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The Church Times.

J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856. NO. 10.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Dist.	MORNING.	EVENING.
March 22	35. In Lent	Gen. 27; Luke 23	Gen. 31; Th. 3
23		Joshua 6; John 1	Joshua 7; Th. 4
24		8; John 2	9; Th. 5
25		10; Th. 6	11; Th. 6
26		11; Th. 7	12; Th. 7
27		12; Th. 8	13; Th. 8
28		13; Th. 9	14; Th. 9
29		14; Th. 10	15; Th. 10
30		15; Th. 11	16; Th. 11
31		16; Th. 12	17; Th. 12

Poetry.

THE MEMORY OF THE JUST.

BY JOHN J. MORRIS.

TRAD' LIGHTLY, traveller, o'er this earth,
Perhaps the dust of saints is here;
And, oh, what glory crowns the worth
Of those who walked in holy fear.
With heavenly spirit, gentle, calm,
Dispensing mercy's healing balm.

Perhaps the ground beneath your feet
May hide a precious one below;
Who shall arise the Lord to meet,
And all his regal attendants know;
Heaved to glory by His grace,
He shall behold His face to face.

Sweet thought!—the salutes though borne away,
Still dwell among us, and are found
Where'er the pious love to stray,
Through sweet affection's garnished ground.
Each spirit hath some sacred spot,
Where the long-loved one falleth not.

There is a cemetery within,
Where memory wreathes her fairest flowers,
Where friends repose released from sin,
And all its dark, attending powers.
Oh! how the spirit loves to weep,
O'er the spot where loved ones sleep.

Then ye may bear the dead to dust,
And yet ye cannot quench their light,
Survivors hold the precious trust,
And still preserve it pure and bright.
So Jesus! keep their souls above,
Inscribed all over with Thy love.

Religious Miscellany.

WRECK OF THE SAN FRANCISCO.

BY A MISSIONARY.*

CONTINUE my communication. And now we
aboard the Kilby, without mishap or accident,
having been frightened somewhat at seeing little
my youngest daughter, almost fall by a sudden
The hope by which the ladies and children were
up the ship's side. 'Pa, don't let the water come
' said the darling innocent, as she clung to my
side. I lay in my berth—Josephina, her eldest
sister, in the berth beneath us, by the side of a
sailor—the night after the accident, expect-
ing the steamer to founder at each instant. To have
be now dashed to pieces before my eyes when
I almost reached the place of safety would have
been indeed. But God preserved her, and many
others; and it is cause our hearts to thrill at
her own simple, but expressive narrative, of
the manner in which she had been rescued from on
that steamer, as she called it, to which she
desired to 'go back' again. 'They put me in a
boat,' were her words, 'let me down in its bow,
' and I rode over, and they took me
a tale. Graphic description! To my mind
absent in its simplicity, and more full of mean-
ing unprompted, than the most measured ex-
pression, the most nicely rounded periods could pro-
vide.

My turn came to clamber up the ship's
side, and then I stood upon the deck. That was a
moment!—one in which I think I can truly
say I was overwhelmed with thankfulness to God,
of pitching and rolling, at a fearful rate, as did
the good ship, rode as quickly as though
safely moored in the harbor of New York.—
Nothing around us appeared to be so substan-

* Continued from last week.

tial when contrasted with the light, airy, gossamer-look-
ing 'sloop' of the San Francisco. The bulwarks
rising almost above our heads, strong, stout, and com-
fortable-like, were very different from the slender
studs and rope-work of the 'hurricane deck' of our
late prison-house. There was an appearance of security
about them which was most refreshing. But, oh! how
short-lived was our satisfaction. Small idea had we
of the discomfort, the wretchedness, which was still
before us—the suffering which was still to be endured.

As it was now almost dark, one of my earliest acts,
after the first burst of delight at finding ourselves
safely on board a ship which was not a wreck had pas-
sed away—truly it was good to be there!—was to look
around for quarters for the night. But, alas! quar-
ters there were none. The cabin composed an area
of some eight feet by ten; and into this and the four
small state-rooms which surrounded it, and now al-
ready occupied, were crowded no less than three and
thirty human beings. But not a complaint was heard.
All were too thankful for the rescue to utter a word
which might even appear to express dissatisfaction with
our then position. And well we might be when we
brought us of the hundreds of our fellow creatures
still left on board the wreck. At length we breathed,
where the shrieks and cries of terrified and drowning
persons, borne along in the deep darkness of the night,
as the wind howled fearfully and the storm lashed in
fury round the devoted ship, no longer reached our
ears. No longer did the seas rush over us with stun-
ning force, causing brave men and strong, to groan
of very anguish, and pale, delicate, despairing woman
to quail of terror; and so none dared complain. But
wretched enough was our condition: for soon we
found that not only were beds a thing to be had by
few, but that water and provisions were scarce, and
the ship's sails had been many of them blown a-
way. Yet there were some sails left, and the hull,
and deck, and spars were sound, and good, sailor-like
Captain Lowe spoke to us cheering words.

Finding that the cabin was greatly crowded, and
that there remained no prospect for my wife and child-
ren than to pass the night on the floor, with nought
for covering save a single blanket in which each child
was wrapped during our transfer from the steamer.—
(Think of that, ye children of ease and comfort, and
pity the distressed who, pining in want and wretched-
ness during the cold winter nights, surround your
happy dwellings. A bundle of any kind, of which to
make a pillow, was then a very luxury.) I resolved
to spend the night on deck. Looking around, I espied
a dear and valued friend, who had taken up his quar-
ters in a position somewhat sheltered by the overhang-
ing bulwark, upon the 'softest part' of a huge spar
which lay beside it, and seated myself near him. We
talked of our prospects, then mused in silence. Soon it
began to grow cold and stormy, for the wind had
again arisen. I was therefore compelled to seek again
the shelter of the crowded cabin, where we passed the
night in sleepless vigil. Well was it that I found the
hiding place, for had I remained that night exposed
upon the open deck, such was the fury of the tempest,
I must have perished.

For two whole days and nights it continued to blow
a gale; yet, unlike the San Francisco, our good ship
floated like a cork upon the water. Our great con-
cern then was that we had lost the steamer in the
storm and could do nothing towards the rescue of
those who had been left on board. But soon our trou-
bles began rapidly to increase. The Kilby had not pro-
visions—if we can except a barrel of biscuit and some
bags of Indian corn—and was short of water. We
hoped to have brought off supplies from the wreck,
but had only succeeded in transferring a little bread,
bacon, tea and sugar, with some wine and spirits; but
what was that amongst so many? Then did we learn
the lesson that only He who fed the multitude at Ti-
berias could feed us also; that the same God who re-
plenished the widow's barrel of meal and cruse of oil
could open the windows of heaven and pour down
water and replenish our slender stock. That was the
time to try our faith, for indeed our distress was
great. All had to be put upon short allowance.—

Those who had no children may think that their suf-
ferings were acute enough: but, oh! they knew noth-
ing of the anguish of the parent's heart when his child
implored him to give it more water and more bread,
and of neither had he more to give! I had heard and
read of such things in the course of my life, but never
experienced them before. It sickens my inmost soul
to think of them even now. Well shall I know here-
after and compassionate the parent whose children cry
for bread.

But our manner of life on board the Kilby has not
ready been described. Occurrences transpired there
over which I could wish to draw a veil. Many a noble
trait of character was then and there developed; while,
on the other hand, it would be but truth to say some
things were there transacted which it were better had
never been.

For sixteen nights did my poor wife sit, babe in
arms, upon that cabin floor! And for as many days
did the crew, and passengers, and amongst them my four
young children, endure the agonies of hunger, thirst,
cold and weariness, with in one case, painful diseases
unbraded. For two and twenty days, up to the
time of our arrival in New York, we could wash but
twice—once with snow—and never laid aside our
clothes. All were wretched, miserable, forlorn.—
'Cast down' we were, but thanks be to God we were
not destroyed!

I had fortunately secured some preserved milk whilst
on board the steamer: and but for this, I think our
babe—only eight months old—must have surely
died. With each returning day rations were distrib-
uted to all: and we learnt there, I trust, henceforth to
call nothing of God's bounty common or unclean.—
A piece of bacon, about the size of a half silver-dollar,
was the allowance daily for each adult, whilst the child-
ren were restricted to a smaller portion. And, oh!
had those who had never known what it is to want
been there and seen my little ones as they sat around
me upon that cabin floor, a forlorn group, each with
distended eye and open mouth, waiting to drink in
turn the 'sup' of tea, and to eat the small piece of
bread, varied now and then with a handful of parched
Indian corn, (hard feed, indeed, to them:—) had they
beheld the pangs of hunger, written legibly upon the
countenances of those beloved ones, (the traces still
are there,) who in the midst of all, not once forgot
that little brother and sister must also 'share' it; would
methinks, have been a lesson to them of gratitude to
God, for the plainest food, which they could not for-
get to the latest hour of their lives. And little War-
by—the babe alluded to—he, too, was hungry! even
his craving could scarce be satisfied. I have seen him
stretch forth his little hands to seize the scrap of pork,
or biscuit crumb, and devour them with a gusto such
as an infant, unthought, had never felt before. But
I forbear.

Cramped for room, I, with two of my little ones, be-
gan now to go down to sleep in the hold below.
Here we had more space, and so did tolerably well.—
The cotton served for bedding, and for one night
only, which was very stormy, were the hatches battened
down. As time wore on, we became more and
more scarce of food. It was pitiful to hear the cries of
the little children. It seems as though I can hear
them now! Often would mine awake at night and
entreat me that I would, if possible, give them 'a
little drink of water from the bottle,' or 'a small piece'
of the sweet, hard 'bread.' Breaking off a portion
of my reserve, about the size of a twenty-five cent
piece, I would place it in their mouth, enjoin them
to eat it slowly, that they might not crave too soon
again: and then, calm and satisfied, they would drop
asleep. Sometimes they would ask for meat, when I
had none to give. Sweet was that morsel then! My
older children would ask conditionally, and learned
patiently to bear repulse: but little Bella found it
difficult to understand why it should be so. 'Is Sophy
in the water, Pa?' she would sometimes say, alluding
to a sister, whom we left behind. These were a-
mongst the greatest sufferings I endured.

But, it may be asked, are there no lights which
you can infuse into the gloomy picture of want and

was? I answered yes, and feel thankful that it is my privilege to do so, from my very heart. We know what comfort was in the midst of all, but it was not the comfort of the creature. Our consolation was derived from another source than the things of earth. Daily we were enabled to commune with God in prayer: now in the cabin, now in the darkened hold: (for it being a cotton ship at night we had no light: but yes, we had light, even that of our Heavenly Father's countenance shining upon us and amid the gloom!) and elsewhere, occasionally, throughout the ship, we were permitted every day, more or less, to celebrate the worship of Almighty God—to pour out our hearts before him, and offer due sacrifice of praise. On our first commencement of religious services in the hold the soldiers quartered there were some of them profane: but soon a reformation was, in this respect, begun: even the females of the camp at first sought to interrupt our worship by whispering and noise, but they, too, soon learned to respect others, if they did not respect themselves. There is hope for the soldier yet, and he should never be sent abroad without the minister of God. Before we left the ship never could people be more attentive to common prayer than they had learned to be.

Once I preached in that ship's hold. It was on Sunday afternoon. No congregation could possibly be more attentive and respectful in demeanour than those rude soldiers, many of them professing another creed than mine, had then become. May I not humbly hope that the seed thus sown may yet spring forth and bud: that the bread thus cast upon the waters may be found after many days. Poor Captain Field! a common Prayer Book, given to thee by thy wife, and found, as we were leaving her, upon the deck of the San Francisco—all that now remained to us of thee!—was many a time found to be of value in directing our supplications to the Throne of Grace. As we offered up truly scriptural prayers, the language of the Ritual, so deeply consonant to our wants and feelings, became doubly dear. Many a tongue then joined in audible response to such prayers, perhaps, as they had never joined before. The petitions, "Thy will be done on earth," and "give us this day our daily bread," were offered, too, in all sincerity, by many a suppliant who, till then, it may be, had used the prayer of our Lord as comparatively a form alone.

But I must hasten on. This narrative is already long enough. After seeing many ships—one of which, in particular, bore away from us after we had signalled her for hours, the day fine and the sea calm, and she so near that I could have discerned her signals with the naked eye—after seeing the lights of the searching steamer Alabama, without its being in our power to answer them for want of cannon, or a lantern wherewith to signalize—when all, starving, and for the most part diseased, and grown well nigh desperate from hope deferred, and the crew had mutinied, requiring the Captain to beach the ship on the nearest shore, it pleased God to send the Lucy Thompson to our relief. That was a joyous moment! I pass over the wretchedness and anxiety of our second disembarkation in that angry sea. I will not speak of the dread with which I beheld my little ones once more passed from ship to ship, banded down the side, a sailor holding my child with one hand whilst he sustained himself with the other, the sea rolling, and the boat tossing to and fro beneath him. I will only add, the day on which, chilled and wet, I found myself in the splendid cabin of that fine ship, was, with but one exception, if I can except even that—the day of my ordination—the happiest of my life. Treated in a most princely manner, by the noble-hearted Captain Pendleton, the spirits of us all revived. Thanks were given to God for this second rescue, and, on Saturday evening, the steam-tyg having come down to us to Sandy Hook, were, by God's mercy—yet in far different plight from that in which, three weeks before, we left it—having in that time lived an age—all landed in the city of New York. Yours affectionately,

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, to Feb. 25.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 20.

RUSSIAN BLOCKADE.—Mr. Cobden said he wished to ask whether the Government had come to any decision with reference to blockading the commercial ports of Russia? He asked the question in consequence of the order in council which had been published that day for prohibiting the exportation of arms and machinery. Lord J. Russell said there had been no order issued.

ALLOWED INSURRECTION OF TURKISH CHRISTIANS.—Sir John Walsh asked Lord John Russell whether he had received any official information as to the breaking out of an insurrection on the part of the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Port, and whether such insurrection had been fomented or instigated by the government of the kingdom of Greece (hear, hear)? Lord John Russell: I received information some days ago of the breaking out of an insurrection at Arta. The Government have no information which leads them to conclude that that insurrection had been fomented by the King of Greece, although there are persons connected with it who have been lately residents at Athens.

EXPORTATION OF ARMS.—Mr. Bright inquired whether the exportation of machinery, intended for other countries than Russia, was to be permitted, under the proclamation just issued? Mr. Wilson stated that the proclamation in question had been issued in consequence of information from the Commissioners of Customs relative to a large attempted shipment of arms and ammunition for Odessa. Exportation would be permitted in cases where the authorities were satisfied by documents that the articles were intended *bona fide* for the consumption of friendly or neutral powers.

NAVY ESTIMATES.—Sir J. Graham said it would be for the interest of the country if without any further delay the increase in the number of seamen were at once voted, (hear, hear), and he would propose to take a vote for their payment also in the present committee, (hear, hear).—88,500 men, for the service of the Royal Navy, including 15,500 Royal Marines, and 2,000 boys, were then voted.—The next vote was £2,192,671 for wages, Sir James Graham remarking that the increase in the vote from last year was £717.—Agreed to.—The next vote was also agreed to, of £870,324, for the victuals of seamen and marines.—Adjourned.

FEB'Y 21.

PRIVATEERS.—Mr. Horsfall wished to know whether the treaties with foreign nations, or the steps which her Majesty's Government are prepared to take in the event of war, are such as will effectually prevent privateers being fitted out in neutral ports, to interfere with British shipping? Lord Palmerston said that, in the present state of things, an explanatory answer could not be given.

ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.—The Ordnance Estimates have been laid before the House of Commons and printed. The increase of the charge for this department in the financial year about to commence is estimated at £792,311.

The number of officers and men of the several ordnance corps and departments proposed to be maintained for service at home and abroad is raised from 17,698, the number voted last year, to 19,266. The force will be—Royal Engineers 330: Royal Sappers and Miners 2,640: Royal Regiment of Artillery 15,018: Royal Horse Guards 1,124: Riding House Troop 35: Garrison Master Gunners 71: Field Train Department 7: Medical Department 46. The artillery regiment includes a company of Royal African Gunners at Jamaica, and a company of Gun Lascars at Hong-kong.

The first vote is for the pay and allowances for the corps; the sum required is £902,817—an increase of £96,319 upon the previous year. The expense of recruiting alone is estimated at £40,000, or double the charge for the previous year.

Vote No. 2 is for commissariat and barrack supplies for her Majesty's forces, greatcoats for the army, and clothing for the militia; the amount required is £557,176—an increase of £183,959. Half of the increase arises in the charge for forage for cavalry and artillery horses.

The next vote, which is for the Ordnance-office, is £73,719, showing a saving of £250.

There is a saving of £10,012 upon the next vote, for ordnance and barrack establishments; the amount required is £281,646, viz. £156,182 at home, £125,463 abroad. But there is an increase of £20,897 upon the vote which follows, and which is for the wages of artificers and labourers at these several establishments; the sum required is £162,334—viz. £142,218 at home, £20,119 abroad.

Vote No. 6 is for Ordnance stores for land and sea service; and the amount is £639,332—an increase of £207,355. A very considerable proportion of the increase is absorbed by one item, which did not appear at all last year—viz. 4 machinery and buildings for the manufacture of small arms, £100,000.

The next vote is for works, buildings, and repairs, £902,821—an increase of £207,166. An account is furnished of the cost of the various new works and repairs at the barracks, fortifications, and civil buildings at home and abroad. The heaviest item in the increase is a charge of £85,000 under the head of "Civil Buildings, Woolwich Division." The purpose was that of "improving the artillery practice."

There is an increase of £27,155 upon the vote for the scientific branch, the sum to be voted being £164,365. The Ordnance surveys of the United Kingdom absorb the bulk of this vote.

The superannuation and pension vote, £171,469 closes the estimate.

The result is, that the charge for the Ordnance Department, which was fixed at £9,033,667 for the financial year ending with March next, is taken at £9,843,878 for the year commencing with April next.

The Estimates for the three services are now before the country, and we close our summary of their contents with a tabular statement of the amount which Parliament is asked to vote for the year commencing on the 1st of April next, and the extent to which that is an increase on the vote taken last year—

	Proposed Vote.	Increase.
Army	£6,287,480	£262,470
Navy	7,487,948	1,202,453
Ordnance	3,845,878	792,311
	£17,621,312	£2,257,230

Regiment after regiment is told off and embarked—the flower of the British army and in the finest condition. Ship after ship is commissioned, fitted and manned with wonderful celerity and order. The splendid squadron of steam transports, the greatest proof of all of the extent of our maritime resources, lies ready as if by magic at Southampton quays, and receives in silent and quick succession its precious freight of troops and gallant hearts. Popular excitement rises as the war estimates involving an increased outlay of not quite three millions, are received without demur—(we do not know as yet the particular sacrifice which we shall have to make to meet them): the troops march off amidst profuse caresses and hearty farewells; volunteers pour into Portsmouth and besiege the Home Guards, and the recruiting sergeant finds that the visionary hope of getting a "prod at the Emperor of Russia" is a more tempting inducement than his red coat, his ribbons and his shilling. It needs but the first bulletin to set the whole country in a blaze. The war is very popular—every war is so until its calamities come home to us, and the burthen it imposes begins to be felt; the bustle of preparation hides all that is painful, and as the bright bayonets, clean uniforms, and gay music pass cheerily through the streets, there is nothing but the contrast between the shouting crowd and the set impassive features and quick mechanical tread of the troops to remind us on what serious work we are entering, and give a faint and distant glimpse of the stern realities behind.

The Order in Council prohibiting the export of arms, machinery and munitions of war, which is the usual prelude to the commencement of hostilities, was issued on Saturday. The final "No" has reached Paris from St Petersburg, totally dispelling the last faint hope that prudence might yet get the better of anger and pride; the Czar "has confidence that his troops will reply as they replied in 1812;" and the French Government publishes its intention to throw diplomacy aside, and resort to "more efficacious means." The German Powers are concerting an armed neutrality, and Austria is preparing, not it is believed without the consent of the Hospodar, to overawe and possibly to occupy the inflammable principality of Servia. Free the theatre of war we receive no intelligence, except of the frequent despatch of stores and reinforcements along the Turkish coasts. The great attack on Kutat is still unattempted, and it is reasonably conjectured that General Schuler is concealing behind the mask of inaction preparations for a terrible and decisive blow. But the immediate danger to the Turkish Empire arises less from without than from within. The agitation among the Greek and Slave populations—a certain consequence of a great war—is becoming perceptible, and on the Greek frontier fierce and violent outbreaks have occurred in Albania and elsewhere, and conspiracies have been discovered, said to ramify below the surface to a vast and formidable extent. We need not regret the certainty that the arrival of European troops, though not actually employed in any such service will put these movements down. The war is now outgrown its earlier stages; the quarrel has become our own, and the Ottoman empire merely the arena for it—the business in hand is to beat back Russia—and our present duty to the Christian subjects of the Porte is to secure for them justice and the protection of equal laws, but not to encourage them to seize opportunities of rising, at a time when to cut the throat of Turkey is to fight behind our backs the battles of the Czar.—Guardian.

LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS are daily leaving the metropolis for the shores of England. The details concerning the departure are all of the same character, and the story of yesterday is the reflection of that of the day before. There is one exception to this, however, in the case of the Highlanders who have just sailed from Plymouth. They previously attended to the service at the Presbyterian chapel there; they sang the hymns, every man from a book of his own, and, finally, the minister addressed them in touching but cheering terms, blessing them to their work, committing them, and to the care and guidance of God. Why has not something like this been done for the poor but brave fellows who have left the metropolis? They would have departed with hearts none the less stout for this assurance that heaven was on their side.—Ibid.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.—It is said that some reinforcements have taken place between Admiral Dundas and the British Ambassador, in consequence of Admiral Dundas not being allowed by the Ambassador to see despatches, and interpret the wishes of the Government from his own reading of them.

THE FRIENDS OF PEACE IN St. PETERSBURG.

Mr. Joseph Sturge and the other gentlemen deputed by the Society of Friends to wait upon the Emperor Nicholas, have arrived at their destination, and have probably ere now fulfilled their mission. Mr. Sturge has communicated to his brother some particulars of his progress, from which we are indebted for the following details:—Early in the present month the deputation left Riga, a town situated in Russian Poland, distant about a hundred miles from St. Petersburg. This and several hundred miles from St. Petersburg. This distance was traversed by means of sledges; and some conception may be formed of the sort of route they had to take, when we mention, that no fewer than three hundred horses were employed for the various relays on the road. Mr. Sturge, writing from St. Petersburg, on the 4th February, describes his journey as having been very satisfactory; and, considering the great amount of snow that had fallen, he and his companions had arrived as soon as they could have expected. On their arrival at the Russian capital, the party first obtained an introduction to a gentleman who had resided in Russia for 40 years, and who it was thought would be of service to them in their delicate mission. The deputation found a report prevalent that all the members of the royal family, even including the Grand Duke Constantine, were anxious for peace; and as Count Nesselrode, the Chancellor of the Empire, was known from the first to have opposed the war, the gentleman alluded to, recommended the deputation to send the Count a note, requesting an interview. This they did, stating that they had not deemed it advisable to apply to their own Ministers, or to the Ambassador in London; and for the same reasons they had preferred applying to Count Nesselrode direct, for the purpose of securing his assistance in the presentation of the address to the Emperor. On this letter being delivered, the Count almost immediately sent a messenger, apparently one of his private secretaries, who could speak good English, and fixed an early hour for receiving the deputation. The messenger further stated that he was instructed to render them any service he could. On the 5th of February, Mr. Sturge and his friends were visited by the English Consul, who, though he had but little hope of their success, expressed his belief that the Emperor would receive them. In reference to the war, the British Consul stated to the deputation that the trade of Russia, as far as England is concerned, must be greatly paralysed by what has taken place. This circumstance is already known to the Emperor, and it was hoped would have influenced with him on the side of peace. On the following day the party learnt that the Emperor was rising out, and consequently that the day of their reception would be thereby postponed. However, just after receiving this intelligence, they had a note from Count Nesselrode, stating that he had been sent for by the Emperor relative to the interview, and intimating his (the Count's) wish to receive their visit about half past 1 o'clock. Accordingly, they waited upon him, and met with a very cordial reception. The Count said he had already spoken to the Emperor upon the subject, who had expressed his willingness to appoint a day for giving an audience. The deputation then read the address they had been deputed to present, and the Count replied that both himself and the Emperor sympathised with the sentiments it contained. The deputation then retired, after leaving a French translation of the address for the perusal of the Emperor. Up to the 11th inst. the party had not been in the least expectation of learning his Majesty's pleasure. Mr. Sturge describes the frost as exceedingly intense, the temperature being one morning at five degrees Fahrenheit. However, the houses are so secured with double windows and other means used to exclude the cold, that he was not sensible of the change of temperature until going out of the domicile. Sunday is very little observed by the great body of the people. The places of worship were all opened, as also were a number of shops; while, on the same day, there was a sledge-race on the frozen Neva, to which some thousands of persons resorted. Mr. Sturge adds that there is an Episcopalian place of worship, and also one belonging to the Independents.

ROYAL CLEMENCY.—In the House of Commons, Feb. 22, Lord Palmerston in reply to a question said: "Some of those persons who were transported with Mr. Smith O'Brien have thought fit to break their parole, and have escaped from their place of detention. Mr. Smith O'Brien on the other hand, whatever may have been his other failings and his guilt, has acted like a gentleman, and has not taken advantage of opportunities which, if he had been less honorably disposed, he might have availed himself of; and it is the intention of her Majesty's government to recommend the crown to extend to Mr. Smith O'Brien the means of placing himself in the same situation by an act of clemency, in which those other persons had placed themselves by a violation of the pledges which they gave."

The Gazette of Tuesday night announces the principal appointments on the staff of the expedition, which involve an increase of army rank. Lord Raglan becomes a General, and Colonels Beninck, Sir Colin Campbell, Airey and Eyre, are gazetted to the rank of Major-General. Colonel Pennesfather, C.B., Deputy Quarter-master-general in Ireland, will be the Quarter-master-general of the Force. Colonel Pennesfather had the command of the 22nd at Meane. It is not expected that Lord Raglan will leave England before the last week in March, by which time the whole of the expedition, both first and second divisions, will have been completed.

TRADE BETWEEN ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A return to the House of Commons has been printed, by which it appears that in 1862, the official value of imports into the United Kingdom from Russian northern ports was 4,190,830*l.*, and from the ports within the Black Sea, 2,212,289*l.*; and the declared value of British produce and manufactures exported to the same ports was 294,330*l.* to the northern ports, and 105,687*l.* to the ports within the Black Sea. The official value of the imports from the Turkish dominions, exclusive of Wallachia, Moldavia, Syria, Palestine and Egypt was 9,252,234*l.*, and the British exports was 2,079,910*l.*

The following is a list of the regiments under orders for Constantinople, with the dates at which they are directed to hold themselves in readiness to embark.

4th (King's own)	22nd March
9th (Royal Fusiliers)	25th "
7th	6th "
14th	3rd "
17th	4th "
21st (Royal North British Fusiliers)	15th "
27th (Antiskilling)	10th "
28th	17th "
35th	13th "
35th	29th "
39th	2nd "
42nd (Royal Highlanders)	30th "
60th (Queen's own)	18th "
62nd	5th "
63rd	7th "
79th Cameron Highlanders	29th "
82nd	10th "
85th Connaught Rangers	27th "
90th	1st April
90th Perthshire Light Infantry	9th "
93rd Sutherland Highlanders	21st "
95th	24th "

The following regiments will be all remaining in the United Kingdom to do some duty.—The 34th, 20th, 97th, 45th, 33rd, 77th, 91st, 12th, 19th, 23rd, and the Rifle Brigade.

It is intended early in the ensuing month that a camp, consisting of 30,000 English Militia, shall be formed either at Chobham, or such other place as the general in command of the army shall deem fit.

About 10,000*l.* is to be collected to form the first expedition.

A brigade of Guards forms part of the expedition.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND THE ENGLISH COURT.—It gives us much pleasure to be able to state that the Queen has intimated to Mr. Buchanan, the American Ambassador, that it will in future be left to his Excellency to appear at State balls and her Majesty's dinner-parties, in whatever costume is most agreeable to himself. The Lord Chamberlain has also made a similar communication to his Excellency, relative to his costume on the opening or closing of the sessions of Parliament.

MANNING THE NAVY.—It will be learnt with extreme satisfaction by the maritime interest, that the Government has not the remotest idea or intention of resorting to compulsory measures of any kind for manning the Navy.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—Capt. Edward Augustus Inglesfield (1853), who made two previous voyages to the Arctic regions—the first in the Isabel, screw steamer, in which he proceeded up Smith's Sound to an entrance of the great Polar Sea; and the second, in which he succeeded, in the Phoenix screw steam-ship, in conveying stores and provisions to Beechy Island, for the relief of Capt. Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, and returned the same season, bringing home Lieut. Cresswell, of the Investigator, the first European who accomplished the North-west passage, having entered through Behring's Straits and returned to England by Davis' Straits—is appointed to command the Phoenix screw steam-ship, Woolwich, commissioned on Tuesday, for the purpose of conveying further relief, during the approaching season, for Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, at the rendezvous at Beechy Island. Lieutenant Samuel George Cresswell (1853), who has been borne on the books of the Investigator, which he left last year in Mercy Bay in the Arctic regions, on his return to England with despatches from Capt. Belcher, is appointed to be lieutenant-commander of the Talbot, 22, to convey stores to Beechy Island, and to accompany the Phoenix.

DECISION OF AUSTRIA.—Austria has adopted a decision which is alike accordant with her interests, her dignity, her traditional policy, and her rank as a great European power. She has intimated to the Western Governments that, should Russia persist in hostilities, she will take an active part in co-operation with the Allies; and there can be no doubt that, with the powerful support, both moral and material, which the arms of England and France will derive from the aid of the States to which the guardianship of the Danube naturally belongs, the war must be both decisive and brief. Simultaneously with this wise and bold determination of the Court of Vienna, the Czar is hurrying on the contest which he has so rashly and wantonly provoked.

We have intelligence from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Emperor Nicholas had been suffering from erysipelas, and was said to be in a state of great irritation and excitement, which rendered him inaccessible to the advice of his oldest Ministers.

The utmost activity prevailed in every department of the Government, and preparations for war are made on the most extensive scale.

A letter from Berlin states that the Czar is extremely enraged at the answer returned by Prussia. Prince Paskowitch is summoned from Warsaw to St. Petersburg. Russian troops are to be stationed between Riga and Memel.

Five Turkish steamers and a swarm of sailing vessels, conveyed by five English and three French steamers, under Admiral Lyons, left the Bosphorus on the 7th with stores for Smyrna, Trebizond, and Batoum.

The Russians lately attempted a landing at Czernowola, in the Dobruddja, at the mouth of the Danube, but were repulsed with loss.

A Russian manifesto has appeared, announcing that between the 1st of March and the 15th of April a further levy of nine men in the thousand will be made.—It also mobilizes the whole army and fleet.

Three Russian ships of war are lying in the Austrian harbours.

Colonel Baumgarten, the Russian commander at Cistale, has died of his wounds.

The Debats for the third time this last six-months, states on the authority of a private despatch, that Khiva has been taken by the Russians.

The combined fleets are still at Boicos, where they await an order from their Governments explanatory of the instructions forwarded to the Ambassadors, who differ from the Admirals as to the purport of those instructions.

Letters have been received from Madeira, from the owner of the Proserpine yacht, which fitted out at Plymouth, and was at Madeira, on her way to Australia, stating that two Russian frigates were cruising off Madeira.

Some eminent Israelites at Adrianople have raised a free corps of their brethren. The Sultan has accepted the services of its members, and presented to it two banners, one of which bears three golden fishes and the other a silver crescent.

A letter from Vienna states that 25,000 more men are to be sent immediately to the south-eastern frontier. To calm the fears of the public, it will be officially announced that his Majesty is still doing all in his power to maintain peace.

All the Turkish consuls in Russia are about to give in their resignations, and place their fellow subjects under Austrian protection. Foreigners are leaving St. Petersburg and Moscow in numbers.

SWEDEN.

From Christiana the news is warlike: 6000 men are to be mobilized, of whom 3000 are to be sent to Stockholm, 1000 to Christiansand, 1000 to Horten, and the rest to Kaholmen. The frigates Desideria and Freya, the corvettes Nordstjernen, Nidaros and Flluda, and a division of the gunboat fleet, are to be got ready immediately.

SPAIN.

An Englishman of the name of Thorold, who had been a few months in Spain, died lately at Madrid, and was buried in the new burial ground acquired by the English government, this being the second case of interment. On the present occasion, the English consul (Mr. Braatenbury) by Lord Howden's desire, read the Protestant burial service over the body of the deceased—no opposition whatever being made; neither did the passage of the corpse through the streets provoke the smallest hostile manifestation. The cemetery question may therefore be left practically where it is. It is, however, urgent that a wall should be built around the acquired ground, and this without any unnecessary delay.

Generals Concha and O'Donnell are struck off the list of the Spanish army.

The Madrid Gazette publishes the following decree: "Her Majesty the Queen having been informed of the sudden rise in this capital of the price of bread, without any justifiable motive, has deigned to order, in her solicitude for the welfare of the people, and particularly of the indigent classes, that your Excellency should immediately remedy the evil, authorising you for that purpose to adopt all the measures you may deem necessary, &c."

GREECE.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUE.—THE GREEK INSURRECTION.—Four provinces in Lower Epirus have already risen; they are the districts of Seonicaris, a Radovitzki Zoumerka, and Agrapha. More than two thousand men are already under arms; their flag is the Greek cross on a blue ground, with the motto of the *Laborum*, the ancient standard of Byzantium, "Conquer by this." They have issued a proclamation, in which they say that, "being no longer able to bear the barbarism that oppresses them—the violation of all law, the pillage of their property, the dishonor of their daughters—they have taken arms to reconquer their liberty, and continue their work of 1821, which for them has only been interrupted." And they then take an oath to die to the last man rather than ever again submit themselves to the Turks. The Governor of Arta sent against them a detachment commanded by Zeinebey, but the insurgents beat them, and killed their chief. A second engagement has taken place since, in which the Turks were again beaten; and the news has arrived that the town of Arta was on the point of being taken, and that Preveza was in capitulation. The insurrection had extended as far as Soufi. A great number of the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands had, also crossed over to Epirus to help their countrymen.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

COUNSEL TO MERCHANTS OR LAWYER'S CLERKS.
—Make yourself indispensable to your employers, that is the golden path to success. Be so industrious, so prompt, so careful, that if you are absent one half hour out of the usual time you will be missed, and he in whose employ you are shall say—"I did not dream George was so useful." Make your employer your friend, by performing with alacrity whatever task he sets before you, and above all, be not too nice to lend a hand at dirty work, no matter how repugnant your business in after years depends upon how you deport yourself now. If you are really good for anything you are good for a great deal. Be energetic, put your manners into your business. Look as well as act with alacrity; make your master's success your own if you have an honest one. Let your eye light up at his request, and your feet be nimble; there are some who look so dull and heavy, and go with so slow and heavy a pace, that it is irksome to ask them what it is your right to demand of them. Do not like these.

Do the arch upon which your employer may rest with safety; let him feel that he may intrust with you uncounted gold.

If you do an errand lightly you begin to lose his confidence: if you forget twice some important request, you cannot be trusted. If you accustom yourself to loose and untidy habits, you will gain no respect, but rather contempt. Avoid taverns, card-rooms, and billiard saloons, as you would a pestilence; little faults are like so many loop holes in your character, through which all that is valuable sifts, and all that is pernicious sifts in to fill the empty places.

But say you want some pleasure! Make your work a pleasure. There are two ways of seeing sunrise—one with a dull, complaining spirit, that if it could, would blot out the great luminary with its washy flood of eternal complaints; the other, with joyous, lark-like pleasure, soaring upward and seeing along the western path gates of gold and palaces of ivory. So there are two ways of doing work; one that depresses the soul by its listless, formal, fretful participation; the other that making labor a boon and a blessing pursues not only for gain, but the higher exaltation of the mental and moral being.

DANGERS OF THE YOUNG—DANCING.—Little as some of you have been accustomed to look for danger, in the promiscuous mingling of the sexes, in balls, cotillion parties and dances of various names, reflection and observation convince me, that the results of such amusements are never useful, and rarely fail to prove pernicious. The advocates of this class of amusement usually begin by telling us dancing is highly conducive to health, and almost indispensable to those who lead a sedentary life. I reply, that whatever it might be, we are to judge of it as it is, as it has been, and it is likely it always will be. Now whatever it might be we may safely affirm that, as it is, it kills or injures two, where it cures or benefits one. Its advocates are very cautious not to tell us of the late hours, the heated rooms, the thin dresses, the excessive fatigue, the excitement preceding and the languor succeeding, the coughs and pulmonary complaints, superinduced by passing out of heated rooms into the damp or frosty atmosphere of a winter's night.—We hear from them nothing of the incredible number of deaths following a winter of fashionable dissipation.

It is alleged that dancing is almost or quite essential, to impart ease or grace to the carriage, to give elasticity to the step, and teach what some are pleased to term "the poetry of motion." Now the idea that dancing should be essential to the formation of a genteel carriage, appears to me very much like positive nonsense. As though a young person could not learn to enter or leave a room, to walk gracefully across the floor, or to make a polite bow, without passing under the hands of the dancing master. Have the boys no fathers, or the girls no mothers—have they no powers of observation or imitation—and is a dancing master the only person capable of teaching politeness?

Truly gentility is not a thing to be played off in measured steps, and whorled out in affected poses. It is the spontaneous issue of a benevolent heart, and the out-coming of a gentle soul through a mind's eye. The true way to refine the manners is to refine the feelings. How refining to gentleness, feelings of maidenly delicacy must be the necessary result of the state! Do, my young friends, you must not mistake a mincing step, or a simpering smile, or a refined bow, for refinement. It is not in the dancing master's evolutions, or the sounds of the fiddle-strings, that you can

find it. Wealth cannot buy it; it dwells not in jewellery and buckram. Power and place cannot bestow it. Lord Jeffrey, though seated on the highest tribunal in the realm, was a very vulgar man, and could pour forth torrents of brutal ribaldry; and a vulgar man was Chancellor Thurlow, sporting oaths and obscenity at the table of the Prince of Wales. But there was no vulgarity about James Ferguson, though herding sheep, while his eye watched Arcturus and the Pleiades, and his wistful spirit wandered through immensity. Though seated at a stocking loom, there was no want of refinement in the youth who penned the "Star of Bethlehem,"—the weaver-boy, Henry Kirke White, was not a vulgar lad. The school of fine feeling is the school of good manners. Gentleness is the parent of gentility. One hour in a refined and virtuous social circle, is worth more than all the dancing parties of a whole season.

THE BABY'S COMPLAINT.—Now, I suppose you think, because you never see me do anything but feed and sleep, that I have a nice time of it. Let me tell you that you are mistaken, and that I am tormented half to death, though I never say anything about it. How should you like every morning to have your nose washed up instead of down? How should you like to have a pin put through your dress into your skin, and have to bear it all day until your clothes were taken off at night? How should you like to be held so near the fire that your eyes were half scorched out of your head while the nurse was reading a novel? How should you like to have a great fly light on your nose, and not know how to take aim at him, with your little fat useless fingers? How should you like to be left alone in the room to take a nap, and have a great pussy jump into your cradle, and sit staring at you with her bright green eyes till you were all of a tremble? How should you like to reach out your hand for the pretty candle, and find that it was away across the room instead of close by? How should you like to tire yourself out crawling away across the carpet to pick up a pretty button or pin, and have it snatched away as soon as you begin to enjoy it? I tell you it is enough to ruin any baby's temper. How should you like to have your mama stay at a party till you were as hungry as a little cub, and be left to the mercy of a nurse, who trotted you up and down till every bone in your body ached? How should you like, when your mama dressed you up pretty to take the nice fresh air, to spend the afternoon in your nurse in some smoky corner of the kitchen while the gossips with one of her cronies? How should you like to submit to have your toes tickled by all the children who insisted upon "seeing baby's feet"? How should you like to have a dreadful pain under your apron, and have every body call you 'a cross little thing,' when you couldn't speak to tell what was the matter with you? How should you like to crawl to the top of the stairs, just to look about a little, and pitch heels over head from the top to the bottom? Oh, I can tell you it's no joke to be a baby! Such a thinking as we keep up, and if we try to call out any thing, we are sure to get our brains knocked out in the attempt! It is very trying to a sensible baby who is in a hurry to know every thing and can't wait to grow up.—*Fanny Fern.*

Selections.

The Clergy Orphan Institution is deservedly attracting some attention. Its objects are truly benevolent, and have now been pretty extensively promulgated, both by the advocacy of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Bishop of London. This institution originated so long ago as 1746, and was incorporated in 1809, when it enjoyed the privilege of an excellent benefactor in Bishop Shute Barrington. It has educated upwards of 1500 children, and at present seventy boys and sixty-seven girls are under instruction. So crowded is the building that no additional pupils can be admitted, although very many claim the privilege. The Bishop of London addressed a very forcible appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury in last June, wherein he fully set forth the just and pressing claims of this institution upon the wealthier brethren and upon all christian men. It is proposed to appropriate the present building in St. John's Wood to girls, and to build elsewhere a school to accommodate two hundred boys. Dr. Warnerford, with his usual munificence, has purchased a site at Canterbury for 3000l., and makes an additional offer of 1200l. towards the erection of the new building, and 6300l. towards scholarships, provided his noble efforts be carried into effect by the co-operation of other willing subscribers. At least 25,000l. will be requisite for the complete erection of the pro-

posed building, and an increase in the expenditure will be occasioned of about 6000l. a year. We earnestly trust such a magnificent and much needed offer will not have been tendered in vain.

PROPENSITIES AND HABITS OF LIONS.—One of the most striking things connected with the lion is his voice, which is extremely grand and peculiarly striking. It consists at times of a low deep moaning, repeated five or six times, ending in faintly audible sighs, at other times he startles the forest with low, deep-toned, solemn roars, repeated five or six times in quick succession, each increasing in loudness to the third and fourth, when his voice dies away in five or six muffled sounds, very much resembling distant thunder. At times, and not unfrequently, a troop may be heard in concert, one assuming the lead, and two, three, or four more singing a catch. Like our Scottish stags, they roar loudest in cold, frosty nights; but on no occasion are their voices to be heard in such perfection, or so intensely powerful, as when two or three strange troops of lions approach a fountain to drink at the same time. When this occurs, every member of each troop sounds a bold roar of defiance at the opposite parties; and when one roars, all roar together, and each seems to vie with his comrades in the intensity and power of his voice. The power and grandeur of those nocturnal forest concerts is inconceivably striking and pleasing to the hunter's ear. The effect is greatly enhanced when the hearer happens to be situated in the depth of the forest at the hour of midnight, unaccompanied by any attendant, and ensconced within twenty yards of the fountain which the surrounding troop of lions are approaching. Such has been my situation many scores of times; and though I am allowed to have a tolerable good taste for music, I consider the catches which I am regaled with, as the sweetest and most natural I ever heard.

As a general rule, lions roar during the night; their sighing moans commencing as the shades of evening envelope the forest, and continuing at intervals during the night. In distant and secluded regions, I have constantly heard them roaring loudly as late as one or ten o'clock on a bright sunny morning. In dry and rainy weather, they are to be heard at every hour in the day, but their roar is subdued. It often happens that when two strange male lions meet at a fountain a terrific combat ensues, which not unfrequently ends in the death of one of them. The habits of the lion are strictly nocturnal; during the day he lies concealed beneath the shade of some low bushy tree or wide spreading bush, within the level forest, or on the mountain side. He is also partial to reeds or fields of long rank yellow grass, occurring in lowly valleys. When he is successful in his catch, and has secured his prey, he does not roar much that night, only uttering occasionally a few low moans; that is, provided no intruders approach him, otherwise the case would be very different.

I remarked a fact connected with the lion's habit of drinking peculiar to themselves; they seemed unwilling to visit the fountains with good moonlight. Thus when the moon rose early, the lions deferred their watering until late in the morning; and when the moon rose late, they drank at an early hour in the night.

Owing to the tawny color of the coat with which nature has robed him, he is perfectly invisible in the dark; and although I have often heard them loudly lapping the water under my very nose not twenty yards from me, I could not possibly make out to such as the outline of their forms. When a thirsty lion comes to water, he stretches out his massive arms, lies down on his breast to drink, and makes a loud lapping noise not to be mistaken. He continues lapping up the water for a long while, and four or five times during the proceeding he pauses for half a minute as if to take breath. One thing conspicuous about them is their eyes, which in a dark night glaze like two balls of fire.—*Cumming's Hunter's Life in South Africa.*

LIGHT IN A DARK PLACE.—Certainly it may be affirmed of any place in Africa remote from the coast, that a printing press in operation must be a light in a dark place; but there is one in the Orange River Sovereignty, from whence a missionary has sent to the London Watchman a half-sheet of an edition of the Psalms, which the missionary says they are printing at Bechuana, in the Sento dialect, a language spoken with slight variations, by a great number of the tribes on the Continent of Africa.

A CURR FOR THE DROWN IN CHURCH.—A writer in the Independent says:—

My advice to those who are troubled with drowsiness in the house of God, may not be of much service, but it shall be given as freely as medicine at the Dispensary.

1. Do not sleep too long and late on Sabbath morning. Nothing is gained by it but additional drowsiness. The Scripture holds good emphatically here, with respects extra sleep, "to him that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance," even in Church.

2. Spend a few moments, before going to Church, in serious meditation on the Eutychus, mentioned in Acts x. 9, and remember if any accident should occur to you, you have not Paul for your minister to remedy it.

3. Be in mind that if you fall asleep, the preacher may treat you merely as the furniture of the pew, much as an old minister in Norwich, Conn., did his sleeping hearers, not many years ago, "I come now," said he, "to the third head of my discourse, to which I ask the serious and candid attention of all who are not asleep," giving a marked and peculiar emphasis to the last word.

4. Remember, if the sermon is peculiarly dull, that you meet with a double loss.

"If all want sense,
God taketh a text and preacheth patience"

But if you fall asleep, you lose man's sermon and God's too.

5. Behold yourself that it may be the last in this world that you will have the opportunity of struggling against drowsiness under a sermon.

6. Last of all, resolve that when you make your journey to lodgings, you will pay for the privilege of being carried in the plate or into the Lord's treasury, at least value at the best hotels.

If you use these remedies faithfully, and then fail to keep awake, I imagine you will have to call in a consultation upon your case. It is evidently desperate.—I shall fear that the disease was in the blood, that it was constitutional thing—and nothing but the arch-physician could effectually rouse you and keep awake.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.—The following account is given by the Rev. Leigh Richmond, as having been related by a minister in a meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

A drunkard was one day staggering in drink on the deck of the sea. His little son by him, three years of age, being very hungry, solicited him for something to eat. The miserable father, conscious of his poverty, and of the criminal cause of it, in a kind of rage, associated by his intemperance and despair, hurled his innocent into the sea, and made off with himself. The poor little sufferer, finding a floating plank by his side on the water, clung to it. The wind soon carried him and the plank into the sea.

A British man-of-war, passing by discovered the child: a sailor at the risk of his own life, plunged into the sea, and brought him on board.—He would inform them little more than that his name was Jack. They gave him the name of poor Jack.—He sprang up on board that man-of-war, behaved well, and gained the love of all the officers and men. He was an officer of the sick department. During the course of the late war, an aged man came under his care, nearly in a dying state. He was all attention to the suffering stranger, but could not save his life.

The young officer was dying, and thus addressed the kind young officer: For the great attention you have shown me, I give you this only treasure that I possessed of—(presenting him with a Bible, bearing the stamp of the British and Foreign Bible Society.) It was given me by a lady: has been the cause of my conversion: and has been a great comfort to me. Read it and it will lead you in the way that you should go. He went on to confess the wickedness and profligacy of his life before the reception of the Bible: and, among other enormities, how he had hurled his son, three years old, into the sea, because he would not give him for needful food.

The young officer inquired of him the time and place where he was, and found here was his own history. Read, if you can, of his feelings, to recognize the dying old man, his father dying a patient under his care: and judge of the feelings of the dying man, to find that the same young stranger was his very son whom he had plunged into the sea, and had no idea but he had immediately perished! A description of their mutual feelings will not be at-

tempted. The old man soon expired in the arms of his son. The latter left the service, and became a pious preacher of the gospel. On closing his story, the minister in the meeting of the Bible Society bowed to the chairman, and said, "Sir, I am little Jack."

THE OLD TUNE.—A young man had wandered far from his home, and far also from the promise of his childhood. His religious culture seemed to have been in vain, so far as related to the conversion of his heart, and the sanctification of his life to the service of God. He was passing in a steamer up the Hudson river, when standing near the wheel-house, he heard some one within, whistling a tune, with which he had been familiar from his childhood, in his home in England. It was a tune attached to sacred words in his memory, and at once, with an inconceivable power, the solemn verses rushed into his mind, and with them all the religious associations of his childhood.—The effect upon him was overwhelming and decisive. Powerful convictions of sin followed: a humble penitent, he sought and obtained pardon at the hand of God. Called afterwards to the work of the ministry, he became a faithful and successful preacher of the gospel, and this last spring, having finished the work that was given him to do, and kept the faith, with peculiar Christian triumph, he conquered the last enemy, and received the crown of life. The bread that cast every Sabbath upon the waters, will not fail to return, though delayed for many days.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.—There is now in the possession of, and manufactured by Mr. Collings, silversmith, of Gloucestershire, England, a most ingenious piece of mechanism—an eight day clock, with dead beat escapement maintaining power, chimes the quarters, plays sixteen tunes, plays three tunes in twelve hours, or will play at any time required. The hands go round as follows: One, once a minute; one, once an hour; one, once a week; one once a month; one once a year. It shows the moon's age, the time of rising and setting of the sun, the time of high and low water, half ebb and half flood; and by a beautiful contrivance there is a part that represents the water, which rises and falls, lifting the ships at high water tide as if it were in motion, and as it recedes leaves these little automaton ships dry on the sands. It shows the hour of the day, day of the week, day of the month, month of the year. In the day of the month, there is a provision made for the long and short months. It shows the twelve signs of the zodiac; it strikes or not, chimes or not, as you wish it; it has the equation table, showing the difference of clock and sun every day in the year. Every portion of the clock is of beautiful workmanship, and performs most accurately the many different objects which are called into action by the ingenious proprietor, who is most willing to describe all its various achievements to any one who may feel a pleasure in paying him a visit.

WORTH KNOWING.—Some of the papers have had a paragraph recommending the use of wheat flour in the case of scalds or burns. A gentleman at Drayton writes that he tested it to his satisfaction. He says:—"While at table, a little child which was seated in its mother's lap, suddenly grasped hold of a cup of her tea, severely scalding its left hand and arm. I immediately brought a pan of flour and plunged the arm into it, covering entirely the parts scalded with the flour. The effect was truly remarkable—the pain was gone instantly. I then bandaged the arm loosely, applying plenty of flour next to the skin, and on the following morning there was not the least sign that the arm had been scalded—neither did the child suffer the least pain after the application of the flour."

AN EXCITING SCENE.—On Saturday evening, Mr. M. Driesbach, the Lion King, while exhibiting his feats in a den which contained several wild animals, in the Broadway Menagerie, was attacked by one of them, (a large Brazilian tiger,) which sprang upon him, knocked him down, and fastened his teeth in his breast. A horse sprang to the assistance of her master, but unfortunately struck him a powerful blow on the chest, which she intended for the tiger, and thus made matters worse. One of the keepers then opened the door of the cage, and dragged Mr. Driesbach out. He was immediately attended by a physician, who found that only flesh wounds had been inflicted, and those not of a dangerous character. The audience was highly excited during the time the scene was acting. This is the first time in two months that the tiger has been exhibited, and it is probable that the glare of the gas lights rendered him confused and excited. He was always looked upon by Mr. Driesbach as one of his pet animals, and as extremely tame and docile.—New York paper.

Ecclesiastical.

SYDNEY CATHEDRAL.

A Meeting of the Parishes of St. George's Parish, took place on Thursday, the 23rd February 1854, in the Parochial School House, in this place.

The Rev. the Rector in the chair.

The object was to receive from the Committee previously appointed, the plan and estimate which they had prepared of the Parsonage House, contemplated to be built in Sydney.

The following Resolutions were severally put and carried.

1st.—Resolved, That the plan of a Rectory submitted by the Committee be adopted.

2nd.—Resolved, That a Sub-committee to consist of Captain Ouseley, and Messrs. John Lewis, (Coxheath,) and W. Rudderham (N. W. Arm) be appointed to carry out the building of the Parsonage House, decided upon at this Meeting, to apply for assistance when required to the present Committee, and through the Rev. the Rector, when necessary, for the holding future Parochial Meetings, until the Building be completed.

3rd.—Resolved, That the Building having been decided upon, a subscription List be commenced forthwith, towards raising the Funds necessary for proceeding with the same.—subscriptions to be payable by three equal annual instalments.

The sum of £71 was subscribed by the parties present. After the Meeting was adjourned, arrangements were made, as suggested at the Meeting, that the stone for the cellar Walls should be hauled and the scaffolding for the frame should be procured, gratuitously.

A Public Meeting was held in the School House at Cox Heath, on Thursday, the 2nd. March, for the purpose of taking measures to erect a Church for the use of the settlement—the Rev. H. J. Unlucke, Rector, in the Chair.

It was Resolved 1st.—That a Church be erected at Cox Heath for divine worship, according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England.

Resolved, 2nd.—That a Committee be appointed to procure a place and provide a site for the said Chapel, in the neighbourhood of the present School House, and to take such further steps as may be necessary for carrying out the above resolution.—And that the Committee consist of the following persons:—

- Rev. H. J. UNLUCKE,
- Messrs. JOHN LEWIS,
- GEORGE LEWIS,
- THOS. S. BROWN, and
- JOHN G. ANDREWS.

Resolved, 3d.—That a building Committee be also appointed to take charge of the erection of the Fabric, agreeably to the plans and directions of the former Committee. And that it consists of the following persons:—

- Messrs. THOS. S. BROWN,
- GEORGE LEWIS,
- JOHN LEWIS.

Resolved, 4th.—That a subscription list be now opened for procuring the necessary funds for the above mentioned object.

It is only necessary to add that the Meeting was characterized by the utmost unanimity, and that very liberal subscriptions were immediately made by every individual present.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Meeting of this institution, which took place during the past week, were more than usually interesting. Although, owing to a variety of circumstances, the number of Clergy present was not great, the General Committee was very numerously attended by the lay deputies, who represented forty-six Local Committees. Among these, it was most gratifying to notice a goodly number of intelligent representatives from the rural districts, forming, with the delegates selected in the towns, and from among the members of the Legislature, an assembly of the highest respectability and talent.

The Report, read by the Secretary, indicated an increasing sense of the importance of the Society from all parts of the Diocese.—a determination of continued support—of confidence in its management, and a larger amount of contributions than had heretofore been received. A most satisfactory Report was made by the Auditors upon the accounts of the Treasurer, shewing a considerable cash balance over the expenditure of the past year.

It was found that the Committee could dispose of nearly £1300 for the current year, which was appropriated as follows:—to missionary objects, (by which 15 missions are assisted) and the expenses of a travelling missionary paid, £225; aid in building churches £100; aid to parsonage £25; widows' and orphans' fund £50; special grant from this fund £25; for the importation of books £150; besides books to the amount of £150 out of the book depositories, for gratuitous distribution.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Thursday evening. Besides the Delegates there was a large attendance of members from the city and its vicinity. After prayers, the Lord Bishop in a short, but most excellent address, expressed his thankfulness for the present prosperity of the Society, and urged upon its members increased exertion in its behalf. The Secretary was then called on to read the Annual Report and the Minutes of the late meeting: after the reception of which the officers of the Society and the Executive Committee were elected. The Hon Charles Simonds was unanimously chosen a Vice President. Several proposed alterations in the present constitution were then taken up and disposed of after an animated and somewhat prolonged discussion. The Society then adjourned.—Frodocton Head Quarters.

On Sunday last a sermon in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (under authority of the Queen's Letter) was preached at St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, by the Rev Henry Allford, and a collection of £112 14s. was made. On the same day the Queen's Letter sermon was preached at All Souls, Langham, by the Rev J. H. Gurney, after which there was a collection amounting to £60—Eng. Paper, March.

At Birkenhead an iron church is about to be erected for seamen.

CIRCULAR.

HALIFAX, MARCH 6th, 1854.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

Assuming that you have seen the Appeal lately issued by the Incorporated Alumni, and sanctioned by the Governors of King's College, I have to request your hearty cooperation with us in our endeavours to attain the contemplated object. We believe that the intention of the College has not been rightly understood, and that if it is to flourish and be extensively useful, all classes of our people must be taught to feel that they are interested in it, that it is not merely an Institution for the sons of the more wealthy and higher classes, but that it opens a door by which the son of the Farmer and the Tradesman, and in short every talented youth in the Province, may enter upon the path leading to the highest and most honourable positions in society, and supply an education by which he may be qualified to fill with credit to himself, and advantage to his country, any station to which he may be called.

You will perceive that the gift of £100 is to entitle the donor to a perpetual right of nomination, in virtue of which he may always have one Pupil at the College, without paying any fees for Tuition; and as a Divinity Student may obtain an exhibition of £30 per annum, the son of a poor man wishing to prepare for Holy Orders may pass through College without any expense to his family or friends. Hitherto a well educated Ministry has been supplied from England, but as the grants of the Government and the Societies are withdrawn, it is not to be expected that men will come out trusting to the precarious support to be derived from their Parishioners. We must therefore educate our Clergy for our own use, and if Churchmen desire to have their Ministers to retain the high position which they have hitherto occupied, the College must be maintained in an efficient state.

It may be thought by some that our scheme is visionary, and that it will be impossible to raise the proposed sum, but what is possible for others must be so also for us, and the success of other denominations will surely stimulate all the Members of our Church to accomplish as much. But to this end every man and woman must be interested in the matter. Committees must be formed, and zealous persons must undertake to explain to their neighbours the importance of the object, and to collect their contributions (which will be thankfully received by every Minister) whilst the Clergy must conscientiously do their part.

I am persuaded that much more is at stake than is commonly supposed, and that the stability and progress of our Church is closely connected with the efficiency and prosperity of our Educational Institution. The Alumni, with the sanction of the Governors, are about to send an Agent immediately throughout the Diocese, to hold Meetings in every district, and I earnestly entreat you to do all that is in your power to make his Mission successful, by calling the attention of your people to the subject, prevailing upon them to attend the Meetings, and in every way facilitating the attainment of the object in view. We want the contributions of all, and we want every Churchman however humble, to feel that he is interested in the College, in which those who are to minister to his children are to be educated; whilst those who are able to afford a liberal education for their sons, should esteem it a privilege to have their names inscribed amongst the list of distinguished men, whose characters have been formed and minds cultivated, in the course of half a century, in the first University founded in the British dominions on this side of the Atlantic.

The following particulars are mentioned for your guidance:—

1. When a man is not able to purchase a Nomination for himself, he may join with others, not exceeding four in number, and it may be held in their joint names.
2. Although the number of names in any Certificate may not exceed five, any number of persons united in an Association or Society, may obtain a Nomination for, and in the name of, that Society.
3. The Fees now paid are about £13, and will probably be more when additional Professors are appointed, so that the possessor of a Nomination will save at least £13 per annum.
4. Any Student may pursue a particular course of study, without attending all the Lectures, and will thus be enabled to apply more exclusively to a preparation for the profession to which he intends to devote himself in after life.
5. In order that competent Instructors may be secured in the various branches, liberal salaries must be offered, but the Governors will make the most economical arrangements possible, and will be careful to reduce the expenditure to the lowest amount consistent with the character and efficiency of the several departments.

6. The Governors desire to be enabled to revive the Academy, so that at Windsor a boy may be thoroughly instructed from the commencement to the completion of his education.

7. The Board are preparing new regulations for the management and discipline of the Students, and parents may be satisfied that the utmost attention will be given to the moral and religious training of their sons.

I am, Rev and Dear Sir,
Your affectionate Brother,
H. NOVA SCOTIA.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1854.

THE BISHOP'S CIRCULAR.

We call attention to the excellent letter of our Diocesan to the Clergy, on the subject of the College, which will be found in another column. The active and cordial cooperation of the Clergy will be essential to the success of the Agent about to be sent forth, in order to raise the amount now required for the permanent and efficient security of the Institution at Windsor.

We cannot but believe, that if a proper interest is awakened in the minds of our Churchmen and their families, in behalf of the College; if they can be made to feel that it is to the Church, what Acadia is to the Baptists, or Sackville to the Wesleyans; that they are to look to King's for sound secular and religious instruction, in conformity with their own principles; above all, if they can be made to realise that unless King's College can be made thoroughly and practically effective for the training of a native Ministry, the Churches of our land must eventually be left without Pastors,—then, surely, we need not doubt that the whole TEN THOUSAND will be forthcoming before the year 1854 shall close. But it is not to be supposed, that such an interest as we speak of has yet been created in the minds of the great bulk of our people. Supported as the College has hitherto been, by generous aid from abroad, without calling upon Churchmen for their contributions, they are in general strangers to its concerns, and have never regarded it as an object in which they have a near and important concern, and which they are bound to cherish; nor have they been accustomed to dwell upon its vital connexion with the welfare of their Church at large.

We trust that juster views will now be taken of this matter, and that the sympathies of our members, old and young, will become enlisted in behalf of the College—that they will feel it to be *their* College, and will resolve that it shall not go down. But to promote such a feeling, so necessary to the success of the Appeal just put forth, will require all the exertion which the most active members of the Church, clerical and lay, male and female, can bring to the subject.

Information as to our present Educational crisis must be widely and diligently diffused. The whole matter should be canvassed at every gathering of our people, parochial and social; and herein the female friends of the Church may afford important help. We would pay them no unmeaning nor sickening compliments, but every body sees and knows what they can do when nerved to action. They have been proved to be most efficient auxiliaries in building up all useful and benevolent Institutions. Let the female members of our Church then but exert themselves with their husbands, fathers, brothers, and other connexions,—let them only enter heartily into the College cause, as identified with the very existence of their Church, and with the future religious, moral and intellectual advancement of those who are dear to them, and then, we are persuaded, the Agent will find the main obstacles to his success removed, and will meet in every Parish a warm and liberal response to the Appeal which precedes him.

EARLY AT CHURCH.

THE article which our friend sent us on this subject has already appeared, at least in substance, in this paper. An extract from his own letter, however, may answer his purpose, and do good to some.

“It has often occurred to me, that if occasional remarks were made in the *Church Times*, concerning regular attendance at Church, and the great benefit that would accrue from persons being there at, or before the service commences, that such would be the means of bringing the people in the country out in time, and enable the Clergyman that has distant

Churches to attend, to perform the arduous duties of the Sunday, with more profit to his people and greater satisfaction to himself, and for this purpose I send you a number of the *Record*, in which appears a letter from the Archbishop of Dublin, on this subject.”

We hope the hints of our Correspondent may have the desired effect. Late rising is one cause of the evil. Let every one consider that by coming late to Church after service begins, he loses one of the most important parts, the Confession—and besides disturbs the rest of the Congregation—many of whom have the ill manners to turn round to see who has entered—especially if there is such a clatter of feet and slamming of doors as is sometimes heard. As to a Clergyman waiting for these lazy folks before he begins, if he does that and has other Churches to serve, then he will cause them to wait for him, or perhaps pitch over his horse's head in his hurry to overtake time—a tail which it never occurs to his slow moving friends of the morning is caused by them. The best way is to wait for nobody—not even his own wife—nor the great Squire himself—but begin the service punctually at the hour even tho' he might not be able truly to address “dearly beloved Brethren.” Sharpness on his part will probably induce it on that of his people.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.—In a recent discussion in the House of Commons, we find the following gratifying expression of opinion on this subject by Lord John Russell. We would like to insert other speeches on the same occasion, but our space will not permit.—

Lord John Russell, giving every credit to the inducers of the measure found the question best with Education, and believed the people of Manchester were adverse to the bill. The helping schools on the denominational system, without interfering in their management, Lord John said had been found to work well. But this bill, in founding free schools, and admitting scholars not bound to conform to the religious regulations, would drive away liberal subscribers who gave time and money, and worked as a labour of love in the schools. He believed there was no chance of realising any thing like a system of national education, in which there should be any approach to uniformity for a long time to come. Were schools for secular education adopted by parliament, he was satisfied that there would be the most general and entire repugnance to them on the part of the people.—

“No scheme of education which should omit religion from its plan would, he was sure, be found suitable to the feelings and habits of the people of this country. And for himself he would say that it appeared to be an utter fallacy to propound that there should be two separate systems of education—the one for secular instruction, the other for religion. It seemed to him that religion was not a thing apart, but intimately connected with the whole secular business of life, and which therefore was precisely one of the very first and best things which those who had to teach the people should teach them, because it was teaching the child what the man had to do in this life. Instruct the child in reading, in writing, in geography, in arithmetic, in history, yet omit to tell him his duty to God and to man, and you have failed in the office you have undertaken when you said that you would instruct him. This separation then, of secular from religious instruction, appeared to him as objectionable in itself as he considered it to be impracticable in operation. Whatever the difficulties of the denunciation plan now, they would be increased tenfold by the imposition of compulsory religion in the manner suggested. Before he sat down he begged to remove a misapprehension which seemed to be entertained of something he had said on a former occasion with reference to education in Scotland; what he had said was, that it was desirable, nay absolutely necessary, to legislate with reference to education in Scotland, and that for this purpose a bill would be introduced by the Lord Advocate, which would elicit the opinion of the house on the subject; but he had said, certainly he had not meant to say, that the measure so introduced, however suitable it might be to Scotland, was afterwards to be extended to England. A plan exceedingly apt in Scotland might have no stability for England.”

N. B. LUNATIC ASYLUM.

We have been favoured with a Report of this excellent Institution for the year 1853, which exhibits a very encouraging account of its condition and management. It is under the superintendence of ten Commissioners, and Dr. Waddell (a N. Scotian) is the Medical Officer. Rev. W. Scovil, Chaplain; R. G. Ham, Supervisor, Book and Store Keeper, and Woodstock, Supervisor. The gross expenditure in 1853 was £4,329. But out of this come the receipts from paying Patients £579—Crops raised on the premises £250, and other items, leaving £3,378 to be paid by the Province. At the close of 1852 there were in the Books 79 males and 53 females, together 132. There were received during 1853, 92—making a total under treatment in this year. Of these 66 have been discharged, recovered, 52—much improved 5—improved 16, unimproved 3—died 22—

ing now on the record 127, of whom 9 are Nova Scotia. The whole amount expended by the Province up to 31st Dec. 1853 inclusive, was £6,010. A further sum of £1000 is reported necessary to complete additions to the Buildings, &c. So that it appears our sister Province is not niggardly in this matter. The Commissioners speak in terms of high commendation of Dr. Waddell's services, as also of those of Rev. W. Scovill.

At the time when we are on the eve of commencing similar Institution in Nova Scotia, the following extracts from the Doctor's Report, will be interesting: "Throughout the civilized world, one of the leading peculiarities of the present age is the deep interest that is manifested in behalf of the insane, and in the name of that unfortunate class of our fellow beings, I would gratefully acknowledge what has been done for their relief in this Province. It is, however, no less a duty to say to those representing their interests, that their obligation is not yet fully discharged. The noble and extensive erections made in addition during the past summer, but which will not be in readiness for occupancy till the ensuing spring, will in the meantime afford ample accommodation for the sexes; while for the other, greater provision is still required, and this involves the completion of the building, according to the original design, and I would respectfully urge that it be done; in the end it will be found to be in accordance with the dictates of the highest wisdom and the soundest policy. Let there be erected in our midst, complete in all its parts, an Asylum for the insane—one to which those most loved may with confidence be committed, should circumstances require it (and who is exempt) and enjoy all the advantages that they could hope to derive in any country, from a similar establishment.

To the Provincial authorities I have never appealed in the behalf of the Lunatic, and now I have an abiding faith that the work will progress, and finally be completed; and in a gracious Providence, who has in such prodigious "crowned the year with his goodness," and who is "the Father of all men in his hands," would I, most humbly but most fervently, commend the benevolent enterprise.

Dr. Ford, on whom I have continued to call for advice in cases of difficulty, has, with his usual readiness, kindly afforded me valuable assistance.

The duties of Chaplain have been faithfully performed by Rev. Mr. Scovill, and, during his absence in England for the last three months, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart. It is my right to say, that it was during the absence of Mr. Stewart, and while Mr. Stewart was on duty, that the most severe cases of sickness and mortality occurred, and in several instances, and Mr. Stewart was ever ready in tendering the consolations of religion to those who were to receive them, and punctual in the discharge of his ordinary duties of the Chaplain. The Rev. Mr. Scovill, or, in his absence, a Roman Catholic clergyman, has attended in every case to the sick and dying of this people; and it affords me pleasure to certify to the success with which their visits have been made.

Patients of various denominations have been visited at their request by their respective clergymen, all of whom have attended with pleasure and promptitude.

Medical operations have, during the year, been pursued with great activity. Cultivating the soil and carrying on those works connected with farming, afford a healthy and healthful employment for a large class of our people.

The benefit of the patients is our first and highest aim, but it is evident that while they derive advantages, it is less profitable to the Institution by furnishing them with comforts that could not otherwise be obtained, and for the funds to a considerable amount, by providing in large quantities some of the staple articles of consumption.

The management of the domestic concerns of the Institution, every regard has been had to economy, and if the expense of the past year greatly exceeds that of any previous year, the true cause will be found to exist in the increase of wages, the increased value of every article of provision, and the additional number of patients.

The following papers have been gratuitously continued: Halifax "Free Church Witness," St. John "Christian Witness," "Church Witness," "Courier," "Christian Witness," and through the kindness of the Rev. E. McLeod, of this city, the "Religious Intelligencer" has been added.

Several proprietors we beg to express our thanks to the owners of the Steamer Admiral, we beg to acknowledge a donation of fifty engravings, through the kind agency of Miss Dix.

During the year, no case of suicide, sudden death, or accident has occurred, and while the duties have been arduous and difficult, those employed assisting in the discharge have generally acted well their part, and are entitled to a full share of any credit that may be due."

JOHN WADDELL, M. D.

WILLIAM SWEENEY, Esq., died at Quebec on the 17th ult. Deceased was a near relative of Mr. Nepean Clarke, Esq., of this city. Mr. Sweeney had recently been appointed one of the officers to enquire into the conduct of the Police Force during the Gayazzi riots in that city. The Montreal Sun says his death will be deeply felt in that city, where he had many friends.

FISHERMEN'S CHURCH—TURN'S BAY.

The undersigned thankfully acknowledges since last announcement, the following donations to assist in liquidating the balance still due on the building.

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Includes Lt. Balfour, R. A. and others (£1 17 6), T. Boggs, Jr. Esq. (1 0 0), J. Tempest, Esq., 12s. 6d.; Mrs. Almon, Senr., 6s., (0 17 6), "Anonymous" (Yarmouth), (0 10 0), Mr. John Liswell, (0 10 0), Messrs. Cudlip, 7s.; G. S. Yates 7s. 6d. (0 14 6), Mr. T. R. Bennett Esq.; A. W. Scott Esq. (0 10 0), Collected by Mrs. C. B. Owen, Yarmouth, (for which my warmest thanks—list next week), £4 2 6, J. C. COCHRAN, Miss'y.

Mr. Cochran's often applied to for articles of clothing, and will be glad to distribute any that may be sent to him, by those who desire to "clothe the naked."

Amongst the promotions consequent upon the increase of the Army, we notice the name of Lieutenant C. R. Binney, of the Royal Engineers, Brother of the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, appointed a Captain in that Corps.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The total value in sterling of goods imported into St. John, and the outlays attached to it, including Miramichi and the North Shore, during 1853, was £1,057,909. In 1852 the value was £1,062,551. This shows an increase in 1853 over the previous year of £54,642.

The value of exports from St. John, and outlays, in 1853 was £981,200 stg. In 1852 it was £714,830, showing an increase of £266,370 stg. We shall probably publish the account in detail next week.—St. John Courier.

EMIGRANTS.—The number of Emigrants who arrived at this port in 1853, was 3337, at Miramichi 21, and at Shediac 46; making a total of 3404 for this port and outlays. The number arrived at St. John in 1852 was 2035.—Ibid.

The R. M. Steamship Asia arrived on Wednesday evening, from Liverpool, out 11 days. The news will be found in a preceding page. The English papers are filled with exciting descriptions of the departure of the troops for the Mediterranean. The Russian war, which is now inevitable, takes the fancy of the nation amazingly. The news upon the whole, however, does not add much of importance to previous advices.

LEGISLATIVE.

There is not much to report under this head, altho' we dare say a good deal of business has been got through. There was a small ruse de guerre practised on Wednesday evening, in a Resolution moved by Mr. Marshall, excluding Bankers and Contractors from seats in the Legislature, pending their connexion with public loans,—which passed by a majority of one, but members being awake next morning, it was rescinded by a majority of six. There has been a good deal of talk about the Municipal Corporations Bill, but we believe no definite conclusion has been arrived at.

In part of our issue last week we announced the vote of £40,000 in all, for the Road service, since which the scale of distribution has been agreed to, giving one-fifth more to each County than last year.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. H. Stamer, with £2—directions attended to. From Rev. T. H. White, Shelburne, with order for £1 14s. 2d. viz—10s. for Miss Crowell, 10s. for Mr. C. Bruce; 14s. 2d. for Mr. Jos. Williams—have none of the Gospel Missionary nor Monthly Record on hand. From Mr. G. Hoyt, Bridgetown, with 10s. for Mr. R. Dodge. The previous amount £1 for Mr. B. H. Sanders, was duly received—shall write to Mr. Hoyt with reference to other matters. From Rev. J. M. Campbell, with one new subscriber. From Rev. W. T. Jarvis, Arichat, with one new subscriber and payment in advance; also 10s. to his credit—shall send the back Nos. if possible.

BITU.

On the 19th ult., aged 21 years, GEORGE R., eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Rector of Shediac.

At Greenock, on the 20th Feb'y., in the 45th year of her age, JANE, wife of Mr. Alexander Henry, and eldest daughter of Mr. James Reid, of this city.

At Yonburg, on the 7th ult., in the 87th year of his age, PHILIP JOSE, a native of Halifax, but for upwards of 60 years a resident of the former place.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, March 5th.—Packets: brig Halifax, O'Brien, from Boston, ashore near the Light House.

Tuesday, March 5th.—H. M. Ship Cumberland, Captain Seymour, Bermuda 12 days; brigets Rapid, Campbell, Matanzas 18 days; Boston, pkt, Lybold, Boston 62 hours; schoer Jayver, Banks, Havana 10 days. Maria, Siteman, Boston 9 days.

Wednesday, March 5th.—Brig Florence, Jones, New Orleans 16 days; schoer James McNab, Turner, Cienfuegos 28 days; Delegate Conman, Ragged Islands, Ocean Queen, Barrington R. M. Steamer Asia, Liverpool, 11 days.

Thursday, March 6th.—Schr Elizabeth, Costello, Fortuna Bay 3 days.

CLEARED.

Monday, March 6th.—Schr Palmyra, Curtis, B. W. Indies; Wave, Roche, New York.

Wednesday, March 6th.—Schr Ocean Wave, Seaboyer, B. W. Indies.

Thursday, March 6th.—Steamship Asia, Lott, Boston; Steamer Ospray, Hunter, Bermuda; Packet brig Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; schoer Uncle Tom, Locke, Newfoundland.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, MARCH 11.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Apples, per bush. (none), Bacon, per lb. (6d. a 7d.), Beef, fresh, per cwt. (30s. a 40s.), Butter, fresh, per lb. (11d. a 1s.), Cheese, per lb. (5d. a 6d.), Chickens, per pair. (2s. a 2s. 6d.), Eggs, per doz. (1s. 3d.), Geese, each. (2s. a 2s. 6d.), Hams, green, per lb. (5d.), Do. smoked, per lb. (7d. a 7 1/2d.), Hay, per ton. (£3 16s. a £4), Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard (1s. 7d. a 1. 9d.), Do. all wool. (2s. 6d.), Oatmeal, per cwt. (25s.), Oats, per bus. (2s. 6d.), Pork, fresh, per lb. (4d. a 5d.), Potatoes, per bushel. (4s. a 4s. 6d.), Socks, per doz. (11s. a 12s.), Turkeys, per lb. (7d. a 8d.), Yarn, worsted per lb. (2s. 6d.).

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wood, per cord. (25s.), Coal, per chaldron. (40s.).

Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK. SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, of 100 Volumes, from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and the following Books from the same Society.

- Herbert Atherton, Love's Lesson, Stories of the Beatitudes, BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER, In the World but not of the World, Christmas at Home, Our Little Comfort, Our Opposite Neighbour, Packages of Sunday School Books.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES of 100 vols. from the Society for Promoting Evangelical Knowledge. These Libraries are got up in a very neat and appropriate style, and are well worthy of inspection.

- Ityle's Tracts, Other Publications of the Society.

—ALSO—FROM BOSTON—SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, from the American Sunday School Union, 100 vols. and 75 vols. Consecutive Union Question Book—Matthew, Mark

- Luke, and John, Union Primer, Union Spelling Book.

WM. GOSSIP No. 24 Granville Street.

February 25.

MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING.

JUST RECEIVED, the following MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING, all of the best quality. OIL COLORS, in Collapsible Tubes.

- ACADEMY BOARDS, Prepared MILL BOARDS, PALETTE KNIVES, BADGER BLENDERS, Flat BRISTLE BRUSHES, Sable Ditto, DRYING OIL.

ALSO, ON HAND.—Round, Square, and Oolong boxes of COLOURED CRAYONS, BLACK CRAYONS, Cork Stumps, Porto Crayons, Drawing Paper, and all Materials for Water Color and Pencil Drawing.

WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

February 18.

LANGLEY'S AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH—is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel, and all the ingredients employed in its composition are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan. 21.

LAW BLANKS.

IN accordance with the New Practice Act, viz.

- SUMMONSES, CAPIASSES, REPLEVINS, ATTACHMENTS, EJECTMENTS.

For sale by WM. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street.

January 18.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards.

WM. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street.

Dec. 31. BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at WM. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 21 Granville Street.

Poetry.

THE SEASONS.

There's charm in Spring, When every thing Is bursting from the ground, And pleasant showers Bring forth May flowers, And all is life around.

Advertisements.

FIRE INSURANCE. THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

Amount paid up and available immediately, £275,115 STG. 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 Houses and other Public Buildings, insured on the most favourable terms. Halifax, February 10th, 1853.

LIFE INSURANCE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 STG. HALIFAX AGENCY, -No. 172, HOLLIS STREET.

FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN REGULATING expenses arising from the combination of Fire and Life Insurances, this Company is enabled to effect Insurances on Lives at very reduced rates of premiums as will be made evident by a comparison of their Tables with those of other Offices.

HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.

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

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. This 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.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lancashire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. Dear Sir,—Mrs. SARAH DIXON, of Liguorpond Street, Boston, has this day deposited before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the best of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that all was used, symptoms of amendment appeared by persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, Dated August 12th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Lagnor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Serv't. (Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. D. Dixon, Chemist, King St., Norwich

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1857.

To Mr. Dixon. Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines.—Mr. JOHN WALTON, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ankle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the ankle amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ankle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by a judicious application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength. I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly, (Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth. SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c. Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. MARTHA HALL, of Pitt street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have a recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing. Her appetite was speedily improved, the sores & ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed. I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) T. FOSTER KER.

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

- Bad Legs, Cancurs, Scalds, Bad Breasts, Contracted (and) Sore Nipples, Burns, Stiff Joints, Sore-throats, Bunions, Pilephantiasis, Skin-diseases, Bites of Moschetoes, Pistulas, Scervy, and Sand-fites, Gout, Sore heads, Coco bar, Glandular, Tumours, Chiebro-foot, Swellings, Ulcers, Chubblains, Lumbago, Wounds, Chapped hands, Piles, Yaws, Corns(Soft) Rheumatism

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 1/4, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 21s, and 33s, each Box

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia,—J F Cochran & Co., Newport. Dr. Harding, Windsor, G N Fuller, Horton, Moore & Chapman, Kentville, E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis, A Gilhoun, Wilmot, A H Piper, Bridgetown, R Guest, Yarmouth, T B Patillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia; Miss Carter, Pleasant River, Robt. West, Bridgewater, Mrs Neil, Lunenburg; D Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith-Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Hucatis, Wallace; W Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs Robson, Pictou; T R Fraser, New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso, P Smyth, Fort 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. Feb. 11, 1854.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS, CENTRE AND Tomb Tables, Flax Tables, GRAVE STONES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c.

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Queen's Streets, Halifax, N.S., Aug. 27.

Books! Books!! More Books!!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES THE FOLLOWING WORKS:—

- Liddel & Scott's Greek English Lexicon, Spencer's Greek Testament, with English Notes, Buxton's Paralytic Sermons, Tracts on the Parables, Tracts on the Miracles, Kipp's Doubtful Witness of the Church, Lysa Apostolica, Bradley's Practical Sermons, Presbyterian Clergyman Looking for the Church, Part II. Packages of Interesting Roward Books from Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, Tracts and Boward Tickets from the American Sunday School Union, Rev. J. C. Hyle's Tracts—"Be Zealous," "The Cross," "A Call to Prayer," "Living of Dead" single or by the dozen; Union Bible Dictionary, Mrs Sherwood's Stories from the Church Catechism, Ditto "Flowers of the Forest," Rectory of Valehead, Beautiful Annuals for 1851.

WM. GOSSIP.

CHURCH SERVICES & BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER.

JUST RECEIVED BY R. M. STEAMSHIP OAKS CHURCH SERVICES, in Plain and Elegant English Books of Common Prayer, do.

ALSO—ON HAND,

A Large Assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, suitable for all situations. WM. GOSSIP, Dec. 3, 1853. No 24 Granville Street.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM SCOTLAND, THE M. Steamship Canada, from Liverpool, G. B. Libraries of 100 vols of Miscellaneous and other Books, for £5 5s.

- McCheyne's Basket of Fragments, Modern Sacred Poetry, by McCombie, Hossall and other Poems, by Euellia Moore, &c. Treasury of History and Travel, Laws of the Church of Scotland, Hell's Christian Sociology, Boston's complete Works, in 12 vols, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, splendidly illustrated, &c. Hogg's Weekly Instructor, 6 vols, Foxe's Book of Martyrs, The Exhibition Keepsake, a splendid Book, Shepard's Parable of the Ten Virgins, Marsh on the Psalms; Boston's Almanac, Farm Work Books,

Together with a great quantity of small Books, for Sunday Schools, for sale by WM GOSSIP, October 15, 1853. 24 Granville Street.

DEPOSITORY, S P C K.

AN INVOICE of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, &c. having come to hand last Steamer from Liverpool, England, I shall now be enabled to supply to Clergymen and others who may send for as follows:—

- BIBLES for Schools, large, 1s. 3d. Do, smaller size, 1s. 1 1/2. TESTAMENTS, School, large, 7d. Do, smaller size, 6d. BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, 6d. Small Emb. Gilt Edged, do, 9d. and 1s. Church Catechism (broken) 9d. per doz. Hymns for Sunday Schools, 9d. per doz. Crossman's Introduction, INSTRUCTOR, No. 2, 2s. 3d. Gastrell's Faith and Duty of a Christian, Outlines of English History, for Schools, 1s. Monthly Record S. P. C. K. 4s. 1/4. Outline of the History of the British Church, the period of the Reformation, 1s. 6d. The Gospel Missionary, 1852, 1s. 1/2.

Aug. 20.

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE by W. M. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, printer, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Province. All Correspondence for the Paper, and publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid. Terms.—Ten Shillings per annum, in advance.