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The Edinburgh Times.

J. G. Ritchie—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. V.

EDINBURGH, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1882.

NO. 69.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
2. Dec. 21. 18. 1st Christmas Day.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.
22. 22. 19. 2nd Christmas Day.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.
23. 23. 20. 3rd Christmas Day.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.
24. 24. 21. 4th Christmas Day.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.
25. 25. 22. 5th Christmas Day.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.
26. 26. 23. 6th Christmas Day.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.
27. 27. 24. 7th Christmas Day.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.
28. 28. 25. 8th Christmas Day.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.
29. 29. 26. 9th Christmas Day.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.
30. 30. 27. 10th Christmas Day.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.
31. 31. 28. 11th Christmas Day.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.	Isaiah 53. Act 13. 17.

Poetry.

MONASTERY CELLS.

Night after night—day after day,
Sick and sorrowful—alone—
Passeth thus my youth away;
Never once a loving tone,
Never once a happy lay
Mingled with my midnight groan.

From all the world apart,
Weeping, I see no dear familiar face,
Pouring its sunshine on this dreary place,
Hesling this broken heart.

Never a voice, that near my cradle broke
The silence brooding o'er my infant sleep;
Never the simple song, that, when I woke,
Rose, calling back the spirit-slumber deep,
Never an old heart-treasure cometh near,
Whispering by love for weeping ever dear,
Save sometimes in the vacant night,
When the wild howl, and the rattle
Beateth by fits against the loosened pane,
And the storm without, with its rage, and din,
Seem fuller of God than the heart within,
Till I shudder and start in affright.

Sometimes then the ghosts of by years,
Past and dead are present, moving
All the spirit into tears,
For the bygone hours of loving.

Can this be life that leads to heaven?
Can the loveless wholly pray—
They, from whom the precious heaven
Of sympathies hath passed away?

Oh, dreary walls! in which I'm doom'd to die;
Ye soon—how soon!—shall echo my last sigh;
And I, passing along, all joy, to death,
Will leave you, for a love-gift, my last breath;
Others shall fill my place, perchance that smile,
Entering hither with a quiet mind,
Whose blest remembrance only counteth vile
The world, and all its pleasures left behind;
With but one only hope, and that of Heaven,
The world forgotten, hope to be forgiven.

Oh! for one thought of pride,
To waste in solitude a life away,
Shut out for ever from the cheering ray
Of human love, by suffering sanctified;
And ever growing deeper day by day;
Stronger and deeper by its self denying,
Sorrow and strength alternately relying.

Madness must end it all!
My mind grows weak and weaker; hour by hour
The towers of reason totter, and great fall
Beneath this agony's avenging power.
Thought, once so clear, is stain'd with passion's flood,
Like Egypt's crystal waters turn'd to blood,
Oh, Death! (I call in vain),
Take me, for ever, from this world of pain.

Religious Miscellany.

OLD CHURCH USAGES.

It is characteristic of the true Churchman to love the venerable institutions, so complete with hallowed associations, which have descended from primitive times to our own day; and to cling to those ancient and religious customs whose observance is commanded as reasonable and profitable by the very constitution of our nature, and by the assent of all discerning and unprejudiced minds. 'Thus saith the Lord, stand ye in the ways and see, and ask, for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.'

We have lately been gratified with a judicious article on this subject by the *Lutheran Standard*, in which

the editor frankly admits that 'nothing has been gained, but much has been lost, by those ministers and churches who have substituted new measures, of doubtful expediency, for those that have long been tried, and found effectual.' We love, he says, 'the good old usages of the Church, which our fathers observed, and enjoyed, and by the aid of which they were fitted for usefulness on earth, and for happiness in heaven.' He translates, for the benefit of his English readers, a list of those venerable church usages, as contained in the German Lutheran Almanac for the present year; and our readers will be pleased with the following extracts:—

1. SCHOOL HOUSES NEAR THE CHURCHES.

When our forefathers built a church, they placed by the side of each church a school house, which was a little church for children. There they learned to read the word of God, and were taught to sing and pray and there also they recited from memory the Lutheran Catechism—this 'little Bible for the people.'

2. INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN.

Jesus says: 'Lovest thou me?—feed my lambs'—John xxi. 15. The children of the congregation are the lambs of the flock. Our fathers loved their Lord and therefore on the Sabbath they not only fed the 'sheep' by means of the sermon, but they also provided that the 'lambs' should be fed, by means of catechetical instruction.

3. SINGING IN CHURCHES.

Our fathers delighted in singing spiritual songs unto the Lord (Col. iii. 16.) and therefore each one was provided with a hymn book and took it regularly to church. The duty of singing was not left to be done exclusively by the choristers, but all, both old and young, joined praising God.

4. PRAYING ON ENTERING THE CHURCH.

When our fathers entered the pews on the Sabbath, and usually before taking their seats, they offered a short silent prayer, for the Divine blessing to attend them in the sanctuary.

5. BAPTISMAL FONT.

As our fathers brought their children for baptism, there was in old churches, not only an altar, but also a baptismal font neatly cut out of stone, which contained the water with which they were baptised.

6. PRAYER FOR THE SICK.

Prayer in the church for the sick members of the congregation is a very ancient usage. When Peter was in prison, in distress and danger, 'prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for him.'—Acts xii. 15.

7. THE OFFICE OF DEACON.

In the Acts vi. 1-7 we read how, and for what purpose, the first church officers were elected, and by what name they were called. The business of the deacons of the congregation was originally to care for the Christian poor.

8. ALMS.

The collections which were taken regularly every Sabbath during divine service, were called alms, and were always appropriated to the support of the poor.

9. THE TEXT AND THE HYMN.

When our good forefathers came home from church, they opened their Bibles to search for the text, and their hymn books to find the hymn that had been used at church, and pointed them out to those who were not present. Usually the hymns were sung over again, and the text committed to memory.

10. MORNING AND EVENING PRAYER.

Our Lutheran forefathers were praying people. In addition to the Bible, Hymn book, Catechism, &c., they had also their Prayer books, and each head of a household read a morning and evening prayer with his family.

11. DIVINE SERVICE EVERY SUNDAY.

The Sabbath—every Sabbath is according to the third (fourth) commandment, appointed for divine service. The Apostles and the first Christians held divine service every Lord's day, (see John x. 19, 26; Acts xx. 6; Acts xiii. 43.) Our Lutheran ancestors assembled regularly every Sabbath for the divine service, and if no minister was present, the school master, or one of the Elders or Deacons of the church, read a sermon from a proper collection of sermons—Prayer and singing were naturally connected with the reading. This was properly divine service.

12. LAYING ON OF HANDS, AND PRAYER.

Confirmation, as practiced in the Lutheran church, consists in laying on of hands and prayer. See Acts six. 5, 6. Acts viii. 13, 19. This rite is as old as the church itself, and is apostolic and biblical.

13. BLESSING CHILDREN.

In the ancient church it was customary for parents when visiting their friends with their children, to present them to old pious men, to have them lay their hands upon them and bless them. Children were accustomed to request the blessing of old people.

14. THE BLESSING OF PARENTS BEFORE MARRIAGE.

Anciently the marriage ceremony took place in church—in the house of God. Before the betrothed went to the church, they approached their parents, and asked for their blessing. If the parents were no longer living, the oldest relative present gave the blessing. At the present day, however, young persons let their parents and got married, not only without their blessing, but without their knowledge.

15. THE CALL TO PRAYER.

In the villages and towns of Germany, the church bells ring at a certain hour in the morning and evening of every day. Each family assembles for prayer in the evening, at the ringing of the bell. The children hasten home to be present at the family devotions. Even the traveller stops in the street, uncovers his head, and folds his hands in prayer. Nearly all business ceases, so long as the bells ring, to allow the laborers an opportunity to join in the common devotions. Even in uproarious taverns a momentary silence occurs.

MATTHEW WILKES.

WILKES was a contemporary of Rowland Hill, but unlike him, was of obscure origin, and had the disadvantage of a most common education. The latter, amid his eccentricity, was all grace; the former was equally eccentric, but awkward and coarse. Hill's mind was more cultivated, but Wilkes' intellect was probably stronger; certainly, he was more sagacious and far-seeing. They labored side by side, the one in Surrey Chapel, the other alternately in Tottenham Court Chapel, and in the Tabernacle, for about half a century. Both were eminently blessed in their labors: both were highly gifted and eccentric men; both enjoyed, through a long life, an unsullied reputation; and the memories of both are still deeply embalmed in the affections and gratitude of thousands. The following illustrative anecdotes of Wilkes will be found full of interest:

There was nothing for which he had a more cordial abhorrence than any exhibition of dandyism in young ministers; and nothing of the kind ever came in contact with him without meeting a rebuke. On one occasion, a young minister of a good deal of flourish and pretension, went from the country to London, and carried Mr. Wilkes a letter, which was designed to procure for him an invitation to preach.

'Well, young men,' said Matthew, with a nasal twang that is perfectly indescribable, but which nobody who has heard it can ever forget; 'well young man, you want to preach—you want to preach in London don't you?'

'I am going to pass a few days here, sir, and if it should suit Mr. Wilkes' convenience, I should be very happy to give his people a sermon while I am here.'

'Well,' replied Matthew, 'you can preach—you can preach. Come along, next Wednesday morning, to the Tabernacle, and I'll meet you there, and you can take my lecture for that morning.'

The young man agreed to do so, and was on the spot at the appointed hour. Matthew met him at the door, disgusted, as he had been before, with his dandy airs, and addressed him thus: 'Go along into the pulpit, young man, and I shall sit below and look at you, and hear every word you say.'

The young preacher darted through the aisle into the pulpit in a manner that seemed better to besit a ball-room than a place of worship. He performed the introductory service with an air of insufferable self-complacency, and, in due time, opened the Bible and read his text, which was the last verse of the first chapter of the Gospel by St. John: 'Hereafter ye

shall see Heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of Man. He had written his sermon, and committed it all to memory, as he supposed, to a word; but unfortunately, had left his manuscript behind him. When he had read his text, he found it impossible to recall the first sentence. He hesitated and hemmed and began thus: 'You perceive my brethren—you perceive—that the angels of God are—here represented—as ascending—and descending.' He then set up a good, stout cough, in hope that his memory might get to work in the mean time; but the cough was as unproductive as it was artificial, and he could do nothing but go right over again with the absurd sentences with which he had started. He coughed again and again, but his memory was in too profound a slumber to be awakened by it. After three or four minutes, during which he was a spectacle to the congregation, and especially to Matthew, who was all the time watching and listening, according to his promise, he shut up his Bible in perfect consternation, and abruptly closed the service. Of course he came out of the pulpit with a very different air from that with which he entered it. But the worst was yet to come. He had to meet Matthew, and hear his scathing comments.

'Well, said he to the young man, you've preached—you've preached in London—hav'nt you? You heard you; I've heard every word you said; and I've only just one comment to make. If you had ascended as you descended, then you might have descended as you ascended.'

It is needless to say that the young man was, by this time, cured of his ambition to preach in the Tabernacle.

Another young minister, of a similar character, paid him a visit, and Matthew observed that he sported what he thought a very innocent number of watch-seals. He eyed them for some time, as if he were scrutinizing the material of which they were made, and then said, with a terrible sarcastic air, 'It seems to me that you've a good many seals to your ministry, considering how young you are.'

It may seem strange that, with such eccentricity, operating, too, sometimes, in a way that seemed actually irreverent, he should still have been one of the eminently useful men of his day. But that such was the case admits of no question. His preaching, though abounding with anecdote, and never rising above the most colloquial style, and often producing something much above a smile on the countenances of his audience, was nevertheless strongly evangelical, and admirably fitted to reach the conscience. He was also one of the most benevolent of men. Numerous anecdotes are related of him that show how literally he imitated his Master's example in going about doing good. Few ministers, it is believed, have, at any period, been instrumental in the salvation of so many souls, or contributed so much to further the cause of evangelical truth and piety.

REASONS FOR LEAVING THE CHURCH OF ROME

The following admirable letter is from the pen of Mr P. Tully. It is addressed to the Rev Colman Magrath, P.P., Spiddish, and deals in a scriptural and argumentative style with the errors of Popery:—

Rev. Sir.—You ask me what are my reasons for leaving the Church of Rome "the true church," and becoming a Protestant?

The question which every man anxious for the cause of truth and his soul's salvation ought to put to himself is this—what are the marks of the true church?—or whether the Church of England or the Church of Rome is the church to which he ought to belong, and in which he ought to live and die? It is a well known fact, and one with which you are well acquainted, that a spirit of anxious inquiry on the part of Roman Catholics, on the subject of their religion, exists among them in no small degree. The result of this inquiry, on my part, has been, under the gracious and merciful providence of God, and through the power of the Holy Spirit, the cause of my conversion from the errors of Romanism to the truth of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. In the holy Bible, that book that you, sir, as well as all other Roman Catholic clergymen, make it your chief study to withhold from your people, I find the word church made use of, where it very frequently occurs. It is applied to the whole collective body of true Christians, who have existed, or who ever shall exist, in the world. There we read that Christ loved the church and gave himself for it, that he might present to himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing. (Eph. v. 25.) and St. Paul speaks of the general assembly and church of the first-born, which are written in the heavens. (Heb. xii. 23.) It is applied to a particular congregation of professing Christians, assembling in one place for the purpose of Christian worship. Thus, St. Paul, in his epistle, salutes Nymphas, and the congregation or church in his house—(Col. iv. 15)—Archippus, and the church in his house—(Philem. 2)—Priscilla and

Aquila, and the church that is in their house. (Rom. xvi. 5.) He speaks also of the Church of the Gentiles—(Rom. xvi.)—the churches of God which in Judea are in Christ Jesus—(1 Thes. ii. 14.)—the churches of Macedonia. (vii. 1)

Truly, sir, your assertion that the Church of Rome is exclusively the true Church of Christ, is inconsistent with the above; and the power which her head (the Pope) assumes over the Church of Christ is inconsistent with Scripture. It is a direct violation of the prerogative of the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the head over all things to his church. (Eph. i. 22; iv. 15; v. 23;) (Col. xviii. 11—19.)

Permit me, sir, to ask you, why do you not allow your people to read the Bible? The riches of this word are vast, and the honours manifold, and yet the whole world, with all its distinctions and treasures, are nothing compared to the preciousness of the soul. What so needful for a man to know—what lesson so urgent for a man to learn, as the plan of salvation revealed in the Bible; and yet, you proclaim that it is unfit to read God's Word, contrary to the advice of our blessed Lord, who tells us to search the Scriptures. (John. v. 39.)

But, sir, you not only prevent the reading of the Scriptures, but you pervert and darken the pure, the clear, and direct saving truth of the gospel, by attempting to enjoin as matters of faith, essential to salvation, what is wholly unscriptural, and what I find is false; and this you do to the ruin of the souls committed to your care, and who seek instruction at your mouth. "Woe unto you" that "call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light and light for darkness."—(Isaiah v. 20.)

Among other errors of the Church of Rome, I protest against transubstantiation. You assert that in the sacrament of the eucharist there is really and substantially the body and blood, together with the soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ; and that this is effected by a miraculous conversion of the whole substance of wine into his blood. Now, I find this doctrine was not known until the eighth century, and was briefly asserted by the second Council of Nice, in the year 787; it was more fully defined by the fourth Council of Lateran, in the year 1215, and at length completely laid down by the Council of Trent, in the middle of the sixteenth century. The words which Christ employed at the institution of the communion, in Matt. xvi. 26—28, "Jesus took bread and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to the disciples, and said, "Take, eat, this is my body." And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, drink ye all of it, this is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins;" Now, sir, it is evident these words are only a figurative mode of saying "this bread represents my body," and "this wine represents my blood." It was a common mode of speaking among the Jews, as in Genesis xii. 26. "The seven good kind are seven good years"—(Isaiah xi. 6.)—and in the New Testament—(Luke viii. 11.)—"I am the door"—(John xvi.)—"I am the true vine," &c., &c.

They who profess to believe in transubstantiation receive it in opposition to that very evidence on which the entire system of Christianity, of which they allege that it forms a part, is founded. Is it not absurd, sir, to imagine, that you, or any other earthly being, has the power to make Saviours? Is it not ridiculous to think that you, by mixing flour and water, and thus pressing the mixture between two smoothing irons, can have therein Christ really as he is!—that that paste is Christ! What a falsehood!! Away with your false gods, your image worship, your invocation of saints, your purgatory, your sacrifices of masses, your absolutions, &c. I leave the Romish Church, because I believe her to be an idolatrous one.

STATISTICS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—I have carefully prepared from the Journal of the General Convention and other authentic sources the following table of the statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church, commencing with the year 1832, and terminating with the year 1850, when the last report on the state of the Church was made to the last General Convention. In many cases the statistics as reported in the Journals were found to be very imperfect; but the deficiencies have been supplied in various ways, so as to approach as nearly as possible to general accuracy.

Years.	Dioc's.	Clergy.	Parishes.	Com.	Orders*
1832	21	592	673	32,278	134
1835	25	763	807	36,416	165
1838	25	751	859	46,394	188
1841	27	1087	1059	55,593	155
1844	27	1221	1222	72,699	203
1847	28	1401	1459	86,806	146
1850	29	1538	1500	93,258	120

*The present number may be estimated as follows: 1852 29 1859 1600 100,008 180

From the above it appears that the number of clergymen and that of the Parishes is about equal.—How does it happen, then, that there are so many vacant parishes? The answer to this question is found in the fact that there are about 300 clergymen without parochial care—nearly one-fifth of the whole number.

Some of this 200 are superannuated, and above 100 are engaged in teaching, either as instructors in Theological seminaries and colleges, or in charge of private schools.

How it happens that so large a number of the Clergy are not engaged in parochial work may be ex-

*Candidates for Orders.

plained in a great degree by the inadequate support rendered by a great number of our parishes to their ministers. Other causes operate no doubt in many cases, such as unfitness for parochial labour, unwillingness to endure the peculiar trials connected with the exercise of the ministry in many parishes, &c. But the chief cause is believed to be that first mentioned, and this is evidently a growing evil, which is not only inducing many already in the ministry to withdraw from the active duties of their office and engage in some other pursuit for a competent support; but is also deterring pious young men from adopting the clerical profession.—From the above table it appears that in 1837, when the number of parishes in the United States did not exceed 1000, and the number of communicants 47,000 the number of candidates for Holy Orders was as great as it is now, when we have over 1600 parishes and 100,000 communicants.

The annual increase of parishes in the United States is now about 50. The number of deaths about one per cent annually, or 16; probably about the same number become superannuated in each year. At least as many more engage in teaching in preference to the parochial work, from choice or necessity. It now, the loss of 50, arising from death, superannuation and occupancy, in some other department of labour, be added to the 50 new parishes annually created, then we require an addition of 100 clergymen to supply the demand for the home service, besides what is needed for foreign missions. Now the present number of candidates is probably about 180. As the prescribed course of studies in our Theological Seminaries occupies three years, if we divide the whole number by three, we shall arrive at the number of Ordinations to the diaconate annually, which would be 60. The number actually admitted to Deacons Orders in 1851 was 48. During the present year thus far, 53 have been ordained. Here there is an annual deficiency of 40 parochial clergymen. Now if this calculation be anything like an approximation to the truth, and I believe it will be found to be very near the actual state of the case, then it can be easily seen that the present condition of the Church, and especially its future prospects in reference to extension, are painfully discouraging.

News Department.

From the Latest Advices.

JAMAICA.

From this island dates came down to the 10th Nov.—We no ice that the Legislature was convened for the Dispatch of Business on the 9th. The Speech of His Excellency Sir CHARLES GRY, on this occasion, does not contain many features of interest. He promises to lay before both Houses such official communications as he has received respecting the Memorials from the Legislature which he transmitted to the Home Government on the distressed condition of the Colony. With reference to the Island Revenue, the tone of the Governor's remarks would indicate that it was in a somewhat feeble state. His Excellency says:—

"Under the patient and careful management of the Receiver General and the Auditor General, the public revenue, though it scarcely can be said to be equal to the authorized expenditure, has not fallen below the estimates or expectations which were formed of it, and the immediate claims and pressures on the Treasury are somewhat less, and the more permanent difficulties in the finances are not greater than they were at the corresponding date in last year."

His Excellency points out an omission in the legislation of 1849, by which the intention to admit stores for the Government Service free of duty has to some extent been frustrated, and suggests a rectification of the mistake. He informs the Legislature that the Home Government recommends the formation of the pensioners of the W. I. Regiments into a protective force for the defence of the Colony. He then invites the two Branches to co-operate heartily for the public good. His Excellency says:—

"The opening of this Session, which, perhaps may be less occupied than usual by urgent and laborious business, seems to afford a favorable occasion for your conferring together in the freest manner as to the measures which are required, and which may be rendered practicable, by the united efforts of all parties, for the welfare of the inhabitants of this island; for whatever, in other respects, may be the difficulties in which the colony is placed, I believe there is no man who can really doubt that the Crown, and the Imperial Parliament, and the Ministers of the Imperial Government, would look with kindness and favor upon any well-devised plans, which rejecting and excluding all notion of giving to any portion of the inhabitants, whether great or small, an advantage at the cost of the others, should have for their object the permanent welfare of the whole, by a careful and deliberate examination of your systems of expenditure and of revenue, by the development of the natural resources of your fertile and rich soil, by liberating property in land from the trammels of a perplexed, tedious, and costly system of bad law acting upon an accumulation of confused titles and of desperate incumbrances, by improving the advantages of your happy geographical position, and admirable facilities for Marine intercourse, by the support and promotion of sound and sincere religion, by the rectification and invigoration of your institutions, and of all your institutions for the maintenance of social order, by the active repression and punishment of violence and, not less, of fraud, and by securing to meritorious industry, a safe, and as far as you can make it so, an easy and full reward."

Sir Charles Grey concludes his speech by observing that, in ordinary course, his official connection with the Colony may not be of much longer duration, but his interest in Jamaica, from private feeling, can only terminate with his life.

DEMERARA

Accounts from this Colony are to the 9th November. The weather was extremely dry, and fears were entertained that a stop would be put to the making of Sugar unless the prevailing drought should be relieved by rain. A few cases of Yellow Fever are noted, principally among the shipping. The most important tidings, however, relate to a brutal outrage committed by a large body of soldiers of the 2nd West India Regiment upon a wretched-looking civilian of George-town. Not only were injuries inflicted on the persons of the working people, but also many respectable gentlemen, who happened to be abroad at the time, suffered severely from the bludgeons of the infuriated soldiers.

BERMUDA

Vice Admiral Sir George F. Seymour took his departure from these Islands on Sunday last, in the Flag Ship *Cumberland*, Capt. Seymour, on a cruise throughout his extensive West Indian command. The *Cumberland* will first call at Barbados.

Gas.—The New Prison Buildings, at Boaz Island, were lighted with Kerosene Gas on Monday evening last. The display, we hear, was extremely brilliant.—Among the spectators present were His Honor the Acting Governor and Lady. The whole work of introducing this beautiful and inexpensive light has been done under the entire directions of Mr. Gesner, son of Dr. Gesner of Halifax, N. S.

DRIFTS OF FLOUR.—Some 20 barrels of American Flour drifted on the shores of these Islands within the last ten days. One of the barrels which was brought to this town, was branded on the head "Willow Mills—Superfine Flour," and on the side "BALTIMORE—SEPTEMBER, 1852," but there was no other mark that could lead to the discovery of the name of the vessel in which the flour was shipped.

MINISTERS FOR TURKS ISLANDS.—Bishop Spencer ordained Mr. Edward Barrow a Deacon, on the 7th November, at Spanish Town, Jamaica. Mr. B. will proceed immediately to the Turks Islands, where, (according to the *Colonial Standard*) a new and important Mission is about to be opened in pursuance of arrangements made by the Bishop with President Forth.

Important additions have been made (since last week) to the Fund for the revival of the Berkeley College. The Hon. Robert Kennedy has most generously given £50. The Rev. M. K. S. Frith has very kindly offered the same. The Subscription List also contains the names of Lt. Colonel Alexander, R. E.; Captain Woodhouse, R. A.; the Hon. G. V. Agar Ellis, R. A.; Lieutenant Grestor, R. E.; John Lane, Esqr., Deputy-Commissary-General; and the Rev. J. U. Campbell. Captain Gordon, R. E., made a handsome donation some months ago. The value of these contributions is very greatly enhanced by the readiness and liberal feeling with which they are offered.

MARTINIQUE.

The account of the yellow fever and its ravages we regret to say, are worse, and worse by each succeeding arrival from Martinique.

The eccentric sallies of the dread malady since its appearance last year in the Island is thus described:—

Its first invasion was made in the month of August 1851, when it broke out at Fort de-France and remained within the limits of the town, the other quarters of the Island not being affected. It was not until the latter part of the year that it made its appearance in St. Pierre, and marked its presence by a painful event which afflicted the entire city. Early in 1852, this disease re-appeared at Fort-de-France with great intensity, confining itself awhile to the marine hospital; it afterwards extended to the town, and thence spread throughout the rural districts. The cantons to the south, than the town of St. Pierre, and then the northern and central quarters of the island, successively showed their shares of the sick and dead. At one time the epidemic would strike in all directions together, at another favoring one locality, it would spend its fury exclusively upon some other more or less distant. Even at the present moment, there are known to exist confirmed cases at the South, at St. Pierre, and at Grand Anse—whilst at Fort-de-France, the original source from which this calamity branched itself over all the island, there is the most marked improvement as well on the civil population as amongst the troops; and there is every sign of its complete and early disappearance of the malady in that town—so that it will have ceased first at the very place of its birth. At St. Pierre the epidemic has proceeded by irregular bounds: it appeared first in the naval hospital; then spread over the town; and afterwards re-entered the hospital, whence it went forth a second time, mowing down the civil population: and now it seems likely to be about to fall back again upon the hospital.

From Papers by R. M. Steamship America.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The following despatches have been forwarded to us from the Admiralty for publication:—

Screw Drivery Company, Isabel, off Cape Adair, Sept. 16, 1852.—On the morning of the 22nd August I reached the Great Glacier of Petowak. Belemnites & this gigantic ice formation, which extends for upwards

of four miles inland and a mile seaward, with a smooth, unbroken, sloping surface, I got so closely in that voices were heard shouting from the beach, and soon natives were described coming down the face of the glaciers and two mail ravines adjoining. On proceeding to the shore with some difficulty in getting through the young bay ice, which had commenced to form, I reached a sandy cove, where, after a little delay in calming the apprehensions of the Esquimaux by signs and a few presents, I endeavoured to obtain from them information as to the position of Omenak, and if possible, a pilot. A woman, who appeared more intelligent than the rest of the party, drew upon the sand an outline of the coast and the position of the settlement known now as the reputed scene of the murder of Franklin and his people, by the statement of Adam Beck. These people appeared the very opposite extreme of those seen last year at Cape York, they were robust, strong, healthy individuals, and well supplied with children, they impressed me with the notion that they had not before beheld Europeans. Their immoderate laughter when I had assured them of our good intent, and surprise at our clothing, boat, &c., led me to this conviction. Sailing northward, I reached Cape Athol on the morning of the 23rd, and falling calm, I took advantage of that day to steam right round the bay within pistol shot of the shore. The settlement of Omenak, which I readily found in a deep bight on the north side of Wolstenholme Sound, was deserted, but evidently only for the season, as the snow or blubber, winter clothing, and flesh, which I discovered in my search of traces of the missing vessels I think proved. Every grave, hut, and storehouse was closely overhauled, and a large mass of heavy stones, apparently without any use, was pulled down, and a foot deep dug into the frozen earth. The pile consisted of bones of seals, walrus, whale, birds, and fish, but no trace of anything European could be discovered. I may add, that I was induced to examine this cairn from the statement of Mr. Abernethy, my chief mate, who was in the same vessel as Adam Beck when he related that the bones of the murdered crew were in a cairn of this description. No traces were discovered, and some observations were made to fix more correctly the position of Wolstenholme and Saunderson Islands with that of two others before unnoted, and three incorrectly laid down at the entrance of Granville Bay.

I proceeded against a heavy gale from the northwest, which brought vast quantities of ice to the southward towards Captain Parry; and on the afternoon of the 25th, after having been blown back three times, we entered Whale Sound. Twenty five miles inside this opening in the coast a settlement of natives was observed and visited. I remarked the same fear at our approach, but like means adopted as previously soon allayed their apprehensions. A mile from the spot where I landed we found the summer habitations of these people, who were as strong, healthy and vigorous as any I have seen on the coast. An ample store of blubber and flesh, laid by in their winter underground hovels, proved that want was, for this season at least unknown to them. Neither here nor at Potowak were Kayaks seen, but numerous dogs and sledges, somewhat different in form to those observed southward. A knife which I obtained, with "B. Wilson, cast steel," on the blade, and having apparently been a table knife, but mounted in a rude ivory handle, made from the tooth of a sea unicorn, an axe without mark, a tin canister, and several pieces of steel curiously converted into a knife, with some rope, were the only articles I observed of European manufacture; but I did not attach much importance to them, as the nomadic habits of the natives on this coast may easily account for the manner in which they may have been acquired. Before returning to the boat I ascended an eminence of nearly one thousand feet, and from its summit beheld that the north side of the Sound was composed of a group of islands some of considerable dimensions. On returning to my vessel at twelve p. m., which I found at some distance from where I left her (owing to her having struck heavily twice on a sunken rock in the middle of the bight), I steered away on a course to pass out on the north side of the largest island, and between that and a smaller one. To these two islands, I have presumed to give the names of his Grace the First Lord and Sir Thomas Herbert; the next was called Tyrconnel Island. Ere the settlement was one mile and a half astern I was much surprised to observe two small openings (so marked at least in the charts) to be extensive inlets opening away to the north and north-east. The sky, beautifully illuminated by the rising sun, would readily have defined the land, but as far as the eye could reach an unbroken horizon met the gaze, and no sign of ice or obstruction into an open strait or inland sea could be detected. Those two inlets I named after Sir R. Murchison and Sir F. Balfour. Nothing but the sense of my duty to Lady Franklin prevented my searching the course of these fair straits, through which, owing to a calm that occurred at four a. m., I estimated the current to be setting eastward, three miles and a half an hour.

No traces having been found of the missing expedition, I felt that Franklin was no longer to be sought for here, thus I determined to take advantage of the evidently open state of the ice, and dash boldly at once to the northward, in the direction of Smith's Sound. Cape Alexander I reached at midnight of the 26th, rounding it under sail and steam, within half musket shot of the shore, having a depth of 145 fathoms, sand and small broken shells. We narrowly escaped falling on board of a large iceberg, owing to the wind heading us round the Point. Nothing resembling a cairn could be detected on either this headland or a curiously

shaped island on the south side of it, for though it was midnight, it was as light as day, and the sun was just gilding the northern sky, behind the extreme north point, which in honour of his Royal Highness' birth day, I named Cape Albert. We had no sooner fairly opened the Sound than I involuntarily exclaimed "This must lead into the great Polynesia of the Russians," and as the eye streamed forward into the clear expanse of apparently open water, which now occupied from seven to eight points of the compass due north of our position, I could not but admit to my own mind that a great sea was beyond. The strait marked so narrow on our charts, by measurement on the morning I found to be about thirty six miles across; and now I pushed eagerly on to a further view of this noble inlet. The west coast of this new sea trended away to the north-west as the east grew still more to the eastward, and a high range of mountains, which I named the Prince of Wales' range, terminated the western shore on a bluff, which I called Victoria Head. Here the outline of the coast ceased, for though I reached on noon of the 27th latitude 78.28, nothing but loose ice could be seen from aloft, beyond the two Capes Frederick and Victoria. A few icebergs and loose ice setting with ourselves to the northward at the rate of about three miles an hour, together with a fast land flow extending about twelve miles from the western shore, enclosing Cape Isabella, were all the obstructions which prevented themselves to our onward course into the great polar sea, and had not circumstances, over which I could have no control, defied my further progress, I should have been allured by the prospect before me to penetrate yet further north. Having satisfactorily obtained the latitude at noon, towards affecting a landing, the better to observe the variation and dip, while a cairn was erecting to mark our visit, and to note that the British flag was the first to be carried into this unknown sea. By the time the people had dined a still further advance had been made, assisted materially by the northerly set; but the breeze had now freshened to a strong gale, and, going against the current, had set up a sea that constrained my officers to advise me against attempting to land in the light short boat we possessed. And now, while seeking this landing place in a bay to the leeward of an island I named after my friend Lord Hatherton, a gale had commenced with such fury that we were fairly blown out of the strait, and ere six hours elapsed we were hoisted in a tempest of wind and snow, which lasted thirty six hours, under a close reefed foretopsail. The slight breeze and heavy swell which had set us on soon placed the ship in a most dangerous position. A leak in our boiler had put the engine for the first time hors de combat. Observing the rudder splintering from the crushing pressure of the ice, I ordered the boiler to be hastily secured and the steam got up, as our last resource, and by God's mercy, after several hours of anxiety and hard labour on the part of all on board, we were extricated from our difficulties, and steamed out seaward. I determined now upon following down the west coast as near as I could to Coburg Island, and then, passing through Glacier Strait, to proceed up Jones' Sound. This I accomplished, passing up into the second on the 31st of August, and braving against a fresh westerly breeze, assisted by a strong set, reached longitude 84 deg., whence the coast suddenly turned away in a north-west direction, the south shore trending rather northerly, but as far as the eye could scan in the west horizon no land could be discerned, though great masses of ice were driving rapidly down. No traces of our missing countryman could be espied, and the evening of the 1st of September setting in with thick fog, accompanied by a stiff gale from the westward and snowdrift, the inhospitable appearance of the shore, which seemed to defy the foot of man, and to prove the utter impossibility of finding shelter for a winter season—these combined to warn me that prudence dictated our return.

E. A. INGLESFIELD, Commander R. N.

ROMISH CRUSADE AGAINST BIBLE READING.—A correspondent of the Daily News at Florence writes on the 3rd inst., as follows: "We remain in expectation of further and more rigorous measures to put a stop to the Protestant movement. The Government is aware that the presence of the deputation has inspired the Protestants here with renewed confidence in the ultimate triumph of their principles, and that an address expressive of this sentiment, emanating from a very numerous body, and thanking their Christian friends of different states, for their exertions in favor of the Madiai, was placed in the hands of Lord Roden before his departure."

The following is from the Roman correspondent of the same journal, writing on the 10th inst.: "The vigorous searches of the Roman authorities after Bibles within the limits of the Eternal City, have now extended beyond the pale of Christianity, and the Jew's quarter has been subjected to a strict requisition by the police agents. One would imagine that with respect to the Old Testament, at any rate, the Jews might be allowed to judge whether the translation of Diodata was sufficiently correct for their perusal; but it appears that the Cardinal Vicar, under whose especial surveillance the Hebrew community are placed, knows better than their own Rabbi what is fit for them to read, and has, therefore, confiscated the forbidden books, together with many of their own editions; which, upon their complaining of the loss, they have been advised to go and ask for again at the police office. It is really astonishing that, in the so-called centre of Christianity, the dissemination of the Bible should be looked upon by the ecclesiastical authorities with as much horror as the circulation of the most atheistical productions."

Missionary Record.

From the Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1852.

CALCUTTA.

Last year the Society had to record the loss at Bishop's College, of a distinguished servant of the Church—Professor Street. The present Report is of the same melancholy character. A sudden visitation of God has deprived the institution of another valuable member of the college staff, the Rev. Professor Weidemann. The accident is thus related in a letter dated April 7th, 1852, from the Rev. Principal Kay:—

"On Saturday April 3d, he went up in the College dinghy to Calcutta and Howrah,—to the latter place to make some inquiries about the mission affair, of which I shall probably have to write to you by-and-by. He left Howrah about six o'clock; in about ten minutes after he had got into the middle of the river a very sudden and violent gale—the most violent, I think, that I have known—came across the river, and it would seem from the account of the boatmen, capsize the dinghy at once.

"He was to have preached a sermon in chapel on the text, 'I have a baptism to be baptized with, and how am I straitened until it be accomplished.' It is a very striking sermon, and shows clearly that much of his thoughts had been spent upon death. One who knew him most intimately had observed a more than usual thoughtfulness about him this Lent; and there is comfort in the thought that he has been truly preparing—let me rather say, prepared—for his end, as if he had been laid on a bed of sickness.

"He had been very diligent during the last eight months in mission matters. The Letter on the Southern Missions, signed G., in the January No. of the *Missionary*, p. 58, and especially the article on 'Catholicism,' in the March No., will show you his practical earnestness. He had intended to spend the Easter vacation in a tour through the Baripur Missions, and had made all his arrangements with the Rev. C. Driberg for doing so."

A letter from one of the Society's missionaries to a friend in England, will show the affection with which the departed Professor was regarded by those to whom he was best known:

"On the very day that I had the pleasure of receiving your most welcome letter, the melancholy tidings of Professor Weidemann's fatal accident also reached me, and I then abandoned my purpose of writing to you by the mail which was just then going out. Ere this reaches, you will have received the most distressing communication of our second visitation. We had recovered from the gloom and sorrow which the removal of dear Street plunged us in, when it has pleased God to afflict us again. May we be enabled to say, *Thy will be done!* I do not know if the coincidence of time will have occurred to you. Poor Weidemann was lost on the very anniversary of the day on which his predecessor was seized with the mortal illness when anchored off Geonakaly—the eve of Palm Sunday. Thus in less than a twelvemonth we have lost two valuable men, whose places cannot easily be supplied—our oldest and tried friends. May God, of His infinite mercy, bring good out of this apparent evil! It is of all duties most difficult to persuade one's mind readily to believe that all this happened for our good, though believe it we must. Ever since Street's departure, Weidemann had taken a deep interest in our missions, being solicitous to supply Street's place. It was but two days before his death, when I was at the College, that he arranged to spend Easter week in going all over our missions, in order that he might become personally acquainted with the villages, the readers, and the Christians. He had within the last two or three months organized a conference of the S. P. G. Missionaries that met once a month at the Principal's for the consideration and discussion of all matters tending to promote the growth and stability of the missions; and having recently been appointed the Bishop's deputy in the S. P. G. missions, he devoted a great part of his time to the conscientious discharge of his duties, which he so conducted as to gain the confidence of the Missionaries. . . . But I must not dwell on our sad loss any more; I have no doubt your heart has been lacerated by the heavy tidings which the last mail conveyed."

At the beginning of the present year there were 25 students in residence at the College. Mr. Henry Sells was admitted on Epiphany day (Jan. 6th) to Deacon's orders, and placed by the Bishop in temporary charge of St. Paul's School, Calcutta, until the arrival of the Rector, when on his way from England.

The zeal with which Professor Binney entered on

his office, demands the warm sympathy of the Society. On taking his seat at the council board he delivered a liberal sermon to the missionary cause of a thank offering. In a letter dated 1st May he writes:—

"It is now nearly twenty years since I first trod the grounds of Bishop's College, and was introduced to Drs Hill and Withers. Almost ever since, the conviction has been strong in my mind that this Institution was peculiarly adapted to lead, under God, the work of India's evangelization; and that Bishop Middleton conferred an immense boon on the country by founding it. . . . The students now in college appear to be very exemplary in their character and conduct; and, if I may be allowed to add, the Principal is a blessing to us all. It does one's heart good to labour here. . . . For the students our isolation is a great advantage: and we have a small village at the back where one may occasionally go to speak before unbelievers of 'Christ and Him crucified.'"

Louth's Department.

THE CHILD'S FOOTSTEPS.

BY MRS F. H. EVANS.

THERE is a sound most musical and sweet,

A sound that ever bringeth joy to me,

And thoughts of innocence for angels meet.

The warmest love in all its purity;

'Tis the light bounding step, all gay and fleet,

Of happy childhood, with its tiny feet.

No noiseless gliding, as on sin intent.

Nor slow or measured entrance at the door,

Each foot-step, with a music-sequent.

Sounds clear on winding stair or polished floor;

And ere the little dimpled face appears,

The quiet, sweet bound hath charmed away my cares.

Whether in satin slippers delicate,

Or in its native freedom springing by;

If in proud palace halls it petteled state,

Or in the lowly home of poverty;

All its buoyant gladness charms the ear,

And bringeth thought of heavenly beauty near.

I wonder not, if, in his lowly guise,

Surrounded by the hardened and the vile,

A sudden splendour lit the Saviour's eyes,

And his lips parted with a holy smile.

When with their upward, sunny gaze drew nigh

The little fearless forms of infancy.

Oh, blessed little ones! Their rosy charms

Leaned on his bosom, all unpalped by fear,

Serenely resting in his mighty arms

Who framed the glory of each starry sphere,

No thought of evil years for them arose;

No grief or sorrow to mar their sweet repose.

Then let his lowly followers not disdain

To guard such flower-like beauty for their Lord,

Nor deem the moments wasted while they train

Fair infant minds obedient to His word;

Nay rather let us, as their bloom we view,

Seek our own innocent pleasures to renew.

"SHE DIED LIKE A LAMB."—One cold, dreary day in the month of December, 1850, a city missionary entered a dirty looking house in a court in his district. He groped his way up a dark staircase, and knocked at the door of the top front room. It was opened by a woman who seemed to be under the influence of drink. When a tract was offered to her, she uttered an oath and said, "She wanted bread, not tracts." The missionary told her about the true bread that came down from heaven. While he was speaking, the woman opened the door a little wider, which served to show him that the room was the abode of filth and poverty. The floor and window looked as if they had never been cleaned. There was scarcely any fire in the grate, but a heap of ashes underneath. The furniture consisted of three old chairs, a table, and a bed covered with rags. The missionary's attention was arrested as he cast his eyes upon that bed; for he met the earnest gaze of a little girl, whose flushed cheek and glistening eye plainly showed that disease had marked her as a prey. "Is your child ill?" he asked. "Yes," said the mother; "she is only twelve years old, and they say that she is in a consumption; she is going fast. You may talk to her, if you like. I must go out." The missionary went up to the bed, took hold of the hand of the little girl, and said, "You seem to be very ill. Are you in great pain?" "I am sometimes, sir," she replied, but when I pray to Jesus I do not feel it." "And who taught you to pray?" asked the missionary; for he felt surprised to find one of the Saviour's lambs in such a place. "My Sabbath-school teacher," she replied; and then, in her own simple way, told the visitor that another little girl had taken her about two years before with her to a Sabbath-school; that she there learned to read the Bible and to pray to Jesus; "but O sir," she added, as the tears started from her eyes, "my father and my mother are so wicked I they

drink and swear, and make me so unhappy. Do you pray for them, sir?" "Yes," said the missionary, "we will both pray for them; for God hears prayer, and he can break the rocky heart. He then knelt beside her bed, and breathed the earnest desire of their hearts to God. When prayer was ended, she rose from under the bundle of rags which formed her pillow, a small hymn-book, and read several of the pleasing verses which were cheering the dark passage through which she was passing to glory.

Two days after, the missionary again went up the dark staircase. His heart was happy for he felt that one of his Master's little ones was there. The door was opened by the mother, in whose face he saw the look of grief, the window was darkened, but sufficient light remained to show the small elm coffin, which was placed in one corner of the room, partly covered by a sheet. "What!" said the missionary, "and is she dead?" "Yes," said the mother, "she died the night you were here. I was sitting by the fire, when she asked me to listen to a hymn she was often reading.

"Come let us join our cheerful songs
With angels round the throne."

Her cough prevented her from finishing the hymn. She lay down upon her bed, and about an hour after, she died like a lamb." While the mother was speaking, the father came in. The missionary told them about their child's concern for their salvation, and asked them if they intended to follow her to heaven. The appeal made them sob bitterly, and they knelt while a prayer was offered in their behalf.

The following Sabbath her body was laid in the grave. Her teacher, and twenty scholars from her Sabbath-school, followed with the mourners; and then the clergyman had finished the burial service, they sang the hymn which ushered her happy spirit into the presence of her Saviour:

"Come let us join our cheerful songs
With angels round the throne."

My dear young readers, perhaps you have many more blessings than this little girl had. You have kind parents, who want to lead you to Jesus, and to see you happy in him. Your heavenly Father has given you a comfortable home, and a great many things to make you happy. But do you love Jesus? Do you, like this little girl delight in praying to him? Will you seek to meet her in heaven?—*Children's Missionary Magazine.*

Selections.

ANECDOTES OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

A weekly paper publishes the following anecdote of the late Duke of Wellington from a Correspondent:—

The Duke's manner in society was not so brilliant as Lord Wellington's, and he seldom spoke except to those who were immediately about him. I can remember, however, his describing, apparently with great interest, the circumstances of a young ensign who had been embarked with troops from the Cape, and who, when the medical officer happened to die on board the ship, in which there was great sickness, had taken upon himself the duties, instructing himself, and acting to the best of his abilities. The Duke remarked that he certainly deserved his promotion; admitting, however, that it was very difficult to advance an officer out of his turn; but he hoped that it still might come under Lord Hill's notice.

Speaking of the tree under which he is said to have taken up his position at Waterloo, some one mentioned that it had nearly been all cut away, and that people would soon doubt if it had ever existed. The Duke at once said that he remembered the tree perfectly, and that a Scotch sergeant had come to tell him that he had observed it was a mark for the enemy's cannon, begging him to move from it. A lady said, "I hope you did, Sir." He replied, "I really forget, but I know I thought it very good advice."

On another occasion his deafness was alluded to by Lady A—, who asked if she was sitting on his right side, and if he had benefited by the operations which she heard had been performed, and had been so painful to him. He said, in reply, that the gentleman had been bold enough to ask him for a certificate, but that he had really been of no service to him, and that he could only answer him by saying—"I tell you what, I won't say a word about it."

He sometimes read aloud, commenting upon such works as were interesting to him, and was never seen to lounge about, or to be entirely idle. I have heard that Lord Doury one day found him reading his own early despatches, and that he said, "When in India I thought I was a very little man; but now I find that I was a very considerable man." What greatness there is even in this simplicity.

His letter after the battle of Waterloo to Lord Aberdeen on the death of Sir Alexander Gordon, and to the Duke of Beaufort on Lord Fitzroy Somerset being his arid, show how much he was attached to those about him. Lord Fitzroy looked well in Mandingo Day, and was with him in all his great actions. It was during the long fight at Talavera that the Duke, turning to him, said, "Well, Fitzroy, how do you feel?" To which the other quietly answered, "Better than I expected."

GUANO.—Having anchored between the north and middle islands, at the latter of which we were to load, we will borrow the boat and have a closer look at the huge muck heap. Pulling half round the island to the landing place, we step ashore on a narrow slip of sandy beach, which appeared to be cleared from the surrounding reefs for our special convenience. Our appearance disturbs thousands of the web-footed natives; these thousands count with the old hands as nothing, for they tell us that the shipping has driven all the birds away. Sailing above us is a flock of pelicans, hovering over the clear water like hawks, which they resemble in their mode of darting down or stooping on their prey. One of these every instant drops from the flock as though a ball had whistled through his brain, but after a plunge, he is soon seen rising to the surface, with a fish struggling in his capacious pouch. Nearer to us, whirling round our heads, are gannets, mews, mutton birds, and a host of others whose names are unknown to the vulgar. On the detached rocks and the lower edges of the island—members of a pretty numerous conversation—stands the Penguin, the parson-bird of the sailor, whose good name is fairly earned by his cut-away black coat, white tie, and solemn demeanor; his short legs planted far back, and his long body, do not fit him for a walk ashore; but he will sit for hours on a little rock just washed by the waves, apparently in such deep absence of mind, that passers-by are tempted to approach in hope of catching him. Just as the boat nears him, and a hand is already stretched out to grasp his neck, away he goes head over heels in a most irreverent and ridiculous manner, dives under the boat and shows his head again about a quarter of a mile out at sea, where the sailor may catch him who can, for he is the fastest swimmer and the best diver that ever dipped.

Stepping over the mortal remains of several sea-lions, in a few strides we are on the guano, and at the next step in it up to our knees. The guano is regularly stratified; the lower strata are solidified by the weight of the upper, and have acquired a dark red color, which becomes gradually lighter towards the surface. On the surface, it has a whitey-brown light crust, very well baked by the sun; it is a crust containing eggs, being completely honey-combed by the birds, which scratch deep, oblique holes in it, to serve as nests, wherein eggs, seldom more than two to each nest, are deposited. These holes, often running into each other, form long galleries with several entrances, and this mining system is so elaborately carried out, that you can scarcely put your foot on any part of the island without sinking to its knee and being tickled with the sense of a hard beak digging into your unprotected ankles. The egg shells and the bones and remains of the fish brought by the old birds for their young, must form a considerable part of the substance of the guano, which is thus in a great measure deposited beneath the surface, and then thrown out by the birds.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S APPEARANCE.—We find in the *Courier des Etats Unis*, a fragment of a journal of M. De Broglie, written in 1782, in which the personal appearance and manners of Washington are described as they appeared to a Frenchman:

"The General is about forty-nine years of age: he is large, finely made, very well proportioned. His figure is much more pleasing than the portraits represent it. He was fine looking until within about three years, and although those who have been constantly with him since that time, say that he seems to them to have grown old fast, it is undeniable that the General is still fresh and active as a young man. His physiognomy is pleasant and open; his address is cold, though polite, his pensive eye is more attentive than sparkling; but his aspect is kind, noble and composed. He maintains, in his private deportment, that polite and attentive decency which satisfies all, and that reserved dignity which does not offend. He is the enemy of ostentation and vain glory. His character is always equal: he over manifests the best humor; modest to humility, he seems not to estimate himself duly; he receives with good grace the deference paid to him, but rather shrinks than courts it. His society is agreeable and pleasing. Always serious, never constrained; always simple—

always free and affable, without being familiar, the respect which he inspires never becomes painful. He talks in general, and in a very low tone of voice; but he is so attentive to what is said to him, that you are satisfied that he understands you, and are almost, willing to dispense with a reply. This conduct has often been of advantage to him in various circumstances; no one has more occasion than he to use circumspection, and to weigh his words."

A NEW STRUGGLE IN IRELAND.—The long promised gathering in conference of "The Friends of Religious Equality" after the Roman Catholic model, took place in Dublin on the 28th ult. The session was continued several hours, and resolutions passed pledging themselves to untiring diligence and perseverance in the work of securing a withdrawal of its temporalities from the Protestant Church in Ireland.

We are glad to see some sparks of liberality beaming forth on the occasion, as the following extract from the speech of Mr. Sergeant Shee, M. P., will show:

"It was stated that a petty Italian Prince had been guilty of an act of an atrociously wicked character, if the facts stated were true, which he very much doubted. If, however, it was true that this Prince had caused a man and a woman to be imprisoned for two years, for reading the Bible in private, he would say, as a Roman Catholic, that none of his co-religionists could justify such a proceeding. As a Catholic by birth and education, he would declare that the allegation by the English press that the conduct of this contemptible despot was consonant with the sentiments of the Catholics of Ireland was a foul calumny. If, after the efforts of illustrious Protestants in the course of civil and religious liberty, no man stood up in that conference of the Catholics of Ireland to denounce the conduct of the Duke of Tuscany, they would be deeply disgraced."

MADIAIS AT HOME.—To the Earl of Roden and the Members of the Deputation to the Duke of Tuscany.—My Lords and Gentlemen.—The public papers have announced your purposed departure for Florence to intercede with its sovereign in behalf of a husband and wife, who have been tried and condemned, and doomed to chains and the galleys for the sole crime of reading and believing the Holy Bible.

Your benevolent object, my lord, is worthy of the sympathy of every Christian. May our gracious God vouchsafe success, that the voice of entreaty may procure a mitigation of the sufferings of our brethren in bonds for the Gospel's sake.

Alas! my lord, there are many Madiais nearer home. The suffering and afflicted, who are persecuted for the truth's sake in this country, are as worthy of Christian sympathy and protection, though their individual cases do not command such a world wide attention and indignant reclamation. Their sorrows are known and their groans are heard by Him who treasures up their tears, and will surely avenge his people. One sufferer's case I will mention. I will give names and dates, and place of occurrence; and will publish this letter in the local papers, to afford opportunity for contradiction if such be possible. In a wild and mountainous part of Mayo, in the west of Ireland, is a valley called Glonheat, it is bound on the north by the rugged mountains of Erris, and on the south by a beautiful lake. A school for the half naked and scarcely civilized children of that valley was lately commenced and placed under the Irish Society. As usual, the direful curses of the Romish priest were poured out; still the school held on continuing to bless with the dawn of Gospel light the poor benighted children. On the 14th of this month, the priest, the Rev. Patrick McHale, held a station for confession in a house in the valley. A poor woman named Mary Diver attended with others. She was in deep poverty, the mother of a large family, her husband was far away, endeavouring to earn in England a little support for her and her desolate children. When the woman entered the place for confession, the priest demanded of her whether her children went to the school. She replied that three of them did, and she had no other means of getting them instruction but by sending them there. He immediately said to her, "Go yourself to the devil along with them." He then struck her a dreadful blow on the back of the head, which knocked her to the ground almost senseless. Not satisfied with such savage treatment, he kicked and knocked the poor woman down a second time. The wretched victim of Romish brutality has since been confined to her bed, almost unable to stir her head from the cruel treatment received.

This, my lord, is but one of the thousands of daily recurring persecutions inflicted by the priestly agents of Rome in Ireland on its victims. In Tuscany, the public laws of tyrants prohibit even the thought of reli-

gious liberty. In Ireland (still to be unhappy) the shadows of spiritual death hunt over millions, and the laws of a country that boasts of its glorious liberty are in operation to protect a defenceless female from the brutal kicks of a Roman Catholic Priest—I am, my lords and gentlemen, your faithful servant.

WILLIAM B. STONEY,
Rector of Castlebar.

EDITORIAL LIFE.—Dr. Johnson had a very correct notion of the delights of editorial life, and has condensed so much truth into such small space, that you cannot refrain from quoting his remarks. Dr. Johnson says:—"I know no class of the community from whom so much disinterested benevolence and thankless labor are expected, as from editors of newspapers. They are expected to feel for every one but themselves—to correct public abuses, and private ones also, without giving offence—to sustain the difficulties of others, without regard to their own, to condemn improper measures of every one and not one at the same time. They are expected to note everything that is important or extraordinary; of men's opinions their notices must be calculated to please every one and at the same of tend no one."

WAX AND TALLOW.—A controversy is going on between the Roman Catholic journals as to whether tallow candles may be allowed instead of wax, in the Church ritual. A writer in the *Freeman's Journal* holds the poverty of a church may justify it in using tallow candles, provided a few wax ones be used with them, though he doubts whether the tallow ones receive any part of the blessing bestowed on them altogether.

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

No. 8.

O SWEET is the sound that awakes with the morn,
The sound of glad tidings, Messiah is born;
"The only begotten" but, now stooping low,
To save us from sin and defend us from woe.

Though friendless and cradled with beasts of the stall,
Still carol'd by angels the Saviour of all;
The "Desire of Nations" and claimer of thron's,
But scorned by others, denied by His own.

O lowly-born Saviour, Thy presence we greet,
And pour our oblations of praise at Thy feet;
O Son of the Highest, look down from above,
And make us for ever abide in Thy love.

Sweet, sweet is the chorus we hear in the skies,
The Anthem, when Cherub to Seraph replies,
To God in the Highest, all glory be given,
And peace upon earth and good will in Heaven.

W. B.

No. 9.

ST. STEPHEN'S DAY.

The first to close this mortal race,
With lion-heart and angel face,
Thy martyr Stephen takes the place,
Confessing Thee, by Thee confess'd,
He slinks to rest.

First, to adore th' ascended Lord,
When kneeling on the gory sword;
He claim'd the promise of Thy word;
"And thine in Thee a refuge high,
Beyond the sky."

While round His head the missiles roll,
Sorely striking to the goal,
To Jesus he commends His soul;
And with outcry, His foes to keep,
He falls asleep.

In all the storms and straits of life,
When sorrows swell and souls are rife,
Come, Jesus Lord, to still the strife;
And as we yield our fleeting breath,
To bless our death.

W. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

ARICHAT, Dec. 10, 1852.

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to transmit, for publication, if you please the following account of the formation of a Branch of the Diocesan Church Society in this Province. Yours, truly,

A. F. FORDY, Secy.

A Meeting of the Parishioners of St. John's Church, Arichat, for the purpose of forming a Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, took place on the 6th inst., at which, after the appointment of a Local Committee, were passed certain Resolutions expressive of grateful acknowledgment to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for its great liberality in supporting the Ministry of the Church of England in that Parish, and the desire, however humbly, of co-operating with the Parent Society in its pious efforts to disseminate the truths of the Gospel. A Subscription List was then opened in aid of the funds of the Society.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Editor.—It being, Mr. Editor, one of the objects of your useful paper to communicate interesting intelligence respecting the institutions of the Church in any of our parishes, I send you the following brief account of our Sunday School Examination, hoping soon to follow it up with a notice of the meeting of our Branch of the Diocesan Church Society. May the Sunday School established here, and nurtured under your faithful superintendence, continue to be blessed from above, and be a fountain of spiritual and moral good to the families connected with it.

Lunenburg, Dec. 21, 1852

An examination of St. John's Sunday School was held in the School House on Sunday last, in the afternoon, conducted by the Rev. H. L. Owen, Rector, who was assisted therein by the excellent superintendent, H. S. Jost, Esq., and by about twenty Teachers. The Testament Classes were examined in the Church Catechism—the Collects, with questions thereon—passages of Scripture selected from the first volume of the Union Questions, and Psalms and Hymns, the junior classes in Reading and repetition of Hymns. We were favored with a respectable attendance of the parents and friends of the scholars, who expressed themselves much gratified with the attendance, order, and course of instruction. At the close of the day, some small Books were distributed as prizes to twenty of the scholars for exemplary attendance during the last three months, some of them not having been once absent during that period, either morning or afternoon, and none of them more than once in each month. There were one hundred and thirty children present. A very pleasant afternoon was concluded by singing that sweet Hymn, such a favourite with good children, and ending—

There we all shall sing with joy,
And eternally employ
In praising Christ the Lord,
Oh that will be joyful
Joyful joyful, joyful
Oh! that will be joyful!

When we meet to part no more.

The Rector then reminded both teachers and scholars of your last parting text given from that spot, "Be not weary in well doing," and after prayer dismissed the school.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

DEAR SIR.—As I fully concur in the propriety of a word of advice volunteered by you, to your Brethren, recently, I take the liberty of requesting you to notice in an early No. of the *Church Times*, merely as a matter of business, that the Annual Meetings of the Yarmouth and Tusket Auxiliaries of the Diocesan Church Society were held at Yarmouth and Tusket, respectively, on the Evenings of the 1st and 7th inst., that the annual business was transacted, and several hours passed pleasantly and profitably.

The subscriptions already paid in encourage us to hope that there will be no falling off in either Committee. Our Collections will be all made and remitted before the New Year, which will be several weeks in advance of our doings in former years. A detail of our proceedings will be forwarded by the Secretary as soon as possible.

Yours, truly, M.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 25, 1852.

"HAPPY CHRISTMAS."

In how many thousands of dwellings will these words resound on this blessed morning, which ushers in the anniversary of the Redeemer's birth. But it is to be feared that the expression is often used, and the wish interchanged, without a due appreciation of its real import.

What makes "a Happy Christmas?" Not merely the abundance of this world's goods—not the well warmed and well furnished house, which defies the fury of the wintry blast,—not the elegant and costly board, groaning under the weight of all the creature comfort and delicacies which money can buy. These may all be present, and yet the real happiness which pertains to the season may not be felt. There may be no regard to the benefits conferred, as at this time, on a lost and ruined world! No feeling of thankfulness to "God manifest in the flesh." No sense of our need of the "glad tidings of great joy" which He brought to mankind. No love for Him "who so loved us," as to come down from the shining Courts above, to visit this dark abode of sinful man.

The "Happy Christmas", in the true religious sense of the term, is, when this love is "shed abroad in the heart by the power of the Holy Ghost." When redemption from the slavery of sin into "the glorious liberty of the children of God," is duly felt and acknowledged. When Christ is loved, adored and obeyed. Where such is the case, whether our condition on earth be high or low, in poverty or riches, in sickness or health, glad will the heart be as each anniversary of

the Saviour's Advent returns. However sad and cheerless and depressed may be the outward lot of the believer, the day will still be a happy one which brings home to his heart the joyful truth, that an Almighty friend has come to "comfort all that mourn, and bind up the broken hearted," and "open the kingdom of heaven to all believers."

May such joys as these predominate over all others at this festive season. While, in the bosom of our families, we enjoy the pleasures, which, at this time especially, these domestic sanctuaries for earthly ills are wont to give, let our "chief joy" be centered in that glorious One "in whom all the families of the earth are blessed."

"WHO CAN STAND BEFORE HIS COLD?"

AFTER a continuance of unusually mild weather, stern winter has shown himself at last, in his real character, and in his train he brings many an hour of pinching suffering to the poor of our land. While those among us, who are in easy circumstances, have all needful appliances at hand, to meet the severities and inconveniences of this trying season,—how many hearties are scantily supplied with the means of warmth—on how many pallets, thinly covered, are the limbs of young and old shivering the long, long night through—on how many does the piercing morning dawn with nothing to satisfy the cravings of hunger—or quiet the cries of the half-clad little ones, in the numerous cellars and garrets of our City. Let not these suffering members of that "One Body" to which we all belong, be forgotten, as we sit by our cheerful fires, and are gathered thrice a day, around our well covered boards. "The poor ye have always with ye, and whatsoever ye will, ye can do them good," said He, "who for our sakes became poor that we might be made rich." At this season, when we are about to renew in joy and comfort the memory of His first visit, let us, in token of our thankfulness, "send portions to those for whom nothing is provided." Now is the time to replenish the Alms-treasuries of our Parishes, and to supply those "Sisters of mercy" in fact, if not in name, whose District visits are so useful and so cheering to the poor, with abundant means to "feed the hungry, clothe the naked, refresh and sustain the sick." No better Almoners can be found than these District Visitors. May their labour of love be lightened by the ready contributions of the rich. And may all realize the truth of the Lord's words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

ORDINATION.—On Sunday, 19th inst., in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, the Reverend Messrs. Dunn, Ambrose, Stuart, and Haber Ballow, were admitted to the order of Priests by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and Mr. Yewens, Catechist and Lay Reader of the Colonial Church Society, was ordained Deacon. Sermon by Rev. Dr. McCawley, President of King's College, Windsor.

THE GLADSTONE BILL, seems to meet with little favour among our New Brunswick Churches.—"We'll have none of it," seems to be the general cry. St. John leads the way—Woodstock, Shediac, Gagetown, Sussex Vale, Moreton, &c., are said to have followed on the same side. Right or wrong, they have got the start of us, certainly. Nearly a page of the last *Church Witness* is filled with reports of meetings, &c. on the subject.

R. M. S. NIAGARA.

The R. M. Steamship *Niagara*, arrived on Thursday evening from Boston. The news is not of a very important nature. Extracts from the latest advices from various parts of the American continent, will be found below:—

The mail steamer *Cherokee*, Captain Rodney Baxter, arrived at New York on Sunday evening, from New Orleans, by the way of Havana, "with Purser Smith on board." She was five days and two hours from Havana.

The *Cherokee* was permitted to hold full communication with the shore, and land and receive the mails and passengers. No questions were asked respecting former difficulties.

The city of Havana was said to be healthy. The Spanish war steamer *Isabel* was to have left Havana on the 14th inst. for the island of St. Domingo, with Mr. Mariano Torriente on board, sent as special agent, by general Canedo, to watch the movements of the filibuster schemes which, it was said, are about to be organized somewhere near Samana.

Four thousand Spanish troops and two more Generals were expected soon to arrive at Havana, and, if we are to judge from the extensive preparations which were being made, and the activity going on in the forts

placing guns, &c., &c., the Cuban authorities were under much alarm for fear of invasion from the States.

There was a rumour at Havana that one of the English steamers had just captured a slaver.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 3 1852.—The terrible epidemic which has for some time prevailed in this city continues to develop itself with all the symptoms of "cholera morbus." It has at length spread among the plantations, where its ravages have been truly frightful. The sugar and coffee estates, especially the former, have lost more than one half of their laborers. Whole districts of the tobacco "Vegas" have been abandoned by the "Vegueros." The sufferings of the poor white and colored population have been very great, entire families having been swept off by this cruel disease, in many instances it is feared, without any assistance whatever. Until within a day or two, no one could be got to bury the dead, which were left exposed, putrifying in the sun, piled in heaps at the "Campo Santo." The excitement, produced by the late severe shock of earthquake seemed to stay for a time the progress of the fearful malady, only to break out with renewed violence. It is computed that not less than 3,000 persons have been carried off by the disease in this city alone, and that, too, within the short time of five or six weeks; the mortality even now not less than seventy or eighty a day, and there are many whose deaths have not been given into the Registrar. I learn that it has been equally fatal in its progress on the north coast of this province; how it will end, God only knows. The loss of life and capital is already too great for this division of the Island ever to be able to recover its former brilliant position. Added to all this, a terrible earthquake on the 20th August last, almost laid the city in ruins. Slighter shocks have been felt here ever since, but at 3 a.m., of the 26th ult., we were all awakened from our beds by a shock greater than any we had hitherto experienced. The beds and other furniture were turned in opposite directions, and I can only describe it as a combination of all kinds of movements. The consternation was general. People rushed out of their falling houses, most of them half naked. Indeed the scene, was the most appalling I ever witnessed. The dead and dying, victims of the prevailing pest, hastily brought in to the streets on the couches of past & present suffering, the glimmering of torches hither and thither, and the people lying in every direction from the crashing houses, presented one of the most fearful pictures ever witnessed. Fortunately, the oscillations of the earth were of sufficiently long duration previous to the final tremendous shake, that the people had time sufficient to escape from the falling ruins, and therefore we have, as on the occasion of the 20th August, few fatal accidents from this cause to record.

LIBERIA.

The "New York Agricultural Association," under the direction of Abraham Caldwell, Esq., is in a flourishing condition. This settlement, which was commenced in March, is in a beautiful locality on the northern banks of the St. Paul's, about two miles from the town of Millsburgh. The government granted six hundred acres of land to this Association, which has been staked off into ten acre lots—nine acres are planted in capades and other vegetables—six houses have been built, and four others are nearly completed, giving comfortable accommodation to eight families.

The barque *Ralph Cross*, Capt. Seales, from Baltimore, arrived in the Monrovia roadstead on the 13th of June, with 153 immigrants, destined for Grand Bassa. She had several American Missionaries on board, who were to join the Episcopal Mission in Liberia. The receipt of an invoice of Merchandise, amounting to \$3,349, from the American Colonization Society to the Government of Liberia, is gratefully acknowledged. Of this amount \$5,000 is appropriated to assist in defraying the expenses of the late military expedition, and the remainder to paying for territory.

The *Ralph Cross* was subsequently wrecked on Cape Palmas. We have received no particulars of the loss. On account of her non-arrival at Baltimore, as was expected, the Maryland colonization society have chartered the Barque *Joseph Maxwell*, which will leave Baltimore for Wilmington, N. C., to take on board 150 emigrants. Of these, 31 are from South Carolina, and the rest from North Carolina. They are generally composed of families, and nearly one half of them were children. All are free except 12, who were manumitted. The great proportion of them are the friends and acquaintances of Hooper, a colonist originally from North Carolina, who, after a residence in Monrovia, returned and made such representations as to induce the present emigration. They are to be located on the St. Paul's river, about fourteen miles in the interior, back from Monrovia. The bark *Shirley*, will also leave Baltimore in about two weeks, with fifty emigrants from Maryland, and the bark *Linda Stewart* will leave Norfolk about the same time with 200 emigrants, about fifty of whom are from North Carolina and the rest from Virginia.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

CANADA.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES AT HAND.—The rumor of Mr. Hincks being on the point of retiring from the political arena, has been again revived, and is this time very generally believed correct. It is stated that the Hon. Inspector General will be at once appointed managing director of the Grand Trunk Railways, with an allowance of some two thousand per annum. The withdrawal of Mr. Hincks from the Administration, will undoubtedly be followed by a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

The persevering activity of Mr Hincks as a politician last month, it seems, to receive his reward in the probable competence of private life. Ever since Mr. Hincks has been in the present cabinet even his opponents have given him credit for the gift of keen calculation, his exit will by no means diminish this prevailing impression.

TIME TABLE.—We have been shown a very compact and compendious article just published under this name, by a gentleman of this city. It serves the purpose of a yearly, monthly, and daily Almanack, for the years 1825 to 1830.

The following Questions among many others are instantly answered.

On what day of the week will the 17th of June fall in 1865? Draw the slide until 65 comes under June; and the day of the week appears over the 17.

On what day of the week did Christmas day happen in 1829? Draw 29 to December, and above the 25th you see the day.

In what years did the 1st of May, fall upon Sunday? Draw Sunday to the 1st, and the years appear in the May column.

To ascertain a date prior to 1825,—as the 2nd Decr., 1804,—add 23 years to 1804, then draw 1832 to Decr., and over the figure 2nd will be found Sunday, the day that Napoleon was crowned in 1804.

The Government Offices have ordered several dozen, and every Merchant or Individual having to do with 'day and dates' will find it as complete a thing of its kind as could be desired.—Quebec Gazette.

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.—The New York World's Fair, according to the recent intelligence received from various quarters by the directors, will be a highly interesting exhibition of the industry of all nations. In different sections of the United States an active zeal in the matter is spreading among manufacturers, and the reports made by agents entrusted with the foreign department of the enterprise, state that the industrial skill of the old world will be extensively represented on the occasion. So far from there being any dearth of contributors or of specimens of art, it is now believed that the difficulty will be to determine who articles or applicants to refuse. The fair will not, of course, be so magnificent in any respect as that at London, but it will, nevertheless, form a highly curious exposition of the industry of Europe and America.

The R. M. Steamship Canada arrived yesterday morning. The news is of a routine character. The budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has created some excitement. The Times thus describes it:—"The characteristics of the financial scheme, now submitted to the earnest consideration of the country are, first, that it is based on the principle of 'unrestricted competition,' applying that principle not only to the acceptance of 'recent legislation,' but also to the removal of existing restrictions and burdens of questionable utility, and scarcely questionable injustice; secondly the wide range of the proposed financial revision; lastly, its great boldness, as exhibited in the unsparing hand with which some of our greatest common burdens are dealt with, and the confidences displayed in the growing prosperity and resources of the nation."

The following extracts will give some idea of the present aspect of European politics:—

The first week of the Empire of France has passed over satisfactorily. The Emperor, in assuming the imperial sceptre, has had the great good sense to give the foreign powers of Europe the strongest assurances that in adopting the title of Napoleon III. he claims no hereditary right to the throne of France from Napoleon. but that the title relates simply to the historical incident that two sovereigns of the name of Napoleon Bonaparte had preceded Louis Napoleon. The French Government, conscious of the prevailing distrust against the Prince in every court of Europe, has prudently taken the initiative, and has distinctly intimated to the British Cabinet that they have adopted the title without claiming hereditary right from the first Emperor. They have declared that Louis Napoleon, as he has himself stated, is the sovereign only by the voice of the people; that he distinctly recognizes all the governments which have existed since 1814 in France; that he recognizes the acts of those governments; and that he acknowledges the solidity of his government as succeeding the others; and farther, that the same policy that influenced the President will influence the Emperor. We are told that the French ambassador in London conveyed the *Scrutins-consultans* of the 7th of November, and the *Placis de*, of the 21st of the same month, in a despatch to Lord Palmerston. Our noble Foreign Secretary of the State says, the explanations given relative to the title of Napoleon were perfectly official and satisfactory, and he adds, "they could not be more satisfactory than when made by the French ambassador verbally in London, and repeated by the Emperor himself in his speech to the Chambers."

Lord Cowley, the English ambassador at Paris, has formally recognized the new Emperor, and been received with becoming courtesy at the Tuileries. The Neapolitan Minister was the first to present himself with his fresh credentials to the new Emperor, and the breathless haste with which the King of the two Sicilies, a Bourbon, has made the recognition has excited some surprise. But the

fact seems to be explained by the desire of some of the family of Murat should take a fancy to procure their reinstatement in Naples, and the terror of such an aggression is alleged to be the main cause of the Neapolitan Minister's precipitancy. The proceedings for the betrothal of the Emperor with the Princess Yasa are going on; the Count de Morny is to represent the Emperor on the occasion, and the marriage, it is said, will take place by proxy. The Count, in spite of the statutes of the order, has been created Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, to enable him to represent his principal with suitable dignity.

It will be seen by our telegraphic report, received last evening, that the arrival of the Overland Mail is announced. The *Iravaddy* had ceased to be navigable for large vessels; General Goodwin was en route to Prome, in force; and it had been resolved to advance by land to Ava. The Chinese rebellion continued to gain strength. We must wait for further details for the arrival of the mail itself.

LONDON DEC. 20th.—The excitement about the Houses of Parliament is very great this afternoon, and long before the Speaker had taken his seat, the members who had obtained tickets of admission for the strangers and the speaker's galleries were more than double that which could find accommodation. The real question as to the stability of the minister will be tried to-night, and as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has pledged himself to stand or fall by the scheme in its entirety, we see all the preparations for a severe conflict. That ministers, will, however, be successful, there seems to be little doubt; the master stroke of policy, by connecting the Irish brigade the reference of Sergeant Sisco's Tenant Right Bill to a select committee along with the Ministerial measures, has, for a time, armed the Opposition of the Irish members, who boast that "they count 60 in a division."

The overland mail from Calcutta, of the 7th ult., had arrived at Trieste yesterday. By a telegraphic despatch in anticipation of the mails, we learn that the second portion of troops from Bangoon, had started for Prome, under the command of General Goodwin, in person. It was intended to advance upon Ava by land. By the same despatch we are informed that the insurrection in China was spreading, and that the troops of the Celestial Emperor had, in several instances, been defeated.

The new imperial crown is nearly completed, and will be worth, including the diamonds transferred to it from the old royal crown, twenty three millions of francs.

Louis Napoleon has assumed the title of "Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French."

The civil list of the new emperor will, it is calculated, be about 30,000,000 francs, everything included. The ex-king Jerome will probably have a dotation of 2,000,000, and his son 1,000,000, as members of the imperial family.

The Minister of Marine has given orders that the steam frigate *Oreoque*, of 450 horse power, at present at Toulon, shall be placed at the disposal of Abd-el-Kader, to convey him to his destination. The *Mail* will be landed at Mondania, in the south of the Sea of Mirrors, on the coast of Asia, opposite the island of Kalollano. Mondania is about ten leagues from Broussa, where Abd-el-Kader is to fix his residence.

Orders have been sent to strengthen the fortifications on the western coast of France, and the measure is said to be "an answer" to the announced addition to the British navy.

THE POPE AND THE VIRGIN.—The *Bilancia* announces that the Pope had appointed a commission to inquire minutely into the mystery of the immaculate conception of the Holy Virgin. It is composed of Cardinal Forcell, President, Monsignor Pucicel, the Canon G. Aullio, and Fathers Spada, a Dominican, and Perouze, and Passaglio, belonging both to the company of Jesus and professors of the Roman College.

THE CAUCASUS.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Trieste Gazette*, writes on the 20th ult.—"Reports have been circulated here for the last few days of a most disastrous defeat of the Russians in the Caucasus. The Circassian leader, Schamyl Bey, is said to have united his forces and delivered a battle, in which the Russians lost 30,000 men and 160 guns."

DECIMAL CURRENCY.—The following proposition has been broached in England as a feasible mode of adopting a decimal currency there. The copper currency is to be withdrawn and altered so as to make the farthing 100th part of a sovereign, and then the coins would bear the following relative values:—
A Sovereign equal to 1000 cents
Half Sovereign " 500 "
A Crown " 250 "
Half-Crown " 125 "
A florin " 100 " or 1-10th of a sovereign.
A shilling " 50 "
Sixpence " 25 "
Fourpence " 10 "
Threepence " 12 1/2 "
A penny " 5 "
A halving or cent " 1 " or 1-100th of a florin 1-100th of a pound.

The change of making the sovereign equal to 1000 cents, will necessarily alter the denomination of the present copper coins, and the fourpenny pieces, to a slight extent, and our present pennies and fourpenny pieces might be called in, the former to be replaced by a new coin of the proportionate value now proposed. A great additional advantage in this plan would be that the existing habits and customs of the people would not be disturbed further than is absolutely necessary to the adoption of a decimal system.

The other plan is, that accounts should be kept in Alberts or half-sovereigns, as the principal coin, and penny-making a hundred pence equal to one Albert—but requiring an alteration in the value of the penny. This being done, however, all other coins would bear a decimal relation to each other. This proposition your committee consider very feasible, but they are of opinion that it would involve greater alterations than the one above detailed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Metsophet* is received.

Married.

On Tuesday last, the 7th December, instant, by the Rev. David Fitzgerald, A. B. Curate of St. Paul's, Charlottetown, P. E. I. FREDERICK W. HALE, Esq., of Deanston, to MARGARET, eldest daughter of the Rev. L. O. Jenkins, D. D. Rector of Charlotte Parish.

At Chester, on Wednesday, the 15th Inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shrove, Mr. JAMES ZINN, of Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Conrad Pulverer, of Blandford.

At Boston, on the 9th Inst., by the Rev. Joseph Cummings, Mr. EDAN GIBBS, of England, to Miss SOPHIA JANE WILLIAMS, of Halifax, N. S.

Died.

On Thursday, 17th Inst., after a protracted and very painful illness, MARTHA, second daughter of F. W. Clarke, Esq., of Liverpool, on Friday, the 3rd Inst., aged 33 years, SARAH CAMDELL NEWTON, daughter of Henry Newton, Esq., formerly Collector of the Customs for this Province.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, Dec. 10.—Schr Sarah, Griffin, Boston, 3 days. Monday, Dec. 20.—Brig Eagle, Hilliers, Jamaica, 27 days; *Albine*, Bondroit, New York; Brig Dandy Jim, Montreal, 30 days, bound in St. John N. B.—Schr. —*Martino*, Burns P. E. Island, 10 days—*Isaly*, Sarah, Boston. Gen. Washington, Lyrbold, Boston, 4 days; Mary Marshall, Havana, 14 days; Herald, Dunsyth, Salt Laver, Liverpool (Kt) McLearn, Liverpool N. S.; *Activa*, Ladbry, P. E. Island; Steamer Merlin, Coblin, St. John N. E., and Sydney 4 days.

Tuesday Dec. 21.—Brig Mary Turner, Sal Is Mar, 28 days; Ellen O'Brien, New York, 8 days; Tweed, Sydney; Brig Kestrel, Lawson, Jamaica, 17 days; Schr Ocean Wave, Lunenburg.

Wednesday, Dec 22.—St. mer Ospray, Hunter, Bermuda, 4 days; Brig Emera J. Crowl, Ponce, 21 days, Ariel, Sydney; Schr Newfou Island Packet, Woodin, Sydney—*Isaly*; Enby McPee, Bedouet, Algeria, Isasse Harbour, Mary Ellen, P. E. Island.

CLEARANCES.

Monday, Dec. 20.—Ornament, Grathia, P. E. Island, Charlotte McDonald, United States. Tuesday, Dec. 21.—Schr Ellen, Vigan, Newdell Atlantic, Mattlau, P. E. Island. Wednesday, Dec. 22.—Dart, O'Neil, P. E. Island; Aphronia, McPhailon, Charlottetown, P. E. Island; Lady, Campbell, Ozong, Port aux Baques James, Rector, New York; Challenge, Beaton, Sauri, P. E. Island.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Apples, Beef, Butter, Catsup, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Do. smoked, Homespun, Do. wool, Bacon, Oatmeal, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, and Ducks.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Coal and Cord Wood.

Advertisements.

NEW HONEY! JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY of fresh Spanish Honey, at DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE, 63 Hollis Street, Nov. 27.

CLARIFIED COD LIVER OIL, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, for sale at DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE, 63 Hollis Street. Nov. 27.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT! FOR THE SALE at DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE, 63 Hollis Street. Nov. 27.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. THIS LINIMENT is the most valuable for Rheumatism and Neuralgia at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE. Dec. 15.

IN THE PRESS.

And will shortly be Published.

SHADES OF THE HAMLET AND OTHER POEMS, by Rev. ARCHIBALD GRAY, Rector of Dugby. Subscriptions received by R. G. FULLER, Nov. 12.

Advertisements.

BETTER THAN THE BEST!

BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1853. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 8, HOLLS STREET...

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR. ENGLISH PRIZE ESSAY. THE subject for this Year is—"The advantages of a liberal education for all persons, whether intending to devote themselves to one of the learned professions or otherwise."

NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORE. 24 GRANVILLE STREET. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE AT THE CHEAPEST RATE...

Rev. Thos. Scott's full Commentary, 5 vols. 8 vols. 43 Do. do. do. 5 vols. quarto, 43 10

POETRY. Campbell's do. Scott's do. Burns' do. Mrs. Hemans' do. Butler's Hudibras...

MACAGY & WITHROW. TAILORS. No. 136 GRANVILLE STREET.

E. K. BROWN, NO. 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE

HAS RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS, A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF HARDWARE, Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL...

W. N. SILVER & SONS, ARE NOW SELLING AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS...

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale...

CORDIAL RHUBARB FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF DIARRHOEA, Dysentery, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels arising from debility...

GENUINE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, &c. WM LANGLEY has received from England his FALL SUPPLY of the above...

DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE AND SEED WAREHOUSE. English, French, and Mediterranean Drugs, Spices and Perfumery...

LEECHES! LEECHES!! FINE, HEALTHY LEECHES for sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE.

A BOARDER can be accommodated in a private family in a central situation. Apply at the Church Times Office.

GENUINE BEAR'S GREASE! FOR SALE AT DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE, Warrented as to purity.

MRS. KIDDER'S CORDIAL! FOR THE CURE OF CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, &c. Gives immediate relief in the most violent cases...

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS AFTER 4 YEARS' SUFFERINGS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Galt, of 20 Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 13th, 1851.

SIR.—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time she has been more or less sore, and greatly afflicted...

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Atts, Builder of Gas Ovens of Rushcliffe, near Hull, dated May 31st, 1851.

SIR.—I suffered for a period of 20 years from a bad leg the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms...

DEAR SIR.—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance...

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Brethous Letham Road, Edinburgh, dated April 27th, 1851.

SIR.—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject from time to time to attacks of Inflammation in the side...

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Bad Legs, Cancers, Scalds, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Sore Nipples, Burns, Elephantiasis, Skin Diseases, Bunions, Elephantiasis, Scurvy, Bite of Mosquitoes, Fish-bones, Gout, Sore-heads, and Sand-Flies, Glandular Swellings, Tumours, Coco Bay, Glands, Ulcers, Chilblains, Lumbago, Wounds, Chapped hands, Piles, Yaws, Corn (soft), Rheumatism.

Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Box. Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia. Dr. Harding, Windsor, Mrs. Niel, Lunenburg, T. R. Pattillo, Liverpool, N. Tupper, Cornwallis, Tucker & Smith, Truro, J. & C. Jogg, Guysborough, F. Cochran & Co., Newport, G. N. Fuller, Horton, B. Legge, Mahone Bay, S. Fallon & Co., Wallace, J. F. More, Caledonia, T. & J. Jost, Sydney, J. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or, P. Smith, Port Hood, Mrs. Bobson, Pictou, E. Sterns, Yarmouth.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by the most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 6d., 4s., 6s., 3l., 16s. 8d., 33s. 4d., and 50s., each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia, July 10, 1852.

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