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# The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Buchanan—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossyp—Publisher.

VOL. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 1853.

NO. 40.

## Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING	EVENING
10 Oct	2	10 R. ar. Trin.	
11	3	Dan. 3	Mark 6
12	4	Robt 11	Daniel 13
13	5	— 13	— 14
14	6	Judith 1	Judith 2
15	7	— 8	— 4
16	8	— 9	— 5
17	9	— 10	— 6
18	10	— 11	— 7
19	11	— 12	— 8

## Poetry.

### “MY BELOVED IS MINE, AND I AM HIS.”

Long did I toil, and knew no earthly rest;  
Far did I rove, and found no certain home:  
At last I sought them in His sheltering breast,  
Who open his arms, and bids the weary come;  
With Him, I found a home, a rest divine;  
And I since then am His, and He is mine.

Yes, He is mine I and nought of earthly things,  
Not all the charms of pleasure, wealth or power,  
The fame of heroes, or the pomp of kings,  
Could tempt me to forego His love an hour;  
Go, worthless world, I say, with all that's thine,  
Go, I my Saviour's am, and He is mine.

The good I have is from His stores supplied:  
The ill is only what He deems the best,  
He for my friend, I'm rich with thought beside;  
And poor without Him, though of all possessed;  
Charges may come—I take, or I resign,  
Content, while I am His, and He is mine.

Whatever may change, in Him no change is seen,  
A glorious sun that waxes not, nor declines:  
Above the clouds and storms He walks serene,  
And on His people's inward darkness shines;  
All may depart—I fret not nor repine,  
While I my Saviour's am, and He is mine.

He stays me falling, lifts me up when down,  
Reclaims me wandering, guards from every foe,

Plants on my worthless brow the victor's crown,  
Which in return before his feet I throw,  
Grieved that I cannot better grace His shrine,  
Who deigns to own me His, as He is mine.

What half discern Him, and half adore,  
But when I meet Him in the realms above,  
I hope to love Him better, praise Him more,  
And feel, and tell, amid the choir divine,  
How tully I am His, and He is mine!

Rev. H. F. Lyte.

## Religious Miscellany.

### A CANADIAN TRAVELLER IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

We cut the following notes by a recent traveller among us, from a late Toronto paper:—

#### OUR TRAVELLER'S LOG.

AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

St. John is the commercial metropolis of the Province of New Brunswick—though 70 years ago, the site where it stands was covered with bush, and only here and there a Fisherman's shanty was to be seen on the border of the magnificent harbour; now it is one of the leading timber Ports of our American colonies, and its harbour, navigable at all tides and in all seasons of the year, is often crowded with 50 to 80 sail; whilst in good seasons such as the present—here may be seen 12 to 20 large ships on the stocks around the harbour. Employed in the timber trade, as also in the ship-building—the chief, indeed the only business of this commercial city—are a great number of most spirited and enterprising young men—some of whom have fought their way up from the ranks, and are at this moment exercising a powerful influence on the commerce of the Province, indeed of the Empire. The famous ship “Marco Paulo,” was built at this port by Mr. James Smith, one of the influential and respectable men in the city, who like many others of similar character and spirit, has been the architect of his own fortune. A number of the St. John merchants and ship-owners are self-made men, on which account they are much better adapted to undertake the management of public affairs, whether in bodies corporate, or in the municipal, or provincial affairs of the coun-

try—these always do well—because they are practical. There are ship-owners in St. John, N. B., who will shape a model, and help to place every stick of timber in the vessel, and assist in fitting out the rigging—then take the compass and chart, and place the vessel with the cargo in Liverpool harbour, and sell the whole in the British market, come out by the Cunard steamer, and in a few weeks, have the keel of another on the stocks. Such men deserve all commendation. Their energies and enterprise are the staple power of a young country.

The greatest natural curiosity about St. John, N. B. is the falls or rapids at the head of the harbour. This is a ledge of a rock over which the waters of the St. John river fall into the harbour, and but for its being un navigable at certain stages of the tide, St. John would never have stood where it is. The river is navigable up as far as Fredericton, the capital of the Province, but the falls of the river at the head of the harbour are only navigable for some twenty minutes at the ebb, and as many at the flow of each tide. At low water there is a fearful current down the stream. The Lachine rapids in point of fury and sublimity, would not compare with those of St. John river. When at high water, and especially during Spring tides, the current is up the stream, and is equally grand in its appearance. Within the last year, the falls (for so they are called) have been crossed by a magnificent suspension bridge, superior it would seem in strength and beauty to that of Niagara. Adjoining the western end of this new bridge, and immediately above the falls on the western side, is the elevated and well known site of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, one of the most costly and creditable buildings in the Province of New Brunswick, and exceedingly well conducted by John Waddell, Esq., M. D., who is a most accomplished and gentlemanly man—esteemed and respected alike by the public and the patients under his management.

In the city there are a goodly number of Churches—Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodist, and Baptists are all fairly represented. Here as elsewhere, the Church of England has a great deal of the wealth and intelligence of the city. The Rector of St. John Dr. Gray, Junr., and son of the Past Rector, is a pattern to all clergymen of every denomination.

In point of Education St. John is low, this is its cardinal defect; though a city of some 35,500, strange to say, it has no College, its highest capabilities in an educational point of view, are those afforded by a grammar school.

There is, however, a growing taste among some of the young men who are springing up in the place, for letters, and it is a favourable symptom that there is a great increase in the sale and circulation of the standard literature of Great Britain during the last ten years. By the way, the “Anglo American Magazine,” is beginning to be known here. The general aspect of this city is pleasing, and within nine years an immense number of large brick buildings have been placed on the ruins of old wooden shanties that have either perished by the decay of age, or been consumed by the unwelcome element of fire.

Many farms which ten years ago were in a very incipient state, and many young men then commencing business, are occupying very prominent places in the affairs of the city, and exercising an important influence on the whole Province.

The public squares of this city are very handsome, and in ten years hence, as the business of the city increases and its population becomes more dense, those quarters will become a kind of respiring organs, by which, the atmosphere will be kept salubrious; were it not for such lungs, there are districts in Philadelphia in which the inhabitants would suffocate, and Toronto will no doubt suffer grievously for want of them, unless provision is made in good time.

Among the many sources of attraction to the stranger, the RURAL CEMETERY of St. John deserves notice. Situated on the brow of a hill that overhangs the Marsh road, which was, according to Indian tradition, and geological evidence, the south-east boundary of the river, when its embouchure was in the rear of the promontory on which the city stands,—the piece of ground

seems designed by nature to afford every convenience for the erection of catacombs and other monuments to mark the spot where sleep the ashes of the “mighty dead.” Already, though only some five or six years old, this burying ground is one of the leading suburban ornaments of the city.

As a whole the City of St. John is handsome—and the impulse given to its commerce by the recent Railroad movements in the Colonies, has thrown new life into operations. It is destined to become a great city, and wield a powerful influence on our Colonial commerce. It is earnestly to be hoped that the moral power of the pulpit and the press, will keep pace with the increase of the population, and vicea indigenous to sea-port towns will be suppressed by the religious and philanthropic exertions of the Missionary Bible and Tract Societies, which have already done a great deal for the cause of religion in this place.

From St. John by steamer “Forest Queen,” Captain Charles H. H. Atkeway, the traveller reached Windsor, Nova Scotia, on the 6th. The tremendous rise and fall of tide in the Bay of Fundy, renders the river Avon, on which Windsor stands, difficult of navigation—hence the steamer leaves St. John at highwater, and reaches Windsor with the next tide—lies an hour and returns with the ebb. Windsor is beautifully situated at the head of the Basin of Mines. Passing a large and frowning Head called Capo Blanchon, which rises some 150 feet above the surface of the water, and is the perpetual home of millions of sea-gulls, the only living creatures that seem to reside there—the eye of the traveller sees in the distance a green hill capped by the residence of Judge Hallyburton, but better known in Provincial parlance by the name of Sam Slick. His residence is beautifully situated, and his grounds ever open to the access of the visitor, afford a pleasant hour's walk, between the arrival of the steamer and leaving of the coach for Halifax. Windsor is the seat of the University of King's College and of the Collegiate School. These buildings are placed in *juxta* position on the S. E. side of the hill that overhangs the town, and screens them from its smoke. The public coach passes the door of the handsome Rectory, and the obliging driver waits until the traveller delivers a friendly message from one of the *literati* of Toronto to the amiable Rector.

From Windsor to Halifax 45 miles, the roads are good, and travelling by coach expeditions. On reaching the western point of the Basin, 10 miles in circumference, we saw the Cunard steamer just leaving the wharf, having dropped the Colonial mails.

The City of Halifax is one of the oldest posts of the British on this continent, and though it has not grown so rapidly as some of the other commercial towns, still it is a very pretty place, and its population more compact and more social, and consequently less heterogeneous than in a rapidly growing place. It is justly celebrated for the urbanity and hospitality of its people—this is remarked by every stranger who visits it—and as a proof of the justness of this character, the traveller, on the present as on former occasions, was not half an hour at the Acadian Hotel, until he was waited on by a respectable and wealthy merchant, in company with a brother Editor, and literally kidnapped, not in a bad, but in a good sense—in which sense moreover he was receiving free quarters till the Niagara comes up from Boston to-morrow evening. There are a great number of local improvements going on at present in the City of Halifax; among the rest a splendid new barrack and garrison are being built. This with the former garrison and dock yards, the large man-of-war and other vessels riding majestically in the harbour, gives the city a bustling aspect. The great drawback to Halifax is, that there is not enough of export from the surrounding country to make it a large shipping place, though no harbour on this continent affords more convenience for navigational purposes than Halifax. In point of Education it seems to possess greater advantages than St. John, N. B., and being the seat of Government; it also brings together more of the officers of the crown than may be found in a commercial metropolis. The

very pleasant variety, and afford the inhabitants a few hours gossip about European affairs, which deadens the monotony of our colonial chit-chat for the time being. My paper is done, and I must get off for an hour to Fuller's book-store meanwhile.

Thine ut olim,  
THE TRAVELLER.

### News Department.

#### CANADA.

**ROMANISM IN CANADA.**—It may be in the recollection of our readers, that not long since a certain "Narcisse Filiau, of Beauport, was summoned on complaint of Laurent Possilin of Beauport, Constable, for having on Sunday 27th May last, being the day of the procession, behaved himself in a disorderly manner, at the door of the Beauport Church, by keeping his hat on his head, during the procession of the most Holy Sacrament, which was then proceeding from the Church to the neighboring chapel, and by telling the said Constable, that he had no right or authority to compel him to take off his hat, and that he would keep it on in spite of him, then, and there bringing into contempt, the authority of said Constable."

Such was the offence, as detailed in the records of the conviction, had before some wiseacre of a Magistrate, but which, if not already, must be quashed as illegal. That there was more in the case than appeared at first blush, we strongly suspected, and that our surmise was correct, we find by the following extract, which we take from the *Montreal Gazette*:

**THE PRIEST OF BEAUPORT.**—A great many of the habitants of this Parish have complained to the Archbishop of their Cure, but have received no answer to the charges they bring against him, some of which are for interfering in the elections.

M. Narcisse Filiau, a man of great respectability in the parish, has published a letter in the "Pays" of Montreal, because the Quebec papers have refused him a place in their columns. One paragraph is as follows:—

"If we can get the petition to His Grace the Archbishop published, it will be published quick enough.—But upon my word, it seems that when anything is to be said about a worthy and brave Cure, the press is inaccessible, and the truth dangerous. For my part I don't feel much alarmed, and I do not mean to allow myself to be ridiculed, insulted, humiliated, and persecuted, not even from the High Altar, by a brave and worthy Cure, who makes pretensions to as much merit as Our Lord Jesus Christ himself. He declared to us, that he would denounce those who dared to vote against the Municipal Candidate he preferred, to His Grace the Archbishop, who would denounce them to the Pope, who, not to stop on such a beautiful road, would denounce them to our Lord Jesus Christ; notwithstanding this threat I shall give my vote, just as I think fit.—Whatever may be the pretensions of our brave and worthy Cure, to make us the tools of his pleasure in everything, whatever may be the facility with which he lends the name of Our Saviour to the Councillor he prefers, at the same time that he smothers his rival with the title of Bar. &c., whatever may be the profanation of the emblem of our Salvation, and the blasphemous use of the name of Jesus,—I shall vote as I please.

(Signed)

NARCISSE FILIAU.

Beauport, 20th June, 1853.

Then followed a certificate, signed by the three Church Wardens and 16 others, stating that a majority of the proprietor-farmers of the parish, desire the removal of the Priest Bernard, against whom they have made heavy charges.

Mr. Filiau writes like a man of independence and spirit.—*Montreal Gazette*.

So then the fact is, Mr. Narcisse Filiau, a French Canadian, a Roman Catholic, and a man of respectability in the Parish, has had the nerve and the spirit to resist the attempt made by the cure of his parish, to compel his parishioners, to vote for the Priests candidate under penalty of altar denunciations, for contumacy. In fact this Reverend Cure, Father Bernard, whether educated at Maynooth or not, is immaterial, would introduce to Canada, the principles and practice of Romanism in Ireland, and render its votaries as abject slaves here as there. For this Narcisse Filiau, 3 Church Wardens, and 16 others memorial the Bishop for the removal of the Priest, and Narcisse, thus obnoxious, is at once marked out for ecclesiastical vengeance, and hence it appears, is the reason that an attempt has been made in the name of the Cure, and through a pliant magistrate to deprive a respectable and independ-

dent Roman Catholic of his personal liberty, and freedom of conscience. Said we not truly lately, that if Popery, as it has been known in Ireland should appear in Canada in a like guise, our French Canadian Roman Catholic fellow subjects would soon be heard groaning under its hideous and debasing tyranny.—They are resisting its first pressure, and we trust they may be successful.—*Quebec Paper*.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, Sept. 17.

#### HOSTILITIES IN THE EAST.

The Emperor of Russia has rejected the Turkish modifications of the Note which he had accepted at the suggestion of the four powers. He abides by the Vienna note, and promises to evacuate the Principalities if the Porte accepts it pure and simple. The Emperor himself was to proceed at once to Warsaw, where we shall probably very soon hear of his arrival; and on the 23d of this month he is to meet the Emperor of Austria at Olmütz. He will be accompanied by Count Nesselrode and Baron Meyendorff. The Czar's original demand was for a power of interference in the affairs of his neighbor, which would practically have upset the independence of the Sultan altogether. The refusal of this impudent request was made the pretext for seizing upon Wallachia and Moldavia; an aggression which so roused the voice of public opinion, that the Governments of England and France were compelled to insist upon the keeping of treaties. The Muscovite had not calculated upon any such resistance.

Amidst all the doubts about the Russo-Turkish difficulty, at least one thing is certain. It is, that the Czar is sure to push forward if he feels strong enough, and he will feel so unless England and France are true to the Sultan, and to the interest of peace, commerce, progress. The Czar, who began by war, is still for war; but happily the duty and the interest of the other powers are alike bound up in peace—and peace we may yet have if St. James's and the Tuileries do their duty. The Emperor Nicholas rests the influence he hopes to exercise over the policy of the Austrian Cabinet on one point—namely, his personal ascendancy over the young Emperor Francis Joseph; and it is evident that the approaching visit to Olmütz is intended to detach the head of the Austrian monarchy from the traditional policy of his empire, and from the counsels of his western allies. The interview, therefore, which the Emperor of Austria will shortly be called upon to hold is one of no common moment to himself and to his people. The geographical position of Austria gives her an influence and an interest which no other power can possess in the regions of Lower Danube and the provinces south of that stream. As long as she remains determined to prevent the inroads of northern armies beyond that barrier the Turkish Empire cannot be overrun, for she can take in flank the whole power of the invader. But if Austria, faithless to her traditional policy and her permanent interests, ever allows herself to participate in projects hostile to the independence of those countries, she removes the barrier of the East, and no direct interference of the other States could rescue those countries from invasion by the two great military monarchies of the continent. She might gain Bosnia and the Herzegovina—a slender compensation for the extension Russia would acquire; but by the same rule her possessions in Italy would be exposed to the utmost danger, and the peace of Europe would be at an end.

#### DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

**BUCHAREST, SEPT. 4.**—Prince Gortschakoff has held a review of the Russian troops. The Hospodar, Stirbey, had received an invitation to attend. He sent an excuse. The Russian Commander-in-Chief has addressed an order of the day to the troops, in which he praises and exhorts them to remain faithful to their oath and to the Czar. The order concludes with the following words,—"Russia is called to annihilate paganism, and those who would oppose her in that sacred mission shall be annihilated with the pagans. Long life to the Czar. Long life to the God of the Russians!"

**WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN TURKEY.**—The levy of 80,000 men of the second class of the militia continues with great activity, and large detachments of recruits are on their march to join the army of the Danube. Orders have been issued for the formation of a reserved corps at Adrianople, under the orders of Mehmet Rached Pasha, chief of the Imperial Guard. On the 30th of August the Sultan held a review of the Egyptian troops. The members of the French embassy were present. On the special demand of the representatives of the foreign Powers, the Sultan has

adjourned the publication of his manifesto, in which he appeals in the most bellicose language to the nation. The manifesto is, in fact, really and truly a declaration of war.

Omar Pasha's soldiers insist on fighting the Russian. He cannot overcome this resolution, and there is reason to fear that the ardour of the troops will interfere with the negotiations.

The corps of General Luders, which hitherto had been stationary in Bessarabia, crossed the Russian frontier into Moldavia on the 26th of August. On that day one regiment marched in and two more followed on the 29th, and entered Braila. Other troops are to follow.

**EFFICIENCY OF THE TURKISH ARMY.**—A lengthy report has been addressed to the French Minister of War, by two French officers, for some time past employed in the Turkish service. They report on the state of the army, its appearance, its discipline, and its skill in the use of the musket, in terms of commendation, and to show that the Turks are in a much better military condition than was supposed. The irregular troops in the service of the Sultan, are also spoken of as being well adapted for the peculiar service which free corps are generally called upon to afford, and it is anticipated that in the event of hostilities breaking out they will greatly embarrass the operations of the Roman army. The report states that, that active and intelligent chief, Omer Pasha, can, within twenty-four hours, concentrate a force of 60,000 men on any given point, either for attack or defence. It appears to be the opinion of the reporting officers, that on the first shock there is not much doubt of the Turkish troops having the advantage. The Russian Commissariat, is generally very bad. This will no doubt give a great advantage to the Turks. Affairs certainly daily assume a more bellicose aspect, as the following will show:—It is stated that Omer Pasha has addressed a letter to Prince Gortschakoff complaining that the Russian gunboats approached too near the right bank of the Danube, and kept the Turkish fortifications unnecessarily vigilant. After requesting that orders to prevent this unpleasantness should be given, as the Turkish gunners might feel themselves compelled to fire on them, the Russian Commander-in-chief wrote on the back of the letter, "Cannon-shot will be answered by Cannon-shot."

**THE NEW COSTUMES OF THE ARMY.**—We are now in a position to state exactly what changes are contemplated in the costume of the Russian Army. A new uniform, and pressing equally, supersedes the present draco. The coats, with its lace and frippery, gives way to the plain scarlet frock which does not reach to the knees—a sensible martial uniform, a fraction more costly in its first price, but involving a large saving to the soldier in time, trouble, and pipe-clay. The duke of Cambridge originated this change. These alterations will be introduced upon the next issue of clothing. In the form of the knapsack a material amendment has also been sanctioned. The improvements consist in the diminution of the width of the lower part of the knapsack, so as to leave greater space for the bayonet handle and pouch; in the manner in which the straps are arranged, so as not to cross upon the chest or impede the action of the arms, in the disappearance of separate straps to the great coat; and in the addition of a little saccus or bag, calculated to hold an extra shirt and a pair of stockings, and lying horizontally in the inner part of the knapsack across the small of the back. What may be the alterations in the full-dress costume of the officers and the lavender unmentionables, we are not at present prepared to say.

**THE NEW DECIMAL COINAGE.**—During the last week, the employes at the Royal Mint, Tower-hill, have been actively at work in striking off the new decimal silver coinage, which, it is stated, will be issued for public circulation as a currency of the realm at the commencement of the next year, as they are stamped 1854, when the present old silver coinage will be called in.—The sovereigns, half sovereigns, and florins, or tenth of a sovereign, will remain without any alteration.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

**THE RAILWAYS.**—We have to record, that within two days after the "turning of the first sod" of our Railways, the second sod was turned, and we have good reason for hoping, a continuous forward movement was made along a considerable portion of the line between St. John and Shediac. We are told that along the whole line strong bodies of Engineers and Assistants are engaged in surveying and locating, and that in several places navies are already at work with the pick-

axo and spade. We observe that two cargoes of materials and men have arrived at Shediac, and we learn that plant and men are daily expected at St. John.—The surveys to the westward are also being prosecuted with vigour, but we believe that no route has been determined upon, and that no opinion can with propriety be expressed until the whole survey is completed.—*Courier.*

**THE CATHEDRAL.**—Our readers will not be sorry to have before them a short account of the architectural details of the building, as many of them were not present at the Consecration, and some perhaps have never seen it. The extreme length of the Cathedral is 172 feet, and its width exclusive of the Porch, 67 feet. The height of the Nave and Choir to the ridge of the Roof 60 feet. The Tower is 84 feet high to the base of the pinnacles, and the Spire about 84, or 178 in all, including the Cross.

The first impulse was given to the erection of this structure by two old and zealous friends of the Bishop, who determined to present him with some memorial of their affection and esteem. This feeling was shared by others, and the sum gathered amounted to £1500 sterling, which was presented to his Lordship by his former Diocesan, who bade him farewell in the presence of a large company, and presented him with a cheque for £1400, towards a Cathedral Church, or any other Church purposes." Stimulated by this generous offering, the Bishop sent down Mr. Wills, then a young draughtsman in an architect's office in Exeter, to take the measurements of a fine church in Norfolk, at the village of Snettisham, a small place near the seacoast, which appeared to him to be a suitable model, and in the winter of 1845-6, Mr. Wills brought out his instruments and drawings for this work. In many respects the model has been strictly followed, it has only been departed from, where the Cathedral character of the building seemed to require it, or where it was necessary to economise. Two unusual features in this structure mark its Cathedral character; first the triple Western Porch, which only appears in Collegiate or Cathedral Churches; and secondly, the uniform height of the Choir and Nave, which is rarely found in English Parish Churches of this style.

We regret to state that Mr. Rainsford, the young gentleman who was injured by the falling of the Orchestra at the Ball on the 14th inst., died this morning. We understand his remains will be taken to the family residence at Kingsclear for interment.—*St. J. Courier.*

### Correspondence.

#### SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 56.

#### THE NAME OF JESUS.]

"And she shall bring forth a Son, and thou shalt call his name Jesus: for he shall save his people from their sins." ST. MATT. i. 21.

O Jesus, Thy beloved name,  
Inspires my heart and tunes my voice;  
To tell to lis'n'ing worlds its fame,  
And in its saving pow'r rejoice.

Though lowly-born, divinely named,  
The heir of Heav'n to earth assign'd,  
And by "the Angels" voice proclaim'd,  
The only Saviour of mankind.

My Tow'r of strength to which I fly,  
In times of war my conqu'ring arm;  
My covert when the storm is nigh,  
My perfect rest when all is calm.

O JESUS, to Thy name I bow,  
The earnest of Thy grace and love;  
And with it written on my brow,  
Will I approach Thy throne above. †

Its fragrance is my vital breath,  
The sign and seal of sins forgiv'n;  
My comfort in the hour of death,  
My watchword at the gate of Heaven.

\* Prov. xviii. 30  
† Rev. xxii. 4.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

#### A VISIT TO LOUISBURGH, C. B.

LOUISBURGH may perhaps be called the classic ground of Cape Breton. To those who are fond of historic recollections, and love to trace the remains of departed glory, and to meditate upon the change which the hand of time produces upon earthly labours, the ruins of the old Town of Louisburgh cannot fail of being an object of interest. As a healthy spot for resort for a few weeks in the summer season, it would also have attraction were the road better and the distance less than it is from Sydney. The pure and refreshing breezes of the sea are here enjoyed in perfection. But the object of the visit which is here briefly described, was for a missionary purpose, and is now given to the readers of the *Church Times* simply for the purpose of making known one of the humbler fields, in which the Missionaries of their Church endeavour to advance the religion of Christ.

On Saturday, September 19th, I set out from Sydney to make a visit to another outpost of the Parish, leaving in my place the travelling missionary, in whose charge Louisburgh is chiefly left. Until within seven miles of the place the road is the same as that to Mainadieu. The harbour of Louisburgh, which is 24 miles from Sydney, is not seen until you come upon the hill immediately over it, when it at once appears in view. Its appearance from this spot is very striking. You look out from a thick wood of dark spruce and fir, upon an expansive sheet of water two or three miles in extent, and in this view, almost of a circular form. The land to the right and left, which is rather high (except on the peninsula where the town stood) and is covered on the heights with the same dark trees, draws in towards the south east, and leaves what appears at first a wide entrance to the harbour, with an extensive view out to sea. In the centre of this opening is an island called Battery Island, and just beyond a larger one called Green Island. From Battery Island to the Peninsula runs a long low reef of rocks—here and there barely visible. Upon the sides of these two islands and over the reef, the sea dashes and breaks with such force as to leave a constant and ever-varying margin of silvery spray,—sometimes tossed high above the islands, and sometimes subsiding over the reef till the water for a moment appears quite smooth. The vivid green of the islands amidst the foaming water has a beautiful appearance. The harbour opens towards the east, and is only half a mile in width from Battery Island to the Light House point—which is on the left as you look from the hill. Vessels as soon as they enter escape from a rough sea to a harbour always safe and comparatively smooth, with deep water very close to land. The land on almost all sides of the harbour shelves down toward the water from the hills, whose tops covered with dark fir trees, give a sombre character to the scene.

I put up at Chas. McAlpine's, Esq., a member of the congregation, and the principal inhabitant of the place. I was very hospitably accommodated at his house. On Sunday at 11 o'clock, I held service in the Church, which stands, on a rising ground—given by the Rev. Chas. Ingles of Sydney, not far from the water at the head of the harbour. It is a plain but substantial building, not finished inside, but very comfortable, with good seats, a communion table, and a neat stand for officiating at, upon a raised floor. The congregation was about 80, but is often much more. I preached from 1 Tim. 8th. In the evening I had service again at half-past 3 o'clock. The same number were present; but I was sorry to observe so few prayer books, and so little responding. There is no Sunday school here; but the children are usually catechized before the evening service. After service I went to visit an aged member of the congregation, who has been unable from infirmity to leave his bed for 5 or 6 years. He was in his 85th year, and was the son of a sergeant in General Wolf's army, who had fought at the siege of Louisburgh, and afterwards settled there. He was a communicant, and there could be but little doubt from the cordiality and earnestness with which he listened to the Scriptures and joined in prayer, that he was sincerely preparing for the close of his long pilgrimage.

Next morning (Monday), I held service at Loran, a small fishing Bay 3 miles distant from Louisburgh, which I reached by a bridle path very rough and swampy. I met a congregation here in a private house, of 35 persons, and preached (to them from Proverbs xv. 3rd. The settlement consists of 13 families, all of whom but one belong to the Church, to which they are much attached.

On my return from Loran I rode to the Peninsula of the Old Town, which is three miles distant from the church. The old French roads round the harbour and into the town still remain. In company with a party who were on a visit to Louisburgh from Sydney, I walked over the site of the fortifications and town. An old resident of that part of Louisburgh of the name of Kennedy acted as guide. The spot for some distance is marked with evident traces of very strong fortifications and other remains, telling of scenes very different from the quiet deserted aspect which now characterized the spot. Some remains were very perfect, The bomb-proof casemates, and the arches beneath the citadel are still standing, and even now are of immense strength. Long lines of high but ruined walls, overgrown with grass and sods; and remains of outworks and batteries are distinctly visible. The sites of the barracks, barrack-yard and parade-ground, are also plain; and the site of the cathedral is pointed out. Who could believe in looking round upon the scene of

desolation that presented itself, that little more than 100 years ago this was an almost impregnable fortress filled with troops—resounding with martial sounds, and protecting a town of 15,000 inhabitants. In the space between the barracks and the parade was a solitary grave, covered with a stone slab, placed there to the memory of Lieut. Haldiman, of the 60th Regiment, who was drowned in the moat when skating upon the ice, the 16th of Dec., 1765. The inscription is quite plain. This solitary tomb was in melancholy keeping with the ruined mounds and walls with which it was surrounded. We proceeded in our inspection of the ruins to the extreme point of land, which looks out upon the sea. To the right, towards the south-west, lay the wide, black and dreary marsh, over which the British troops advanced; and on the point was a high and projecting rock called Black Rock, from which earth and stone had been taken for the fortifications. Against the most extreme point of this huge rock the ocean beat with immense violence, and sent its foaming waves into every recess of the rock. The whole sea shore presented a majestic scene: for miles along the beach could be seen nothing but long ledges of craggy rock projecting far into the sea, exposed to all the fury of the waters, which foamed and roared in the most terrific manner. Such a scene could not fail to excite in the mind a contrast between the mighty works of the Creator, and the proud but feeble efforts of man which had come to nought.

In the evening, service was held in the Church at half-past 5 o'clock, where an attentive congregation of 40 was assembled. I preached from Prov. xii. 28th. As the setting sun came through the windows and shone upon the quiet assembly, who were listening to the message of pardon and peace that the Gospel brings, I could not help contrasting it in my mind with the sounds of strife and scenes of blood, which once filled the ruined spot, from which I had just come, and thinking of the future and complete triumph of His religion who "came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them; "when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

On Tuesday morning, before leaving for Sydney, I crossed part of the harbour in a boat, in company with the same party, to view the Light House, which stands at the north-eastern side of the entrance to the harbor, on a high rocky point, opposite Battery Island. The lantern, into which we entered, contains nine lamps with reflectors, the light from which is seen at the distance of 20 miles out at sea. It is in the charge of Lawrence Kavanagh, Esq., and is kept in excellent order. The sea view is very grand, and presents much the same scene as has been already described. In the crevices of the rocks below the light-house are to be seen three cannon, 36 pounders, which belonged to the French. The platform upon which they formerly stood is still visible, and the spot where the furnace was placed for heating the shells. The rust and the chafing of the waters have worn the surface of these guns quite smooth; but they still remain apparently as whole as ever. As they lie where they first fell from their stations, sometimes hid and then disclosed by the dashing waves, they are not the least striking features in a scene which leaves upon the mind altogether an impression of the unstable nature of human power and glory. I returned to Sydney the same evening.

SYDNEY, C. B., Sept. 23rd. 1853.

The *Church Witness* of the 21st comes to us (late) in an enlarged form. Our able contemporary speaks boldly as to the prospects of his paper, and his independence of extrinsic aid; but we observe that Edo the Proprietor of this Journal, a large sum is due to the printer for the second and third volume." Messrs. Barnes & Co. are now the publishers of the *Witness*.

**BISHOP DOANE'S CASE.**—The following item furnishes the sudden and unexpected finale of this business:—

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The Court of Bishops to-day discharged the presentment against Bishop Doane on his confession; at the same time declaring that the presenters had acted in the matter in good faith, and with the single view to the maintenance of the laws of the Church. Bishop Doane, after referring to the resources on foot for the liquidation of all his liabilities, says in conclusion, that in the course of all these transactions human infirmity may have led him into many errors, which lie deeply feels; he does not wish to justify or excuse them. If scandal to the Church and injury to the cause of Christ have arisen from them, they are the occasion to him of mortification and regret; for these things, in all humility and sorrow, before God and man, he always felt himself liable, and willing to receive friendly reproofs of his brethren in Christ Jesus, and especially of the Bishops of his Church.

## Youth's Department.

## LITTLE BESSIE.

Just before the lamp was lighted,  
Just before the children came,  
While the room was very quiet,  
I heard some one call my name;  
All at once the window opened—  
In a field were lambs and sheep—  
Some from out a brook were drinking,  
Some were lying fast asleep.

But I could not see the Saviour,  
Though I strained my eyes to see;  
And I wondered if he saw me,  
If he'd speak to such as me:  
In a moment I was looking  
On a world so bright and fair,  
Which was full of little children,  
And they seemed so happy there.

They were singing, O how sweetly!  
Sweeter songs I never heard,  
They were singing sweeter, mother,  
Than can sing our yellow bird:  
And while I my breath was holding,  
One, so bright, upon me smiled:  
And I knew it must be Jesus,  
When he said, come here, my child.

Come up here, my little Bessie,  
Come up here and live with me,  
Where the children never suffer,  
But are happier than you see,  
Then I thought of all you told me  
Of that bright and happy land;  
I was going when you called me,  
When you came and kissed my hand.

Hug me closer, closer, mother,  
Put your arms around me tight,  
I am cold and tired, mother,  
And I feel so strange to-night,  
Something hurts me here, mother,  
Like a stone on my breast;  
O, I wonder, wonder, mother,  
Why it is I cannot rest.

All the day, while you were working,  
As I lay upon my bed,  
I was trying to be patient,  
And to think on what you said—  
How the kind and blessed Jesus  
Loves his lambs to watch and keep;  
And I wish'd, he'd come, and take me  
In his arms, that I might sleep.

And at first I felt so sorry  
You had called me: I would go—  
O! to sleep and never suffer—  
Mother don't be crying so;  
Hug me closer, closer, mother,  
Put your arm around me tight;  
O how much I love you, mother,  
But I feel so strange to-night.

And the mother pressed her closer  
To her overburthened breast:  
On the heart so near to breaking  
Lay the heart so near its rest.  
In the solemn hour of midnight,  
In the darkness calm and deep,  
Lying on her mother's bosom,  
Little Bessie fell asleep.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.—“Dear, mother,” said a delicate little girl, “I have broken your China vase.”

“Well, you are a naughty, careless troublesome little thing—always in some mischief, go up stairs, and stay in the closet till I send for you!”

And this was a Christian mother's answer to the tearful little culprit, who had struggled with and conquered the temptation to tell a falsehood, to secrete a fault! With a disappointed, disheartened look, the child obeyed, and at the same moment was crushed in her little heart, the sweet flower of truth, perhaps never again, in after years, to be revived to life. O, what was the loss of a thousand “vases” in comparison?

'Tis true, an angel might shrink from the responsibilities of a mother. It does not need an angel's powers. The watch must never, for an instant, be let up; the scales of justice must always be nicely balanced; the hasty word that the overtaken spirit sends to the lip, must die there, ere it is uttered. The timid and sensitive child must have a word of encouragement in reason, the forward and presuming checked with gentle firmness; there must be no deception, no evasion, no trickery for the keen eye of children to mark; and all this when the exhausted frame sinks with ceaseless vigil, perhaps, and the thousand petty interruptions and inlooked-for annoyances of every hour, almost set at defiance any attempt at system. Still must that mother wear an unruffled brow, lest the smiling cherub on her knee catch the angry frown; still must she “rule her own spirit,” lest the boy so apparently engaged with his toys, repeat the next moment the impatient world's ear has caught. For all these duties, faithfully and conscientiously performed, a mother's re-

ward is in secret and in silence. Even him, on whose earthly breast she leans, is too often unmindful of the noiseless struggle—till too late, alas! he learns to value the delicate hand that has kept in untiring motion, the thousand springs of his domestic happiness!

But—what, if in the task that devolves upon the mother, she utterly fail? What if she be a mother but in name? What if she consider her duty performed, when her child is fed, and warmed, and clothed? What if the priceless soul be left to the chance training of hirelings? What if she never teaches those little lips to lip, “Our Father?” What if she launch her child to life's stormy sea, without rudder, compass, or chart? God forbid there be many such mothers!—*Burlington Gazette.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—We are aware that it is not very agreeable to children to talk to them about Death.—They have heard death called the “King of Terrors,” and have seen pictures of death with a scythe in one hand and a band of bones, and have seen persons who were dead lying cold and still in their coffins, and they do not like to hear anything said about death. But as no age is exempt from sickness and death, it is well to have right impressions on the subject.

The wicked are afraid to die, because God has been “angry with them every day;” but the Christian can sing and shout for joy on a bed of death, because that Christ, the believer's hope, has taken the “ sting of death away.” O how important it is to love God with all the heart, and serve him with all the soul, that to die may be gain, and that earth be exchanged for heaven.

It is infinitely important to be always ready to die. We know not what a day or hour may bring forth.— Sometimes persons may die in the street. Sometimes in bed at night, and sometimes they are instantly killed. If we live every day in the love and fear of God, sudden death will have less fears for us. We may even “desire to be absent from the body, that we may be present with the Lord.” Lingering sickness and the Christian's death-bed, are often scenes of the most thrilling interest and of joy; such was the death of Dr Paxon. Let us live the life of the righteous, that our end may be like his.

COMPENSATIONS.—Idiotia often suffer less from physical pain than beings of a higher organization. A boy, now at Highgate, was found by his mother with a species of buckle thrust through his tongue. He had made this experiment merely to amuse himself, and testified no inconvenience whatever—was vain of the ornament, but not otherwise moved by it. Idiots are found below the average sensitiveness to the electric battery; and yet, so remarkable are the contradictions in their nature, they are invariably affected by thunder and lightning. The mere approach of a thunderstorm is observed to disorder the stomachs of a whole idiot asylum. They generally like music—bright colours almost always—and are remarkably susceptible to the influence of sunlight. Such things as they do, they do, as an established rule, best on a bright day, and worst on a dark one. In respect of mental pain, as of physical, they have their compensation. Separation from friends does not affect them much, grief and sorrow hold but slight dominion over them, and the contemplation of death does not distress them. They are fond of attending prayers in a body. What dim religious impressions they connect with public worship, it is impossible to say, but the struggling soul would seem to have some instinctive aspirations towards its Maker.—[Dickens' “Household Words.”]

THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.—Play is the natural employment of children. Systematic training is ever prejudicial, because they do not understand the meaning or use of it, and have no liberty for mental exercise. The child's mind can only “think on the child's own affairs;” it cannot think on yours. In yours it is enslaved; in its own it is free. Body and mind, therefore, are better developed in managing a toy horse than in striving to fulfil an unchildish task, and it is only when both are freely developed together that health can be enjoyed. For the sake of the promised manhood of boys, and the promised womanhood of girls, therefore, let all who can afford to bring up their children in a natural and healthy manner, be cautious how they accept the theories of the specious philosophers, or hasten to make phenomena of their children in their life.

A DAY OF RECKONING.—Men may cheer themselves in the morning, and they may pass on tolerably well, perhaps, without God at noon; but the cool of the day is coming, when God will come down to talk to them.—*Cecil.*

## Selections.

THE BRITISH JEWS.—The Asian mystery is a subject on which there has been not a little romantic speculation: that the same kind of mystery lies at our doors—that in sum of life as ancient as the pyramids—that a cyclopaedia of thought and emotion as strange as anything to be found in the pages of Paul or the story of the Aztec cities—may be found in the Minor or Hound's Head, is a circumstance on which few, perhaps, give themselves time to reflect. Yet, so it is. Within a minute's walk of the Exchange, under the shadow of the great edifice which is the seat of our Eastern empire, dwells a race of men whose story is bound up, in a marvellous way, with that of all mankind, yet, who live in a state of permanent isolation from their fellows, following a law which almost antedates civilization itself and spurning, in their pride and tenacity of purpose, every light of more recent ages as for them unavailing or superfluous. If we pause to consider, it will probably strike us as strange that the circumstance has not inspired a deeper interest. A living Jew, faithful to his rite of his fathers, is a historical document of the most remarkable kind. He is a witness for past modes of thought. He is a proof of the enduring power of such institutions as happen to be in harmony with national character. He is a guarantee, certain and involuntary, of the truth of the leading lines of the world's history for nearly four thousand years.

Most readers have read Mr. D'Israeli's novels of the poor child of Israel going forth to some White-chapel market in search of “the palm leaves, the myrtle, and the weeping willow,” with which he is commanded by the ancient law to decorate his humble dwelling in the fall, and to celebrate, ever again the fifth and fiftieth of London, the harvest of the vine. In his adherence to this ancient law, the Hebrew defies time and place alike. He makes his bowyer in a yard in Houndsditch as his fathers built their bowers in the sunny gardens of Palestine ages before the captivity of Babylon. He treats his child just as Abraham treated the children of his house. He still says his prayers in old Chaldean patois, though he does not comprehend one word of what he utters. In the service of his festival, he wears a cabalistic garb, the form of which remains though the meaning has long been lost. He holds it a deadly crime to light the lamp with his own hand. He is inspired with hopes and actuated by passions to which all other men are strangers, and in the lowest depths of poverty and degradation he nurses in his soul the consoling thought of a future return to material prosperity and intellectual sway. Had some Mandeville fallen in with such a people, his accounts of them would scarcely have helped to sustain his reputation as a truth teller—had a Stephens found them clustered round some ancient temple of Mexico, scientific and literary missions would have been sent out to study their manners and modes of life. Yet the London Hebrew, the living riddle of the world, was until now a being all but unknown to the other dwellers in the great city.

Mr. Mills, the writer of the able and interesting work before us, says that there are about 30,000 Jews in the United Kingdom; of these, 25,000 reside in London and its suburbs. They are divided into two grand parties—as in the case with almost all religious bodies—Christians, Mahomedans, Buddhists, and Confucians. These parties are, the Sephardim, the descendants of the Jews of Spain and Portugal, and the Ashkenasim, the immigrants from Germany and Poland. The Ashkenasim are the most numerous, and from this branch of Israel have sprung nearly all the Hebrew poets and writers who in modern times have contributed to the intellectual movements of Europe. The Sephardim, however, affect to be of purer blood and higher rank in the nation; Sidonia, as will be remembered, claims to be of the Sephardim.

It has not been easy, however, to close the synagogue against the searching and subtle spirit of reform. Of late years there have appeared, even in Israel, seceders and protesters; the great point of the dispute being thus far, the Divine authority of the Talmud or oral law, together with some minor differences about long rituals and other matters not quite in harmony with English habits. On these grounds of appeal a new synagogue has been built, and some members of the Sephardim and the Ashkenasim have been drawn away to the Reformed Congregation.—*Athenaeum.*

The musical world will be delighted with the following “Hint to Choirs.” It is so naturally given. Do read it. Favor us by reading the Recorder's words:—

**A HINT TO CHORISTS.**—In the new work entitled "The Rectors of St. Bartholomew's," is the following graphic description of the mode of singing a hymn "in fugue," as practiced at St. Bartholomew's:—

When you heard the brass rings rattle over the iron rod to which the red curtain was attached, shutting up the choristers in the seclusion of their perch—up-lost, then you might know that some grand exploits of vocalism were to come off. The sexton, who had been despatched in good season to the "sacristy," to obtain from the rector the number of the psalm and hymn, having returned with a small slip of paper on which they were indicated in pencil, a great whispering and consultation having taken place, which resulted in the selection of tunes, Mr. Tubingen placed the music book on the rack, and the bellows of the little-big organ were in play. Never was a more brilliant sparkle and scintillation elicited from the windy bellows of a blacksmith's forge. The head and shoulders of the organist swayed up and down like those of a Chinese eater of the narcotic drug, in the accompaniment of an improvisation upon the keys, which made the whole congregation involuntarily twist their necks and look aloft, and at last, with a full choral blast from tenor, bass, and treble, the magical effect was complete.

There were, no doubt, many present who came expressly to "hear the music," and the knowledge of this fact inspired the artists with a desire to do themselves justice. It is true some of the old people did not like the concatenation of sounds. These, however, were considered behind the age and the opinion of such as were worthy of the smallest respect in the onward "march of improvement." They were swept away in their slender opposition by the force of public opinion, if not by a whirlwind of sound. At any rate, death was fast removing them one by one, while their deaf ears were becoming sealed to such annoyances. It was to the great surprise of the rector that the choir one day struck upon the *Te Deum*, which he had been hitherto accustomed to read, and through various turns, and windings, and repetitions, they discoursed upon it for a full half hour. It was, however, the last time that they so distinguished themselves before the musical world. There was no piece of cathedral composition which the choir at St. Bartholomew's did not consider themselves competent to perform, and had they been allowed their own way, would have sung the sermon, and made more out of the *Amen* than any other part. Mr. Hivoz had indeed composed something original out of the theme of an *Amen*, full fifteen minutes long; and we are sure that when it was finished, no teacher of sound judgment would have instinctively ejaculated with his whole heart, *Amen!* But the triumph of all the voices was in some of the *fugue* tunes, in which they emulated to interrupt and out-strip each other, as in the one hundred and thirty-third psalm:—

True love is like that precious oil  
Which poured on Aaron's head,  
Ran down his beard, and o'er his robes  
Its costly moisture shed.

In the prodigious effort of this performance, the ear-splitting combination of the several voices hardly bore a resemblance to that oily current poured on Aaron's head, and which

Ran down his beard and o'er his robes—  
Ran down his beard—

his robes

And o'er his robes  
Ran down his beard—ran down his  
o'er his robes—

His robes, his robes, ran down his beard,  
Ran down his—

o'er his robes

Ran down his beard  
h-i-s-b-e-a-r-d

Its costly moist—

Ran down his beard—

are—beard—his—beard—his—shed

ran down his beard—his—down

his robes—its costly moist—his beard

uro shed—his—cost—his robes—his robes—

uro shed,

I-t-s-c-o-s-t-l-i-e mois-ture—shed!

It was of this very composition, similarly performed, that the late Bishop Seabury, on one of his visitations, was asked his opinion, and his reply was that he had paid no attention to the music; but that his sympathies were so much excited for poor Aaron, that he was afraid that he would not have a hair left!

**INSANITY.**—The Rev. Mr. Gregg, of Cheshire, England, author of the beautiful hymn, written on 1 Tim. iii. 16, "Seen of Angels," commencing, "Beyond," &c. had an insane brother who lived with him, and spent his time wandering about the yard, garden, and sometimes finding his way into his brother's study, but never seeming to take much interest in the things

about him. Mr. Gregg, therefore, used no precautions in reference to his manuscripts, generally allowing them to remain exposed on his desk, especially while in course of completion. On this occasion, he had written the hymn with the exception of the two last lines, and being unable to get a suitable climax, walked out to refresh himself with pure air, and contemplate his subject. After he left the room, the lunatic brother walked to the desk, read the manuscript, took a pen, and wrote:

"Clapped their triumphant wings, and cried  
The glorious work is done."

As the hymn is in very few books, we quote it.

Beyond the glittering starry skies,  
Far as the eternal hills,  
Yon heaven of heavens with living light  
O'er great Redeemer sits.

Legions of angels, strong and fair,  
In countless armies slide,  
And swell His praise with golden harps,  
Attuned to songs divine.

"Hail Pined!" they cry, "forever hail!  
Whose unexampled love  
Moved Thy way quit those glorious realms,  
And royalties above."

While He did condescend on earth  
To suffer grief and pain,  
They cast their honors at his feet,  
And waited in His train.

Through all his realms here below,  
They did His steps attend;  
O'er wondering how and where at last  
The mystic scene would end.

They saw his heart, transfixed with wounds,  
With love and grief run o'er;  
They saw him break the bars of death,  
Which none e'er broke before.

They brought his chariot from above,  
To bear him to his throne;  
Clapped their triumphant wings, and cried  
"The glorious work is done."

**LOVE OF CHILDREN, A GOOD SIGN.**—A man may have many vices upon him, and have walked long in a bad course; yet if he has a love of children, and can take pleasure in their talk and play, there is something still left in him to not upon—something which can love simplicity and truth. I have seen one, in whom some low vices had become a habit, make himself the plaything of a set of riotous children with as much delight in his countenance as if nothing but goodness had ever been expressed in it; and I have felt as much of sympathy and kindness toward him, as I have to dislike and misgiving toward another who has gone through life with all due propriety, but with that cold and supercilious bearing towards children which makes them shrink and still. I have known one like the latter, attempt with uncouth condescension, to court an open-hearted child, who would draw back with an instinctive aversion; and I felt as if there were a curse upon him.—*R. H. Dana.*

**INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.**—Dr. Wayland, speaking of the Christians who were dispersed by the fierce persecutions of the Church at Jerusalem, says:

"This little band accomplished more for the conversion of the world than all the Christians in the present age united have done. Does any one ask why? "Because every individual," says he, "felt that the conversion of the world was a work for which he himself, and not an abstraction called the Church, was responsible. Instead of relying on man for aid, every one looked directly up to God to forward the work. God was thus exalted. His power was confessed, and very soon, in a few years, the standard of the cross was carried to every part of the then known world."

**THE VOLCANO OF SOLFATARA.**—Near Puteoli in Italy, is the semi-extinct volcano of the Solfatara, which has a subterranean connection with Mount Vesuvius, some eighteen miles distant. We walked over the crust about a half a mile, which covers the hollow cavern of fire underneath. A stone thrown heavily down resounds deep in the caverns below. The surface in many places was very hot. Smoke and sulphurous exhalations issue from it. The ancients believed that some rebellious giants were thrown into the abyss under the Solfatara, and that the flames issuing from the earth are caused by their eruptions. The friars of the Capuchin convent in the neighbourhood still encourage the belief of these ridiculous stories—that the giants are turned into ghosts, which often appear making the most dismal lamentations, and that these apertures are outlets of hell or purgatory. The idea of purgatory seems to have originated here, in the volcano of the Solfatara.

"The flashes of lightning may be discerned in the darkest prison; but if good thoughts look into a wicked

heart, they stay not there; as those that like not their lodging, they are soon gone. . . . The light that shines in a holy heart, is constant, like that of the sun, which keeps due time, and varies not his course, for any of these sublunary occasions."—*Bp. Hall.*

**BEHAVIOUR IN COMPANY.**—On the subject of behaviour in company, Leigh Richthofen gives the following excellent advice to his daughters: "Be cheerful, but not gigglers. Be serious, but not dull. Be communicative, but not forward. Be kind, but not servile. Beware of silly, thoughtless speeches, although you may forget them, others will not. Remember God's eye is in every place, and his ears in every company. Beware of levity and familiarity with young men; a modest reserve, without affectation, is the only safe path. Court and encourage serious conversation with those who are truly serious and conversible; and do not go into valuable company without endeavouring to improve by the intercourse permitted to you.—Nothing is more unbecoming, when one part of a company is engaged in profitable and interesting conversation, than that another part should be trifling, giggling, and talking comparative nonsense to each other."

Non-paying subscribers are 'has talked to by a Southern Editor: Waggon cannot run without wheels, boats without steam, hullofogs can't jump without legs, or a newspaper be carried on an everlasting time without funds, no more than a dog can wag his tail when he has none. Our subscribers are all good, but what does a man's goodness do when it don't do any good? We have no doubt that every one thinks that all have paid except him, and as we are a clever fellow, and his is a small matter, it will make no difference. It would not if it were only confined to a dozen or a hundred cases, but when the slow fever seizes most all, the complaint is altogether general. As the bullfrog said, "Its fun to you, but death to us."

**ELECTION.**—Many weak Christians perplex themselves with questions and doubts about their election, whether they are of the house of Israel or not. Let them continue earnest in prayer for mercy and grace; throw themselves by faith at the feet of Christ, and say, "If I perish, I will perish here;" and then that matter will by degrees clear itself. If we cannot reason down our unbelief, let us pray it down. A fervent, affectionate "Lord help us," will help us over many discouragements which seem ready to overwhelm us. "O, thou that hearest prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come."

**FRUITS OF HALF A CENTURY.**—Fifty years ago steamboats were unknown; now there are 3,000 afloat on American waters alone. In 1800 there was not a Railway in the world; now there are 10,000 miles in the United States alone, and about 22,000 in America and England. Half a century ago, it took some weeks to convey news from Washington to New Orleans; now not as many seconds as it then did weeks. Fifty years ago, the most rapid printing press was worked by hand power; now, steam prints 20,000 papers an hour on a single press.

**CIVILITY IS A FORTUNE.**—Civility is a fortune in itself, for a courteous man always succeeds in life, and that even when persons of ability sometimes fail. The famous Duke of Marlborough is a case in point. It was said of him by one contemporary, that his agreeable manners often converted an enemy into a friend, and by another, that it was more pleasing to be denied a favor by his grace, than to receive one from other men. The gracious manners of Charles James Fox, preserved him from personal dislike, even at a time when he was politically the most unpopular man in the kingdom. The history of our own country is full of examples of success obtained by civility. The experience of every man furnishes, if we will but recall the past, frequent instances where conciliatory manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians, merchants, and, indeed, individuals of all pursuits. In being introduced to a stranger, his affability, or the reverse, creates instantaneously a prepossession in his behalf, or awakens unconsciously a prejudice against him. To man civility is, in fact, what beauty is to woman; it is a general passport to favour; a letter of recommendation written in a language that every stranger understands. The best men have often injured themselves by their irritability and consequent rudeness, as the greatest scoundrels have frequently succeeded by their plausible manners. Of two men, equal in all other respects, the courteous one has twice the chance for the fortune.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1853.

## EDUCATIONAL.

We beg to call particular attention to the advertisement of the Colonial Ch. Society, signed by Rev. Mr. Dunn and Mr. Wm. Howe, in another column. The great defect in the department of Education in our Province, has been the want of well qualified teachers, and the great desideratum has been and is, an Institution for training those who are to teach the youth of the land. We hope this want will be supplied by the Establishment now announced, which will be under the management of a teacher of high qualifications, and strongly recommended by an eminent London Rector. It will be seen that candidates will be received in the training department free of all charge, except for stationery, and we cannot doubt that numbers both male and female, will gladly avail themselves of the advantages thus put within their reach.

## THE CITY.

The annual election of Civic Officers comes off to-day. Henry Pryor, and D. Creamer, Esqrs., are up for the Mayoralty.

A good direction for all such matters may be found in Exodus xxii. 21. "Thou shalt provide out of all the people, able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness, and place such men over them." We do indeed hope that whoever is elevated to the post of Chief Magistrate will be a man of such Christian energy and resolution, as to do his utmost to stem the flood of iniquity of various kinds which seems just now to be let loose upon the community.

**INQUEST.**—Another victim of intemperance has been offered up to the Demon, during the week. The jury returned a verdict—"Died by the visitation of God," as usual. But, judging from the evidence, "the visitation of Rum" would have been a more appropriate verdict.

The Surgeon who conducted the post-mortem examination, (Dr. Allan), testified, that even after death, the fearful destroyer could be detected, by the strong smell of alcohol in the brain and in the stomach, in which latter organ *nothing else could be discovered!* The unfortunate woman's name was Thomas, the wife of a drunkard.

We are very sorry to perceive by our Newfoundland exchanges, that strong apprehensions of scarcity are entertained for the coming winter with regard to the out-harbours of the island. We hope such fears may not be realized to the full extent. How thankful should our people of this Province be, when they look around and see on one side the awful dread of a famine amid the rigors of the fast approaching winter, and in another direction pestilence sweeping thousands before it, and even visiting those balmy isles to which our invalids have so often resorted in search of health.

The America, steamer, penetrated the thick fog, and the darkness of the night of Thursday, and reached Cunard's wharf soon after 9, P. M. The list of passengers will be found in another column. Among the number, we are happy to welcome back the Rev. GEORGE HILL, who has returned in good health.

The public news is important. It will be seen by our extracts that there is every prospect of a speedy collision between Russia and Turkey, the Emperor having rejected the amicable proposals previously submitted to him. We are sorry to see that the cholera has reached England and Scotland, having travelled much the same route as on its first visitation.

We see by a Guernsey paper of Aug. 30, that the Rev. Mr. Stannago attended a Missionary Meeting of the Society P. G. F. and spoke on the occasion.

We see by the *Christian Visitor*, that upwards of £10,000 has been already secured in notes and cash, for the endowment of Acadia College. The same paper states that Professor Stewart has been engaged in the United States by Dr. Crawley as an additional Teacher.

The able and just decision of the Honble. the Master of the Rolls, in the case of *Melvin vs. Tupper*, &c., has been sustained with high eulogiums on the learned Equity Judge, by the Hon. Chief Justice and

Mr. Justice Bles, on the occasion of a recent appeal from that decision. It will be recollected that the Master's elaborate Decree was published in a pamphlet form, last winter. It is well worthy of extensive circulation.

**THE FUTURE SUPPORT OF THE CHURCH.**—A Clergyman writing in the *Canadian Church*, thus speaks on this subject, which is not less interesting to Churchmen in this Province, where the question,—*What is to become of the Church when the present race of Clergy is gone?* is daily increasing in importance.

"The great want of the Church here is an assured respectable support for Her Ministers.

"Men rolling in wealth, or those who are almost, if not quite, selling their souls to acquire it, cannot about the self-denying simplicity in which ministers ought to be content to live. Why do they not act as well as preach! Is there one creed and one heaven for the layman, and another creed and another heaven for his minister? Why also do they not begin to teach their sons that self-denial, that so they may be willing to enter a starving, or at least a poverty-stricken priesthood? Is it not a fact, as our reverend Diocesan lately complained, that on the contrary, with a few honourable exceptions, scarcely any of the gentlemen of the Diocese are training and educating their sons for the ministry! In the recent convention in Buffalo, a similar complaint was made as to the evil consequences upon the grade of the ministry resulting from their small and uncertain incomes, and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter! Indeed the miserable support which especially the country clergy received in the United States, is patent to all those who have investigated the subject. Again, Bishop Edon of the Scottish Church, recently, and publicly, gave as the reason why the Church had not more influence with the Scotch gentry "that many of the poor Clergy of the North were not sufficiently well educated to be suitable companions for them, or to have any great hold upon them." And what is the result of this indifference of the aristocracy? Why, that, as God is pleased to work by means, the want of their influence causes the Scottish Church to make comparatively little progress among the people.—Let Canada take warning; a poorly paid clergy is a nation's curse! as thereby God is dishonoured, intellect unexercised, and consequently the wealthy and educated are ungodly, while the masses almost necessarily follow their example.

"The present Clergy are, many of them, shamefully crippled in their means; our young men whose hearts, we trust, are yet right in the sight of God, are trembling at entering a ministry in which they know not but they may have to beg, dig, or strive, while our wealthier parents, actuated by the same fear, rather hold back their sons, than encourage them to take orders!

"What then is the remedy? I fearlessly answer,—a system, voluntary as respects human law, but not voluntary as regards God and our own consciences; and no system can have this force but one ordained by God himself. Now this was unquestionably done when He instituted the payment of the tenth of all their increase by His people for the support of His ministers.

"I shall not attempt this week, this letter being already longer than I wish, to defend the truth of the principle here enunciated; I would fain hope that a principle so plainly Scriptural and Catholic, does not need any defence to Churchmen, but though I may fear that it is otherwise with some, even sincere-minded persons, still I must now content myself with giving a copy of a resolution, based upon it, which, if it be not contrary to order, and nothing better of the same character be offered, I intend to bring forward for adoption at the approaching Diocesan Conference; it is as follows:—

**Resolved.**—"That this Diocesan Conference, deeply convinced of the most injurious effects resulting both to pastors and people, from a system of supporting the former, which depends for its funds upon the mere inclination of the contributors, and believing that the payment of a tenth of our increase for that purpose has the undoubted sanction of divine wisdom, does hereby earnestly recommend to all the Clergy regularly officiating in this Diocese, to preach a sermon annually upon the first Sunday after Trinity, or as near that day as they conveniently can, upon the duty of conscientiously setting apart this certain portion of their income for the maintenance of God's ministers."

**AGRICULTURAL.**—The next week is to be distinguished by an event of novel occurrence in this city—namely an Agricultural Exhibition, which has been

long notified, and we hope will prove creditable to the Province, and salutary in its influence on the great and honorable cause, which it is designed to benefit.

His Excellency the Lt. Governor appears to take a lively interest in this essential branch of public industry, and we believe he has been mainly instrumental in getting up this Exhibition. We trust every section of the Province will be duly represented. The Committee of arrangement have advertised a variety of amusements, and exercises in connexion with the occasion.

The Horticultural Gardens and neighbourhood are selected as the place of Exhibition. A Ploughing Match is to take place on Monday 3rd. Wednesday and Thursday 5th. and 6th. are to be occupied by the Exhibition and its accompaniments. A public dinner is to take place in the Masonic Hall on the former day, with a display of fire, works in the evening, and lectures and other sources of instruction and amusement are promised.

On Thursday, the Cattle imported by the Governor to improve the Province breed, are to be sold, and the prizes, amounting to £400, are to be distributed by him. The public Buildings, Museum &c., are to be thrown open to visitors, so that, upon the whole, the Bill of fare is such as cannot but prove attractive. We hope our agricultural friends in Lunenburg County, will be up to show themselves, and their productions. The soil of that noble County is excellent, the farmers are more laborious and industrious than in any other part of the Province, and all that is wanting, is a more general diffusion of the Scientific improvements of the day, (in which a good deal has already been done) in order to give the County a high rank in the Agricultural scale. The Lunenburg Agricultural Society has done much within a few years, to promote improvement in this branch, and we hope its members will persevere in their laudable efforts—encouraged by the evident success which they have already met with.

**A THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE.**—The following extract shows that the Church people of Buffalo, U. S. are not unmindful of him who has to rule over them. Such cases are worthy of all imitation. It is to be feared, however, that as a Body, the clergy of the U. States are miserably paid. A Correspondent of the *Echo*, who had attended the late Convention of the P. E. Church, at Buffalo, thus records the clerical wonders which there met his eyes, and perhaps, also, nearly tempted him to break the tenth commandment.

"Another pleasing feature which marked the occasion was the generous hospitality of the churchmen of Buffalo. The house of the Rector of St. Paul's was open to all comers, and no visitor was at a loss for a home and a hearty welcome among his fellow churchmen, during his stay in the city. This is just as it should be. Indeed, the liberality of American churchmen to their clergy is proverbial. As we walked through the elegantly furnished apartments of the parsonage attached to St. Paul's Church, (which by the by, is a most comfortable and commodious house fitted up with baths and every convenience,) it was gratifying to learn that all the beautiful articles of furniture before us were presents to the excellent pastor from his people. A few days before, a worthy member of his congregation seeing him on duty in a hired vehicle, enclosed him a check for 205 dollars to buy a horse for his own special use. And as we were sitting with him, in came a splendid surplice, of most graceful dimensions and choice workmanship, which must have cost some forty or fifty dollars, a gift from the young ladies of his congregation; and only a few weeks since he was presented with a beautiful gown of the very richest material—the American ladies thus evincing a laudable desire that the habits of their clergy should be of the finest and purest character. In this respect we would hold them up to the ladies of the Anglo-Canadian branch of the Church Catholic, as objects worthy of all imitation; for, to our certain knowledge, there are several of our clergy, and some of the worthiest too, whose clerical habits need an entire renewal.

In concluding our observations, we would remark that there was only one thing which marred the otherwise to us unmingled pleasure of the occasion, and we noticed it with no unkindly feeling, but because it is alien to our ideas of what a clergyman's appearance should be, and so unlike anything we ever saw in the English branch of the Church. We allude to the fashion adopted by several of the American clergy, of the younger ones in particular, of having their faces covered with hair. To be a hairy man may be, in their estimation, a mark of distinction; but when we see almost every top that walks the street presenting the same hirsute appearance, we cannot but regret that there should be

a difficulty in deciding, judging from the external appearance, which is the Minister of Christ. For the latter, according to our old-fashioned notion, should ever be distinguished by a meek countenance and an entire absence of conformity to the foppery of the world."

**BERMUDA.**—It is painful to hear that the yellow fever has been making rapid and fearful progress since former accounts. A requisition has been sent on for additional medical aid, and we understand that several of the Army and Navy Surgeons have proceeded thither in H. M. Steamer Argus.

**FISHERMAN'S CHURCH, TURN'S BAY—18 miles from Halifax.**—The undersigned has been cheered by the following donations, during the week:—

J. W. Tapp, Esq., . . . . .	£1 1 0
Mr. David Evans, Choctaw, . . . . .	0 0
"A Churchwoman," (may I meet many such!) . . . . .	1 5 0
Messrs. P. & J. Smith, Freshwater, . . . . .	2 0 0
A Widow's mite, 2s. 6d.; two female friends, 5s. 2½d. . . . .	0 7 8½d.
John Berry, Shipwright, . . . . .	0 5 0

Farther offerings thankfully received by  
J. C. COCHRAN, Miss'y.

We have received a kind and encouraging letter from a talented brother clergyman in England, an Alumnus of King's College. He says "I thank you for the regular transmission of your paper, which, without any flattery I say it, gives me more information upon British and Foreign affairs, than any English paper I have access to." I find in it just such information as it becomes a Christian to receive and enjoy. I wish you had a more extensive circulation, and would help you to gain it if I was in a position so to do.

He directs us to a quarter from which to receive two years' subscription to the C. T.] There is little probability that I shall ever see Nova Scotia again—but there is a certainty that I shall never forget it, nor cease to take an interest in its affairs, nor fail to welcome yourself or any other servant of God from thence, who will favour me with an opportunity of showing him hospitality."

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—A Subscriber in New Brunswick writes to complain that the account of the Consecration of the Cathedral, as published in the two last numbers of this paper is incorrect. We regret it, if such is the case, but are not answerable for the errors.

He states that the allusion to a "confusion in the procession was an exaggeration—that the interior was so crowded there was not standing room for one more person—that the Sentence of Consecration was not long," as stated in the account, but short—and only "emanated from the Bishop, as all such sentences do—and that it only referred to an Imperial Grant—(not act) because the land, being Crown land, was given to the Bishop by Letters Patent." In reference to the organ too, some mistakes are mentioned—as are obvious—one about "T. in alto"—and instead of 27 notes on the key board, there are 58.

"A. B." the pleasing poetry from Shelburne, in our next.

**LETTERS RECEIVED.**

From Rev Mr. Ruddle, directions attended to. From Mr. C. Hoyt, with rem. From Mr. Smith, Amherst, the cash sent was the exact amount, parcel sent by mail. From Rev. Mr. Avery, amount of Bill of Exchange sent by mail as directed. From Mr. Wiggins, letter came too late for English Mail.

**Married.**

At Berlin, 9th Sept. by the Rev. Mr. Gathercole, Captain JAMES F. CROUCHER, of Lunenburg, N. S., to MATILDA, second daughter of Wm Hooper Esq. stipendiary Magistrate, Berlin.

**Died.**

On Saturday, 24th Inst., JANE, wife of Mr. James Bone, of this city, aged 45 years, a native of Barnstable, Devonshire, England.

**Shipping List.**

**ARRIVED.**

Saturday, September 24th.—Barque Oromocto, Allan, Liverpool, G. B., 39 days; brigs Helena, Curry Glasgow, 30 days; Mary Hounsel, Bond, Cadiz, 33 days; schr. Nautica, Walsh, Labrador, 6 days.  
Monday, Sept. 26.—Barque Saragossa, Am Havana; brig Chelucto, Wallace, Ponce; R. M. S. Ospray, Corbin, St. John, N. F.; brig C. S. Sutton, Downey, Cadiz, 31 days; Resolve, Dexter, Cardenas, 15 days; brig Iris, Simpson, St. John, N. B., 60 hours; Fanny Doane, Ragged Isles; Virginia, Blair, Quebec, 12 days, bound to Boston.  
Tuesday, September 27th.—Schr. Three Brothers, Newark, New York, 6 days; Happy Return, Boston, 4 days; Remember, Gallant, Margaree, Lark, Townsend, Pope's Harbour; Elizabeth, Bondro, Sydney, 6 days; Smith, Picton, 4 days.  
Wednesday, Sept. 27.—Schr. Herald, Hopkins, Labrador, 13 days; Nelson, W. Callum, New York, 7 days; Pleasant, Cameron, Labrador; Felicity, Gallant, Margaree; Britannia, Muggah, Sydney; Noble, Murphy, Placentia; Verene schr Dart, from the Gulf 6 days.  
Thursday, Sept. 29.—Schr. Ocean Queen, Crowell, Caspe, 3 days; Harmony, Buskirk, Pugwash; Mary, Chelcamp

Friday, Sept. 30.—R. M. S. Niagara, Shannon, Boston, 40 hours; Brig Victory, Loblanc, Picton, 4 days; Brig Maude Johnston, Havans, 14 days; Francoola, Am M. H. C. Liverpool, G. B., 39 days; schr. Jamies Parks, Forrest, L. M. Linn, Nfld., 8 days.

**CLEARED.**

Saturday, September 24th.—Brigt. Fulton, Mitchell, Mauritius; brig. Commodore, Adams, Matouilla de Cuba; schr. Hector, Quillinan, Montreal; Elizabeth, Costello, Oederlin.  
Monday, Sept. 26.—Scripide, Walters, Montreal.  
Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Brigs. Roseway Belle, Acker, St. Jago de Cuba, Halifax; O'Brien, Boston, schr. Sarah Griffin, Virginia; Lucy Allico, McPhee, Montreal; John Esson, Curry, Canada; Margarit, Quarrio, Bay Chaleur; Antilles, Desjardine, Magdalen Islands.  
Wednesday, Sept. 28.—Schr. Porto Rico; Vittella, Mathewson, Canada; Dasher, Lawrence, B. W. Indies; Snow Bird Helen, Nfld. Spray, Lunenburg.  
Thursday, September 29.—R. M. S. Ospray, Corbin, St. John, N. F.; schr. William Henry, Sticman Bathurst; Mayflower, Pardy, Burla; Export, Day, Fortuna Bay.

**Passengers.**

PER R. M. S. AMERICA.—Fbr Halifax.—Rev. R. Everett, Mr. Wm. Campbell, Mr. T. Kenny, Lieut. Jones, and servant, Mr. McEnowitz, Rev. G. Hill, Lieutenant Hazelgetta, Mr. Wm. Miller, Mrs. and Miss DeWolf, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, Mr. James McEwin, Capt. Wood, Capt. Day, Capt. Innes, Mr. Miller, Mr. Schofield, Mr. John Holden, Capt. McKenzie, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. O'Neill.—126 for Boston.

**COUNTRY MARKET**

PRICES ON SATURDAY OCTOBER 1.

Apples, per bush. . . . .	3s. a 6s.
Beef, fresh, per cwt. . . . .	35s. a 40s.
Butter, fresh, per lb. . . . .	10d. a 10½d.
Catsup, per gallon, . . . . .	3s. a 4s.
Cheese, per lb. . . . .	4d. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair, . . . . .	2s.
Eggs, per doz. . . . .	6½d. a 7½
Geese, each, . . . . .	none.
Hans, green, per lb. . . . .	5d. a 6d.
Do. smoked, per lb. . . . .	6d. a 7d.
Hay, per ton. . . . .	£4 a £4 10s
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard . . . . .	1s. a 9d.
Do. wool, . . . . .	2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb. . . . .	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt. . . . .	15s.
Oats, per bus. . . . .	2s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb. . . . .	8d.
Potatoes, per bushel, . . . . .	1s. 9d a 2s.
Socks, per doz. . . . .	10s.
Turkies, per lb. . . . .	none.
Yarn, worsted per lb. . . . .	2s. 6d.
Pears, per bush. . . . .	12s. 6d. a 15s.
Plums, per bush. . . . .	12s. a 20s.

**AT THE WHARVES.**

Wool, per cord. . . . .	18s.
Coal, per chaldron. . . . .	27s.

**Advertisements.**

**COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.**

**THE TEACHERS HAVING ARRIVED FROM** London who have been appointed by the above Society to assist in conducting their long projected TRAINING SCHOOL, arrangements are rapidly making in order to open the Institution immediately and the Committee purpose [D. V.] to commence the School on Monday 10th October next.  
The subjects of instruction will be as follows—

**RELIGIOUS.**

The Holy Scriptures; Evidences of Christianity; Thirty nine Articles, Liturgy; Church Catechism.

**LITERARY.**

Art of Reading; Penmanship English History, General and Constitutional; Grecian and Roman History; English Literature, Grammar and History of English Language; Composition.

**SCIENTIFIC.**

Arithmetic, Theoretical and Practical Euclid's Geometry; Mensuration, Algebra, Trigonometry, Analytical Practical Mechanics, including the work of Steam Engines, Physical and General Geography, Popular Astronomy, Drawing, Vocal Music.

**METHOD.**

School Organization, Art of Teaching, Preparations of the Notes and Abstracts of Lessons.  
Applications, for the admission of Students of both sexes, should be made to the Rev. T. Dunn, or the resident Master [Mr. Marriott,] at St. Andrew's Hall, 150 Goffingen Street.  
The education of persons, in training for Teachers, will be entirely free, except Books and Stationery.  
Children from the age of 7 years, of both sexes, will be received as pupils in the Model Practising School, where in the course of instruction will be the same as to persons intended for School Teachers.  
The fees in the lower division of this department will be 7s. per quarter; the second division 10s; the upper do. 12s. 6d.—payable in advance.  
Application for the admission of Pupils into this branch of the Institution should be made immediately at the School House, as it is intended to limit the number which can at present be received. Both the Training and practising School will be open to all denominations, and if desired the religious instruction will be in the Holy Scriptures and the Evidences only, according to the 4th regulation of the Society.  
The Committee beg to make known to the public generally that the Parent Society was generously voted the whole of the stipends to the officers concerned in carrying on this Institution, and that the Halifax Association in aid of the Society have taken upon themselves to supply a School Room, Dwelling House, &c., in which they have incurred a considerable expense; and therefore, earnestly call upon all who feel interested in the improvement and extension of good Schools in the Province, to assist them in this good work by subscriptions and donations.  
By order of the Committee,  
WM. HOWE,  
THOMAS DUNN, } Secretaries.

Sept. 31.

**CARD.**

**WE AVAIL OURSELVES OF THIS OPPORTUNITY** to thank our friends and the public for the support afforded to our Line of Packets, running for several years past between this Port and Boston, and beg now to inform them, that after this date our vessels will be despatched from T Wharf, Boston, instead of Fort Hill, as heretofore—where every facility will be rendered for the accommodation of Passengers and Shippers. Convenient Stores for the reception of Property intended for our line will be provided both at Boston and at Halifax.

Agents at Boston—  
Messrs. SPRAGUE, BOULE & CO.  
T Wharf.  
September 31, 1853. 2m.  
B. WIER & CO.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LIVERPOOL.**

**TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE, SEVERAL VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN THE CENTER OF** the flourishing Town of Liverpool, agreeably to a plan, which may be seen on application to J. W. SCOTT, Esq. at that place, or to Mr. F. COCHRAN, at Messrs. Johnston and Twining's, Halifax. If not previously disposed of, they will be offered at Public Auction on the Premises, on Wednesday the 26th of October at 12 o'clock.  
Sept. 21th. [D. N. American tri-weekly.] 1m.

**HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES,**  
**JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET.**  
Sept. 21, 1853.

**TO PARENTS, TEACHERS, &c.**

**ATTENTION** is respectfully invited to the columns of **THE YOUTH'S PRECEPTOR**,—a periodical designed expressly for promoting the moral and intellectual improvement of the young. The present Volume, which was commenced in February last, having now reached the 12th No., will afford the best means for judging of the general character of this publication; and the exceedingly low price at which it is furnished, places it within the reach of every parent, who may be desirous of procuring for his children a paper devoted exclusively to their instruction and entertainment. Its object is to co-operate in the general movements which are now being made to facilitate the progress of popular education—by exciting in the minds of the young an interest in such departments of learning as are of the most practical utility, and by stimulating them to the cultivation and exercise of those moral principles which are the prominent features of an estimable character.

Clergymen, School Commissioners, and Teachers, are requested to act as Agents for **THE YOUTH'S PRECEPTOR**—by forwarding subscriptions to the office of publication, and otherwise increasing its circulation in their respective communities.—The Youth's Preceptor is published once a fortnight, at the office of W. CUNNABELL, 37 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. It is printed in a neat quarto form, convenient for preservation or binding—each No. contains 21 columns.  
TERMS.—For 1 Vol. comprising 52 consecutive Nos. 3s. 6d.; 1 copy of 26 consecutive Nos. 2s.; 2 copies of 26 consecutive Nos. 3s. 9d.—Payable in advance.  
New Subscribers can be supplied with all the back Nos.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**  
**THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY**  
**OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.**  
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING

Amount paid up and available immediately, £275,115 5s.  
HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS ST

**INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE IS EFFECTED** by the Subscriber as Sole Agent for this Company, on Houses, Furniture, Ships on the Stocks, and other personal property at moderate rates of premium, in all parts of the Province.

**HUGH HARTSHORNE**  
AGENT  
N. B. Churches, Chapels, Court House and other Public Buildings, Insured on the most favourable terms.  
Halifax, 19th February, 1853.

**THE SUNDAY SCHOOL**  
**IN NOVA SCOTIA.**

**A SUM** of not less than Five pounds in money, or the sum thereof in Books, is offered for the best of at least three Essays on the above subject. The Essayist is expected, will endeavour to institute some enquiry into the present state of the Sunday Schools of the Province, and he measures best fitted to promote their general welfare—touching in particular upon the expediency or practicability of a Provincial Sunday School Union.  
The Essays to be given in before the close of the present year to any of the following Clergymen.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D. | Rev. E. A. Crawley, D. D. |
| " M. Riving, D. D.        | " John Scott,             |
| " Alex. Forrester,        | " P. G. McGregor          |
| " J. G. Gekke,            |                           |
- Halifax July 23, 1853.

**LAW BLANKS.**

**IN** accordance with the requirements of the New Act, the Form prepared by an able Member of the Legal Profession for sale by the Subscriber at the Nova Scotia Book Store, 24 Granville Street.

WM GOSSIP  
Orders from the Country, accompanied by the cash promptly executed.  
August 27

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WILEY GOSSIP  
24, Granville Street.  
May 14 1853



Poetry.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS, IN ALBANY, 'A HOUSE OF PRAYER FOR ALL PEOPLE;' Was erected by a Childless Man, as the Memorial of his Four Dear Children.

In the Chancel is a mural tablet of the purest marble, with the simple record of their names and deaths, in four compartments, surrounded and separated by an exquisite wreath of lilies of the valley, the leaves and flowers together—the design of a young saint, the wife of the architect, who came from a northern climate, to find with us an early grave. At the foot of the tablet a lamb is sleeping on the cross.

'Behold, the lilies, how they grow.' "Of such is the Kingdom of God."

Sweet lilies of the valley, ye have been, From earliest childhood, my instinctive joy; And still, to meet you in the early spring, My spirit leaps, as light as when a boy: The bells that seem to tinkle with perfume, And spring so jauntily from those broad leaves, The purest white, upon the deepest green, That tricksome spring in her embroidery weaves.

I've twined you on the breast of blushing bride, And strowed you on the hearse of coffin'd child; Till love grew fragrant with a new delight, And childless sorrow kiss'd the rod, and smiled. But here, within this still and sacred aisle, Ye charm anew my meditative heart: Where mimic nature in the marble blooms, And buried beauty lends a grace to art.

Four lovely children glide into the grave: A childless father bends beneath the rod: He makes their monument, a house of prayer: The gold he meant for them he gives to God, Upon a tablet of the purest white, Enwreathed with lilies, he records his loss: Their innocence he emblems with his faith: A lamb, recumbent, sleeps upon the cross.

O. W. D. Lake Ontario, 6th August, 1853.

Advertisements.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. GOVERNOR, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, 22, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh. NOVA-SCOTIA.—HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker. Chas. Twining, Esq., Barrister. Hon. W. A. Black, Banker. John Bayley Bland, Esq. Lewis Bliss, Esq. Hon. Alex Keith, Merchant. MEDICAL ADVISERS, D. McNeill Parker, M. D. Lewis Johnston, M. D. AGENT, MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

THE ADVANTAGES AFFORDED BY THIS INSTITUTION include the following:— A large guaranteed capital.—A Local Board of Management, giving immediate despatch to business.—Moderate premiums, payable yearly, half yearly or quarterly and credit given, if desired, for half the first five or seven years premiums, which may be paid off when convenient, or deducted at settlement of the claim. Liberal Terms as to travel and residence. Whole world's licences granted at equitable rates. Endowments for Children. Prompt adjustment of losses.

THE FOLLOWING CASE FROM THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY illustrates the benefits of Life Assurance.— In 1850, a party in Nova Scotia, aged 77, effected an assurance on his life for £500, and died suddenly in 1851, having paid to the Company one year's premium. Prospectuses, pamphlets, and all needed information as to the Company, and its conditions of Assurance may be had at the Company's Office, 24 Hollis Street, Halifax, or from the Agents throughout the Province. AGENCIES.—Amherst, R. P. Dickey, Esq. Annapolis, James Gray, Esq. Arichat, C. F. Harrington, Esq.—Bridgetown, T. Spurr, Esq. Digby, J. A. Dennison, Esq. Kentville, John C. Hall, Esq. Liverpool, J. N. S. Marshall, Esq. Yarmouth, H. A. Grantham, Esq. Lunenburg, H. S. Jost, Esq. Pictou, J. Crichton, Esq. Pugwash, A. B. Chandler, Esq. Shelburne, C. White, Esq. Sydney, C. Z. Leonard, Esq. Truro, A. G. Archibald, Esq. Windsor, Joseph Allison, Esq. MATTHEW H. RICHEY, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, GENERAL IMPORTER, AGENT, & DEALER IN STOVES AND GRATES, has received by late arrivals, a complete assortment, which he offers for sale low for cash, or at 3, 6, and 9 months credit. Orders from the Country, Cape Breton, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland, answered with dispatch. WM. GOSSIP, August 27.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD. Copy of a letter from Mr. John Lloyd of Eriswen, near Harlech, Merionethshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. SIR.—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you, that for a very long period I was afflicted with a dangerous giddiness and frequent swimnings in the head, attended by loss of appetite, disordered stomach, and generally impaired health. Every means had failed to give me any permanent relief, and at length it became so alarming that I was really afraid of going about without an attendant. In this melancholy condition I waited personally upon Mr. Hughes, Chemist, Harlech, for the purpose of consulting him as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended your Pills, I tried them without delay; and after taking them for a short time I am happy to bear testimony to their wonderful efficacy. I am now restored to perfect health, and enabled to resume my usual duties. You are at liberty to publish it in any way you may think proper. I am, sir, your obedient servant. (Signed.) JOHN LLOYD.

June 6th, 1852.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY. Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq. of Inda Walk, Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. DEAR SIR.—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, Dropsy, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skillfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy and notwithstanding all I had undergone, this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks. (Signed.) EDWARD ROWLEY.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist, of Clifton near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. DEAR SIR.—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Head-aches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial result; at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatta, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy. (Signed.) S. GOWEN.

A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASMS IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bostock, Druggist, of Ashton under Lyne, dated July 31, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. DEAR SIR.—I have much pleasure in handing to you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood with whom I am well acquainted was afflicted for a long time with violent spasmodic pains in the stomach and liver, arising from frequent colds, smelts of paint, and the effects of a stooping position which he was obliged to assume in his business. The spasms were of an alarming character, and frequently left him in a weak and debilitated condition. At length he heard of the salutary effects of your invaluable Pills, and was induced to give them a trial. The first dose gave him considerable relief, and by following them up in accordance with your directions, they have acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and stomach, and strengthening the digestive organs that he has been restored to the enjoyment of good health. I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully. (Signed.) WILLIAM BOSTOCK.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Female Irregularity, Scrofula, or King's ites Erit Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats Blooches on the Fits Stone and Gravel Skin Gout Secondary Symp Bowel Complaints Head-ache Tendon's Colics Indigestion Tic Douloureux Constipation of the Intestines Tymouras Bowels Jaundice Ulcers Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds Dropsy Piles Weakness from Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause, Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 214 Strand, (near Temple Bar.) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices.—1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 9d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harling, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton, Moore & Chipman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibson, Wilnot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest Yarmouth; T. R. Patillo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Calcedonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia, February, 1853.

LIFE INSURANCE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING. Amount paid up and available immediately £25,116 10s. HALIFAX AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS STREET.

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BARRETT & HARRIS. OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR STORES, COMMERCIAL WHARF, 1000 Colts best Gourock and English Cordage, from 2 yam Spun yarn, to 8 inch, Standing Rigging.

- 150 Colts Bolt and Point Rope.. 200 Colts Manila, 3/4 to 4 inch. 500 Bolts bleached Gourock Canvas. 1 to 7 250 Do Best Navy Canvas. 1 to 6 150 Do Do Cotton Canvas. 1 to 10 25 Chain Cables 1-2 in. to 1-8 inch. 27 Anchors, 1 cwt. to 15 cwt. 5 Ton Top-Mast Sheet Chains. 60 Bags-Spikes. 10 Tons English & Halifax Oakum. 100 Barrels American Tar. 50 Barrels Pitch. 20 Barrels Rosin.

With a General assortment of Lines, Fishing Gear and Salt Twines, Nails, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, &c. &c., kept constantly on hand. July 9th, 1853. 3m.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERTIENT 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 the undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificates published respecting them. These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constiveness, Headache, Want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Apertient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Nov. 20, 1852.

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THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH LEAD DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the Teeth, prevents Tartarous deposit, arrests decay, induces a healthy action in the Gums, and renders the Breath of a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Halifax, N. S. Feb. 1852

CORDIAL RHUBARB FOR THE PREVENTION OF and Cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels arising from debility, loss of tone. This preparation of RHUBARB, combined with valuable aromatics, antacids and carminatives, acts as a correctile of acidity, (the frequent cause of bowel complaints) removes irritating obstructions, and when its use is persevered in, imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs. Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUGSTORE, Hollis Street July 26

JUST RECEIVED. BOXES SOFT PASTEL CRAYONS, BEST QUALITY. DRAWING PAPER (Whatman's best,) various sizes CRAYON PAPER (Tinted and White) received by English Steamer. WM. GOSSIP. August 6th, 1853.

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