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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran---Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

VOL. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1853.

NO. 31.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date		MORNING.	EVENING.
S. July 31.	10	Sund of Trinity	1 Kings 21
M. Aug. 1.	1		John 19
T. "	2		1 Kings 22
W. "	3		Jerem. 23
T. "	4		Jerem. 30
F. "	5		Jerem. 31
S. "	6		Jerem. 32
	7		Jerem. 33
	8		Jerem. 34
	9		Jerem. 35
	10		Jerem. 36
	11		Jerem. 37
	12		Jerem. 38
	13		Jerem. 39
	14		Jerem. 40

Poetry.

THE INFIDEL.

His birth was in a Christian land,
His home, a home of prayer;
He knelt amid the youthful band,
With downcast eye and folded hand,
And hushed religious air.

But manhood came with manhood's cares:
The wide world's citizen,
He plunged amid its sins and snares;
Nor friend nor guardian angel dares
To check his footsteps then.

He ate, he drank; and wealth and fame
Poured in their purple flood,
To cheer his life and gild his name—
But O ingratitude! O shame!
He said, "There is no God!"

His dwelling was a princely place;
His lands were broad and free
Above, with eloquent young face
The moon looked down, as if to praise
Her Maker's majesty.

And every morn the sun rose up,
His kingly path he trod,
Glad'ning each vale and mountain top—
The dew-bathed rose and butter-cup
Acknowledging their God.

Not so the Infidel; for he
Looked forth abroad, around
Where, in the murmur of the sea,
In winds that shook the aspen tree,
Was heard God's voice profound.

Unmoved he looked; unmoved he heard—
"There is no God!" he cried.
Spring came, and brought its singing bird;
Summer its grateful flock and herd
Along the river side;

Autumn its food for beast and man,
Less thankful than the beast;—
E'en Winter's frozen rill begau,
Its grateful undercurrent ran,
Acknowledging the feast.

But all was vain! God's providence
Then spoke a deeper tone:
In judgment spoke—removing hence
His dearest ones. In grief intense
The wretch was left alone!

God's word called on him long and loud,
In Sinai's trumpet tone;
Then turning from the vengeful cloud,
The bleeding Lamb of Calvary showed—
"The well-beloved Son!"

God's spirit came begirt with power,
And whispered deep and low:
"Repent! repent! for tempests lower"
Heaven calls! Hell gapes! This very hour
Flee from the coming woo!"

But all was vain! Then cold *Death* came,
The gloomy vale he trod.
His naked soul shrank back with shame,
He could not meet that Eye of flame;
For O, there was a God!

Religious Miscellany.

JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH.

THERE is one, and but one, perfect character in the Word of God—that of the Lord Jesus Christ. He was made of a woman, made under the law, and He challenged all his enemies to convict him of sin. The discovery of one flaw in the Redeemer's character would demonstrate that his Gospel is a fable, for being

God manifest in the flesh, He must be perfect.* The law is exceeding broad, and he met all its demands; but, with this exception, no man ever kept the law; all have sinned, and, consequently, none can stand in judgement on the footing of their own righteousness, all, therefore, who are under the law, or of the works of the law, are under the curse. The law is not faith; justification by faith, and by the works of the law, are antipodes. The language of the law is, the man that doeth these things shall live by them. The same thing is stated, Rom. x. 5. In both passages the apostle quotes Lev. xviii. 5; and here it may be again observed that the life attached to the observance of the statutes and judgements delivered to Israel, was a long and prosperous life in the land of Canaan. This is evident from Exodus xii. 12, which contains the first commandment with promise, and the promise is, "that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." This was an emblem of the eternal life of the true Israel in the better country. The whole of the Jewish dispensation was a parable, in which spiritual and eternal things were typified by those which were carnal and temporal. Israel's bondage and redemption were temporal; their covenant was ratified with blood which only "sanctified to the purifying of the flesh"—(Hebrews ix. 13)—the manna did not prevent their dying; their inheritance was a land flowing with milk and honey. Had there been one promise of eternal life given by Moses, or one threat of eternal punishment, it would have destroyed the symmetry of the whole. This does not imply that no intimation of a future state is given in the writings of Moses—an opinion held by the Sadducees of old, and which has been maintained by men professing Christianity. The appointment that all men, without exception, should die, after eating their bread in sorrow all the days of their life, in connection with their being divided into two families, the seed of the woman and the seed of the serpent, plainly intimated a judgement to come, when the separation should take place. We have also the testimony of Christ that when Moses described God as the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob, he intimated the resurrection of the dead. (Matt. xxii. 31, 32.) And again, Abraham informs the rich man that his brethren had Moses and the prophets testifying of a future state. (Luko xvi. 20—31.) Once more, the Apostle tells us that Moses and the prophets said that Christ should suffer, and be the first to rise from the dead—(Acts xxvi. 22, 23)—but still the kingdom, which, by divine appointment, Moses established, was a temporal kingdom, figurative of the eternal kingdom of Christ, who shall reign over the true Israel for ever and ever. The history of Israel, with the statutes and judgements, should, therefore, be viewed like any other parable; for instance, that of the prodigal. We have the story of the father and his two sons; this is the letter by which God's long-suffering and readiness to receive the returning sinner, together with the odious character of those who trust in themselves that they are righteous, and despised others, is delineated. But if we blend the narrative, the scene of which is laid in our world, with what it is designed to shadow forth, we involve ourselves in confusion and perplexity. This was the error of the judaizing teachers, by whom the churches were rent in the beginning, and this is the basis of the throne of the man of sin, and the means of the people of God being scattered in this dark and cloudy day. The divided state of the Church of Christ upon earth at present proceeds in a great measure from going back to the weak and beggarly elements of Judaism.—It is true that on one occasion a young man inquired of the Lord—What shall I do that I may inherit eternal life? and was referred to the commandments. The Lord answered the fool according to his folly, for the purpose of convicting him of sin; but upon his declaration that he had kept them all from his youth, the Lord took no notice of the absurdity of the occasion, which he had made, but told him he still lacked one thing; he must part with all he possessed, take up his

cross, and follow Him who is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth. (Rom. x. 4.) Had he really kept the law, as he asserted, he must have loved God supremely, for all the law is summed up in love. and therefore the commandment to sell all and follow Christ would not have been grievous, for, if he loved God, he must have loved Him who is the express image of His person. This was an infallible test of the truth of the declaration that he had kept the law from youth. Were it possible for a man to yield perfect obedience to the law, it would demonstrate that he was not shapen in sin and conceived in iniquity. Our disobedience is the proof of our being by nature the children of wrath, cut off from God by the curse of the broken law. All come into the world under sentence of death, not merely of returning to the dust, but of being raised up to judgement, in which none shall stand but in the righteousness of Christ, with whom his people are inseparably united, and shall never be removed from his love. The apostle had shown that all, with the exception of those who are blessed with faithful Abraham, are under the curse of the law, for all have sinned. Believers are redeemed from the curse, by their glorious Head and Substitute—having been made a curse for them; and that He was made a curse is evident, for it is written in the Scripture, which cannot be broken, cursed is he that hangeth on a tree.—(Dent. xxi. 23.) As death dissolves the marriage relation, so believers, in future of having died in Christ, are delivered from the law—(Rom. vii. 4)—and consequently from its curse. Christ hath attained eternal redemption for them.* This redemption was effected by the cross of Christ. In reference to his decease, which he was to accomplish at Jerusalem, it was written, "He that hangeth on a tree is accursed of God." This does not mean he was consigned to everlasting destruction. This would be opposed to what has been already said, that the law neither contained a promise of eternal life, nor a threatening of eternal punishment; but the Israelites were thus taught to hold this mode of death in the deepest abhorrence. God placed a brand upon it, in reference to the expiatory sacrifice of Christ upon the cross for the sins of his people, by which he was to redeem them from the curse of the broken law. He who knew no sin was made sin for his people; the Lord made to meet upon him the iniquity of them all; and this extorted from him the loud and bitter cry which proclaimed that he was forsaken of God, in other words, enduring the curse of the law. Hence the apostle says he became obedient to death, even the death of the cross. (Phil. ii. 8.) He not only died, but died that death which God had, fifteen hundred years before accursed. The crucifixion of our Lord was foretold in the Scriptures—"They pierced my hands and my feet." (Psa. xxi. 16.) Hence, too, the Lord spoke of his being lifted up. (John iii. 14; viii. 28; xii. 32.) He was condemned for blasphemy, and stoning was the legal punishment for this crime; but the sceptre had departed from Judah, so that it was not lawful for the Jews to put a man to death—(John xviii. 31)—he was therefore delivered into the hands of the Gentiles, and was crucified. The enmity of all, both Jews and Gentiles, against God, was thus made manifest, uniting in putting to death the Son, the image of the invisible God, the heir of the whole creation. When Jesus gave up the ghost, having been forsaken of his God and Father, he was taken down from the cross and laid in the tomb; and when he came forth as the first fruits of them that slept, he showed that the curse was removed. God had for a small moment hid His face from him, but with everlasting loving-kindness did He visit him, raising him from the dead, and setting him at his own right hand as Lord of all, the object of universal adoration; and thus he gives believers the assurance of being raised to reign with him.

* Heb. ix. 12. In this passage, the eternal redemption of believers is contrasted with the temporal redemption of Israel.

LAYARD'S LAST DISCOVERIES.

"If evidence were still wanting to prove the identity of the king who built Kenyuzjik with the Sennacherib of the Old Testament, it would be sufficient to call at-

* The character of Jesus is a proof of the divine origin of the Gospel. Men could not have drawn such a character. It has now been exposed to the view of millions for eighteen hundred years, and the challenge to convict him of sin, which our Lord gave in the days of his flesh, has never been answered.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Europa, July 10.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, JUNE, 1853.—A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Colombo, dated N. Eliya, Ceylon, March 23, 1853. The following is an extract:—

"I sent you not long since an account of the opening of two native churches in the Society for Propagation of the Gospel Mission of Milagraya, near Colombo, which, with the timely and generous aid of your Society, the Rev. J. Thurstan has completed. A third is now ready, but the villagers are desirous of connecting their secluded village with the main road, to make their church more accessible before it is open, and for this purpose are themselves now engaged in constructing a branch road under his guidance. On my return to Colombo next month (if all be well), it will probably be prepared for my visit and Confirmation through the rural districts south of Colombo.

The Mission has been lately extended, and embraces several large and populous villages, not before included within its limits, each having its own little chapel and school, served by Mr. Thurstan and his ten assistants, as either catechists or schoolmasters. It is very gratifying to me to inform the Society that within this mission Divine Service is solemnized in the Sinhalese language not less than sixteen times every Sunday, and eight catechetical lectures are held weekly in the respective villages, for instructing the candidates for confirmation and adult baptism, and explaining and enforcing on their immediate attention the obligation of sponsors and parents of Infants to be baptized.—There are, moreover, thirteen Sunday, and seventeen day schools within the district, including one industrial boarding School, which has by his judicious superintendence and patient perseverance been made almost self-supporting; a new feature in Ceylon both in respect of maintenance and residence. Including the schoolmistresses there are thirteen labourers employed wholly in imparting Christian instruction daily, under the energetic and quiet superintendance of this single missionary.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Antigua, dated London, June, 1853. The following is an extract:—

"I beg to send you a statement of the English congregations in the Danish Islands, exhibiting the virtual extension of my diocese beyond its legal limits as defined by my patent.

"We have in St. Croix two clergymen—one in St. John's district, one in St. Paul's district; and a third in St. Thomas', All Saints: 5000 members and 1200 communicants in St. John's district, and 829 under school instruction in infant and Sunday schools, with 91 teachers. In St. Paul's district we have 3000 members and 600 communicants, and 500 children under school instruction as above, with 52 teachers. In the Island of St. Thomas', All Saints, we have 1500 members and 417 communicants; 351 children under instruction, with 29 teachers. I have to add that all the communicants have been confirmed before admitted to the Holy Table; and that for the most part the teachers in the Sunday Schools give gratuitously their time and attention, and are of a respectable rank in life, the greater number females. In our own English colonies we could not so well succeed on the voluntary system. I have a hope that this statement will be satisfactory, and afford the hope that something on a more limited scale, like the above, may in the end be effected at St. Bartholomew's, the Swedish island."

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO AMERICA.—Arrangements are far advanced towards completion for laying down a submarine telegraph between the United Kingdom and America. It is intended to connect the two countries, or rather the old and new worlds, by means of Galway and Halifax—these being the two nearest points? The perfect practicability of the thing has been guaranteed under the hand of nearly all the eminent engineers of the day, and various parties have sent in estimates for the execution of the work. These estimates vary from £290,000 to £300,000 and it is a remarkable fact that some of the lowest estimates have been sent in by some of the most respectable firms in the country. When this extraordinary project has been carried out, we shall be able in half an hour to send messages from London to New York, and receive messages from the United States in about half an hour; and not, we ought to add, from New York alone, but from the interior of America, the electric telegraph being laid down for upwards of two thousand miles up the country.

attention to one other most remarkable discovery that has been made in these mysterious mounds. In a passage of the south-west corner of the Konyunjik palace, Mr. Layard stumbled upon a large number of pieces of fine clay, bearing the impressions of seals, which there can be no doubt had been affixed, like modern official seals of wax, to documents written on leather or parchment. The writings of themselves have, of course, decayed, but curiously enough, the holes for the string by which the seal was fastened are still visible, and in some instances the ashes of the string itself may be seen, together with the unmistakable marks of the finger and thumb. Four of these seals are purely Egyptian. Two of them are impressions of a Royal signet. It is, says Mr. Layard, 'one well known to Egyptian scholars, as that of the second Sabaco, the Ethiopian of the twenty-fifth dynasty. On the same piece of clay is impressed an Assyria', with a device representing a priest ministering before the king, probably a Royal signet.' We entreat the readers' attention to what follows. Sabaco reigned in Egypt at the end of the seventh century before Christ, the very time at which Sennacherib ascended the throne.

"He is probably the So mentioned in the second Book of Kings (xvii. 4.) as having received ambassadors from Hoshea, King of Israel, who, by entering into a league with the Egyptians, called down the vengeance of Shalmaneser, whose tributary he was, which led to the first great captivity of the people of Samaria. Shalmaneser we know to have been an immediate predecessor of Sennacherib, and Tirakhaah, the Egyptian king, who was defeated by the Assyrians near Lachish, was the immediate successor of Sabaco II. It would seem that a peace having been concluded between the Egyptians and one of the Assyrian monarchs, probably Sennacherib, the Royal signets of the two kings, thus found together, were attached to the treaty, which was deposited among the archives of the kingdom."

"The document itself has perished, but the proof of the alliance between the two kings remains, and is actually reproduced from the archive chamber of the old Assyrian king. The illustration of Scripture history is complete, and the testimony in favour of the correct interpretation of the cuneiform character perfect.

"A new chamber, opened in the north-west palace at Nimroud, had, in the meanwhile, exhibited remains of a totally different character. Here were discovered bronzes of various kinds, caldrons, bells, rods, cups and dishes, besides several hundred studs and buttons in mother-of-pearl and ivory, with many small rosettes in metal. The caldrons were full of the smaller relics, which had, no doubt, served as ornaments of horse and chariot furniture—the caldrons themselves being constantly represented as part of the spoil and tribute obtained from conquered nations in the bas-relief of Nimroud and Konyunjik. Some of the cups and bowls are elaborately ornamented with the figures of men and animals, and the execution as well as the design of the subjects argue well for the taste and skill of the ancient artist. The execution, it may be remarked, is purely Assyrian; the inside, and not the outside of these vessels, is ornamented, and the embossed figures 'have been raised in the metal by a blunt instrument, three or four strokes, of which, in many instances, very ingeniously produce the image of an animal.' Many of these bronzes are already in the British Museum, undergoing the process of restoration. When first obtained by Mr. Layard, their embossed designs could not be made out through the rotten crust with which the lapse of ages had covered them. By dint of the greatest ingenuity and skill on the part of the workmen at the Museum, the restoration is in many instances complete; but, in too many cases no possible effort can prevent destruction. Bronze specimens, sealed up, and jealously excluded from the atmosphere, daily decay and rot. The relics which, for thousands of years resisted the influences of time in the Assyrian mounds, perish in the course of a few months, in spite of every care, under our English sky. Mr. Layard indulges in a pleasing fancy when contemplating these bronze remains. The tin used in their formation was probably obtained from Phœnicia. The seamen of the Syrian coast sought this metal on the distant shores of the Atlantic, and disposed of it to the Babylonians and Assyrians. 'Who shall say,' he asks, 'that the bronzes were not exported nearly three thousand years ago from the British Isles?'

TO BE CONTINUED.

No cause is ever made better but always worse by a falsehood. Even where detection does not follow, suspicion is almost always created.

DIVISION IN THE MORMON CAMP.

On the 27th March President Brigham Young addressed the saints assembled in the tabernacle in Great Salt Lake City, for the purpose of warning them against the apostates in their midst who were trying to rise up and usurp Joseph's (Joe Smith's) place. "What do we see here? (exclaimed the prophet.) Do we see disaffected spirits here? We do. Do we see men that are following after false and delusive spirits? Yes.—When a man comes right out, as an independent devil, and says 'curse Mormonism and all the Mormons,' and is off with himself, not to Texas, but to California—(you know it used to be Texas)—I say, he is a gentleman by the side of a nasty sneaking apostate who is opposed to nothing but Christianity. I say to him—'Go in peace, sir—go and prosper if you can!' But we have got a set of spirits here worse than such a character.—When I went from meeting last Sabbath my ears were saluted with an apostate crying in the streets here. I want to know if any one of you have got the spirit of Mormonism in you—the spirit that Joseph and Hiram had—or that we have here, would say, 'let us hear both sides of the question: let us listen and prove all things.' What do you want to prove? Do you want to prove that an old apostate, who has been cut off from the Church thirteen times for lying, is anything worthy of notice? I heard that a certain gentleman, a picture-maker in this city, when the boys would have moved away the waggon in which this apostate was standing became violent with them saying 'Let this man alone these are saints that are persecuting (sneeringly.) We want such men to go to California, or anywhere they choose.' I say to those persons, you must not court persecution here, lest you get so much of it you will not know what to do with it. Do not court persecutor. We have known Gladden Bishop for more than twenty years, and know him to be a poor dirty curse.

"I dreamed that I was in the midst of a people who were dressed in rags and tatters—they had turbans upon their heads, and these were also hanging in tatters. The rags were of many colours, and when the people moved they were all in motion: their object in this appeared to be to attract attention. Said they to me.—'We are Mormons, Brother Brigham.' 'No you are not,' I replied. 'But we have been,' said they, and began to jump and caper about, and dance, and their rags of many colours were all in motion, to attract the attention of the people. I said 'You are not saints you are a disgrace to them.' Said they 'We have been Mormons.' By and by along came some mobocrats, and they greeted them with, 'How do you do sir, I am happy to see you.' They kept on that way for an hour. I felt ashamed of them, for they were in my eyes a disgrace to Mormonism. Then I saw two ruffians, whom I knew to be robbers and murderers, and they crept into a bed where one of my wives and children were. I said, 'You that call yourselves brethren tell me is this the fashion among you?' They said, 'Oh! they are good men they are gentlemen!' With that I took my large bowie-knife, that I used to wear as a bosom-pin in Nauvoo, and cut one of their throats from ear to ear, saying 'Go to hell, across lots!' The other one said, 'You dare not serve me so!' I instantly sprang at him, seized him by the hair of the head, and bringing him down, cut his throat, and sent him after his comrade; then told them both that if they would behave themselves they should yet live; but if they did not I would unjoint their necks. At this I awoke.

"I say, rather than that apostates shall flourish here I will unsheath my bowie-knife and conquer or die!" (Great commotion in the congregation, and a simultaneous burst of feeling assenting to the declaration.) Now, you nasty apostates, clear out, or judgement will be put to the liar, and righteousness to the plumbet.—(Voices generally, Go it, go it!) If you say it is right raise your hands—(all hands up.) Let me call upon the Lord to assist us in this, and every good work."

"The 'saints' appear to have other causes for fear than for 'apostates in their midst.' There were said to be in the territory 'a horde of Mexicans, or outlandish men, who were infesting the settlements stirring up the Indians to make aggression upon the inhabitants, and who were also furnishing the Indians with guns, ammunition, &c., contrary to the laws of this territory and the laws of the United States." President Brigham Young has issued a proclamation ordering small detachments of "military" to "reconnoitre the country" for the purpose of arresting and keeping in custody every strolling Mexican party, and furnishing information to head quarters.

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL AND LAND FORCES.—We take the following from the London Times:—Some information concerning the Russian Navy and Army,

at Sebastopol and Odessa, can hardly prove unacceptable. The fleet in the Black Sea consists of two "divisions." Each division is supposed to contain one three-decker, eight two-deckers, two of which are of 84 and the others of 74 guns, six frigates, one corvette, and four brigs. Thus the fleet, if completed, would consist of two three-deckers, four two-deckers of 84 and 12 of 74 guns, 12 frigates, two corvettes, and eight brigs. "To these," Maxhausen says, "must be added several steamers and a great many galleys or row-boats." There may be about 180 of these galleys, which are principally employed on the east coast of the Black Sea. Mr Maxhausen, although he writes in a Russian sense, insinuates that the navy appears more formidable on paper than it is in reality. We are told that the galleys have, up to the present time (1852) rendered more service than the large vessels. In 1843 Admiral Golovin did not attack the Swedish fleet "because he had but 17 vessels to his adversary's 12." General Keith, however, in the same year, attacked a Swedish squadron of equal strength, and came off victorious. Under Catherine II., a certain Spiridoff acquired some reputation, but the names of the commanders under him were Elphinstone, Greig, and Dugdale. During the war which, after the first French revolution, desolated Europe, the Russian navy was a mere cipher. When allied with England, the fleet of the latter were powerful enough; but when opposed to her, Russian vessels were of no avail.

STARVATION IN SPAIN.—It appears that the miserable condition to which Ireland was reduced within a few years ago, is paralleled by what is now taking place in Spain. A writer in a French paper says:—"In vain the venerable Bishop of St. Jacques, in presence of more than six hundred unfortunates resembling moving corpses, who daily besiege his gate, has sold his mules and his carriage. In vain has he reduced himself and his servants to the merest necessaries, in order that he might give the rest to those who perish of hunger. All that he or the other bishops and clergy, all that the government can do, according to *Esperanza*, is but a drop of water to extinguish the conflagration. When we speak of the Government, however, we must remember that a last contribution made by it of 3,000,000 of reals had not been distributed. . . . In the mountains, the starving die by dozens, and in many places fevers of the most dangerous character are joined to the famine. Hundreds of sick expire for want of nourishment and medicine. The streets of our cities are encumbered with old men, women and children, with the visages of corpses, covered with miserable rags, and even worse, troubling themselves no longer except to die in quiet, and imploring with loud cries the succours of the public charity. At the gate of the Archiepiscopal Palace more than a thousand people wait for daily bread, and I hear that one day lately 4,500 poor assembled to receive the alms distributed in the city by one gentleman.

The French clergy are now throwing difficulties in the way of mixed marriages between Protestants and Catholics. Most of the priests refuse to pronounce the nuptial benediction on these unions, unless where a formal engagement is taken to bring up their children in the Romish faith. The Church is no longer contented with the common compromise, according to which boys are educated in the father's and girls in the mother's belief. The consequence is that several mixed marriages have lately been celebrated by Protestant clergy.

A NEW RELIGION.—The Times correspondent at Alexandria writes:—

"In Syria there has been much talk of a new faith which has been started in Persia by an apostate Mahomedan, named Shiek Babe, who denies the authenticity of the Koran, and will not recognize any but God, Moses, David, and himself. He has made many converts in some parts of Persia, and is giving the Shah much trouble; but, as Shiek Babe has very unwisely promised his followers that he will bring back to life all those who are killed in defending their faith, his imposture cannot last very long, and there would be room for some Christian missionaries to step in and do good."

PERSIA.

The following extraordinary news comes via Constantinople.—A letter from Erzeroum, dated June 3, mentions that four calamities had occurred in Persia—floodations and cholera at Teheran, locusts at Ispahan, and a terrible earthquake at Shiraz and Cashan. At the former place 12,000 to 15,000 persons were said to have been killed by an earthquake during the night, and the pestilence arose from their unburied

corpses. Last accounts from Teheran say the cholera was decreasing. The British mission had, as a measure of precaution, moved to the hills.

Constantinople letters, mention that the Shah had sent an envoy offering to assist the Porte, and that the Persian army is of considerable strength, comprising twenty regiments of regular infantry, with several of light cavalry, officered and disciplined by Europeans, mostly Italians who took part in the defence of Venice, and since 1849 have been in the Persian service.—The army owes much of its efficiency to the genius of a young man, Hussein Khouli, educated at the French Military College of St. Cyr, and now chief aide-de-camp to the Shah.

CANADA.

The harvest commenced in Upper Canada a fortnight ago. In the neighbourhood of Woodstock, London District, Col. Light's farm was half reaped. Altogether the crops were very abundant.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We learn that Mr. Jackson, Mr. Betts, and Mr. Stephenson were expected to sail from Liverpool by the *Asia*, for New-York, on Saturday last. We understand that they will visit Canada before coming to New-Brunswick, and it is probable, therefore, that they may be here for some weeks yet.

We are quite disposed to make all due allowance for the grumbling of our contemporary, the *Morning News*, at the apparently slow progress made in Railway matters in this Province, as we were all so impatient to see the work under weigh, that we forget to make allowance for the many hindrances likely to occur in making the commencement of such a stupendous undertaking. We believe, however, that, notwithstanding the advance of the season, all that has been promised will be completed, namely, the line between Shediac and the Bend finished, and all the surveys made, this season.

One of the disadvantages all have to labour under who employ men of high standing and large practice in any profession or business is, that they must take their turn in being served.—*St. John Courier*, July 23.

DECK LOADS—Important to Shipowners.—The Chairman of the Underwriters' Association, at Liverpool, having brought under the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade a practice which prevails in certain North American Ports of permitting deals and other wood goods to be stowed in the *poops* of vessels above the main deck, with the view of evading the provisions of the Act of 8th and 9th Vict., c. 93, the Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws at this Port has received directions from the Honorable Commissioners of Customs, London, to take the necessary measures for preventing a recurrence of the practice complained of, as being contrary to the provisions of the Deck Load Law. The practice alluded to above of stowing cargo in the *poops* of vessels, has hitherto been allowed at this Port, the Officers being under the impression that as the *poops* were measured, and all tonnage dues charged on them, cargo could legally be carried there. In future, however, no cargo can be carried above the main deck between the 1st September and the 1st May.—*Ibid.*

SALES OF SHIPS.—Among the list of ships sold at Liverpool previous to the 31st of July, we notice Mr. James Smith's new ship, *Prince of the Seas*, of 1427 tons, new measurement, at £10 per ton, unclassified.—The *Lady Head*, of 868 tons, old, and 837 tons new measurement, A. I. six years, N. M., built at Kingston, in 1853, brought £2200; the *Mersey*, of 610 tons, N. M., A. I., four years and zinced, built at Windsor in 1852, sold for £9 per ton; the *Brooklyn*, of 149 tons, N. M., built at Nova Scotia in 1846, and zinced in London, brought £700 cash; the *Chester*, 688 old, 602 new, built in Nova Scotia, in 1845, unclassified, sold for £3100; and the *Sea Nymph*, of 187 tons, O. M., built in Nova Scotia in 1850, unclassified, £5 per ton; the *Boundary*, 188 tons, O. M., also built in Nova Scotia in 1850, sold for £900, and the *Robert Henry*, 150 tons, N. M., built in the same Province in 1852, brought £900.—*Ibid.*

REJOICINGS AT PORTLAND.—The Portlanders had great rejoicings on Monday evening on the arrival of the first train of cars from Montreal. It was received by a salute of 31 guns, and the ringing of bells. The Mayor made an address of welcome, in a brief manner, and was responded to by the Hon. Mr. Pennoyer.—The band played "God Save the Queen," and "Hail Columbia." The immense crowd which surrounded and filled the depot rent the air with loud cheers for the consummation of the great work.—*Ibid.*

NEW YORK, July 19.—An account from Havana, dated 11th, says.—The cholera is still carrying away hundreds of slaves. Its ravages have been more fierce on the sugar estates of the District of Cardenas, especially in Banaguises, where nearly all of the largest and most flourishing estates are located. Among the sufferers are Don Mariano Hernandez, the deaths on whose estates, I am told, amounts to over 140, other estates have suffered still more severely.—*Ibid.*

Editorial Miscellanies.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—On Sunday afternoon last we regret to say, a son of Mr. Irons, superintendent of streets, was unfortunately drowned while bathing in the North West Arm. The poor lad, who was between 15 and 16 years of age, whose untimely death has plunged his family in deep affliction, we understand had been at Church in the morning with his father, but was probably induced by other boys to stroll in the afternoon, without the knowledge of his parents, towards the spot where he so unexpectedly met his death. While we deeply sympathize with those who, tho' unknown to us, are thus overwhelmed in affliction, we would use the melancholy occasion to impress upon all parents, the necessity of redoubled efforts to secure the sanctification of the Sabbath by all under their care; and especially of not themselves setting them an example of neglect of the peculiar duties of that sacred day. And the young we would affectionately exhort, "from this time to cry to the Guide of their youth," strictly regarding the directions of their parents or guardians, and above all things to abstain from making the day of God a day of idleness and amusement, which can never be done by young or old, without incurring the wrath of Him, whose unchangeable command is—REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY TO KEEP IT HOLY!

While on this subject we would ask whether the vigilance of the Police (which has certainly improved in reference to the Sabbath) should not extend to the water as well as to the land. Scores of boats may be seen on the Lord's day in various directions, often containing young men who ought to know better, but who are evidently "following their pastime" on that day, thus coming within the reach of the law. The persons who hire such boats ought to be brought up and punished. We were much pleased on a late visit to St. Margaret's Bay to see a public notice signed by two magistrates, quoting the terms of the law in relation to a breach of the Sabbath, and declaring their determination to punish to the utmost all offenders. This is an example worthy of imitation by the authorities of the metropolis.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The examination of the Society's School took place at Sackville on Tuesday last, the 20th inst. The school is conducted by Miss Clarke, and the pupils present were about 40 of both sexes, and various ages. The Rev. T. Maynard, and the Rev. Messrs. Maurin and Dunn, examined the children. There was a goodly number of friends in attendance from Halifax, together with many of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the School. The proficiency of the scholars was most satisfactory, particularly in reading and a knowledge of the Scriptures, and in singing, writing, grammar, geography and mathematics. It requires no argument to prove the value of such schools as these, and much it is to be wished that they were more numerous throughout the Province. Much credit is due to Mr. H. Wright, for his exertions on behalf of this school, in assisting to rebuild the room, and to make up the teacher's stipend.

THE CROPS.—From all parts of the Province we hear the most gratifying reports of the appearance of the Crops of all kinds. The country has been blest with most seasonable rains. Hay is likely to be very abundant everywhere, if good weather is granted for making it. As yet we hear nothing of potatoe blight. Labour is very scarce in some districts. At Windsor we hear that mowers readily get a dollar a day, and found—and even labourers, for loading Plaister, earn 6s. 3d. a day.

DISPENSARY.—We believe that this Institution, for administering gratuitous medical and surgical relief to the poor of this city, was established many years ago by Drs. Grigor and Stirling, and that it is now conducted by the former gentleman. Tho' but little noticed, such an establishment must have conferred an immense amount of benefit on the poorer classes of the community. No less than 3,600 cases, we are informed, have been attended to, gratis, in one year. Surely something more ought to be granted for such a purpose from the public funds, than the paltry sum of Fifty pounds, at least until the long talked of and much needed Public Hospital, shall be established, which, of course, the Dispensary would be merged.

Missionary Intelligence.

THE BISHOP OF QUEBEC.—We are thankful to be permitted to announce the safe return to this city of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. His Lordship having been unable to carry out his intention of leaving England on the 11th of June, embarked at Liverpool on the 25th; arrived at Boston on the evening of the 7th instant, and reached Quebec yesterday morning, having been two Sundays on the Atlantic, on both of which he officiated in the steamer. The Bishop preached yesterday at the Cathedral in the forenoon, and at St. Matthew's Chapel in the evening. While awaiting the arrival of the Rev'd. Principal Nicolls in England, his Lordship had taken the opportunity of paying some hurried visits to a few private families. He spent Whit Sunday at Fulbeck, in Lincolnshire, and Trinity Sunday at Horton, in Northamptonshire, at both of which places he preached. In the week following his Lordship met the Rev. J. H. Nicolls in London, where he remained till the 4th of June, having preached on the 29th May at St. George's Hanover Square, and on the 2nd June, attended Divine Service at St. Paul's Cathedral, on occasion of the Annual Meeting of the Charity Schools in London. Sunday June 5th, was spent at Southampton, where the Bishop preached twice in All Saints Church.

From Southampton the Bishop, attended by Mr. Nicolls, one of his Chaplains, proceeded to Oxford, where he had been invited to be present at the Annual Commemoration in the University, and to receive the honorary degree of D. C. L., which was conferred by the Chancellor, the Earl of Derby, upon the Bishops of Quebec, St. Andrew's in Scotland, and Ohio in the U. S., and other persons at the same time. This being the first occasion on which the Earl of Derby discharged the duties of his Office, it was made one of great interest, and enlivened by a repetition, day after day, of the most gorgeous ceremonies and brilliant festivities. On the 8th, the Bishop was present at a sermon preached in aid of the funds of the Radcliffe Infirmary, and on the 10th left Oxford, where, together with Mr. Ingersoll, the American Minister, he had been the guest of the Master of University College. On the 11th of June, festival of St. Barnabas, the Bishop attended an anniversary celebration held at Windsor, by an Association formed for promoting the cause of the Church of God in the interesting field of labor confided to the Bishop of New Zealand, who has been instrumental in promoting a great work among the heathen. The service upon the occasion was performed in Trinity Church, a recent valuable addition to the Churches of the neighborhood, in the erection of which as well as of other works of Charity and Religion upon the same spot, a remarkable zeal and munificence has been displayed. The Church has a surpliced Choir, and chanting is conducted antiphonally. The Bishop enjoyed the hospitality at Windsor, of the Rev. H. Hawtrey, whose residence is called the Church House.

During the following week, his Lordship was engaged in London, with the Bishop of Montreal and the Principal of Bishop's College, in putting matters in train for carrying out the object of Mr. Nicolls' visit to England on behalf of that institution. The Bishop of Quebec had not undertaken to anticipate the work of Mr. Nicolls, although he had, while closely engaged with other objects, been enabled incidentally to advance the interests of the College, by enlisting the aid of a few private friends in its course, who have collected about £290 stg. towards the erection of the College Chapel. On the 14th June, his Lordship had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle, and received encouragement from his Grace to hope that the measures which have been under deliberation in the Episcopal Conferences for relieving certain difficulties in the Colonial Dioceses and facilitating their administration, and which had been subsequently submitted to Her Majesty's Government, would be carried in a desirable manner, through the Imperial Parliament. On the 17th, his Lordship attended the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at which the first resolution was moved by the Lord Bishop of Montreal. On Sunday, the 19th, being the last Sunday spent by the Bishop in England, he preached at the beautiful Church of St. Mary's, at Bury St. Edmunds, on the 20th, attended a meeting of Colonial Bishops in London, at which the Bishops of Montreal, Antigua, Guiana, Capetown and Nova Scotia were also present. His Lordship proceeded the same evening to Southampton, where, (with the exception of one day devoted to a visit to the widow of a former Missionary, and mother of one now laboring, in this Diocese, and the Rev. H. Caswall, author of the

"America and the American Church,") the Bishop remained till the day preceding his embarkation at Liverpool. The Rev. W. Binot, who was ordained by letters dimissory from His Lordship, on Trinity Sunday, by the Bishop of London, for the service of the Church in this Diocese, accompanied his Lordship from Liverpool.—*Quebec Ecclesiastical Gazette.*

Selections.

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE—ITS VAST INCREASE.—Lord Dalhousie landed at Calcutta in 1848, and received the pacific assurance which his predecessor had bequeathed to him, but the flames of war were again kindled in the Punjab in less than three months, and before he had been fifteen months in the saddle, the whole of the Punjab was declared to be British territory. Two years and a half were then devoted to the organization of an administration for these new acquisitions, and even the least sanguine were led to predict that the wars of the British empire in India had ceased, that every enemy was at our feet, and that we might now look forward to a season of tranquillity, which would afford us leisure for the improvement of our institutions. In the midst of these pacific pursuits, Lord Dalhousie was suddenly called down to the metropolis from the northern extremities of our territories, to meet a new crisis which had arisen in the British empire. He came down with double speed, with the most solemn determination to avoid war, if war could be avoided without a compromise of that national dignity, the maintenance of which is one of the greatest safeguards of the British empire in the East. The fatuity of the Burmese authorities precipitated hostilities, and the old kingdom of Pegu has been involuntarily and reluctantly added to our empire, and our career in Eastern Asia has begun. The extreme reluctance of Lord Dalhousie to enter upon a contest with the Burmese, is important as affording the most recent confirmation of the fact that the public authorities in India and in England, are the mere instruments in the hands of a higher power for the accomplishment of objects not comprised in their intentions. From the battle of Plassey to the annexation of Pegu, the increase of our dominions in the East has known no interruption.—Under the most vigorous and the most pacific, the ablest or most ordinary of our local Governors, the same principle of expansion has been perpetually in a state of development. The empire has gone on increasing in spite of the votes of Parliament, and the sighs of the Court of Directors, and the vituperation of our patriots. The history of a century has now taught us that we can no more stop the growth of British dominion and influence in Asia, than we can prevent the rising of the tide. It is time that the influential men of England should open their eyes to the true fact of the case, and cease to charge the increase of British dominion in the East to the impulse of ambition, and the lust of territorial aggrandizement. They cannot fail to perceive that in every instance in which fresh men have been sent out from England to correct the warlike tendencies of their predecessors, they have found themselves launched into a current they were utterly unable to stem, or even to resist, and that the most determined opponents of growth when in England have been the most unqualified annexationists in India. The battle of Plassey was the knell of every Asiatic dynasty; it was the beginning of a new era, the establishment of the vigorous Anglo-Saxon race on the plains of Asia, destined in its irresistible career to subvert all the effete monarchies of the East, and to transfer their dominions and their influence to those who alone were qualified to introduce the invigorating principles of civilization, and to communicate the blessings of moral and religious knowledge. Every one—out of England—is now ready to acknowledge that the whole of Asia from the Indus to the sea of Ochotk is destined to become the patrimony of that race which the Normans thought six centuries ago they had finally crushed, but which now stands at the head of European civilization. We are placed by the mysterious, but unmistakable designs of Providence, in command of Asia; and the people of England must not lay the flattering unction to their souls, that they can escape from the responsibilities of this lofty and important position, by simply denouncing the means by which England has attained it. Be they fair, or be they foul, the responsibility is the same, and we are bound to give our best energies to the task of bestowing on the hundred millions who look upon us in the East with the eye of hope, the very best system of administration which a nation like England, foremost in arts, in civilization, and in every religious privilege, can bestow.

SOME WORDS OF THE WISE.—(SELECTED FROM VARIOUS AUTHORS.)

"The words of the wise are as goads, and as nails fastened by the masters of assemblies."

ECCLES. xii. 11.

"True happiness consists in dependence on God; it is to have no will of our own."

It is far less difficult to act well than to suffer in silence.

No one knows any thing of himself till he is tried.—Trial is the touch-stone of character.

Dost thou love controversy? Suspect thy charity. Dost thou abhor all controversy? Suspect thy Christianity.

Religion is such a belief in the Bible as maintains a living influence in the heart.

The deepest religious feeling makes the least noise, but its principle and action is steadfast and intense.

Religious enthusiasm does not consist in excess in devotion, but in a too great readiness to assume that our own impressions are the voice of God.

Feebleness of mind is not unfrequently accompanied with extraordinary daring. A daring which is not courage, as it has no perception of either difficulty or consequences,—as an infant is not brave when with a smile upon its face it would light up a conflagration.

Experience proves, that an uninterrupted and extraordinary flow of prosperity, is more fatal to generosity or interest in others, than any thing else that can befall man here below.

If we would not fall into things unlawful we must sometimes deny ourselves in those that are lawful.

Christians might avoid much trouble and inconvenience if they would only believe what they profess—that God is able to make them happy without any thing else.

The best evidence of strength in grace, is to bear much with those who are weak in it.

Where sins lie heavy, crosses lie light; and on the contrary, where crosses lie heavy, sins lie light.

The afflictions of Christians are neither great nor long; for what can be great to him that counts the world nothing, and what can be long to him that counts this life but a span?

God sometimes makes our idol remonstrate with us:—Why do you look to me? I can only make you weep; I cannot help you; I am but a porishing stream. Go to the Fountain; the heart you have given to me, you should give entirely to God.

Many speak as if they thought the whole of religion consisted in activity; whereas the *inertness* of the saints is equally honorable to God, and ten exhibits to a greater advantage the lustre of a Christian profession.

Prayer is like our food. The natural life is weak and ready to faint, if we eat little and without appetite; the spiritual life declines, when we have no hearty desire to pray, and are not affected with this decay.

To fight with our religion is forbidden;—it is equally forbidden to dispute for it in a fighting temper. But we are not forbidden to deny ourselves for it—to labor for it—to suffer for it—to die for it.

It has been truly said, that the Bible spurns at systems. That is, it spurns at *human* system; and, if we attempt to make any system for it, it will not submit to the restraint, and we soon find some new feature of divine truth in the sacred volume, which our system does not comprehend.

Victory alone shall wear the crown. We must not only fight, but overcome.

As they, who for every slight infirmity take physic to repair health, do rather impair it; so they, who for every trifle are eager to vindicate their character, do rather weaken it.

Choosing for ourselves is not less ridiculous in men and women, than it would be in a child of three or four years old; our understanding and wisdom are no more proportioned to judge what is best for us.

When the Protestant Church has exhibited a persecuting spirit, it has been under the secret influence of Popish heaven, and a *reference to her principles will condemn her conduct*; but when the Romish Church becomes a persecuting Church, a *reference to her principles will justify her conduct*.

TAKING PENGUIN'S EGGS.—The following account is taken from a letter of the Rev. W. Taylor, Missionary to the Islands of Tristan d'Acunha, dated Sept 9th, 1852.

My holidays have passed so pleasantly away, that I have prolonged them another week. I have not yet begun school again, but shall begin on Monday, if all goes well. I have been very busy about my garden, getting it in order. That has been my great occupation. You know this is the beginning of our spring. I hope to have a better garden than last year.

My only great adventure has been yesterday's. This is now the time for penguins' eggs. They get great numbers of them. There are two rookeries, as they call them; one on the east, and one on the west of us. To the one on the west they go over land, beyond Elephant bay. I went there last year, when I saw the great elephant and the penguins for the first time. But this year I have been disappointed, the weather has been so unsettled. But yesterday was a fine day and they were going in the boat to the other, to which they can go only by water; so I went with them. It was a good day, and we landed, easily, though it is a very bad beach. Fancy the scene:—a long, very narrow strip of land, at the foot of a great rock, covered with the thick tussock grass, far higher than my head; the whole place swarming with these penguins,—pretty to look at, but the most ungainly creatures in their movements that I ever saw! They stand almost upright. The breast is glossy white; the rest is gray. A couple of tufts of those pretty yellow feathers, of which I sent home a few, adorn each side of the head and give them a very lively appearance. They have no wings, but instead, a couple of slippers, as they call them, like arms, which they use about as gracefully as Punch does his. And then the way in which they hop along! Talk of the meekness of a frog! It is elegance itself compared with them. Altogether, they are the most interesting curious things in Tristan. They are about as big, and twice as noisy, as a duck. Fancy going into the midst of thick grass higher than your head, with thousands of them round you, all croaking out in a harsh, loud, quick note, 'Cover up! cover up!' and then kicking them right and left, quickly, taking care they do not get hold of you,—seizing their great eggs, till you have got some hundreds of them in your bosom. The men wear a large shirt, tied round their waist, so as to form a large loose bag in front and so pop them in as fast as they can pick up. The men will gather two or three hundred in this way, and the boys from one to two: and from the other rookery carry them the whole way home—no little load. The eggs vary very much in size, from a large hen's egg to a goose's. They mostly lay two at once. Their nests are sometimes close together, so you can soon pick up a lot. They stand in pairs, each couple at their nest to defend it, and some will not give up till they have been kicked away two or three times. They can give a good sharp bite, if they get hold of you. The men found me a spot, where the eggs were very thick, and very little tussock, and though I was a new hand at the work, and therefore obliged to look sharp to escape a bite, I managed to collect more than a hundred of them in a short time. Fancy what work, to stand amid hundreds of the birds, all screaming round you, so as almost to deafen you, tumbling them here and there, and picking up their eggs as fast as you can gather them! It is really amusing sport. I must remind you the kicking them over with our soft moccasins (shoes) does not hurt them in the least, and the next day they will have just as many eggs.

Six of the men went round in the boat. We were there about four hours, and gathered about four thousand—pretty near a boat's load; and could have got more if we had chosen. It was a pleasant day, and we had a good row back. I felt all the better for my day's excursion.—*Gospel Messenger.*

ECONOMY OF TIME.—Make the most of time. Some have little leisure, but there are sundry expedients, any one of which, if fully tried, would make that little leisure longer! Economy. Most of men who have died enormously rich, acquired their wealth, not in windfalls, but by minute and careful accumulations. It was not one vast sum bequeathed to them after another, which overwhelmed them in inevitable opulence; but it was the loose money which most men would lavish away, the little sums which many would not deem worth looking after, the pennies and half-crowns of which you would keep no reckoning, these are the items which year by year piled up, have reared their pyramid of fortune. From these money-makers let us learn the noble "avarice of time." One of the longest and most elaborate poems of recent times was composed in the streets of London by a physician in busy practice, during the brief snatches of time, when passing from one patient's door to another. And in order to achieve some good work which you have much at heart, you may not be able to secure an entire week, or even an uninterrupted day. But try what you can make of the broken fragments of time. Glean up its golden dust; those raspings and prunings of precious duration, those leavings of days and remnants of hours which so many sweep out into the waste of existence.—Perhaps, if you be a miser of moments, you will be frugal

and hoard up odd minutes and half-hours and unexpected holidays, your careful gleanings may eke out a long and useful life, and you may die at last richer in existence than multitudes, whose time is all their own. The time which some men waste in superfluous slumber and idle visits desultory application, were it all redeemed, would give them wealth of leisure, and enable them to execute undertakings for which they deem a less worried life than theirs essential.—*Selected for Church Times, from "Life in Earnest."*

A FUTURE STATE.—In the counsels of a Being possessed of the power and disposition which the Creator of the universe must possess, it is not improbable that there should be a future state—it is not improbable that we should be acquainted with it. A future state rectifies everything, because if moral agents be made in the last event happy or miserable, according to their conduct in the station, and under the circumstances in which they are placed, it seems not very material by the operation of what causes, according to what rules, or even if you choose to call it so, by what chance or caprice, these stations are assigned, or these circumstances determined. This hypothesis, therefore, solves all that objection to the divine care and goodness which the promiscuous distribution of good and evil is apt, on so many occasions to create. This one truth changes the nature of things, gives order to confusion, makes the moral world of a price with the natural.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—The new House of Lords is a superb specimen of modern art; and, in every way, is worthy of the hereditary Senate of the British empire. Perhaps it is too small for full effect, and yet if larger, it would hardly answer the purpose of speaking and hearing. Its dimensions, however, are symbolical of its character, as intended for the use of a very select assembly. — There is the throne; and I defy any one to look at the throne of England without veneration. It is a gorgeous seat, over which appear the royal arms, while on its right and left are seats for the Prince Consort and Prince of Wales. A splendid canopy overhangs the dais on which the seats are ranged, and the dais itself is covered with a carpet of "scarlet velvet pile, spotted with heraldic lions and roses." The ceiling is ribbed with massive gilded bands, and richly bossed and set with devices in all the colors of blazoury. Between the lofty windows are niches intended to receive the bronze statues of the old Magna Charta Barons, while the windows themselves are filled with stained glass commemorative of the kings and queens of England. The subordinate ornaments and furniture are all in keeping. On the right hand of the throne are the seats appropriate to the Bishops, where the Church "lifts her mitred front" before the Sovereign, and teaches her by whom she reigns, and how she may execute judgement. But directly in front of the throne is the *woolsock*, covered with red cloth, and otherwise made suitable to "the keeper of the Queen's conscience," who, ordinarily sits thereon.— Before this are the clerks' table and seats, and then the bar; while on either hand range the crimson benches of the peers. At the end of the hall is a reporters' and strangers' gallery of very small dimensions, from which however, one gets the best view of the whole interior, and of the striking pictures over the throne. These are happily chosen as to subjects, and well executed frescoes. In the centre is the Baptism of King Ethelbert—the symbol of a truly Christian realm: on one side is the Black Prince receiving the Garter—a symbol of genuine chivalry; and on the other is Henry Prince of Wales, submitting to imprisonment for an assault upon Judge Gascoigne—a most speaking exhibition of the time-honored relations subsisting between the British Royalty and British Law. It will be a wholesome thing for every future Prince of Wales to look at this picture, before he presumes to sit down under it. It may really have an important influence in moulding the character of future kings. God grant it may! From impressions of England, in New York. *Church Journal.*

THE MUDDY BOTTOM.—The heart of man is like a pool of standing water. Look at it on a summer's day, when not a breeze ruffles the surface, not a bird flies over to cast its light shadow on its face. It is so clear, so bright, you may see your own image reflected there. Now cast a stone to the bottom, and watch the effect. The dark mud is rising all around, rank weeds are floating up which you never saw before; the whole pool is in a state of motion, and hardly a drop of water has escaped the foul pollution. Look at your heart when all outward things go well.

No vexing, crossing care mars its tranquil calm, and you think you see the image of Jesus reflected there.— It is so long since sin has molested you that you think it has left you quite, and that all is pure within.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A COBRACAPILLA.—On the 20th of February, an inquest was held at Getebatta by Wm. N. Robertson, and a Native Jury, on the body of Killo Nada, of Katanapoor who died on Sunday night previous from the bite of a Cobracapilla. The deceased a stout young man of 25 years, having seen a Cobracapilla on the side of the road, caught hold of it by the tail, carried it to a Boutique, and there amused himself and those present in making him dance.— After this he seized the snake by his hood, carried it to another place, and again played with it for some time. On attempting to get hold of it by the hood again, the snake seized his right hand and held it fast, until the deceased with his left hand pressed its neck so as to make it quit its hold. When he threw the snake from him the blood flowed profusely from the fore, and one of the middle fingers of the right hand. He instantly began to suck the wounds, and continued to do so until several native medical men were obtained, who did all they possibly could to cure him, but without effect. He lingered on in agony until Saturday, when he expired. The right arm was fearfully swollen, likewise the neck. The snake was a fathom in length. The verdict was "Killo Nada died from the bite of a snake called the Cobracapilla."—*Ceylon Observer.*

A MELANCHOLY SIGN.—Dr. Reid, a traveller through the highlands of Peru, is said to have found lately in the desert of Alacoama, the dried remains of an assemblage of human beings, five or six hundred in number, men, women and children, seated in a semi-circle as when alive, staring into the burning waste before them. They had been buried; life had not departed before they thus sat around, but hope was gone, the Spanish invaders were at hand, and no escape being left, they had come hither to die. They still sat immovable in that dreary desert; dried like mummies by the effect of the hot air, they still kept their position sitting up as in solemn council, while over that dread Arcopagus silence broods everlastingly.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—The minds and resources of forty-three Popes were employed for three hundred and fifty years in this stupendous work. Its cost exceeded ten millions sterling; nor is there now wealth enough in the Papal treasury to purchase it; all Catholic Christendom was put under contribution to build it—and even the vilest lusts and passions of fallen humanity were taxed for its completion; for it, indulgences were sold, and liberty to crime granted, and hell itself aroused to effort.

SKETCH OF MRS. STOWE.—Mrs. Stowe is small in person, somewhat below the middle height of women generally, of slight but singularly graceful form; her hair dark, and her complexion of a clear olive; her features small and regular, and her eyes dark, brilliant and penetrating. The whole expression of her face is bashful, retiring and almost pensive, but mildly illuminated with an emanation of that sentiment of universal love which is the source of her genius. No one would look upon her for a moment without feeling that he was contemplating a gentle, warm-hearted, affectionate human being. The lady's manners correspond precisely with this expression of her countenance: they are frank and kindly as can be consistent with the almost timid reserve which is their predominant characteristic. She is, in a word, in manners as unlike a lioness, as in person to the coarse masculine portraits by which she has been so grossly libelled. We will fix her age (a lady so celebrated cannot hope to keep this delicate matter a secret) at about thirty years—a year or two more or less.—*Standard.*

EARLY RISING REQUIRED BY A WILL.—In the will of the late Mr. James Sergeant, of Leicester, is the following clause:—"As my nephews are fond of indulging themselves in bed in the morning, and as I wish them to prove to the satisfaction of my executors that they have got out of bed in the morning, and either employed themselves in business, or taken exercise in the open air from five till eight o'clock every morning from the 5th of April to the 10th of October, being three hours each day; and from seven till nine o'clock in the morning, from the 10th of October to the 5th of April, being two hours every morning; this is to be done for some years, during the first seven years, to the satisfaction of my executors, who may excuse them in case of illness, but the task must be made up when they are well; and if they do not do this, they shall not receive any share of my property. Temperance makes the faculties clear, and exercise makes them vigorous. It is temperance and exercise united, that can alone insure the fittest state for mental and bodily exertion."—*London Watchman.*

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 47.

THE CHURCH ON THE SEA

PART II.

"So when they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, he delivereth them out of their distress. For he maketh the storm to cease so that the waves thereof are still." *Psalm cvi*, 28, 29.

Thy temple of the Lord Most High,
We make this spacious dome,
Its canopy the arching sky,
Its floor the Ocean's foam.

Deep calling to the answering deep,
Is vocal with a song;
And the wild waves that o'er us sweep,
The rapturous strain prolong.

Our altar is the rolling Deck,
As on our course we fly;
Or on the fragment of the wreck,
When stranded deep we lie.

Far from the land which gave us birth,
The home of early love;
Cut off from all our friends on earth,
We look to One above.

Our Friend and Father who controls
The earth, and sea, and sky,
Our loving Lord on whom our souls
In confidence rely.

We need not fear when Thou art nigh,
Thine arm salvation brings;
We cannot perish while we lie
Beneath Thy sheltering wings.

W. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE LAST DAY.

Oh! "Day, for which all other days were made,"
Since Time's first course began!
Whose pomp shall cast all other pomps in shade!
Greatest of days that man
E'er look'd upon, since Adam saw arise
The first bright morn in Eden's cloudless skies.

How shall the day preceding thee be pass'd?
In preparation meet
For the great summons, when the trumpet's blast
Sounds o'er the crowded street,
And o'er the lonely wilderness, and where
The boundless ocean meets the boundless air?

Will these—the living—breathing—ready be
For Thy approach sublime,
When the vast Ocean of Eternity
Submergeth that of Time;
When trembling Earth doth to her centre quake,
And all the powers that be in Heaven shake?

When sackcloth seems to veil the sun's bright face,
And blood to stain the moon;
And atmosphere meteors fiercely blaze,
For a day the only noon:
And mountains melt beneath the fervent heat,
And boiling surges to their depths retreat?

When Ocean's teeming breadth shall covered be
With forms of living men,
From the Antarctic to the Arctic sea,
(No longer frozen then.)
All rising at the startling summons dread,
Blown from the trumpet, "Thou sea, give up thy dead."

Thou, Earth her myriads casting from the tomb,—
The dead of yesterday,
And those of ages,—on the fiery gloom,
Shall gaze in sad dismay,
Or look with ecstasy—till in the air,
The Judge shall on His great white Throne appear?

No! men will marry, and in marriage give,
And they will buy and sell,
And feast, and merry-make, and careless live—
As if no gloomy hell,
Or glorious Heaven existed! and no day
Like that one, then so near, were on its way.

Oh! day of rapture and felicity!
Of horror, too, and fear!
May my replenish'd lamp bright burning be,
When, "Lo, the Bridegroom's near,
Go forth to meet Him!" sounding through the earth,
In thunder, calls the "wise" and "foolish" forth.
Shelburne.

A. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR.—A few days ago in company with a friend, I left the city, to enjoy a few hours drive in the country. The farmers on the Peninsula were working with much cheerfulness and activity, produced doubtless, by the abundant hay crop with which their labors have been rewarded. The scenery round the North West Arm at this season, is indeed picturesque and entertaining, and its effect is much enhanced

by the numerous lakes in the vicinity. It is impossible to pass the latter, without feeling how much benefit has been derived from them by the Citizens of Halifax, through the instrumentality of the Water Company.

Leaving the post road to Chester, we travelled towards Turn's Bay, or Terence Bay, lying about one mile distant from Prospect. The latter part of the road is in rather a bad state, but from the improvement going on, promise is given that all difficulties will be speedily removed. The settlement is inhabited by a number of Fishermen in the employ of Mr. Charles Lordly, who has erected for them a number of comfortable dwellings, established a school for the children, and done much to add to the appearance of the place. A spacious Episcopal Church will be erected on a prominent site, in August, and will be seen from vessels approaching the coast, and from the main road passing the head of Mackerel Cove. This Cove is about three miles long, rather narrow, and bears a very appropriate name, if one may judge from the quantities of mackerel which frequent its waters. The land on one side is covered with trees, while on the other nothing is to be seen but huge rocks, piled heap on heap, in many places surmounted with smaller ones, apparently ready at the least touch, to roll into the depths below.

We arrived at the Bay late in the evening, the people having finished their day's work. The boats were moored, the seines covered, and every thing in readiness for the labours of the next day. As we passed along, two fishermen were sitting on the road side, consulting together on the result of their labours; and the thought at once occurred—can it be possible that Nova Scotia Legislators will ever barter away for any thing that may conveniently be called an equivalent, those invaluable appurtenances of our country—the Fisheries—the only stay of that large and industrious class who line our coasts, and one of the chief sources of our country's wealth. Nothing could justify such wanton, wholesale disregard of dearest rights and privileges, as such conduct would betray. May the time never come when the poor Fisherman, who after a day of toil, sits down to a scanty evening meal, and endures privations that others know not of, will feel that by the intrusion of foreigners, almost to his very hearth stone, even small and hardly earned comforts are denied them.

It must be gratifying to you, sir, being as I learned the first Protestant Clergyman by whom this place was visited, to observe the improvements going on there. By these means the prosperity of the people will be increased, and even in this small spot much may be done to add to the general welfare of the Province.

Yours, M. B. D.

Dartmouth, July 27, 1853.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1853.

HOUSE OF REFUGE

FOR THOSE WHO ARE DESTITUTE OF REPUTABLE HOMES.

WE have just met with a paper (not sent to us) with the above title, and signed by twelve Ministers of various denominations, and dated 5th May last, strongly recommending an effort for the reformation of an unfortunate and too numerous class in this city, who seem to be by general consent consigned to irretrievable ruin. We most cordially approve of the object set forth in this paper, portions of which we subjoin, and we believe there is no house more wanted at this present time than the said House of Refuge.

The person who shall be led to devote a share of his substance to the raising of such an establishment need not fear being accused, in the great day of account, of "wasting his master's goods."—Much as a Lunatic Asylum is required, much as an Hospital is wanted, we conceive that, when we look at the question in the light of Eternity, an asylum for rescuing hundreds of the one sex from a life of infamy, and everlasting destruction, and for shutting up from the others numerous sources of temptation no less destructive to them, is the most important of all.

Better would it be that the disordered minds of our afflicted fellow creatures should so remain,—better that the bodily diseases of suffering humanity should continue without a place for their cure, than that the bodies and the souls of those wretched outcasts should be suffered to pass into inevitable destruction, with no hand put forth to save them, and no effort to remove this foul and loathsome moral leprosy from our midst.

We remember that several years ago, a benevolent project of this nature was set on foot, and we believe a large sum subscribed under the ministry of the lamented Rev. Wm. Cogswell, of beloved memory, but we know not why it was then abandoned. We should think that there need be no difficulty in setting up such an establishment on a small scale at first, and after an experience of its beneficial tendency, we are sure the funds would be forthcoming for its enlargement. But we abstain from further remarks at present, and give the words of the Prospectus.

Inquiries have recently been instituted respecting this class of persons, which lead to the belief that their number, and the difficulties surrounding their escape from a life of pollution greatly exceed what is generally supposed. The reproach attending their condition renders their reception into respectable houses, as servants, almost impossible; and the alternative appears, in many cases, to lie between a continuance in their present life, and perishing in the streets.

Particular conversation with many individuals of this class has been lately had in this City, under the direction of the City Mission, which confirms this view of their condition, and at the same time justifies the belief that some of them, at least, would gladly escape their pernicious life, if any suitable retreat were offered.

A respectable Clergyman of this City, recently found at his door a person of this class, who had, it appears, called in vain at several other places, to seek for service, and who wished to reform her life, but asked emphatically, "What could she do?"

Another case was recently met with of a young person, who, for the same purpose, had called fruitlessly at no less than twenty places.

Another honored Clergyman of this City now deceased, is known by his friends, to have been induced, from the necessity of the case, to take a person of this class into his house, who became thoroughly penitent and reformed, and now deservedly enjoys a character of the utmost respectability.

Among such persons the Saviour of the world was frequently found, labouring to imbue them with the principles of virtue and of salvation; and the distressing increase of Infanticide in this community of late, gives painful evidence of the urgent need for some strenuous effort towards reclaiming this unhappy portion of our fellow creatures.

It is now proposed to seek funds, to a moderate amount, by personal application to the various Congregations, to be placed in the hands of suitable persons of acknowledged reputation, who will constitute a Provisional Committee for the procuring and putting under proper regulation in this City, a HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR THE PENITENT, AND OF SAFETY FOR THOSE WHOSE HOMELESS CONDITION EXPOSES THEM TO THE DANGER OF A VICIOUS LIFE; to commence such Establishment on the most moderate scale, and to enlarge its extent only as success and public approbation shall warrant.

We observe in our Quebec exchanges the following obituary notice of the death of Sir James Stuart, Bart., Chief Justice of Lower Canada. He and his brother, the late Archdeacon of Kingston, C.W., received their early education at Windsor under the late Rev. Dr. Cochran, prior to the granting of the Royal Charter, and we believe they both had the degree of D. C. L. conferred upon them by order of the Governors of King's College.—

"The Honorable Chief Justice, Sir James Stuart, Baronet, died this morning. Sir James has been declining for some time past. Having gone to Europe for the benefit of his health, he returned lately to this country much improved. Time was however too much for climate, and that which France and Italy had done, ago again undid. Sir James had not been long at home when he began again to get frail, and a day or two ago became so very seriously ill, that he could not take his seat as President of the Court of Appeals. The painful result of this illness is the death of a most distinguished politician, and an able and upright Judge, one whose like Canada may never see again."

D. C. S.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of D. C. S. June 17, 1853, the following Report was received:

"The Sub Committee appointed to invest the Fund for the Endowment of the Bishopric beg to report, that subsequently to the last meeting of the Executive Committee they have invested the sum of fifteen hundred pounds on a very eligible property in the City of Halifax, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, with interest at the rate of five pounds ten shillings per cent per annum, payable half yearly. There is also £250 in deposit receipts from the Halifax Banking Company, at 3 per cent interest, besides a small amount in the hands of the Treasurer of the Committee.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jun.,
Sec'y D. C. S.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Supreme Court has set aside the verdict in Dr Gesner's Asphalt Case.

Mr. Edmund Ward, well known in this Province for many years as the Publisher of the Free Press, and other defunct periodicals, is publishing in the Sun "Notes by the Way" of a tour he is now taking through the Canadas. They contain much information interesting and important to travellers in that direction.

It is said that by the railroad just opened from Portland to Montreal, the journey is performed in 12 hours, and the fare is six dollars.

The waters of Lake Ontario, are higher by three feet, than they have been known to be before—the cause of which puzzles the scientific.

Several persons have been held to bail at St. John, N. B. as engaged in the late outrage in that neighbourhood, as noted in our last:—

The Sun says, that the Leander frigate is expected here to embark Earl Ellesmere for England, and that his Lordship is to arrive next week from Boston.

The Railway surveys in N. Brunswick are proceeding rapidly. A correspondent has enquired what has become of our Railroad, and where is Mr. Jackson. We hope he will soon receive a satisfactory answer.

Prince Albert was ill with the measles at last dates.

The Chronicle of Thursday gives as "Eccles. Intelligence", that Bp. Binney is spoken of as the successor of the late Bp. Droughton of Sydney. We imagine there is about as much truth in this as in the account of his Lordship's marriage, which appeared (not very respectfully) in one of the Halifax papers.

We regret to see that a son of Charles Wiswell, Esq. of this city, was unfortunately drowned by falling over a bridge at Porter's Lake, on the 27th inst.

The Supreme Court has adjourned to October next.

The yellow fever was raging with great virulence at Demerara; its first distinguished victim, as the Dominican observes, "was the lady of the Lieutenant Governor, since which occurrence death upon death has followed in rapid succession in the onward march of the fell destroyer." On the 12th inst. died D. A. C. G. Frederick Sackville McGregor, aged 37 years. He had been in the colony only 43 days, last from Canada, the very personification of robust health.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES AND THE BIBLE.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, speaking of Layard's new work, entitled "Discoveries among the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon," just published by Putnam, says: "Mr. Layard's volume abounds with corroborations of the historical portions of the Old Testament. Mound after mound, place after place, and oven tombs and hidden vaults, testify to the minute truthfulness of that Inspired Volume. Hosts of Witnesses are disinterred from the hoary and almost forgotten past, and by the grandeur and majesty of this testimony, expose the shallowness and ignorance of the scoffers of the present. It would be an interesting task to gather into one volume all these corroborations."

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER COMMUNION SERVICE.—St. Mary's Church, Tullamore, (Canada,) has lately been enriched by a very handsome Communion Service, worth about £40,—the gift of a widow lady in England.

A vestry meeting was convened on Monday, the 13th ult., at 10 A. M., for the purpose of receiving this costly present, when there was an unusually large attendance.

The Consecration of the Fredericton Cathedral is appointed to take place on Wednesday, the 31st of August next. We have not learned by what Prelate the Sermon on the occasion will be preached; the Provisional Bishop of New York, who was at first expected to perform that important duty, being unable to attend, as the proceedings on the trial of Bishop Doane will commence on the following day, September 1st. Mr. Hayter, organist of Trinity Church, in Boston, has engaged to preside at the Organ on the occasion of the Consecration.—St. John paper.

The Navajo Indians in New Mexico have one field of corn fifteen miles square. Col. Sumner had marched into their country to punish them for stealing cattle and children.

THE DANCE OF THE TABLES.—All Europe is still agog with table moving. In Spain the exploits of the *don ginebras* (gyrating table) are everywhere set on foot, and regarded with the liveliest interest. In royal and princely palaces and in peasants' huts, nothing is tried or talked of but the new discovery. At St. Petersburg too, the whole world is gathered to the dance, and from Siberia we have accounts of successful experiments.

CITY OF DAMASCUS.—Damascus is the oldest city in the world. It begins with the earliest patriarchs, and continues to modern times. While other cities of the East have risen and decayed, Damascus is still what it was. It was founded before Baalbec and Palmyra, and it has outlived them both. While Babylon is a heap in the desert, and Tyre a ruin of the shore, it remains what it is called in the prophecies of Isaiah, "the head of Syria"—Life of St. Paul by Compbeare and Horson.

For remainder of Editorial see page 249.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Mr. Wythe, Antigonish, with remittance, July 18; Rev. Shreve, Rev. W. T. Morris—directions will be attended to. A. F. Fort, Esq., Antigonish, 21.

Married.

On Wednesday, 27th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Willis, Mr. THOMAS CLAY, of Gloucester, England, to Miss CHRISTIANA DUNN, of Halifax, N. S., only daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Dunn, formerly of Lunenburg. At the Dutch Village, on Wednesday 27th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, Mr. JOSEPH WODEN, of this City, to REBECCA, daughter of Mr. J. GUYER.

At Baltimore, Md., on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Dr. G. C. M. Roberts, the Rev. ALEXANDER W. McLEOD, D. D., of Halifax, N. S., to Miss GEORGINA A. HULSE, daughter of Dr. Isaac Hulse, U. S. Navy. On the 23rd ult., at St. Phillip's Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. Hall, HENRY GUYEN, Esq., of that Town, to CELIA ANN, daughter of Martha Gay Black, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., and relict of the late Thomas Cannon, Esq.

Died.

Suddenly, on Sunday last, JAMES, son of Mr. James Lewis, a most promising lad aged 15 years. Suddenly, at Southampton, Long Island, on Saturday evening, July 2, Mr. JAMES E. WADE, fourth son of Edmund Ward, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., aged 23 years and 8 months. On Wednesday morning last, CHARLES L., youngest son of Mr. Charles E. Wiswell, aged 10 years. At Downd, near Bristol, on the 25th June, deeply regretted by all that had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Mr. WM. GOALING MILLARD, aged 42 years. For many years superintendent over the Mason Work on the Citadel.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, July 23.—Schr. Sarah, Griffin, Boston; Revenue schr. Darling, Daily, Briar Island. Sunday, July 24.—Barque Jupiter, Syret, Liverpool, G. D., 47 days; Brig. Zillah, Solomon, Boston, via L'Annoe, bound to Pictou; Schr. Favourite, Smith, Turks Island, 20 days; True Friend, Godier, Quebec, 16 days; Isabella, Muggah, Sydney, 0 days. Monday, July 25.—Brigs Rio, (Am.) Johnston, Carlinas, 10 days; Nancy, Grant, St. John, P. R., 11 days; Brig. Lady Seymour, Conrod, Bermuda; Halifax, O'Brien, Boston, 2 days; Schrs. Meteor, Frost, Yarmouth; Isabella, Hadley, Guysborough; Kossuth, Messervey, Newfoundland; Elizabeth, Cape. Tuesday, July 26th.—Schr. Lucy Alice, McPhee, New York, 10 days; St. Roche, Joncas, Quebec, 16 days. Thursday, July 28th.—Brig. Margaret Mortimer, Anderson, Cienfuegos, 17 days; schrs. Mary Ann, Lang, Boston, 4 days; Camilla, Kennedy, Richmond, Va. Friday, July 29.—Brig Otter, Masters, Bonaire 21 days; brig Sarah, White, Boston 8 days; schrs. Lady Seymour, Young, Philadelphia 4 days; Tory, Nicholson, Miramichi; Am fishing schr. Rainbow, Doane, from the Banks—has put in with loss of anchors, &c.

CLEARED.

Friday, July 22nd.—Steamship America, Shannon, Liverpool, G. B.; schr. Susan Stairs, Mason, St. Jago de Cuba. Ann. Burns, New York; Fame, Nickerson, Portland, U. S.; Indus, Day, Baltimore; Good Intent, Newfoundland; Stewart Campbell, Morrissy, Newfoundland; Canopus, Fraser, Newfoundland and Labrador. Saturday, July 30.—Brig Humming Bird, Tuzo, B. W. Indies; schr. Moselle, Simpson, St. John, N. B.; New Messenger, Siteman, Placentia, N. F. Monday, July 25.—Brig Belle, Mearns, Boston; brig. Muta, Cleverly, Kingston, Jam.; Dablin, Bouche, F. W. Indies; John, Seed, Bathurst; schr. General Washington, Laybold, Boston. Tuesday, July 26th.—Brig Charlotte, McDonald, Liverpool, G. B.; brigs. Maude, Johnston, Ponce; Ranger, Paynter, Malaga; schrs. Eden, Tanguay, Quebec; Conservative, Myers, Port aux Basques. Thursday, July 28.—Brig Liberal, Pettipay, Cape Breton; schrs. Maria Antonette, Belanger, Montreal; Galaxy, Wilson, Virginia; Velocity, Munn, Souris, P. L. I.; Curlew, Eisan, Buctoucho and Tracadie; Kossuth, Messervey, Newfoundland. Friday, July 29.—Schr. Morning Star, McKelvey, Fortuna Bay, N. F.; brig. Halifax O'Brien, Boston; Sarah, White, St. John's, N. F.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JULY 30.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Apples, Beef, Butter, Catsup, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Bacon, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, Wood, and Coal.

By Telegraph to Merchant's Reading Room:

NEW YORK, July 29.—Steamship Asia at New York last night. Politics in Eastern Europe present no new feature. Lord John replying to a sharp question of Disraeli, acknowledged having misstated meaning of Kosselrode's circular, but still affects confidence in pacific solution of difficulty.

Austria is represented to have positively joined the coalition against Russia.

The old Earl of Warrington had challenged Lord Shaftesbury, who in reply referred his antagonist to a police magistrate.

Political arrests continue in Italy.

French funds continue to fluctuate according to the variable accounts from Russia.

News from India had been received by telegraph.—Trade in that quarter was dull. The Burmese envoys had refused to sign the treaty, and had been ordered to quit the new British territory within twenty-four hours.

Advertisements.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A SUM of not less than Five pounds in money, or the sum the roof in Books, is offered for the best of at least three Essays on the above subject. The Essayist is expected, will endeavour to institute some enquiry into the present state of the Sunday Schools of the Province, and the measures best fitted to promote their general welfare—touching in particular upon the expediency or practicability of a Provincial Sunday School Union. The Essays to be given in before the close of the present year to any of the following Clergymen. Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D. | Rev. E. A. Crawley, D. D. M. Richey, D. D. | John Scott, Alex. Forrester, | P. G. McGregor, J. G. Gekko. Halifax, July 28, 1853.

RED WOOD! RED WOOD!!

A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE OF A superior quality, received and for sale by ALBRO & Co. Birmingham House July 30 Hns.

BARSS & HARRIS.

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

- 17 Coils Bolt and Point Rope. 200 Coils Manila, 6th to 4 inch. 500 Bolts Bleached Gourock Canvas. 1 to 7 250 Do Best Navy Canvas. 1 to 1 150 Do Do Cotton Canvas. 1 to 10 25 Chain Cables 1-2 in. to 1-3 inch. 25 Anchors, 1 cwt. to 19 cwt. 5 Ton Toppall Sheet Chains. 50 Bags Spikes. 10 Tons English & Halifax Oakum. 100 Barrels American Tar. 50 Barrels Pitch. 20 Barrels Rosin.

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

COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY.

SERMONS WILL BE PREACHED ON BEHALF OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY, AT SAINT GEORGE'S CHURCH, HALIFAX, on the morning of Sunday, the 31st July, Instant, and at St. John's Church, Three Mile House Village, by the Rev. T. Dunn, the Society's General Agent for Nova Scotia. Collections will be made after each Sermon in aid of the funds of the Society. St. Andrew's Hall, Halifax, July 23, 1853.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

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

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

HUGH HARTSHORNE.

AGENT. B. Churches, Chapels, Court House and other Public Buildings, insured on the most favourable terms. Halifax, 19th February, 1853.

TO PARENTS.

A VACANCY WILL SHORTLY OCCUR IN A DRUG STORE, FOR A RESPECTABLE YOUTH to learn the business.—A boy from the Country will be preferred and his age must not exceed 16 years, he will reside with the Principal.

Apply to WM. LANGLEY, Chemist and Druggist, Hollis Street.

July 2nd, 1853

COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE SCHOOL PREMISES, OFFICE AND DEPOSITORY of the above Institution are at St. Andrew's Hall, 159 Gottingen Street, where attendance is given every day from 1 to 3, p. m., and information as to the aim and object of the Society can be obtained, together with Books Tracts, and a variety of School Materials and apparatus. The Society's School will be opened in a few weeks, by Mr. Marriot from London, for the reception of pupils, of which further notice with particulars will be given. 150, Gottingen Street, Halifax.

July 10, 1853.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES,

JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE. July 23, 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 certificates published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Want of Appetite, Gliddness, 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.

Poetry.

I'LL THINK OF THEE.

I'll think of Thee
Soon as the nightly shadows flee:
Soon as fair morning's gentle hand
Waves cheerful light across the land.
I'll think the beams that meet my eyes
Were sent by Thee to bid me rise,
And hasto to worship Thee.

I'll think of Thee
Oft as still eve draws near to me
Oft as I watch, beyond its shade,
The thousand stars thy fingers made.
I'll think of that brighter, lovelier far
Thy beams of truth and mercy are
Than all the stars I see.

I'll think of Thee
When life appears a troubled sea;
When on its raging billows tossed,
I feel altho' hopes are lost.
I'll think thy presence still is nigh,
And Thou still watching with Thine eye,
And none can watch like Thee!

I'll think of Thee
When Death's thick shadows fall near me,
When all around sinks deep in gloom,
And near me lies the dreaded tomb,
I'll think it safe beneath thy care
To leave my body slumbering there,
Till it shall rise to Thee.

I'll think of Thee
Through coming, blest eternity:
When with thy chosen, joyful band,
Beside thy throne in peace I stand,
I'll think those everlasting days
Too short, too swift, to sing thy praise,
Too few to honour Thee.

PRAISE FOR AFFLICTION

For what shall I praise Thee, my God and my King?
For what blessings the tribute of gratitude bring?
Shall I praise Thee for pleasure, for health and for ease?
For the spring of delight, and the sunshine of peace?

Shall I praise Thee for flowers that bloomed in my breast?
For joys in perspective, and pleasures possessed?
For the spirits that heightened my days of delight?
And the slumbers that sat on my pillow by night?

For this I would praise Thee, but if only for this
I should leave half untold the donation of Lilies
I thank Thee for sickness, for sorrow, for care,
For the thorns I have gathered, the anguish I bear.

For nights of anxieties, watching, and tears
A present of pain, a perspective of fears
I praise thee, I bless Thee, my King and my God,
For the good and the evil thy hand hath bestowed

The flowers were sweet, but their fragrance is slow
They yielded no fruits, they are withered and gone
The thorn it was poignant, but precious to me
Twas the message of mercy, it led me to Thee

Advertisements.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR.
MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS,

CENTRE AND

Tomb Tables.

Pier Tables.

GRAVESTONES

BAPTISMAL
FONTS &c.

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE. AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Bowlers' Streets. Gm Feb. 26.

JUST RECEIVED PER. BARQUE ALBRO.

COMPASSES ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINT
3 Joints, 2 inches
Do. Loose Leg, 3 Joint, 6 inch
Pen Compasses
Carbide Penknives, assorted, warranted,
Silver Pen and Pencil Cases,
Bronze Inkstands with glasses,
Welch Slates, hardwood frames
Patent Penholders,
Steel Pens great variety

WILLIAM GOSSIP,
No 21 Granville Street

May 21, 1853.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!!

PERR. M. STEAMSHIP "AMERICA." A SUPPLY
of the above for both the Kitchen and Flower Garden
and which may be relied upon as of the growth of
1852, has been received by the above vessel at LANGLEY'S
Drug Store, Hollis-street. April 14th, 1853.

NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A CRIPPLE
SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool dated August 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About ten years ago, Mr. V. Cummins, of Saltney Street, in this town, was thrown from his horse whereby he received very serious injuries, he had the best medical advice at the time, and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly ten years, recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE, WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady, near Gainsboro', dated 1st, March, 1852.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians by all of whom the case was considered hopeless: At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED BAD LEGS, DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated September 20th, 1852.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I am authorised by Mrs. Gibbon, of 31 Dalley Street, in this town, to inform you that for a considerable period she had been a sufferer from debility and general ill health, accompanied with a disordered stomach and great derangement of the system. In addition to this she was terribly afflicted with ulcerated wounds, or running sores, in both her legs, so that she was totally incapable of doing her usual work. In this distressing condition she adopted the use of your Pills and Ointment, and she states, that in a wonderfully short time, they effected a perfect cure of her legs, and restored her constitution to health and strength, and that she is now enabled to walk about with ease and comfort. Several other persons in this neighbourhood have also received extraordinary benefit from the use of your invaluable medicines.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.

CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOURS AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker and Co., Chemist Bath.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR.—Among the numerous cures effected by the use of your valuable medicines in this neighbourhood, we may mention that of an old lady living in the Village of Preston, about five miles from this City. She had ulcerated wounds in her leg for many years, and latterly they increased to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual remedies; her health rapidly giving way under the suffering she endured. In this distressing condition she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and by the assistance of her friends, was enabled to persevere in their use, until she received a perfect cure. We have ourselves been greatly astonished at the effect upon so old a person, she being above 70 years of age. We shall be happy to satisfy any enquiries as to the authenticity of this really wonderful case, either personally or by letter.

A private in the Bath Police Force, also, has been perfectly cured of an old scorbutic affection in the face, after all other means had failed. He states that it is entirely by the use of your Ointment, and speaks loudly in its praise.

We remain, Dear Sir, Your's faithfully

April 6th, 1852. (Signed) WALKER & Co.

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

Bad Legs	Cancers	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Contracted (and)	Sore Nipples
Burns	Stiff Joints	Sore-throats
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
Bite of Moschetoes	Fistulas	Scurvy
and Sand-Flies	Gout	Sore-heads
Coco bay	Glandular	Tumours
Chilgo-foot	Swellings	Ulcers
Chilblains	Lumbago	Wounds
Chapped hands	Piles	Yaws
Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

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There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia

February 1853,

LIFE INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 5s 6d
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FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN REGULATING expenses arising from the combination of Fire and Life Insurances this Company is enabled to effect Insurances on Lives at very reduced rates of premium, as will be made evident by a comparison of their Tables with those of other Offices. Attention is called to Tables 5 of premiums for Insuring a sum payable at the age of 60 or at death—and Table 6 of premiums to secure a sum on a child arriving at the age of 21 years—both which modes of Insurance are coming into more extensive use.

The Company's Almanac for 1853, containing Tables of Premiums and a variety of general information supplied gratis

LUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th February, 1853.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE,

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THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of affording to the Colonies of Great Britain the advantages of Life Assurance, and its regulations have been so framed, as to attain that object in the most efficient manner under the most liberal covenants. The progress of the business has been attended with complete success, and the Company has obtained the entire confidence of those whose patronage it was its object to seek.

From the wide basis of its constitution, and the extent of its resources, the Company affords advantages which no local institution can confer, and it has good ground for asking public preference and support over other British Offices doing business in the Colonies, not only with reference to the facilities which it affords, by receiving premiums and paying claims in any British Colony where its Policy Holders may reside, but on the ground that, in seeking business out of Great Britain, it does so not as an after thought, its Colonial arrangements not being mere extensions of or additions to a home business, but as part of its original scheme and intention.

THE PROFITS OF THE COMPANY for the period from 1840 to 1851 fall to be divided on at 25th May 1851, and parties who Assure during the present year will participate.

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Every information as to the Company, and its terms and conditions for Assurance, can be had on application at the above agencies, or to,

MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

Secretary to the Local Board in Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Feb. 5, 1853.

STEEL PENS!!

FOR SALE BY W. GOSSIP,

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MITCHELL'S SCHOOL PENS, GROSS BOXES.

Do. O and P Pens, blue temper

Do. Swan Quill Pen in boxes of 1 doz.

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Do. L and M Barrel Pen, excellent

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THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MITHRIL AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH,—prevents Tartareous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the GUMS,—and renders the BREATH a grateful order.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London.
Halifax, N. S. Feb. 1852.

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