, is left unfinished; and reports, resolutions, amendments and cross amendments jostle each other in the printed narrative, in a rather confused and perplexing manner. The substance, however, of a working representative body is there—the independence of thought, coupled with submission to constituted authority—the disposition to examine every question carefully and freely—the desire to be unanimous without a surrender of principle or convictions. Nothing is wanted but time for transaction of business, the habit of temperate discussion, and a fuller acquaintance with the laws and usages of deliberative assemblies. Meanwhile the system of

standing, committees and short sittings is, we have no doubt, the best adapted to existing circumstances.

The sum of £1,681 17s. 3d. has been subscribed in this City and placed in the hands of Wm. Murdoch, Esq., Treasurer of the subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Plans that is received, and will be published next week, accompanied with the proper words to the insinuated tune of "America" in the Boston Academy.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. J. M. Campbell, directions attended to. From Rev. H. L. Owen—directions will be attended to. From Mr. S. Stearns—directions attended to.

Honoway's Ointment and Pills, certain Remedies for Rheumatism—Henry Fenn, aged 52, of York Fort, Hudson's Bay, was a severe sufferer from this complaint.

Married.

At Lunenburg, by Rev. H. L. Owen, A. B. Revor, Feb. 12th, Mr. JAMES DANIEL to Miss CAROLINE A. SMITH.

Died.

On Monday evening, 20th ult. MARGARET, wife of Mr. Wm. G. Coombs, in the 53th year of her age. On Tuesday, at his son's residence, Mr. DUNCAN McKENZIE, an old and respectable inhabitant of New Mirlo River, in the 82nd year of his age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Feb. 24th.—Brigt. Bloomer, Thornburn, Boston, 6 days; schr. Liverpool, Dav, Liverpool, 8 hours; schr. Dart, Laniel, Matanzas, 22 days.

CLEARED.

Saturday, Feb. 24th.—Schr. Eliza Jane, Welsh, B. W. Indies; Achilver, Banks, ditto; Three Brothers, Nearing, Philadelphia.

PASSENGERS.

By R. M. S. CANADA, FROM LIVERPOOL TO HALIFAX.—J. C. Campbell, S. Marsters, W. G. Coombs, Clowdy,

Develin, Captain Hill, Captain Thompson, Allick, Mr. W. W. Stumble, R. Longworth, Capt. Morrison, Capt. Walton, Mr. Walker, and 67 for Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Packet brig America, reports was close in with the harbour on Wednesday last, but was blown off—lost jib-boom and broke sparker boom.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Apples, Bacon, Beef, Lamb, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Grease, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn.

LUMBER.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Hemlock, Spruce, Pine.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wood, Coal.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

THE following Juvenile Books, have been just received, and are for sale at the Subscriber's Book Store. THE LITTLE EPISCOPALIAN; or, the Child Taught by the Prayer Book.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Keen constantly on hand, and offer for sale at lowest market rates, at their Stores, Head of Commercial Wharf.

—HALIFAX, N. S.—

CORDAGE—Best Gourock and English from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inch Shrouding. Haws 3/4 inch and for swails.

SHIP STORES:

PORK—Am. and Nova Scotia Mess and Prime; BEEF ditto; BREAD—Nav. and Pilot; FLOUR—Molasses, Sugar, Paints, Oil, Saw Tar, Coal Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, Flax, Varnishes, Small Stores, &c.

NOTICE.

MISS WILLIAMSON finding it reported in Halifax, that she is going to give up her School in May, begs to state that she has no such intention.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Diocesan Church Society, of N. S., will be held (D. V.) on TUESDAY, the 6th March, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, at Seven o'clock.

KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Interest due to the Governors of King's College, by Subscribers to the above Fund, will be remitted, provided the Principal shall be paid up, on or before the 31st DAY OF MARCH next.

Halifax, Feb. 10, 1853. By order of the Board. JAS. C. COCHRAN, Secretary.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS and sweetness to the BREATH, is quite free from Acids, &c.

PRINTERS WANTED.

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

PRINTING INKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Supply of PRINTING INK, from the Establishment of Morrill, Donald & Co. This Ink is in the Cans of 12 lbs. and upwards.

JUST PUBLISHED.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

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

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia.

MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE.

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

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU 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 agreeable odour.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

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

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES.

JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, MARCH 3, 1853.

Poetry.

GROWING OLD.

BY SYBIL HASTINGS.

We are growing old, but ah, turn not back To gaze on the aere and withered flowers...

We are growing old—youth's glory fades From out the vale of our distant years!

We are growing old—and cherished friends, Like the stricken leaves of autumn, pass...

We are growing old—but is it well To cling to this thought with vain regret— Muffling our hearts in the funeral knell...

We are growing old—yet, clear and bright, O'er all, the bow of promise beards!

Advertisements.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL.

THIS INSTITUTION will re-open on MONDAY, JANUARY 15th. BOARDERS—£35 per Annum } Payable Quarterly...

MATHER B. DESBRISAY.

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

OFFICE—Halls Street, opposite Messrs. A. McLean & Co's Store. Residence at Dr. Desbrisay's, Dartmouth. 3m.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore carried on at St. Margaret's Bay under the Firm of CROUCHER & BRINE...

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES

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

WM. LANGLEY has the pleasure to announce to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general supply of the above...

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS.

Just Received per latest Arrivals from Great Britain.

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

Books suitable for PRESENTS—Illuminated, and Handsomely Bound—very cheap. ONE HUNDRED SETS MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR...

WM. GOSSIP.

Nova Scotia Book Store, 24 Granville Street.

Oct. 21. 1854

MR. W. HUNT STEVENS,

Professor of Music from the Royal Academy of Music.

BEGS to Announce His Arrival in Halifax, and that he is open for engagements in his Profession. Circulars may be obtained on Application to Mr. W. HUNT STEVENS, Halls Street, or to Miss WILLIAMSON, at her Establishment, Morris Street.

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

Jan. 27. 1855.

"PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS?"

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

Spiers and Ravenna's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. imperial Octavo, 1400 pp. well and strongly bound.

Braune's French and English Dictionary 12mo do. do. Abridged School Edition Lovisac's French Grammar Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read Write and Speak French. By Value. do. do. do. By Jewett.

Dec. 16.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

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

HOMER SACRÆ—Prayers and Meditations for Private use. Family and Closet Devotions. FAMILY AND PRIVATE PRAYERS, Nichol's Help to Reading the Bible Sunday School Libraries 100 Vols, 75 and 50 vols. Children's Libraries of 6, 7 and 8 vols, in paper box neatly bound in Muslin.

Jan. 2. 1855.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM. GOSSIP.

No 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

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

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Colorable Tubes, as follows:—

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

Oils.

Drying Oil. Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials. Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

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

Brushes.

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

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 64 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Porte Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

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

Jan. 13 1855.

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

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

WM. GOSSIP

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 Receipts are strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. from London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 16.

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir.—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted from the use of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood...

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY! AFTER HAVING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anty Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 23rd August, 1854.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors...

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT! Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time...

(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

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