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The Church Times.

J. C. Cochran... Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip... Publisher.

VOL. XXXI. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1886. No. 42.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

DATE	MORNING.	EVENING.
March 28	John 11	Tim 1
March 29	John 12	Titus 2
March 30	John 13	Philem 1
March 31	John 14	Col 3

Poetry.

"ABIDE WITH US FOR IT IS EVENING."

The rest of an Indian march we are told by those who observe that unhappy people, is marked by scenes of great distress. The sick and the weary, if they cannot keep up with the camp, are deserted, and often towards night-fall, when the fainting limbs refuse any longer to discharge their office, piteous cries will arise from those left behind to die. "Abide with us--just a little while, the night draws nigh, it is true, but a little rest will soon restore our strength. Abide with us and abandon us not to the horrors of starvation in this extreme extremity." Man's ear turns to the call, but not so that of the LORD OUR SAVIOUR. Once it was addressed to them in person. His disciples were faint and desolate. It was the evening of the day, and to them it seemed like unto the evening of their lives. It was then that he appeared to them in person as he always will to his people who call. They said "Abide with us: for it is towards evening, and the day is far spent. And he went in to tarry with them. And it came to pass that as he sat at meat with them, he took bread, and blessed it, and gave, and gave it them." And so it is that my Blessed Lord appears to me in person, and communes with me, when in sickness or sorrow, I call upon Him to leave me not in my desolation. And when friends at the last hour leave me, and the shades of night grow dark, then I know He cometh.

"Tarry with me, O, my Saviour!
For the day is passing by:
See! the shades of evening gather,
And the night is drawing nigh!
Tarry with me! tarry with me!
Pass me not unheeded by!

Many friends were gathered round me,
In the bright days of the past;
But the grave has closed above them,
And I linger here the last;
I am lonely; tarry with me
Till the dreary night is past.

Dimm'd for me is earthly beauty;
Yet the spirit's eye would fain
Rest upon thy lovely features.
Shall I seek, Dear Lord in vain?
Tarry with me, O, my Saviour!
Let me see thy smile again!

Dull my ear to earth-born music,
Speak thou, Lord, in words of cheer;
Feeble, tottering my footsteps,
Stabs my heart with sudden fear:
Cast thine arms, dear Lord, around me,
Let me feel Thy presence near.

Faithful memory paints before me
Every deed and thought of sin:
Open thou the blood-filled fountain,
Cleanse my guilty soul within.
Tarry, thou forgiving Saviour!
Wash me wholly from my sin!

Deeper, deeper grow the shadows,
Paler now the glowing West:
Swift the night of death advances;
Shall it be the night of rest?
Tarry with me, O, my Saviour!
Lay my head upon thy breast!

Feeble, trembling, fainting, dying,
Lord, I cast myself on thee.
Tarry with me through the darkness?
While I sleep still watch by me,
Till the morning, then awake me,
Dearest Lord, to dwell with thee."

PROSPERITY UNFAVORABLE TO RELIGION--
They who live soft and warm in a rich estate
often come to heat themselves at the altar.

Religious Miscellany.

HE LINGERED.

GEN. XIX. 10.

Who is this man that lingered?--Lot, the nephew of faithful Abraham. And when did he linger?--The very morning Sodom was to be destroyed. And where did he linger?--Within the walls of Sodom itself. And before whom did he linger?--Under the eyes of the two angels, who were sent to bring him out of the city.

Reader, the words are solemn, and full of food for thought I trust they will make you think. Who knows but they are the very words your soul requires? The voice of the Lord Jesus commands you to "remember Lot's wife." (Luke xiv. 32.) The voice of one of his ministers invites you this Lent season to remember Lot.

1. *What was Lot?*
This is a most important point. If I leave it unnoticed, I shall perhaps miss that class of professing Christians I want especially to benefit. You would perhaps say, after reading this paper, "Ah! Lot was a poor, dark creature,--an unconverted man,--a child of this world;--no wonder he lingered."

But mark now what I say. "Lot was nothing of the kind. Lot was a true believer,--a real child of God,--a justified soul,--a righteous man.

Has any one of you grace in his heart?--So also had Lot.

Has any one of you a hope of Salvation?--So also had Lot.

Is any one of you a new creature?--So also was Lot.

Is any one of you a traveller in the narrow way which leads unto life?--So also was Lot.

Do not think this is only my private opinion,--a mere arbitrary fancy of my own,--a notion unsupported by scripture. Do not suppose I want you to believe it, merely because I say it. The Holy Ghost has placed the matter beyond controversy, by calling him "just," and "righteous," (2 Peter ii. 7, 8.) and has given us evidence of the grace that was in him.

One evidence is that he lived in a wicked place, "seeing and hearing" evil all around him, (2 Peter ii. 8.) and yet was not wicked himself. Now to be a Daniel in Babylon, an Obadiah in Ahab's house, an Abijah in Jeroboam's family, a saint in Nero's court, and a righteous man in Sodom, a man must have the grace of God.

Another evidence is, that he "vexed his soul with the unlawful deeds" he beheld around him (2 Peter ii. 8.) He was wounded, grieved, pained, and hurt at the sight of sin. This was feeling like holy David, who says, "I beheld the transgressors, and was grieved because they kept not thy word." "Rivers of waters run down my eyes, because they kept not thy law." (Psalm cxix, 136, 154.) Nothing will account for this but the grace of God.

Another evidence is, that he "vexed his soul from day to day" with the unlawful deeds he saw. (2 Peter ii. 8.) He did not at length become cool and lukewarm about sin, as many do. Familiarity and habit did not take off the fine edge of his feelings, as too often is the case. Many a man is shocked and startled at the first sight of wickedness, and yet becomes at last so accustomed to see it, that he views it with comparative unconcern. This is especially the case with those who live in great cities. But it was not so with Lot. And this is a great mark of the reality of his grace.

Such an one was Lot,--a just and righteous man, a man sealed and stamped as an heir of heaven by the Holy Ghost Himself.

Reader, before you pass on, remember that a true Christian may have many a blemish, many a defect, many an infirmity, and yet be a true Christian nevertheless. You do not despise gold because it is mixed with much dross. You must not undervalue grace, because it is accompanied by much corruption. Read on, and you will find that Lot paid dearly for his lingering. But do not forget as you read, that Lot was a child of God.

11. Let us pass on to a second thing--
What does the text already quoted, tell us about Lot's behaviour?

The words are wonderful and astounding, "He lingered;" and the more you consider the time and circumstances, the more wonderful you will think them.

Lot knew the awful condition of the city in which he stood; "the cry" of its abomination had "waxed great before the Lord;" (Gen. xix, 13.) and yet he lingered.

Lot knew the fearful judgement coming down on all within its walls: the angels had said plainly, "The Lord hath sent us to destroy it;" (Gen. xix, 13.) and yet he lingered.

Lot knew that God was a God who always kept His word, and if he said a thing would surely do it. He could hardly be Abraham's nephew, and live long with him, and not be aware of this. Yet he lingered.

Lot believed there was danger, for he went to his sons-in-law, and warned them to flee; "Up," he said, "Get you out of this place; for the Lord will destroy this city." (Gen. xix. 14.) And yet he lingered.

Lot saw the angels of God standing by, waiting for him and his family to go forth. And yet he lingered.

Lot heard the voices of those ministers of wrath ringing in his ears to hasten him, "Arise, lest thou be consumed in the iniquity of the city." (Gen. xix. 14.)--And yet he lingered.

He was slow when he should have been quick,--backward when he should have been forward,--trifling when he should have been hastening,--loitering when he should have been hurrying,--cold when he should have been hot. It is passing strange! It seems almost incredible! It appears too wonderful to be true. But the Spirit writes it down for our learning. And so it was.

And yet, reader, there are many of the Lord Jesus Christ's people very like Lot.

Mark well what I say. I repeat it, that there may be no mistake about my meaning. I have shown you that Lot lingered,--I say that there are many Christian men and Christian women in this day very like Lot.

There are many real children of God, who appear to know far more than they live up to, and see far more than they practice, and yet continue in this state for many years. Wonderful they go as far as they do, and yet go no further!

They hold the Head, even Christ, and love the truth. They like sound preaching, and assent to every article of Gospel doctrine, when they hear it. But still there is an indescribable something which is not satisfactory about them. They are constantly doing things which disappoint the expectations of their ministers, and of more advanced Christian friends. Marvellous that they should think as they do, and yet stand still.

They believe in heaven, and yet seem faintly to long for it;--and in hell, and yet seem little to fear it. They love the Lord Jesus, but the work they do for Him is small. They hate the devil, but they often appear to tempt him to come to them. They know the time is short, but they live as if it were long. They know they have a battle to fight, yet a man might think they were at peace. They know they have a race to run, yet they often look like people sitting still. They know that the Judge is at the door, and there is wrath to come, and yet they appear half asleep. Astonishing they should be what they are, and yet be nothing more!

And what shall we say of these people? They often puzzle godly friends and relations. They often cause great anxiety. They often give rise to great doubts and searchings of heart. But they may be classed under one sweeping description: they are all brethren and sisters of Lot. *They linger.*

These are they who get the notion into their minds that it is impossible for all believers to be very holy and very spiritual. They allow that eminent holiness is a beautiful thing. They like to read about it in books, and even to see it occasionally in others. But they do not think that all are meant to aim at so high a standard. At any rate they seem to make up their minds it is beyond their reach.

These are they who get into their heads false ideas of charity, as they call it. They would fain please every body, and suit every body, and be agreeable to every body. But they forget they ought first to be sure that they please God.

These are they who dread sacrifice, and shrink from self-denial. They never appear able to apply our Lord's command, "to cut off the right hand and pluck out the right eye." (Matt. v. 29, 30.) They spend their lives in trying to make the gate more wide, and the cross more light. But they never succeed.

These are they who are always trying to keep in with the world. They are ingenious in discovering reasons for not separating decidedly, and in framing plausible excuses for attending questionable amusements, and in keeping up questionable friendships. One day you are told of their attending a Bible reading; the next day perhaps you hear of their going to a ball. They are constantly laboring to persuade themselves that to mix a little with worldly people on their own ground does good. Yet in their case it is very clear they do no good, and only get harm.

These are they who cannot find it in their heart to quarrel with their besetting sin, whether it be sloth, indolence, ill-tamper, pride, selfishness, impatience, or what it may. They allow it to remain a tolerably quiet and undisturbed tenant of their hearts. They say it is their health, and their constitutions, and their temperaments, and their trials, and their way. Their father, or mother, or grandmother, was so before themselves, and they are sure they cannot help it. And when you meet after the absence of a year or so, you hear the same thing.

But all, all, all may be summed up in one single sentence. They are the brethren and sisters of Lot. *They linger.*

Ab! reader, if you are a lingering soul, you are not happy. You know you are not. It would be strange indeed if you were so. Lingerer is the sure destruction of a happy Christianity. A lingerer's conscience forbids him to enjoy inward peace.

Perhaps at one time you did run well. But you have left your first love,—you have never felt the same comfort since, and you never will till you return to your first works. Like Peter, when the Lord Jesus was taken prisoner, you are following the Lord afar off, and like him you will find the way not pleasant but hard.

Come and look at Lot. Come and mark Lot's history. Come and consider Lot's lingering and be wise.

Conclusion next week.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Arabia, March 4.

ENGLAND.

THE RUSSIAN FLEETS AND OUR MEANS OF MEETING THEM.—The Earl of Ellenborough on Monday night, drew attention to some information from St. Petersburg to the effect that twelve Russian frigates and corvettes were in preparation for sailing on the breaking up of the ice in the Baltic, and pointed out how easy it would be for this squadron in two weeks time to go round by the north of Scotland and Ireland and capture our merchantmen. His lordship also drew attention to the number of Russian ships at various parts of our colonial stations.

Admiral Dundas's fleet is a match for anything afloat in his quarter of the world. He has ten good sail of the line, and two heavy fifty-gun frigates, with a dozen heavy steam-frigates and sloops. His ships are nearly all well manned with the best seamen in the world. Eight months since, and Lord Ellenborough's observations were most applicable. In the Mediterranean we had not force sufficient to keep the Russians from seizing the Dardanelles had they been so disposed; and, as there was not a single man of war of any force between the Lizard and Besika Bay, the enemy might have made the Mediterranean a Russian lake, and the ill-defended islands of Corfu and Malta might have been starved into capitulation.

Again, six months since, and had the Russians so determined, nothing could have prevented their egress from the Baltic, their cruising in our Channel, and their progress to the Mediterranean, to have co-operated with the Black Sea fleet in the capture of the Dardanelles and in keeping possession of their acquisitions. The "show fleet" at Spithead, when her Majesty reviewed it was a mere demonstration. The ships led by the Queen to sea could no more have aided to the locality of mimic conflict than they could

have proceeded overland to India, for, after denuding all the ships at the home ports of their men, they were not half manned, and out of her whole complement the Duke of Wellington had not on her books one hundred able seamen; but it is not the case now.

Since that time we have called into active service amongst others the following:—

St. Jean d'Acro (screw)	101 guns.
Royal George (screw)	121 "
Princess Royal (screw)	91 "
James Watt (screw)	91 "
Nile (screw)	91 "
Cæsar (screw)	91 "
Cressy (screw)	81 "
Majestic (screw)	81 "
Neptune (screw)	120 "
St. George (screw)	120 "
Monarch (screw)	84 "
Doscawen (screw)	70 "

But not only in ships of the line have we almost doubled the strength of the navy within the last twelve months, but we have commissioned some twenty smaller ships, screws, paddles, and sailing vessels for the emergency that has arisen, including the fifty gun screw-frigate *Lurgatus*, *Dauntless*, thirty-three guns, with *Pique*, forty; *Diamond*, twenty-eight; *Juno*, twenty-six; and nine steamers, screw and paddle.

As regards the Russian squadron, we may remark that we have little to fear if only ordinary precautions be taken. Lord Ellenborough seems to have forgotten the existence of Rear Admiral Corry's fleet, and to have no notion of what may be done in a fortnight.—Already we have the *Duke of Wellington*, *St. Jean d'Acro*, *Prince Regent*, 90; *Hogue*, 60, screw; *Blenheim*, 60, screw; *Ajax*, 60, screw; *Edinburgh*, 58, screw, with a dozen others of the smaller classes of screw and paddle-wheel ships, that are either fully manned or could be fully manned, that could be en route to the Baltic in the course of two or three days; and we have, at least, four screw ships of the line that could follow them by the end of the week; but we trust that before the end of March we shall have no less than nineteen British sail of the line and two screw steam frigates equal to any Russian sailing seventy-fours, equipped in every respect for action, and proceeding to blockade if not to fight the Russians at their own ports, and of these, excluding the frigates, no less than thirteen are screw line-of-battle ships, and of the whole five of them three deckers.

As for the Russian squadron, we are well assured they have already been cared for, and we trust the few Russian frigates at our foreign stations have also been disposed of in the new arrangements. But we cannot help repeating that the men must still be found—the fighting men we mean—and there is very little time left to find them if war is at length our game. We may add that the whole war-of-war force on the Brazil station is eleven vessels, seventy-two guns, and 1,120 men.—*Herald*.

PROPOSED BISHOPRIC OF JERSEY.—Memorials are in course of signature in the several parishes throughout Jersey praying that tithes in the Island, which were alienated before the Reformation, and since they have formed part of the Governor's salary, may, now that this appointment is vacant, and is not to be filled up, revert to the parishes for the sacred and charitable purposes to which they were originally dedicated, or to the foundation of a bishopric, the island being almost entirely cut off from the advantages of the episcopacy in consequence of its connexion with the see of Winchester. The new bishopric—if the consent of her Majesty's Government can be obtained for its formation—will, in all probability, include Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. Jersey contains ten rectories, some of them of considerable value, with several incumbencies. It has also a dean, who is the rector of St. Saviour's, and indeed all the faculties for the establishment of the episcopate. In Guernsey there are six rectories, one or two vicarages, and several incumbencies. In Alderney and Sark there are also rectories and vicarages. The number of the clergy in the islands is about sixty; but it is expected that there would be a great accession to the clerical staff if proper episcopal supervision were provided. It is admitted on all hands that it is impossible for a bishop, however active he may be, adequately to discharge the duties which extend from the Channel islands to Lambeth, Southwark, and Rotherhithe.—*Morning Chronicle*.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 24, in answer to Mr. Macartney, Mr. S. Herbert said it was usual, when a regiment was removed for ordinary foreign service, to allow six women to every hundred men; but as the

troops in the present instance were about to go to particular foreign service, the number of women and children was reduced, for it was found that it was only with great difficulty that the women could keep up with their husbands, while as the march was prolonged, the children gradually disappeared, from which it was inferred that they died of suffering or starvation. Under these circumstances the Horse Guards had thought it advisable to reduce the number from six to four. Provision would be made for the support of the other two wives and their children, who, under an ordinary removal, would have been entitled to accompany their husbands. The wives remaining beyond the number of six were, in the every day cases of removal, conveyed to their friends at the expense of the State, where they had any, or to their parochial settlement, where they had none, but no permanent provision was ever made for the indistinct support of soldiers' wives who were sent on foreign service. If such universal provision were made it would hold out such an encouragement to the soldier to enter the marriage state, that there would be no end to such claims upon the public purse.

SUMMARY OF MEMBERS OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY. JANUARY 1854.

	Members of Convocation	Members of the Books
1 University	142	277
2 Balliol	196	353
3 Merton	103	185
4 Exeter	270	487
5 Oriel	215	406
6 Queen's	158	273
7 New	102	196
8 Lincoln	123	212
9 All Souls'	88	116
10 Magdalen	150	200
11 Brasenose	286	431
12 Corpus	103	145
13 Christ Church	444	777
14 Trinity	172	290
15 St. John's	205	329
16 Jesus	83	167
17 Wadham	171	305
18 Pembroke	102	218
19 Worcester	171	351
20 St. Mary Hall	49	119
21 Magdalen Hall	128	265
22 New Inn Hall	19	45
23 St. Alban Hall	10	18
24 St. Edmund Hall	58	94
	3,546	6,259
Matriculations, 1853		406
Regents		247
Determining Bachelors in Lent, 1853		354

THE APPROACHING WAR.—The Governments of England and France have resolved to address to the Emperor of Russia a formal summons, calling upon him to give within six days from the receipt of this communication a solemn promise and engagement that he will cause his troops to evacuate the Principalities of the Danube on or before the 30th of April. The couriers who are the bearers of this despatch from London and Paris started on their journey on Monday morning. They will pass through Berlin and Vienna, whence it is understood that similar demands will be forwarded at the same time by the Cabinets of Prussia and Austria. The refusal on the part of Russia to comply with this just demand, or to return a fitting answer, will be regarded by the Powers as a declaration of war. It is calculated that this communication will reach St. Petersburg in nine or ten days.—*Mutual Paper*.

THE WELSH CHARITY SCHOOL.—On Tuesday the Loyal Society of Ancient Britons, in consequence of St. David's Day this year being Ash Wednesday, celebrated the 139th anniversary of the foundation of the Welsh Charity School, for clothing, educating, wholly maintaining, and apprenticing the children of poor Welsh parents, born in and near London. There was a splendid banquet at the Freemasons' Tavern, Earl Grosvenor presiding, supported by some of the most influential of the Welsh nobility and gentry.

The Duchess of Gloucester continues much indisposed. The duchess was so unwell on Saturday that her royal highness was unable to see the Queen, who called to make personal inquiries after the health of her venerable aunt. The members of the royal family met at different periods during the day to ascertain the bulletin of their relative's health, and many of the nobility call personally at Gloucester House.

The Duke of Sutherland has given £200 for the relief of the wives of the 93d, or Sutherland Highlanders, lately embarked at Plymouth.

The Duke of Buccleuch has contributed the sum of one hundred guineas towards the fund for the endowment of the Bishopric of Natal.

COMMAND OF THE BALTIC.—It would seem as if there had for some time past existed as great vacillation at the Admiralty as at the Horse Guards. First it was intended that the command of the Baltic Fleet should be given to Sir Charles Napier; and then it was discovered that, though Sir Charles had abundance of courage and energy, he was deficient in discretion. Lord Dunderland was next thought of, but there were reasons which weighed with Sir James Graham why his lordship's claims should be set aside. Rear-Admiral Berkeley next came on the tapis; but the expression of adverse opinion in naval circles was so strong as to put him out of the question. Then the First Lord of the Admiralty once more bethought himself of Sir Charles Napier, and the gallant officer has actually been appointed to the chief command of the Baltic fleet. On Thursday Sir Charles Napier received the appointment. It remains to be seen whether he will go out with orders merely to blockade the Russians, or whether he will be permitted to do as Lord Dunderland offered to do—viz., to destroy them.

Lady Bloomfield of Loughton, Monoygall, has given instructions for the erection of several houses for the widows and orphans of respectable tenants who may require an asylum.

The Times, in speaking of the operations of the Turkish army in Asia, called General Guyon (Kerschul Pasha) a "renegade." His brother-in-law has written a letter denying the impeachment. The General entered the Turkish service by the expressly declared condition that he should not change his religion.

An old speculation as to the fate of Sir John Franklin has been revived by Mr. Harrington, a lecturer. The compass needles (he says) indicates that currents of electricity are travelling towards the poles; that they condensed, combustion ensues there; and that they are the two hottest portions of the globe. He maintains that this is indicated by the loud crackling noises heard in those regions and the aurora borealis, as well as by a current of water from the north. He insists that there must be a temperate climate between the icebound quarter and the fire at the pole, and that animals in the polar regions migrate to the north during the winter. He contends that Sir John Franklin may be in a genial climate, but that without fuel and gun he may be unable to return on account of a constant wind rushing toward the pole to feed the fire.

IMPERIAL PIETY.—The blasphemous proceeding of the Emperor of Russia, in directing a thanksgiving for the savage massacre at Sinope, has been caricatured by Mr. Cruikshank. The Autocrat is represented kneeling on a pyramid of slaughtered Turks chanting a Te Deum for his inglorious victory! In his costume the emperor combines the priest and the soldier, and is attended by a host of Russian ecclesiastics. In the background are seen the debris of the Turkish vessels blown into the air by the imperial artillery.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, FEB. 22.—An important and interesting law is going through the Lower House calculated to reassure the members of the Danish Church and to protect their Christian liberties. It is an act allowing the members of the Folk-Church the same rights as are fully enjoyed by the several sects—namely, the priests of taking part in all priestly offices (divine service, marriage, baptism, burial, &c.), in any parish they please, provided the usual fees are paid to the proper officers in the parish to which any one belongs. By the present law a Christian man has no choice; he cannot receive sacraments from the hands of a priest who is perhaps a rationalist and an unbeliever, and who perhaps even changes the orthodox words of the ritual service. The old parish tie has become in this country an immense evil, and is the source of schism on every side. By the new Act a believer may communicate, &c., in some adjoining parish where an orthodox priest officiates. Lindberg has the greatest merit in the success so far obtained; but it is uncertain whether it will pass the Upper House, and after that comes the Cultus-minister, and the threatened veto! The result of the whole will be, that the cry of the people for the ancient right to choose their own priest will at last make itself heard. There is a strong feeling on the subject throughout the country.

SPAIN.

MADRID, FEB. 22.—All Spain is declared in a state of siege. Queen Isabella's Ministers maintain a firm attitude. Numerous arrests among the members of the opposition have been made at Madrid.

MADRID, FEB. 22.—Order is established at Saragossa. The insurgents who occupied the fort of Alfranca surrendered at discretion on the morning of the 22d. The fugitives, pursued by two squadrons of cavalry, directed their flight towards the frontier of France. The Council of Ministers is sitting on permanently at the War-office. The arrests continue.

CHINA.

The China mail brings us intelligence of considerable interest, the items of which we subjoin. The *China Mail* states that Dr. Bowring is to succeed Sir J. Bellam. The *Cassini* had brought back from Nan-kin the whole of Genesis, Exodus, and Numbers, with the Gospel of Matthew, all bearing the imprimatur of the King-wang. The French had threatened to bombard Shanghai. The *Mail* continues to sneer at the rich and the rebellion, but the conductors of the

North China Herald, who are nearer the scene of action, continue to express their belief that Peking had fallen, or would shortly fall, to the arms of the insurgents. Captain Finley, of the ship *Doane*, had taken his ship to sea in contempt of an Admiralty Court warrant, the warrant being torn down and thrown into the sea. Her Majesty's ships *Royalist* and *Hermes* had been ordered to look for the vessel and to carry her back to Hong Kong.

UNITED STATES.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Mr. Gwin, (dem.) of Cal., from the Select Committee, reported a bill providing for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean. He said the committee had other matters before it, and this bill was only to be considered a report in part. It was then made a special order for Monday, the 27th inst. The following is the substance of the bill:—That a good first class railroad, with two or more tracks, having rails weighing not less than 70 lbs. to the yard, shall be constructed through the Territories of the United States, from some point on the Western boundary of some one of the Atlantic States, west of the Mississippi river, to some point on the eastern border of California. The location of the initial points and the route to be fixed by the company or individuals contracting for the construction of the road. The Secretary of War to determine the width of the road and the land for the same, and for all necessary stations, turnouts, watering places, &c., to be forever granted for the use of such road. The turnouts not to be longer than two hundred feet. All other roads crossing said railroad to be either above or under it. The railroad to be commenced within three years after the contract is made, and to be completed seven years thereafter. One seventh of the road to be completed annually. Any company chartered by any State may take contracts. To enable contractors to construct the road the bill grants every alternate section of land within twenty miles of each side of the road, and appropriates a sum not to exceed \$800 per annum per mile for carrying the mail daily on said road for thirty years. The land to be ceded to the contractors in bodies of fifty miles long, whenever an officer of the United States, to be designated for that purpose, shall certify that fifty miles of said road is completed, and so on till the whole road is completed. If a company be authorized by any State west of the Mississippi to extend the road through said State to the Mississippi river, the said company shall be paid for carrying the mail on such extension \$600 per mile per annum. The Secretary of War to advertise throughout the country inviting sealed proposals for constructing the road. At the end of three months the proposals to be opened, and the contract awarded to whosoever shall propose the best terms for the United States. The contractor to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, in money, in State or United States stock, worth, at par value, \$2,000,000, as security for the performance of the contract. The profits and interest on such stocks to be paid to the contractors during the time of the deposit. The contractors failing to carry on the construction of the road, as provided by the contract, shall forfeit to the United States \$100,000 of the money or stocks so deposited for every month such failure or default shall continue. When the road is completed according to contract, the sum deposited to be restored to the contractors. The company shall enjoy for their own use, benefit, profit and emoluments, the said road for forty years, and during said time shall keep said road, &c., in repair and working order, and transport troops, stores, and munitions of war at reasonable rates. Congress shall have the power to reduce the tolls and fares charged for passengers, and freight, but always to allow a profit of 12 per cent per annum on the actual investment of the contractors. Said company to keep complete accounts of receipts and expenditures, profits and losses—always to be open to the examination of United States officers. The United States may also by act of Congress take and purchase said road and equipments, on paying to the company the amount actually expended in constructing and equipping said road, with a net profit of 12 per cent per annum thereon, exclusive of the moneys and land estimates at \$1 25 per acre, received from the United States. At the end of forty years from the completion of the road, it shall be surrendered to the United States with all the equipments in good order; and so much of the said road as may be within any State shall be ceded by the United States to said State, upon such conditions as Congress shall prescribe.

Sec. 2. Grants to California alternate sections of land for twenty miles on each side of the road, to aid said State in continuing said main road through its limits.

Sec. 3. Makes the minimum price of the alternate sections reserved by the United States along the road in California, \$2 50 per acre.

Sec. 4, 5 and 6, refer to the road in California.

THE EFFECTS OF CLOSING RUM SHOPS ON THE SABBATH.—Capt. Stevenson, of the Sixteenth ward, thus speculates in his returns to the Chief's office, upon the benefits of closing the rum holes of his ward on Sunday:—

For the past three Sundays there has been but one person arrested in this district, which, in my opinion, arises from the fact that the past few months we have succeeded in closing the rum shops on the Sabbath, and I am pleased to say that those who are engaged in the business, have complied with the law with a readiness which I was not prepared to expect.

So long as cutting off the lager beer on Sunday has this result, let it be done in all other wards as well as the sixteenth.

The Harpers have decided to rise from their ashes on their old site, and to erect a set of buildings equal, if not superior, to those burnt last winter. We understand "the details of the plan have not been decided on, though the present intention is to erect three large buildings, separated from each other by a wide space, and made as nearly fire-proof as is practicable. The buildings may be of iron, or of brick and granite, and by the time they are sufficiently advanced thirty or thirty-five Adams power-presses will be ready to go in."

CANADA.

The telegraph from the Falls announces a melancholy occurrence at the Suspension Bridge on Friday, by which two men were killed. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, one of the carriages, containing four men employed in winding the wire round a cable of the new suspension bridge, gave way, and two of the men, named Charles Yearrott, a German, and John Grady, were precipitated down the bank of the river some 70 feet, and instantly killed. They rolled from thence into the river. The other two saved themselves by clinging to the cable.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Letters from England state that the warlike aspect of affairs in Europe have had no unfavourable effect upon the Grand Trunk Railway (from Portland to Montreal). The recent call for an assessment upon the stock was not only promptly met, but that £250,000 were paid in or above the call. There is now paid up £1,200,000 on the Grand Trunk, and £500,000 on the Quebec and Richmond Railway,—making an amount of £1,700,000 sterling, or more than \$8,000,000, paid into the Grand Trunk Railway Company in line from Portland to Montreal.

Table F. ought to have been correct as to King's College, but it is not so. The Legislative grant is £1100, and the other part of the endowment is chargeable on the Civil List of the Province, and not on funds at the direct disposal of the Crown. The amount drawn from the Provincial Treasury for the services mentioned in Table F. is therefore £3,722 2s. To these, if we add the total shown in Table E, (£13,656 9s.) we get the grand total of £17,378 11s.—exclusive of the College endowment (1,111 2s.) chargeable on the Civil List—the whole forming the grand aggregate indirect tax of a fraction less than 1s. 11d. for every soul in the Province.

The Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, has endowed two Scholarships in Trinity College, to be conferred on sons of the Clergy. Their value will be £25 each.

It is stated that the production of Wheat in Upper and Lower Canada amounts annually to about 15,000,000 bushels. About 4½ millions of this quantity are exported.

BREADSTUFFS.—The present high rate of Breadstuffs is causing much enquiry on this continent, and throughout Europe, and the question naturally arises—where will this extravagant scale of prices end? The *Boston Courier* is informed that only twice previous in the present century has Wheat reached the high figure of two dollars for the bushel in the valley of the Genesee, viz., in 1816, by reason of a remarkably cold summer and a very short corn crop; and in 1830, by a somewhat unpropitious season, and neglect of agriculture for purposes of trade and speculation. The principal cause of the present high prices is owing to the extensive operations of those who are speculating on the chances of war, but if peace should be established, the speculators would be utterly ruined. The *Boston Courier* of last Tuesday, in reviewing the markets, says:—

In the present state of prices there appears to be one large and important market cut off from all chances of being affected by this speculation. By the latest intelligence from California and Chili, it is understood that the latter is able to supply the former with flour, and to make a handsome profit, even though good flour in San Francisco is only about as high as it is in New York; and while prices have been going up by the dollar on the Atlantic, they have been falling by the penny on the Pacific. The trade will of course "regulate itself;" but there must be a suffering at present among the masses, and a crash by and by among the speculators and their dupes.

Youths' Department.

Jesus called a little child unto Him and set him in the midst of them.—*Matt. xviii. 2.*

I speak of Christ and thee, Nellie,
As thine infant face I see;
There's more of heaven than earth, Nellie,
Therethin revealed to me.

The Disciples ask'd the Saviour, Nellie,
Which should the greatest be—
He look'd—His holy heart was moved,
For He saw a child like thee.

So He called the little child, Nellie,
In tones divinely sweet;
She heeded quick the heavenly voice,
And knelt at Jesus' feet.

Then the little lamb was folded, Nellie,
Near to the Saviour's breast;
And there she lay, so lovingly,
As with holy words He blest.

And spake with voice all love, Nellie,—
"Would ye be great in heaven?
Follow the sweet example
This little child has given.

"A little lamb in gentleness,
In innocency is she;
A lily fair, for loveliness,
Yet sweet humility."

Who gave thee to this Saviour, Nellie,
That you His care might be;
So thou wast made a child of God,
And Heaven was pledged to thee.

And then there came a time, Nellie,
When we saw that thou must die;
So we gave thee back to Jesus,
In His blessed arms to lie.

Thou wast shy of strangers here, Nellie,
Thou wilt there acquainted be;
And the loving heart of Jesus,
Shall be home, and friends, to thee.

And didst thou come to meet me, Nellie,
With that little harp of thine?
Oh, is it even so, Nellie,
Or are they thoughts of mine?

I fancied just at ere, Nellie,
Thine angel form was nigh;
Lightly thou touchedst thy golden harp,
And sweetly sang—good-bye.

That thou linger'd near a moment, Nellie,
Then flew to realms above.—
Good-bye! thou art safe in Heaven, Nellie!
"Safe with the Source of love."

—ELIZA GRILLEY.

New Haven, 1851

SELFISH MATTHEW—Such a selfish boy as Matthew was! You wouldn't have given a fig to play with him. He had carpenters' tools and books, and chequers and chess, and drawing materials, and balls and kites, and little ships and skates, and snow-shovels and sleds. Oh! I couldn't tell you all he had, if I talked a week.

Well, if you went in of a Saturday afternoon to play with him, he'd watch all these things as closely as a cat would a mouse; and if you went within shooting distance of them he'd sing out—"P-r-e-s-e-n't: t-h-a-t's m-i-n-e!" Of course it wasn't much fun to go and see him. You'd got to play everything he wanted, or he'd pout and say he wouldn't play at all. He had slices of cake, that he had hoarded up till they were as hard as his heart; and cents, and dimes, and half-dimes, that he used to handle and jingle, and count over like any little miser. All the beggars in the world couldn't have coaxed one out of his pocket had they been starving to death.

Then Matthew was such a cry-baby. I love a brave boy. He'd go screaming to his mother if he got a scratch, as if a wild tiger were after him; and if you said anything to him about it, he'd pout and stick out his lips so far you might have hung your hat on 'em. It was like drawing teeth to get him to go across the room to hand you a newspaper. He ought to have had a little world all to himself, hadn't he?

Well I used to pity him—there was nothing child-like about him. He always seemed to me like a little wizzled-up miserable old man. He never tossed his cap up in the air and laughed a good hearty laugh, he never sprang or climbed or shouted; no!—he crawled round as if he had lead weights on his heels, and talked without scarce moving his lips, and wore a face as long as the horse in your father's barn. Such a boy as he was! Had he been mine, I should have tried to get some life into him some how.

Poor Matthew! he'll never be happy; no!—he'll never know the luxury of making a sad face bright, or of drying up the tear of the despairing; and when he says he can't carry money with him—he has got to

leave it at the tomb door,—and who, do you suppose, will come there to mourn for him?

Oh, dear children, be generous—if you haven't but half-a-stick of candy give somebody a bit of it. Perhaps some child will say, "But I haven't anything [to give]." That's a mistake; that boy or girl isn't living who has nothing to give. Give your sympathy—give pleasant words and beaming smiles to the weary-hearted. If a little child goes to your school who is poorly clad, patched, darned, nay, even ragged, if the tear starts to his eye when your schoolmates laugh, shun, and refuse to play with him—just you go right up and put your arms round his neck; ask him to play with you, love him,—love, sometimes, is meat and clothing. You can all love the sad and sorrowful. Then never say you have "nothing to give."

Selections.

A LETTER FROM THE VIRGIN.

ATHENS, Dec. 6, 1853.

ONE of these days, I mean to take a catalogue of the curious things I have met with in my travels, in the way of relics. They are growing upon me in numbers, and already must be counted by hundreds, though I have not yet reached the Holy City. Last evening I was conversing with Dr. King on this subject, and mentioning to him that I had seen the leg of Magdalene, he said that he had seen her skull, and then asked me if I saw at Messina, on the coast of Sicily, the famous letter of the Virgin Mary. Unfortunately I had missed it, but Dr. King made up my loss by turning to his journal of Oct. 30, 1847, and reading to me as follows:

Extract from the Journal of Jonas King, Oct. 30, 1847.

I went to the Cathedral, where I saw, what the priests told me was the letter of the Virgin Mary, translated from the original into Latin. It was behind the altar and high up, so I had a ladder brought and went up to it, so as to be able to say I had read it myself. The following is a translation of it into English:

"The Virgin Mary, daughter of James, the most humble mother of our Lord Jesus Christ crucified of the tribe of Judah, health and benediction of God the Father, to all the Christians.

"It being certain that owing to your great faith, you have, after a public deliberation, sent me these messengers; and since you admit, that our Son is God, and also man, that he went up to heaven after his resurrection, as you have been instructed by Saint Paul, chosen as an apostle, we bless you together with all your city, and we wish to be always considered as your protectress.

"The 42d year of our Son, that is to say, the 3d of June, and 27th of the moon in Jerusalem."

Having seen and read the above letter, I was shown the skull of Mary Magdalene, and I asked to see the arm of St. Paul, which I had heard was there, but they told me the key was not there, or the priest who had the key. So I sent a man to find the priest, and after a while he came and opened a little room, where were deposited the following relics which he showed me, namely:

1. A bone of the arm of St. Paul;
2. A tooth of St. James;
3. A lock of the Virgin Mary's hair;
4. Two hairs of the Virgin Mary;
5. A bit of Mary's robe;
6. A piece of Christ's garment;
7. Some of Mary's milk, on a bit of cotton;

8. A copy of the original letter of the Virgin Mary, above mentioned, in Syriac, from which the Latin was made. But after the priest assured me that this was a true copy of the original in Syriac, I said to him, "I have studied Syriac, and this is not Syriac, but Chinese—at least so it appears to me." It seemed to me to be nothing but a bit of worn-out Chinese paper, with Chinese characters here and there, which very probably is a bit of Chinese paper, or a bit of paper taken from a chest of tea. The light was dim, and the paper was in a case, secured with glass, and I could not see it as distinctly as I wished, but I have no doubt of its being an old bit of Chinese paper, which has been put in by some wily priest to gull the people with it!

So much from Dr. King's journal. In the Cathedral at Milan I found a tablet on which was engraved a catalogue of the relics deposited there, among which was said to be—

1. Part of the towel with which Christ wiped the feet of his disciples.
2. Part of the purple robe with which he was clad.

3. Four thorns of the Saviour's crown.
4. Piece of the spear that pierced the Saviour's side.
5. Some taken from the heads of Abraham, Daniel, Zacharias and Elisha—very precious, and warranted not to ache again.
6. The rod of Moses.
7. Bones of nearly every one of the Apostles.

In Rome these relics are more numerous and more interesting to the credulous; mothers taking great satisfaction in seeing the cradle in which the Saviour was rocked. It is rather embarrassing when you find in different places the same relic, but any body who believes that the original is in one place, will have no great difficulty in believing it to be in two. I believe in one of them just as firmly as in the other.

A priest in Naples took great pains to show me the relics and costly table furniture of the church of St. Januarius, whose blood is miraculously liquified there twice a year. It was a great disappointment to me that the miracle did not come during my visit there. I want to see one before going home, but fear I shall not.

Yours truly,

LESLIE.

THE EARL OF ELSMERE.—Lord Ellsmere inherited the bulk of the *Bridgewater* estates, including the Bridgewater Canal and the extensive coal mines near Manchester. On this property there existed a population of about twenty thousand souls, who, although living in the heart of Christian England, were as ignorant, debased, and savage, as it is possible for an American to conceive man to be; and in view of his responsibility to his God and to his country, Lord Ellsmere determined to devote himself to reforming and elevating the people thus thrown upon his protection, and whose labor was the great source of his enormous wealth. In this determination he was nobly seconded by Lady Ellsmere, whose whole life is devoted to the education of the poor and their spiritual welfare; and to the surprise of their friends, they arrived at a determination to build and live among the wild mining population! The scheme was looked upon as one of madness, or as fanciful at best; but both Lord and Lady Ellsmere are persons who do not act without consideration, and who cannot be diverted from a great and good purpose. They carried out their plans in despite of the sneers of those who had no faith in the possibility of reclaiming such a population as that in the *Worsely* mining district; and the result is such as to gladden the heart of the philanthropist, and to demonstrate the inconceivable amount of good which may be accomplished by a judicious use of great wealth under the personal superintendance of those who really have at heart the welfare of their dependants. Thousands of acres of the waste lands of *Worsely*, have been reclaimed and drained, and rendered equal to any farming district in the north of England; and in their midst stands *Worsely Castle*, the principal residence of the Earl of Ellsmere and his family, surrounded by a population once sunk in the lowest depths of ignorance, but now unsurpassed by any other laboring population in England. Twenty thousand people have been civilized and Christianized. Two churches—one not exceeded in beauty in all England—rise in their midst, and are filled with humble and devout worshippers; reading rooms and libraries are established in every village; and fifteen hundred children are daily taught as Christian children should be, in the various schools upon the estate. And these churches, reading rooms, libraries, and schools, are all the work of Lord Ellsmere, and have been erected at his sole expense and maintained by his generous bounty. A whole district has thus been reclaimed and elevated by the liberality and Christian spirit of Lord and Lady Ellsmere, the latter of whom devotes herself to the schools and to the discharge of every duty which her position demands of her, and is nobly seconded by her daughters, who presided at a tea party given to their scholars while we were in England, at which no less than ten hundred and forty-six of their number were present!

We take great pleasure in giving these details of the great good we have witnessed from the exertions in the right direction of a single individual and his family; and we are happy to add, that God has blessed the efforts of those who have thus labored in the cause, even to their own pecuniary advantage. Lord Ellsmere is a richer man this day, than he would have been if he had not thus labored in the cause of human advancement and Christian benevolence. His mining population is the best in England; and having raised their wages a year ago when they least expected it, this crisis in English affairs when the employers

be employed stand everywhere arrayed against each other, he finds himself surrounded by a contented and industrious people, who are blessed with comfort and abundance, and daily add to his enormous wealth.

FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE.—The whole number of languages spoken in the world, amounts to 3004—387 in Europe, 396 in Asia, 276 in Africa, 1,264 in America. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One quarter die before reaching 17; and those who pass this age enjoy a facility refused to one-half the human species. Of every 1,000 persons only one reaches 100 years of age; in every hundred only six reaches the age of 65; and not more than one in 600 lives to 80 years of age. There are on earth 1,300,000,000 inhabitants; and of these 333,333,333 die every year, 91,334 every day, 3,750 every hour, and sixty every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being fifty years of age than men have, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in proportion of 76 to every 1,000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes, that is during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.—*English Quarterly.*

BECOMING A MEDIUM.—The fascinating spiritual rapping is without a doubt gaining strength among us, and some very ludicrous incidents often grow out of it. At times, as well as more serious and deplorable ones. A few nights since, says a contemporary, a young friend of ours, who, from a sterner skeptic, had become a devout believer, retired to rest, after having his nervous system partially destroyed by the information through the spirit of his grandfather, that he would become a medium. He was in his first comfortable repose, when a clicking noise in the direction of the door awoke him. He listened intently; the noise was still going on—very like the raps of the spirits of the table, indeed. "Who is there?" he asked. There was no answer; and the queer noise stopped. "Anybody there?" No answer. "It must have been a spirit," said he to himself, "I must be a medium. I'll try." (Blood), If there is a spirit it will signify by saying "ay"—no, that's not what I mean. If there is a spirit in the room, will it please to rap three times?

Three different raps were given in the direction of the bureau. "Is it the spirit of my sister?" No answer. "Is it the spirit of my mother?" Three raps. "Are you happy?" Nine raps. "Do you want for anything?" A succession of very loud raps. "Will you give me communication if I get up?" No answer. "Shall I hear from you to-morrow?" Raps very loud again; this time in the direction of the door. He waited long for an answer to his last question, but none came. The spirit had gone; and after thinking on the extraordinary visit he turned over and fell asleep.

On getting up in the morning he found that the spirit of his mother had carried off his watch and purse, lay down into the hall, and his great coat off altogether.

PAPER HOUSES.—A paper village for exportation is recently set up in the grounds of a factory. It consists of ten houses. It is not the simple paper mache ordinarily used, but contains an admixture of rags reduced to pulp, which enables it to solidify as hard as a board. The walls are double, to ensure ventilation, and the partitions have a strength and durability which will put to shame the lath and plaster walls of too many of the London houses that Jack built. It was found on trial that one of the smaller houses could be pulled down and built up again in four hours.

THE AMERICANS.—The whole number of Indians within the limits of the United States, is estimated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to be 400,000. About 18,000 yet linger in the states east of the Mississippi, principally in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin; the remainder, consisting of Cherokees, Choctaws, and Seminoles, being in North Carolina, Mississippi, and Florida. The number in Minnesota, and the frontiers of the Western states of Texas, being the recently emigrated tribes, is estimated at 110,000; and the plains and Rocky mountains, not within

any organized territory, at 63,000; those in Texas, at 30,000, in New Mexico, at 45,000, in California, at 100,000, in Utah, at 12,000, in Oregon and Washington territories, at 23,000. The whole amount to be expended on account of the Indian service the present year, is \$1,116,755; of which \$582,907 is for money annuities, \$130,876 for goods and provisions, \$61,962 for education, \$34,319 for agricultural and mechanical assistance, and \$180,870 for miscellaneous purposes for the benefit of the Indians.

GROWTH OF PROTESTANTISM AND ROMANISM IN CANADA.—*Mackenzie's Weekly Message* says on this subject, that in 1820 the population of the Canadas may have been 520,000, of whom perhaps 380,000 were Papists, and only 140,000 Protestants—exhibiting 19 to 7 of the whole country as in favor of the Popish Church, its doctrines and worship. In 1853 our people may be assumed to number 2,000,000, of whom 940,000 belong to the Popish religion, and 1,060,000 to the Protestant, showing nearly eleven Protestants to every nine Papists. The latter have gained 600,000 in thirty years, the former 920,000. The Papists have more than doubled their numbers; but the Protestants have increased theirs more than seven-fold. The tide of Popish immigration, Mr. Mackenzie goes on to say, has chiefly flowed into the United States, whether from Ireland, or Germany, or France; and the chief difficulty their prelates have, in that land of free discussion, is to prevent their flocks from doubting and calling in question, in true Protestant style, principles and doctrines which, among Popish congregations in Lower Canada, and the Popish districts of Ireland, are always taken for granted, or believed, and held sacred and beyond discussion.

A SCRAP OF NATURAL HISTORY.—According to Owen, the highest living authority on such subjects, we have three species of the crocodile tribe, and three only, which, although confounded by ordinary observers, are readily and certainly distinguished by the comparative anatomist.

One of the aforesaid species—the one longest known, and the one that has given its name to the whole class—is the crocodile of the Nile; the second is the gaviol of the East Indies, and the third is the alligator or caiman of our country. In Europe nothing of the kind is found, the climate there not affording the amount of heat requisite to sustain a reptile whose blood is so cold and whose circulation is so sluggish.

In the present day, then, notwithstanding that these creatures are so nearly alike, yet are they uniformly separated from one another by thousands of miles, the African, the Asiatic, and the American being constantly confined to its peculiar quarter of the globe. It has not always been thus, however, for Owen has ascertained that the fossil remains of all three have been found in the island of Sheppy, at the mouth of the Thames, the only locality in the world where such a phenomena has hitherto been observed. And what a field for reflection do such facts open to the mind disposed to speculate upon the condition of our planet, long, very long, ere man had been called into existence! But the inquiry is too complicated and vast for the columns of a newspaper, more particularly for one especially devoted to the cause of religion.—*Protestant Churchman.*

WILLS, WANTS, AND WANTS.—Somebody, more wise than his fellows, says there are three kinds of men in this world—the "wills," the "wants," and the "wants." The first effect everything, the next oppose everything, and the last fail in everything. "I will" builds our railroads and steamboats; "I won't" don't believe in experiments and nonsense; while "I can't" grows weeds for wheat, and commonly ends his days in the slow digestion of a court of bankruptcy. There is a profundity of philosophy in his words which should profit the rising generation of workers.

I think one of the most eloquent texts in the Bible is, "Jesus wept." If some one near, dear, and beloved has been borne away from this world to yonder better world, is it not impossible to forbear to weep? If you are called in to comfort some such weeper, say not, in the first instance, "Do not weep;" this is the language of stoicism or of ignorance of human nature. There is a period in human sorrow when the soul needs to be relieved—when grief needs an echo or a response, not repression. It is inhuman at such a moment to shower down commonplace maxims, such as "Do not weep." Jesus wept—humanity must weep; but the regulating principle, the proper course, is to weep as though we wept not, feeling that there are deeper sorrows, urgent duties, instantly pressing to us, and devoting upon us. If, then, some one has been taken away—if the gem that shone so beautifully by your fireside, and in the rays and sparkles of which you rejoiced so long, has been removed out of sight, and you weep at the recollection, but as though you weep not when you know that what was a bright gem at your fireside is now fixed a brighter star in the celestial firmament for ever. If you weep in such a case, another angel, or the same angel that appeared to Mary, will appear to you at the grave of your beloved dead, and will say, "Weep not; he is not dead; he is risen." Beautiful it is, that God is making heaven less a strange land to us, and casting over its majestic glories, by the numbers of our relatives He takes there, every day a more home-like aspect; so that when we follow, and are admitted within its precincts, we shall find friends, and brethren, and children, and

fathers, and mothers—all the constituents of faded firesides; and it will be only exchanging a cold, bleak, and precarious home for a bright and joyous, even an unchangeable one. And if we only felt more than we do the blessedness of that home that will be, and compared it more than we do with the trials of this home that now is, we should exclaim with the poet:—

"How happy
The holy spirits who wander there,
Mid flowers that never shall fade or fall!
Though mine were the gardens of earth and sea,
Though the stars themselves have flowers for me,
One blossom of heaven out-blooms them all!"

"Take all the pleasures of all the spheres,
And multiply each through endless years,
One minute in heaven is worth them all."
Then let us weep as though we wept not.—*Dr. Cum-
ming, "Voices of the Night."*

By the expression, "Take up his Cross," is meant the appointed dispensation, or trial, that is a Christian's way to the kingdom of Christ, whatever it is.—The Christian will find he has a daily cross to take up. He must not say, "Hitherto will I go, and no farther," but he must count the cost: he must draw the sword, and throw away the scabbard, if he would be Christ's disciple.—*Cecil.*

We are so much the children of sense, that when we lose the well known countenance, and well-known form, we think "He is gone," as if there were an end of him. But it is not so; he is not dead; he has only begun to live; he has struck his tent in the desert, and has entered into the palace not made with hands, he has laid aside the incumbrances of life, and now lives and rejoices forever.

As the snow-drop comes amid snow and sleet, appearing as the herald of the rose, so religion comes amid the blight of affliction, to remind us of a perpetual summer, when the bright sun never retires behind a wintry cloud.

The greater portion of our time we give to God, the more we treasure up for ourselves. No man is a better merchant than he who lays out his time upon God, and his money upon the poor.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

ILL-CONSIDERED OPINIONS.—When men first take up an opinion, and then afterwards seek for reasons for it, they must be contented with such as the absurdity of it will afford.

THE DANGER OF BEING IN THE RIGHT.—It will sometimes be found, in struggling with superstitious, that, although they will readily pardon your being in the wrong, they will never forgive your being in the right.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

COMMUNION OF SAINTS.

"Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, &c."—*Heb. xii. 1, 2.*

O KING OF SAINTS, with hearts elate,
We meet the chosen band,

Who round Thy throne of glory wait,
Redeem'd from every land;
The thousands sealed with Thy name,
Who clothed in white and wing'd in flame,
Obey their Lord's command.

Cloud-like they compass us around,
A bright and countless throng,
And make the place as holy ground,
In fellowship of song;

With all who 'neath the altar stones
Cease not to cry in suppliant tones,
"Hail and True, how long!"

The saints who to their rest have fled,
Who in the Lord have died,

The erquest many who have bled,
And many a suppliant beside,
Prophets and Kings the wise and great,
Who swell His retinue of state,
Whom sinners men denied.

To their imperial abode
They beckon us to rise,

To tread the pathway they have trod,
And meet them in the skies?

To "walk by faith and not by sight,"
To look to Jesus in the light,
The light that never dies.

They guide and guard our erring steps,
And watch around our bed;

And fill the space that intercepts,
The living and the dead;

O speed the time when we shall meet,
And fill our fellowship complete,
In Christ our living Head.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

ARICHAU, March 18th, 1851

DEAR SIR,

On Thursday last was held in St John's Church the first Annual Meeting of the Arlehat branch of the D C S. The regular time of holding it was in December last, but for various reasons it has been deferred to the present time. The attendance was as numerous, perhaps, as could be expected, considering the infant state of our Society, which is just struggling into existence, and the very imperfect manner in which its nature and objects are yet known. But it was pleasing to see, that all those present were of the most respectable and influential class in the community; while the evident interest they took in the proceedings, and the liberal contributions then subscribed, fully prove that they were far from being unable to appreciate the purpose of their assembling together, and that a proper love for their Church was by no means wanting in their hearts.

All the subscriptions have not been yet collected, but when they are, it is expected that they will more than double those sent last year. This is very encouraging, and I hope and pray that, while our small supply of carnal things may be of some assistance to the Parent Society in carrying out her benevolent and Christian objects, our free-will offerings to the cause of God, may redound, through His blessing, to our own spiritual and eternal welfare.

Yours, &c.

W. G. T. JARVIS.

My Edition.—Will you please insert in the Church Times the following extract taken from the New York Churchman of Feb 15th and oblige

Yours, &c.

A. SUPPORTER.

"We find the following strange moral in the Evening Journal of the 16th January."

At a meeting of the Free Presbytery of Arbroath, held on the 4th Inst., Mr. Hishop, of Arbroath, proposed the following "overture" or address to the General Assembly of the Free Church—"Whereas God has visibly a controversy with this nation, and whereas there is reason to believe that in addition to the many other heinous sins that have provoked His displeasure, one grand reason of that controversy is the flagrant breach, and long continued neglect of covenants solemnly entered into both by Church and nation, and still binding upon posterity—it is humbly overtured to the venerable the General Assembly to take the subject of these solemn deeds into their earnest consideration, that if they shall find the principle of the permanent obligation of these covenants well founded, the great guilt both of the nation and Church may be penitently acknowledged, the wrath of God may be humbly deprecated, a clear and pointed testimony may be borne against all the breaches of these covenants, especially as regards the national countenance and supports of the abjured prelacy, as well as Popery and Erastianism; and further that such steps may be taken as to the Assembly's wisdom may seem meet for bringing all ranks and classes back again to their allegiance to the Most High, that God being nationally honored and acknowledged, may be pleased to return to us as in the days of old, and that glory may again dwell in our land." The speech in which this overture was proposed, was no less startling and extravagant than the overture itself.

Mr. Sandison, of Arbroath, who supported the overture, said

"The ill reformed and prelatic Church of England has thrown her withering shadow over us, and the influences which have come across the Border have been blighting and baneful. To these, both directly and indirectly, we owe both the moderation of the last century, and the disreputation of this. And these, and whatever other injurious consequences may flow in upon Scotland from the predominating influences of English Church principles in the councils of the nation, may be viewed as penalties we are justly subjected to, for disregarding that provision in the Solemn League and Covenant which bound the three nations to seek the reformation of the Church of England."

Ultimately, your readers will be surprised to learn, this overture was adopted by a majority of 19 to 3.

Collegiate.

HALIFAX, 24th March, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,

During the past week we have again been engaged in soliciting subscriptions towards the proposed permanent endowment of Ten Thousand Pounds for King's College. Under ordinary circumstances, we should have been content to send to you the list of subscribers without any comment, but so generous, so cordial, and so universal has been the response to our appeal, that we cannot help thus publicly noticing it. We have seen a zeal manifested in behalf of the College which has astonished and delighted us, and in many cases we are led to think that a sacrifice has been made in order to give to our funds. We trust and believe that the day has arrived when every Churchman begins to feel an interest in our Institution, and to learn that it is not exclusive and useful only to a few, but that its doors are thrown widely open, and that whatever be our profession, trade, or business, our sons may there

receive an education which shall fit them for any station or position in our Province.

To those who have so patiently listened to us, and so generously aided us with their contributions, we again beg to offer our sincere thanks, and pray that God may enable us to employ their gifts to His glory.

We are, &c.,

A. M. UNIACKE.
GEORGE W. HILL.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Every Donor of One Hundred Pounds shall be entitled to receive a Certificate from the Governors and under the College Seal, granting to him and his Heirs and Assigns forever the privilege to nominate one Pupil at a time to pass through his Collegiate course free from the payment of all Fees.

The College is open to persons of every denomination—and permission will be granted to allow Students to attend any particular course of Lectures or Branch of Study, without being obliged to enter as a regular Student:—and any Student will be permitted to reside out of College, under the sanction of the President.

We the undersigned agree to pay the respective sums placed opposite our names on the following conditions:—

First—That the privilege granted under the aforesaid Certificate shall not be altered unless a fair compensation shall be made to the Representative of the original Donor.

Secondly—That Twenty Certificates should be issued or Two Thousand Pounds subscribed for and paid.

UNCONDITIONALLY. CONDITIONALLY.

Mr. Collins will contribute One Thousand Pounds whenever the friends of the College have raised and secured Nine Thousand Pounds.

H. Nova Scotia, £100 0 0	The Master of the Chief Justice, 50 0 0	Role, } 100 0 0
J. C. Halliburton, 20 0 0	Hon. S. B. Robie, 100 0 0	
Miss Halliburton, 5 5 0	" H. H. Cogswell, 100 0 0	
Miss El Halliburton, 1 0 0	" M B Almon, 100 0 0	
Miss E Halliburton 1 0 0	A. M. Uniacke, 100 0 0	
Miss Lawson, 0 5 0	J. W. Ritchie, 100 0 0	
Miss Isabel Lawson, 0 5 0	The Archdeacon, 100 0 0	
Miss Willis, 0 5 0	William Cunard, 100 0 0	
Mrs. Weeks, Now } 0 10 0	James A. Moren, 100 0 0	
Dublin, }		
J. C. Cogswell, 25 0 0	Scott Tremain, }	
Dr. Cogswell, 25 0 0	L. Hartshorne, }	
Miss Cogswell, 25 0 0	Henry Pryor, } 100 0 0	
T. Boggs, Junior, 5 0 0	Jas. Stewart, }	
J. W. Nutting, 2 0 0	H. Hartshorne, }	
Alexr. G. Fraser, 2 0 0	Nepean Clarke, }	
Henry Yeomans, 2 0 0	G. W. Hill } 100 0 0	
Edward Binney, 10 0 0	P. C. Hill, }	
William G. Fild, 5 0 0		
William C. Silver, 1 0 0		
Daniel Gallagher, 1 0 0	Mrs. Steph. Boggs, 50 0 0	
The Misses Miller, 1 5 0		
The Hon. A. Keith, 2 0 0	J. T. Sawyer, }	
Henry Lawson, 5 0 0	Hon. J. B. Uniacke } 100 0 0	
Thomas Dunn, 5 0 0	" W. A. Black, }	
S. L. Shannon, 10 0 0	J. M. Wilkins, }	
William Evans, 2 10 0		
Mrs. Jeffery, 2 0 0	Rev W Bullock } 25 0 0	
Miss Fawson, 0 10 0	Peter Lynch, } 25 0 0	
W. G. Anderson, 1 0 0	James Creighton } 25 0 0	
William Dunbar, 2 0 0		
W. H. Tapp, 10 0 0	Arth. Woodgate, }	
H. Ince, 10 0 0	William Haro, }	
J. Shaffer, 1 5 0	Hen. E. Harvey, }	
A. McLeod, 1 5 0	Saml. A White, }	
H. Wetmore, 0 5 0		
J. Withrow, 0 10 0	Henry Pryor, se- } 25 0 0	
Mrs. & Miss Cogswell, } 0 15 0	cond donation of £25	
Miss S. J. Lannigan, 0 5 0	Wm. Rennells, } 25 0 0	
Wm. Tully, 1 0 0	Edgar Dodson, } 20 0 0	
Mrs. Clarke, 5 0 0	John Silver, } 30 0 0	
Miss McNeill, 0 3 1		
Miss Jane Fraser, 0 2 6	A. T. Creighton, } 50 0 0	
J. T. Wainwright, 5 0 0	E. K. Brown, }	
James Tremain, 5 0 0	Rev. E. Maturin, 25 0 0	

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1854.

THE COLLEGE.

We are happy to say that this is a subject becoming every day more interesting to Churchmen. The coldness and apathy which have hitherto reigned are fast giving place to feelings of deep interest in the future prospects of the Institution. This is one happy result which for years we have predicted as surely to follow on our escape from Legislative bondage, and on the

transfer of the government of the College into the hands of its real friends.

No man can fail to perceive this result who has had an opportunity of observing the manner in which the call for pecuniary aid has been met by all classes of the community. Seeing their College now under the management of men determined to place it on such a footing as will meet the wants of the country and of the times, and seeing, too, that the aid of every member of the Church is now required, they are coming forward in a noble manner to testify their resolution to uphold it by their liberal contributions.

We congratulate our people on the manifestation of such a spirit, and on the handsome subscription list in our columns to day; and we trust that the energy and warmth thus evinced at the heart will be felt and exemplified at the extremities, so that the agent may find his labour lightened and his spirit cheered by the cordial co-operation of every parish in the Diocese. It will be his aim to hold meetings at all eligible places, at which it is hoped a large attendance will be found of the male and female members of the Church, old and young. He now bespeaks the kind assistance of all these, in stirring up each other to consider the object as one of deep and vital importance to themselves, their families and their Church. We invite the special attention of our country friends to the plan of Stock Certificates already announced, whereby four or five individuals having sons, or friends to educate, may join together and secure by a joint contribution, the privilege of exemption from all fees for ever, to them and their assigns, a plan manifestly to the profit of the holders of such certificates. We also hope they will bear in mind two most important changes to be carried out in the future course of the Institution, one, the permission to any student to attend some one particular branch of learning—Civil Engineering for instance—without being required to spend his time on other branches, such as Latin, Greek, &c., which he may not require.

The other is, that young men will in future be allowed to reside out of College, in places sanctioned by the President, which, we are persuaded, Parents will regard as an important boon, and as a great safeguard to the morals of their sons. In short, we trust it will be universally remembered that the Governors of the College are desirous to popularise (if we may coin a word) the Institution, and make it a College, not for the rich alone, but for the sons of the farmer and the mechanic, under whose homespun there may be found promising talent, and a desire to be fitted for the enlightened discharge of their vocation in life, whatever it may be.

We would further observe, that where a boy is intended for the ministry, the Divinity Scholarship of £30 per annum, which he may obtain, in addition to the exemption from fees under the certificate, will give him an education completely FREE.

In noticing with pleasure the handsome subscription list to the College (still growing) and the feeling of interest that has been excited, it is bare justice to say; that this success is mainly owing to the wearied pains taken by A. M. Uniacke, Esq. and Rev. G. W. Hill, members of the Board of Governors, who by personal appeals to the members of the Church, and by devoting largely their time and labour to the cause, have done lasting good to the Institution. Let every Parish in the Province but furnish two individuals determined, to knock at every Churchman's door, and present to every inmate, however poor, the claims and advantages and paramount necessity of the College, and then we shall no longer be pointed at for our indifference and neglect of our educational institution, and in future prosperity will be secured.

The Rev. G. W. Hill delivered an extremely interesting Lecture on Thursday week, in St. George's School-house, on the Nestorian and other branches of the Eastern Church. The house was again densely crowded. Next Thursday evening he is to lecture again (the last we believe for the season) on the Waldenses, in whose behalf the labours of love of General Beckwith, a native of Halifax, were lately set before our readers in this paper.

The Bishop is preaching in the several City Churches in turn, during Lent; on Sunday last he preached at St. Luke's, and we understand he is to be at St. George's to-morrow. His Lordship proposes holding Confirmations in both Parishes before Easter, and will probably preach at St. Paul's on the evening of Good Friday and the morning of Easter Sunday. A Course of Lectures will be preached on the evening of the Holy Week upon some of the types of our Lord.

We are sorry to see the Temperance Hall converted into a Theatre, (a poor imitation of a bad thing), and sorry, too, to see such things done under the pretence of furthering the good and true cause of Temperance. It becomes all sincere friends of that cause to set their faces against all such degradations of it, which may well lift up the hands of its enemies. The Managers of the Hall, (from which we remember CHURCH has been excluded), will do well to stop such exhibitions, and reserve their building only for such objects as are at least moral in their tendency.

The Secretary of the Colonies has addressed a Circular to the Lieut. Governor, directing him to afford all needful protection to French subjects and commerce.

Similar instructions have been addressed to all officers in H. M. Service in all parts of the world.

Complimentary addresses, previously agreed to at a large meeting of the citizens, have been presented to Vice Admiral Seymour, by the merchants and others of Halifax, and also by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, expressing the high sense that is entertained of the zeal, energy and discretion displayed by His Excellency, in the performance of the various duties imposed on him as Naval Commander-in-Chief, and particularly in the protection of the Fisheries of these Colonies—to which the Admiral returned suitable replies, evincing a warm interest in the prosperity of the Province, and the happiness of its inhabitants. The Admiral's successor is expected in the first April steamer, immediately after which he is to return to England.

LEGISLATIVE.

Our limits will not permit us to report for the information of our distant readers, the debates in our Legislature, and we can only note their acts. The most important of these during the week was the final passing of the Railway Bill in the Upper House by the casting vote of the President. Mr. Almon journalised against them, having previously proposed sundry amendments, which were rejected, we believe, by a small majority.

The usual sum has been voted for the protection of the Fisheries, and liberal grants for encouragement of Agriculture. The Prohibitory Liquor Law has been under discussion for several days, and we presume will be passed to-day.

It was painful to hear in the Legislature of our country so much trifling with the Word of God, and the citation of the inspired oracles, apparently more to vanquish an opponent, or point a sarcasm, than reverently to establish the truth. On the other hand it was pleasing to hear many of the members, in a plain unvarnished way, without the tricks of Oratory, delivering their honest testimony, from actual experience and personal observation, on the evils of Intemperance, the good done by Temperance regulations, and the crying necessity for some Legislative appliance for lessening, if not removing the non-ferrous evil which overspreads the land.

Very happy to hear among the items voted, the usual allowance to Mr. Whidden, now absent for his wife. This is as it should be.

Yesterday evening, the Prohibitory Liquor Law passed in Committee by a majority of 2, two members being absent.

LATEST NEWS PER TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BALTIC" AT NEW YORK.

A telegraphic despatch was received at the News Office yesterday morning, announcing the arrival of the United States Steamer Baltic at New York on Monday night. The news forwarded had been received from the steamer when at Sandy Hook, and transmitted in advance of her arrival. The despatch related that political affairs in Europe remained unchanged.

Later in the day, however, a second despatch was received, conveying the following highly important intelligence:—

The London Morning Chronicle latest date, states that reports had reached London, that KALAFAT HAD BEEN SLAUGHTERED, and that the garrison had been driven out by a dreadful slaughter!

Flour, last quotations, 39s. Market firm, with an upward tendency—advanced prices asked.

Wheat firm.

Corn advanced 6d.

Provision market unchanged—sales limited.

Casols are quoted at 91 1-2.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Jarvis, Arichat, with one new subscription attended to. From Revd. R. J. Unlucke, Esq. O. B. with remittance £2—£1 3 for Mr. F. Oliver Esq. for Capt. Ouseley, also one new subscriber,—have been attended to by mail. From Rev. C. Elliott, with order £10 11—directions attended to.

Married.

At Annapolis, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. E. J. Mr. WILLIAM HAWK, a native of England, and ELIZABETH JANE, youngest daughter of Mr. Jas. ...

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, March, 18th.—Brigt. Lucy Ann, (pkt.) Simpson, St. John, N. B.; French schr. Oronoque, Gaultier, St. Pierre, 5 days.

Sunday, March, 19th.—Pekt. schr Alice Rogers, Laybold, Boston, 3 days.

Tuesday, March, 21st.—Brigt. Bloomer, Doane, Boston, 40 hours; schr. Mars, Thomas, Matanzas.

Wednesday, March, 22nd.—Packet brigt. Boston, Boston, 40 hours.

Thursday, March, 23rd.—Schr Liverpool, (pkt.) McLearn, Liverpool, N. B., 24 hours.

CLEARED.

Monday, March, 20th.—Clifford, O'Brien, Boston; Magnet, Griffin, Newfoundland; Billow, Day, Norfolk.

Tuesday, March, 21st.—Brigt. Maguet, Hammond, Boston; brigt. Rapid, Cronan, Cuba.

Wednesday, March, 22nd.—Brigt. Pursuit, Barbadoes; brigt. Irish, Jamaica; brigt. Florence, B. W. Indies; Alice Rogers, Boston; Gwland, B. W. Indies; Jasper, Y. W. Indies.

Thursday, March, 23rd.—Brigts. Katsolah, Lawson, B. W. Indies; Lady Oak, Wood, Trinidad; schr. Jonny Lind, Robertson, Liverpool, G. B.; Elizabeth, Costello, Newfoundland.

MEMORANDA.

Brigt. Swan, of Halifax, Thomas Crowell, master, left Boston for Halifax on the 7th February, and has not been heard from since. This was a vessel of 150 tons, built at Guysborough in 1853, and owned by B. Wier & Co., of this city.

Brigt. Willerforce, of Windsor, John Brittain, master, sailed from Providence for Matanzas on the 17th Jan., with a cargo of hoop poles and about 300 kegs of nails, and has not since been heard from. The cargo was owned in Boston, where it is insured. Captain Brittain was a native of Windsor, and leaves a family. The mate's name was Leighton, and belonged to Windsor.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, MARCH 25.

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 7½d.
Hay, per ton.	£3 16s. a £4
Hornspun, 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.
Peas, per doz.	11s. a 12s.
Turkeys, per lb.	7d. a 8d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	25s.
Coal, per chaldron.	40s.

Advertisements.

A SCHOOLMISTRESS IS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for an African Girls' School about to be opened in Halifax. Application to be made to the Venerable the Archdeacon. March 25.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the annual value of £25 currency, have recently been founded in this College by the Honorable JOHN HALLARD CAMERON, open to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in any part of British North America. The Scholarships are tenable for three years, and the holders are required to graduate in Arts in Trinity College.

Ceteris paribus, the preference will be given to any Candidate who intends to receive Holy Orders. One of these Scholarships will be open to competition in October next.

Information respecting the days and the subjects of examination, and on other matters connected with the College, may be obtained on application by Letter, to the Provost, Trinity College, Toronto. Toronto, 1st March, 1854.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

PER R. M. Steamship "ARADIA" W. LANGLEY. I has received his usual supplies of the above, which are believed to be of the growth of 1853, and can therefore be confidently recommended—LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. Halifax, March 18th 1854.

SEEDS, SEEDS.—1854.

PER STEAMER "ASIA." A full supply of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, from the same Establishment as those which for years past have given such universal satisfaction.

For freshness and purity these are not to be surpassed, and with confidence we recommend them. Mangol Wurtzel, Swedish Turnip, White Clover, and other AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, all of the best quality, and at prices as low as GOOD SEEDS can be afforded.—For sale at DE WOLF'S SEED WAREHOUSE, 63 Hollis Street. March, 18th 1854.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES, JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET. Jan. 14th, 1854.

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 Heavlynes,
- HARON'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.

- Ryle'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.

February 25 W. M. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

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,
- Stable Diuo.
- DRYING OIL.

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

February 18. W. M. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

COMPASSES, ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINT

- 3 Joints, 6 inches.
- Do. Loose Leg, 3 Joint, 6 inch
- Pen Compasses
- Cards Penknives, assorted, warranted.
- Silver Pen and Pencil Cases,
- Bronze Inkstands with glasses,
- Welch Slates, hardwood frames
- Patent Penholders,
- Steel Pens great variety.

Dec. 18, 1853. WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street

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.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

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.

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 of morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Nov. 20, 1852.

CHURCH SERVICES & BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER.

JUST RECEIVED BY R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA CHURCH SERVICES, in Plain and Elegant Bindings, Books of Common Prayer, &c.

ALSO—ON HAND.

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

LAW BLANKS.

IN accordance with the New Practice Act, viz:

- SUMMONSES,
- COMPLAINTS,
- REPLEVINS,
- ATTACHMENTS,
- EJECTMENTS.

For sale by W. M. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street, January 18.

Poetry.

An Invalid's Pastime: an Offering to the Wretched and the Weary. W. Gossip and Markintosh

The "Pastime of an Invalid" is, perhaps, an unimpeachable volume so called will not be found unpleasing reading. Throughout all the poetry, indeed, there is an echo of sorrow; but there is none of complaining. The "Invalid" has discovered the uses of affliction, and made good use of what she has discovered. We would fain have quoted the poem descriptive of the home of her youth but as it is too long for our purpose we must content our selves with

"DEPRESSUS EXTOLLER"

"I cannot write, as many do,
Of zodiac's torons gloe;
There were no May-flow'rs in my path,
No spring of life for me

"I cannot mourn the days by-gone—
Youth's pleasures as they past;
For, in their sadly shud course,
No sunny spots were cast

"I cannot tell of childhood's hours,
The heart all gay and free—
There was no time when thought and care
Were yet unknown to me.

But I can ... of after days,
When grief its task had done,
And, by the Spirit's gentle aid,
The word of peace begun.

"Then came a soft, a radiant light,
All-glad'ning and divine—
A faith, a trust in Jesus' love,
And happiness was mine.

"Surpassing all the heart conceiv'd,
Of youthful pleasures free:
Bright halo round my darken'd path—
Heaven's oil of joy for me!"

We commend the volume from which this is taken to all gentle hearts, loving gentle songs, in which sentiment and truth are to be found in healthy union.

TWO CHARACTERS.

SOME murmur when their sky is clear,
And wholly bright to view,
If one small speck of dark appear
In their great heaven of blue,
And some with thankful love are filled,
If but one streak of light,
One ray of God's great mercy, glid
The darkness of their night.

In palace are hearts that ask,
In discontent and pride,
Why life is such a dreary task,
And all good things denied;
And hearts in poorest huts admire
How love has in their aid—
[Love that not ever seems to tire,
Such rich provision made.

Advertisements.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR,
MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS.

Tomb Tables

GRAVE-STONES

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BAPTISMAL

FONTS, &c.

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HAL-
LAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Blou-
ers' Streets. Wm Gossip Aug. 27.

CHURCH SERVICES & BOOKS OF COMMON
PRAYER.

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

ALSO—ON HAND,

A Large Assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and
RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, suitable for all Deno-
minations. Wm Gossip
Dec. 3, 1853. No 24 Granville Street.

LAW BLANKS.

IN accordance with the New Practice Act, viz:
SUMMONSES,
CAPTIVES,
REPLEVINS,
ATTACHMENTS,
EJECTMENTS.

For sale by Wm Gossip,
January 16. No. 24 Granville Street.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.
Dear Sir.—Mrs. SARAH DIXON, of Liquorpond Street,
Boston, saw this day deposited before me that for a consi-
derable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous
Ulcers 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 be-
fore that all was used, symptoms of amendment appeared.
By persevering with the medicine 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 en-
joys the best of health. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
Dated August 12th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

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

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post
Office, Aldwick Road, near Hoggor, 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 amend-
ment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Oint-
ment 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 MISERABLE ANGLE CURED AFTER
BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA
AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forward-
ed to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B.
Dixon, Chemist, King St, Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth,
dated January 10th, 1853.

To Mr. Dixon.
Dear Sir.—I send you the particulars of a cure effected
by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicine. Mr. JOHN
WALTON, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British
Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle, 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 ancle amputated, he was turn-
ed out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was
under a medical gentleman for about three months, but
his ancle became so much worse that all hope was lost.
At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment
and Pills, which by unobtrusive 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 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 BELL, 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 and 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
- Bad Breasts
- Burns
- Bunions
- Bite of Moschetoes
- and Sand-Flies
- Goey Bay
- Chilero-foot
- Chitblains
- Chapped hands
- Corns (Soft)
- Cancers
- Contracted (and)
- Stiff Joints
- Rheumatism
- Fistulas
- Gout
- Glandular
- Swellings
- Lumbago
- Piles
- Rheumatism
- Scalds
- Sore Nipples
- Sore-throats
- Skin-diseases
- Scurvy
- Sore-heads
- Tumours
- Ulcers
- Wounds
- Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244
St. Mark Lane, London, and by all respectable
Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civil-
ized World, at the following prices—1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s.
6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

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& Co., Uras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger
size. 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.

Books! Books! More Books!

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES
THE FOLLOWING WORKS:—

- Laddell & Brown's Book English Lexicon,
- Spencer's Greek Testament, with English Notes,
- Huxton's Parish Sermons,
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- Trench on the Miracles,
- Kipp's Double Witness of the Church,
- Lyra Apostolica,
- Bradley's Practical Sermons,
- Presbyterian Clergymen Looking for the Lord's Supper,
- Part II.
- Packages of Interesting Reward Books from the
Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union,
- Tracts and Reward Tickets from the American
Sunday School Union,
- Rev J C Rylo's Tracts—"No Zeal without Love,"
"Crucifixion," "A Call to Prayer," "Living or Dead,"
single or by the dozen;
- Union Bible Dictionary,
- Mrs Sherwood's Stories on the Church Catechism,
Ditto Flowers of the Forest,
Rector of Valshead,
Beautiful Annuals for 1854.

Wm Gossip.

DEPOSITORY, S. P. O. K.

AN INVOICE OF BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, BOOKS
OF COMMON PRAYER, &c. having come to hand
from the Steamer from Liverpool, England, I shall be
pleas'd to supply to Clergymen and others who may need
as follows:—

- BIBLES for Schools, large, 1s. 3d.
Do smaller size, 1s. 1d.
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the period of the Reformation, 1s. 6d.
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Wm Gossip,
Depository.

Aug. 20.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM SCOTLAND, FROM
M. Steamship Canada, from a Liverpool, G. B.
Libraries of 100 vols. of Miscellaneous and
Books, for £6 6s.

- McCloyne's Basket of Fragments,
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somely illustrated,
- Hogg's Weekly Instructor, 6 vols.,
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- Marsh on the Psalms; Boston's Memoirs,
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Together with a great quantity of small Books, &c.
for Sunday Schools, for sale by
October 15, 1853. Wm Gossip,
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THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR
TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX,
PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. This daily use
much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the
Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—excites
healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the BREATH
a grateful odour.
Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c.,
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Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT
PILLS.

The great popularity acquired by these
during the seven years they have been offered
in this Province is a convincing proof of their value,
and the means of increasing their sale have been
to by putting advertisements—no certificate
specifying them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for
Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia,
Nervous, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness,
and numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the
digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient,
do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation,
are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation, they
may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any
perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and
LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax,
Nov. 20, 1852.

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JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards.
Wm Gossip
Dec. 31. No. 24 Granville Street.

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