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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864. NO. 30

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
Jan. 23	Israh. 65 Matt. 20	Israh. 65 1 Cor. 4
24	Gen. 41 Gen. 45	Gen. 45 Gen. 46
25	Gen. 46 Gen. 47	Gen. 47 Gen. 48
26	Gen. 48 Gen. 49	Gen. 49 Gen. 50
27	Gen. 50 Exod. 1	Exod. 1 Exod. 2
28	Exod. 2 Exod. 3	Exod. 3 Exod. 4
29	Exod. 4 Exod. 5	Exod. 5 Exod. 6
30	Exod. 6 Exod. 7	Exod. 7 Exod. 8
31	Exod. 8 Exod. 9	Exod. 9 Exod. 10

c To verse 22.

Poetry.

From the Calendar.

HOME.

The organ's thrilling notes swell forth
And fill the Temple's dome;
But ah! my sudden heart is mute
For I am not at home—
I strive to meet a stranger's gaze—
Unwelcome scenes will come—
How can I join in notes of praise
Away, away from home?

There is my home—where first I knelt
With Jesus' table spread,
And ate with trembling, trusting faith,
The consecrated bread;
No earthly voice can ever sound
So Heavenly to my ear,
As his who stood beside the board,
And bade me welcome there.

But stranger tones fall on my ear—
And oh! I long to see
One tender glance from gentle eyes
Fall lovingly on me;
Then should sweet praise the voice employ
That has so sudden grown,
And I should feel a thrill of joy
That I am not alone.

Alone! ungrateful thought! ah, no!
I cannot be alone—
My God is with me where I go,
And Jesus is my own;
How chang'd, how bright, each face appears—
How loving and how dear,
Yes, all who kneel beside me now,
For Jesus' sake are dear.

To seem no longer strange and cold—
And peace within me reigns,
For the warm glow of Jesus' love,
Dissolves these chilling chains:
My Father's house! it is my home
Wherever it may be;
My Saviour's flock wherever found—
To are the friends for me!

Thou art unchanging, mighty God!
And tho' all else grow strange,
My Prayer Book still remains the same—
My Bible cannot change—
And should I ever reach the fair
Blest world of joys to come—
O there will be no strangers there,
We all shall be at home!

Religious Miscellany.

SPIRITUALISM.*

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

For the gentlemen who have given this volume to the world, plunge into still greater absurdities, and the spirit of Bacon responsible for the following specimen of logical acumen: 'the act of Adam, according to this doctrine, implicated, involved the not yet developed as distinct identities. It was not only shrouding the earth, but leaped over and penetrated eternity, and hid all spirits whether segregated from the parent source, or those who developed under tribute of the same sin. It seems its influence went still further, and as God himself and is the source of all spirit, the very Creator, the God, came under the law of punishment it was said he pronounced upon the first man.' 'It was said he pronounced upon the first man! Thus the entire volume the revelations of the sacred

* Concluded from last week.

pages are sneeringly referred to, and of the Apostle Paul, with whom one would have thought Swedenborg by this time had formed some acquaintance, he is made to say: 'Somewhere your said to be inspired writers say, When I would do good, evil is present with me.' Such a sentence we may well suppose may have been written by Dr. Dexter, the professed medium, but it could not have come from any man, in the body or out of it, at all acquainted with the Bible and with English grammar.

Towards the writings of Moses these gentlemen are especially spiteful. The following they father upon Swedenborg: 'That there was a first man specially and particularly created to occupy the garden of Eden is opposed to all my belief of what the character of God is and ever has been.' Opposed to your belief, is it? Verily, we had a right to look for something more than a speculation. Either Edmonds or Dexter could have given us that without your aid, quite as intelligibly, and with just as much authority. He appears to think, himself, that this is rather wishy-washy, and springs to the subject with fresh vigor, and plies us with arguments as follows: 'To confine God to the formation of one man, ready made to his hand, cannot exemplify the power of the Creator; for if that Creator had established laws for the working of this globe, he must have adhered to their principles, as he himself could not have been their first violator. Now, do you suppose there is any difference in the birth and growth of animals and of man? And are there any accounts of the creation of any animal as man was created? Now this man was created, as we were all created, from the same causes, and their action has not been changed or altered since the world was fashioned.'

That is to say, there was a time when this world was made, and the first man had a father and a mother like ourselves. Unfortunately it is about this first man's father that we are seeking information. Well, here it is. He came into being as did all the rest of us. Very clear certainly; borrowed, however, from the philosophy of the Indian, who supposed this world to rest upon the shoulders of one of his ancestors of gigantic size, and that he stands upon the back of a great tortoise. When asked upon what the tortoise stands, 'Brother!' said he, 'I came away then?'

But we weary the reader with these absurdities.—They come to us, be it remembered, professedly from the spirits of the departed, who are, according to their own statements, neither in paradise nor in hell. They are simply in another 'sphere,' where it seems they cultivate the land, raise wheat and pumpkins, manufacture cloth, make pantaloons and petticoats, dress and undress, doze, dream, eat, sleep and drink, and perform the necessary functions thence resulting.

Thus Swedenborg, very much in the same style in which he spoke while on earth, informs Messrs. Dexter and Edmonds: 'The new spirit often finds it necessary to shelter its body from the sun or storm; not because it gives pain, or that it would induce sickness or disease to expose its body to all the variations of temperature, but that its pleasures are enhanced by its compliance with all the laws of nature. Consequently it erects its habitation and clothes its body, and looks out for the means of sustaining its strength, or rather of providing for its appetite.'—Page 197.

And again: 'We occupy earth—tangible, positive earth—as much as your earth; but the advanced state of both spirit and locality renders it unnecessary for us to labor much to obtain food for the support of our bodies. We have trees—real trees, and flowers, and mountains, and rivers and rocks, and everything material.'—P. 175.

On another occasion, when the session had been prolonged until after midnight, Mr. Edmonds tells us he inquired if the spirits ever sleep? To which there came a cozy reply:—'Sleep? Certainly, judge.—How can our bodies support the wear and tear of life without sleep? But the nearer I approach those I love, the more I identify myself with their present feelings.—Thus I feel inclined to-night to be cozy with you two,' &c.—P. 163.

It is not strange that, while meditating upon such abominably gross absurdities, Mr. Edmonds should re-

vert to Mohammed and his luxurious paradise of delicious fruits and pretty women. Accordingly one night when he was in his library, and his special friend, the spirit of Bacon, announced his presence, he had the curiosity to inquire, 'Where is Mohammed?' To which Mr. Edmonds says Lord Bacon replied, 'Where he is I know not, but perhaps he is in the beautiful gardens which he has so graphically described. At any rate, there is some truth in what he has taught.'—P. 153.

The fact that these 'visions' are hallucinations,—for we are unwilling to suppose them impositions,—produced by a morbid state of the physical system, is abundantly demonstrated by the inconsistencies and absurdities in which they abound. Perhaps the best way of treating them is to indicate these features of terrestrial origin, and leave them then to take care of themselves.

But at the same time it is well that Christian men should remember that the 'oracles' themselves are entire infidels, and that instead of 'Spirit Rapping' being a collateral and tolerable hobby, which can be entertained in perfect consistency with at least nominal Christianity, it is entirely in the hands of men who are now professed and proselytizing infidels.—L. O. ERIC. REC.

"GOT RELIGION."

A WRITER in the Central Christian Herald, under the head of 'Western Sketches,' gives the following account of a conversation he had with several serious minded persons who had been listening to his sermon. The first person addressed acknowledged she was a member of a church, but, according to his standard, knew nothing about religion. We are inclined to believe that the state of mind disclosed in this case is by far more common than is generally supposed in the West.

The writer, in reply to the woman's confession said:—

'Why then, are you a professor of religion?'

'I was excited in a meeting last winter, I felt happy; I loved to sing, I even learned to shout. They all told me that I had got religion. I believed it, and joined the Church.'

'Got religion! Did you love God with all your heart? Did you delight in reading his Word, in meditating upon his goodness, and in laboring for his glory? Did you hate sin, find pleasure in secret prayer, and long for holiness of heart, that you might be like God?'

'No, sir, I was never told, or dreamed even of any such thing. I thought I had only to feel happy, and go to heaven. When you told about consecration of heart and life; about loving and serving God as if we were his children, I felt as if I had been a hypocrite ever since I joined the Church—as if I had no business in it. My religion was all like that dead man you told of, who was galvanized. I have been excited, but never converted. Now, I want to begin right—to get a new heart—to learn to love God—to know that my sins are pardoned—to have a hope that will be an anchor to my soul. I want such religion as you have been preaching about, and I mean to seek until I find it.'

There was a deep and tearful earnestness in this woman's manner.

After a few words of direction and encouragement, I passed on. Number two was a similar case, and number three, and so on, for a score of cases. They said, 'We thought that we had religion; but now see that we did not even know what it is.'

It was a strange scene, and a most solemn one.—There were persons who supposed themselves in the ark, and floating smoothly on to heaven, awakened to find that they were adrift amid the breakers of sin, and in hourly peril of shipwreck for eternity. Honest, zealous, but ignorant men, had led them into this state of false security. Our first work was to undo what other ambassadors of Christ there seemed to have done. Never before did I so appreciate the value of the truth—the plain, discriminating truth of God's Word—and the necessity for having ministers well grounded in it, if we would not send them abroad to be 'blind leaders of the blind.'

The West is full of men who bellow nonsense, and call it preaching. Two years ago, a famous revivalist, of a certain class—a preacher in regular standing in an orthodox Church, said, in a sermon, 'Brethren, there are four degrees in religion. When I was first converted, I could say nothing but 'Bless the Lord!' I heard others around me shouting 'Glory to God;' but I could not say that. I had not got far enough along yet. But I prayed and prayed that God would let me say 'Glory;' and, brethren, he answered my prayer, and I shouted glory with the loudest of them. And then I wanted to shout 'Salvation,' and the Lord blessed me again, and let me say 'Salvation.' And then, brethren, O, how happy I was. But there was another degree yet. I heard some of the old fathers clap their hands, and cry 'Halleluyah!' I could not say 'Halleluyah.' But I prayed to the Lord again, and he taught me to say 'Halleluyah;' and now, brethren, I can shout with any body! I have got clear up to halleluyah and I don't expect to get any higher until I get to heaven.

These are the very words of this Gospel Herald, as taken down at the time by a gentleman who heard him. I mention it only to show the condition of many communities in regard to their knowledge of and experience in spiritual things.

If such are the teachers, what must we expect of the people? When we talk to them about religion, they think of excitement, and shouting 'glory.' When we urge them to become converted, they think we want them to learn to sing, and clap their hands, and be happy! Hence, our preaching must be discriminating. It must deal much in definitions. We must show from the Bible what religion is. We must show the difference between emotion and principle; between feeling good and doing right. We do not need to enter upon controversy with these perverters of the Gospel, but by 'manifestation of the truth, commend ourselves' to the reason and consciences of men. Plain Bible truth, presented earnestly, with familiar illustrations, will always tell. It will pierce through all the prejudices of the people. It will flash through their delusions, like sunlight through a morning mist. The West wants, not philosophy or declamation, but the Word of God; and the preacher who dispenses the most of it in his ministrations, will see the most abundant fruit of his labors.

Diocesan Church Society.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

On Wednesday evening, the 4th inst., the annual meeting of the Weymouth branch of the Diocesan Church Society was held. The School Room was filled by a large and attentive audience. The Rev. Messrs. Gray and Godfrey, and Mr. W. S. Gray, kindly lent their assistance, one of them coming a distance of 38 miles.

After singing, prayers, and the reading of last year's report, the President set forth the various pious objects of the Society. He also referred to the aid which the Church in this Province had for a long course of years received from the S. P. G., and took the opportunity of reading to the meeting a short but interesting account of the Diocese of Nova Scotia which appeared in the Society's quarterly report for October.

The first Resolution was moved by the Rev. A. Gray, of Digby, and seconded in a few remarks by Alpheus Jones, Esq.

Resolved.—That this meeting feeling thankful for the religious privileges they enjoy, are happy to believe that many of their fellow men, formerly destitute of the means of grace, now hear the glad tidings of salvation through the Missionaries supported by the bounty of the Diocesan Church Society.

We regret that we cannot do justice to the Rev. gentleman's speech. He spoke at some length in an earnest and animated strain, and his remarks appeared to make much impression on all present.

The second Resolution was moved by the Rev. W. M. Godfrey, Rector of St. Clements, and seconded by J. O. Vail, Esq.

Resolved.—That while this meeting rejoices in the advancing prosperity of this Institution, yet owing to the many and pressing applications for aid, it would call upon all members of the Church to increase their contributions to its funds.

The Revd. Mover of the above resolution commended the claims of the Society to the support of members of the Church in a very interesting speech.

The third Resolution, requesting the last year's Committee (with the addition of Dr. Ruggles, and Sterns Jones, Esq.) to continue their services during the ensuing year, was moved by Mr. W. S. Gray, Divinity

Student at Windsor, who made some pertinent remarks, which were well received.

Cerono P. Jones, Esq., Senior Church Warden, in seconding this resolution alluded to the interest which was taken in Church matters in Weymouth, in proof of which he pointed to the repairs and improvements that had been made on the Church, Parsonage, &c.

In the course of the proceedings special notice was taken of the liberal donation of 50 dollars made by Mr. James Jones, formerly of this place, but now residing in Newburgh, N. Y., while on a visit to the place of his nativity last summer. This sum was offered the Church-wardens on the condition that 75 dollars were contributed by the parishioners. A suitable response was soon made to the wishes of the kind donor, and the amount quickly raised. We have thus been enabled to effect repairs and improvements in the church, which were much needed. It is also proper to add that Mr. Jones when handing over his liberal donation, expressed a desire of making another next year, should such a measure of success in business attend him as to justify his doing so. May God incline many a heart to 'go and do likewise,' and may the giver experience in his soul the blessing promised those who 'do good unto Zion.'

The attention of the meeting was next directed to the poor idolaters in heathen lands. It was shown that it was the duty of those whose lot had been cast in more favoured climes to contribute to their relief; and if any individual desired his contribution appropriated to this object the D. C. S. would carry his wish into effect.—An extract was read from a speech lately delivered in Boston, by Bishop Spencer, who had labored with zeal in India, which, while it afforded cause for thankfulness for the blessing that had attended the exertions of holy men, at the same time gave a mournful view of the revolting cruelties and superstitions that prevailed in that benighted land. Christians should show their thankfulness for the great privileges they enjoy, by offering fervent prayer to the Great Head of the Church, that he would be pleased to hasten the period, when lands that are now 'the habitations of cruelty' shall become the inheritance of the Lord Christ, and 'the uttermost parts of the earth his possession.'

A resolution conveying the thanks of the meeting to Mr. James Jones, passed by acclamation. Thanks were also offered to the three gentlemen from Digby and Clements, for their presence and assistance. The favorite Missionary Hymn by the eminent Heber was sung in good style by the effective choir of St. Peter's Church, after which the proceedings of the evening were closed with the benediction.

News Department.

NEWS OF STEAMSHIP 'SAN FRANCISCO.'—Two HUNDRED AND FORTY LIVES LOST.—A Telegraph despatch, dated New York Jan. 13, furnishes further particulars of the wreck of *San Francisco*. She was disabled night of 24th ult. Soon after a heavy sea swept her decks and washed 240 passengers overboard, including several officers and a lady. The ship drifted about until Jan. 5, when she was fallen in with by the ship *Three Bells*, from Glasgow, bark *Kilby*, for Boston, and ship *Antarctic*, for Liverpool, in lat 38, long 59, which vessels took off the crew, and all the remaining passengers. The troops were divided among the three vessels. The *Three Bells* arrived at New York Jan. 12.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—On the morning of 25th the engines stopped, piston rod breaking off, leaving the vessel totally unmanageable, the sea striking her tremendous blows under the guards, and tearing up the planking fore and aft on both sides. At the same time became leaky, when the troops went to work baling. At 9 a. m. 25th, a heavy sea carried away both smoke stacks, all the upper saloon, stove quarter deck and washed over a large number of passengers, besides killing and wounding others. On the 28th spoke *Kilby*, which lay by until 3 p. m. 29th, taking off passengers. After receiving upwards of 100 a gale came on which compelled the *Kilby* to let go the hawser. The gale continued 30th and 31st, and a large number of men were sick and dying. On the morning of Jan. 1, spoke Br ship *Three Bells*, which lay by off and on until the 3rd, when her boat went on board. Same day spoke ship *Antarctic*, from New York for Liverpool. On the 4th both ships began taking off the people, provision, etc, and at sunset 6th had them all on board. Next morning took off the crew and officers, Capt. Watkins being the last man to leave his ship. *Three Bells* brought in 230 souls, *Antarctic* 170, *Kilby*, 100, killed or washed overboard 150, totally 650. *Kilby* was short of provisions, and

had only one cask of water. She had not been heard from. Another report states that the number of troops lost is 160. The troops lost everything, and many were prevented from coming on shore by the want of clothing. The *San Francisco* was scuttled before being abandoned. The ship *Levy Thompson* was reported below with the passengers transferred from the *Antarctic*. The *Napoleon* is said to have picked up provisions and then stood off. A fire near the *Cook's galley* was put out with great difficulty. The pumps gave out shortly after the ship began to leak. A congestive diarrhoea was very destructive among the men, which caused collapse and death in a few hours. Between 65 and 70 died from this disease. The *San Francisco* was overloaded, had a bad list, her engines very inadequate, and could not be propelled more than eight knots an hour. Capt. Watkins went to England in the *Antarctic*. His conduct is highly extolled. *Kilby* took off all the women and children, and it is thought would put into Bermuda. *Three Bells* fell in with the wreck 300 miles South of Sable Island.—*Chronicle*. *Kilby* has arrived at New York.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Rev. Mr. Cooper, an Episcopalian clergyman, read daily from the Holy Book of life appropriate passages, and offered up prayers for our deliverance. To us those prayers were answered. Those who sank beneath the billows are now at peace with the world. The mighty ocean has taken them to its bosom, and their requiem was sung by the whistling winds of heaven.—*Passenger's Statement*.

The Rev. Mr. Cooper, wife, and four children, were among those taken off the wreck by the *Kilby*.

GRACE CHURCH.—The officers of the Third Artillery, with their families, who were rescued by the bark *Kilby* from the wreck of the *San Francisco*, will meet this morning, 17th, at Grace Church—Dr. Vinton's—at 10½ o'clock, to offer up their united thanksgiving for their safe deliverance from death. They request all their fellow sufferers of the army, as well as citizen passengers, to unite with them in this joyful act of praise and prayer to Almighty God for His abundant and great mercies.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered to all who shall be devoutly disposed to receive it. It is hoped that every officer will be present. The Rev. Mr. Cooper, who was likewise on the wreck, is especially invited to assist.

The appalling loss of life and the terrible suffering of the survivors consequent upon the wreck of the *San Francisco*, formed the chief theme of discussion in Congress and our city Legislature, as well as in public and private circles throughout the country, yesterday. Both branches of Congress have taken steps to testify their high appreciation of the noble conduct of the captains and crews of the ships *Three Bells* and *Antarctic*, and the bark *Kilby*, to whose skill, bravery, and indefatigable exertions, under the most trying and hazardous circumstances, some five hundred human beings are indebted for deliverance from watery graves. The necessary measures have also been adopted to make provision for the losses of the officers and soldiers of the army who were passengers on board the steamer, and to remunerate the commanders and crews of the rescuing vessels for the expense and inconvenience incurred by them in rendering assistance. The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen are resolved to compliment Captains Creighton, Lowe, and Stouffer, and to invite them to partake of the hospitalities of the city. The merchants of the city are also doing their duty by subscribing towards the purchase of medals, &c., in commemoration of the generous services of these gallant officers, as will be seen by the reports of the meetings at the Exchange and Corn Exchange. We understand that about two thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and that a list of the donors will be published to-morrow.—*New York Herald*, Jan. 17.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Gadsden, our Minister to Mexico, came passenger in the *Texas*, having concluded an important treaty with the Mexican government.

The treaty (Mexico) agrees to give 32,000,000 acres in Mesilla Valley for \$20,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 are to be reserved for paying claims, including the Garay grant, &c.

It is understood that Mr. Sloo pays the Tehuantepec Company \$2,000,000 for the relinquishment of all their rights.

The details confirming the destruction of the Walker expedition to Sonora are received, but nothing later except the reported capture of the *Caroline*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, JAN. 19, 1854.—THE FISHERY QUESTION.—The Speaker laid before the House, in reply to the resolution of the 2nd January, a message from the President of the United States, communicating the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, and the order to our naval officers connected therewith last year, issued in relation to the protection of American fisheries on the British coast. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Among the documents is a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Shubrick, dated July 14th last. After giving the history of the fishing and navigation rights secured to our citizens under treaty with Great Britain, he says:—"If on any occasion you discover attempts making to deprive any of our citizens of their just rights, you will respectfully, but firmly, remonstrate, and if persisted in, you will take such steps as in your judgment will be best calculated to check and prevent the interference, never resorting to violence except as a matter of self-defence and necessity. All courtesy and respect will be shown to the armed vessels of England and France." On Sept 24th, the Secretary writes to Commodore Shubrick—"Your accounts of the squadron under your command have been perused with much satisfaction. The promptness, energy, and cheerful zeal exhibited by yourself and all under your command reflects credit on the service, and entitles you to the commendation of your government."

A report having been circulated that Bishop Bedini was in Philadelphia last evening, a large procession was formed and marched through the streets of that place, at the head of which was borne an effigy of the Nuncio. We also learn that placards, printed in four languages, were recently posted throughout the city of New Orleans, in which a contemplated visit from the Nuncio was announced, and the propriety of treating him as a wild beast was urged. How bitter must be the feeling against the Bishop, when we find people in all parts of the country joining in these extraordinary demonstrations of hostility.

THE INGRAHAM RESOLUTIONS.—The resolution was finally passed in the following shape, by a vote of 114 to 9:—

Be it resolved, &c., That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Duncan N. Ingraham, commanding the United States sloop of war *Sr. Lewis*, for his judicious and gallant conduct on the 1st day of July last, in extending the protection of the American government to Martin Koszta, by rescuing him from forcible and illegal seizure and imprisonment on board the Austrian brig *Huzzar*.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause to be made a medal, with suitable devices, and presented to Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, as a testimonial of the high case entertained by Congress of his valor, promptness, and judicious conduct on the above mentioned occasion.

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the objects thereof.

WEST INDIES.

To Captain Webb of the Brigantine *Griffin*, we are indebted for a file of Barbadoes Papers to the 24th ultimo, from which we gather the following information:—

CHOLERA AT NEVIS.—SAD MORTALITY.—The cholera has been brought to the island of Nevis, by an Emigrant Ship from Liverpool to New Orleans, which touched there on the passage, having lost 23 of those on board from Cholera. The people on shore became infected, and it is said about forty have died; most of them blacks; in a private letter, dated the 19th, which has been shown to us, it is said that the deaths are from 6 to 12 daily, and the greatest alarm prevails; there is the greatest difficulty to get people to bury the dead, whose corpses have lain on the beach unburied for 60 hours.

AWFUL DEATH.—A most tragical tale is told of the sufferings of 3 soldiers, of a detachment of 67th Regiment, now stationed at Tortola, and a black man, who got into a boat, the soldiers with the intention of deserting and getting over to Crab Island, and from there, as opportunity offered, to America. After a while, the wind rising, they were driven out of their course, and so remained in the open boat for several days, without food or water. At length one of the soldiers proposed to draw lots, that one should be killed to furnish food for the others. They did so, and the lot fell upon Thomas Buckley, one of the Soldiers, who forthwith bound up his arm, and opened a vein to bleed himself to death; one of the others, and the black man sucked his blood, and afterwards went

raving mad, and jumped into the sea. Buckley also died; and there remained only one Soldier out of the party in the boat. Wm. Lennon, who throw the dead body into the sea, lashed the helm, and left himself to his fate. He had not tasted any of Buckley's blood, because, according to his own statement, he felt a scruple at doing so, as he had been his comrade. After 11 days' drifting, the boat was driven on the coast of St. Domingo, and the Coast Guard found the survivor, and after giving him some refreshment, carried him to Jacmel, to the English Consul, before whom he made a relation of the facts as above, and he was sent back to Tortola in the Steamer.—*Barbadoes Paper*.

We unintentionally omitted to include in the list of passengers hence for England in H. M. Steam Frigate *Vulcan*, in our last Gazette, the name of Dr Farr of the Ordnance Medical Department. We have since learned that Assistant Surgeon Inglis, R. N., also proceeded to England in that vessel. The *Vulcan* therefore conveyed from these Islands three Medical Gentlemen who were present during the awful visitation with which Bermuda was afflicted in the latter part of the past year. Drs. Hall and Farr, veterans to repose on their laurels, and the Junior, with many others whom he has left behind him, trusting that a wreath may not be denied them. As one of the many proofs of the virulence of the late Epidemic, we may here notice that every one of the Medical Officers of the Army and Navy that were in Bermuda at the time of the appearance of the disease was attacked—though Doctor Innes suffered but slightly. There were of the Military Drs. Farr (very ill) Innes, Deeble, (very ill) and Lawson who died. Of the Naval, Dr. Hilditch Deputy Inspector (ill), Senior Assistant Surgeon Wells (ill), and Assistant Surgeon Lilburn (twice ill). Assistant Surgeon Inglis, who had volunteered his services nearly lost his life. Those Medical Officers who came amongst us more recently fortunately escaped infection, though Dr. Manro, in charge of the Military Hospital at Prospect, has performed most arduous and painful duty.

The Medical Staff of the Convict Establishment, Drs. Hall (Medical Superintendent), J. S. and Frederick Hunter, Warner, Beck, Crane, and Dickey, fared better, though their labors were most zealous and hard.

Men more devotedly attached to the duties of their profession—unremitting in their attention to the sick both by night and by day—sacrificing every comfort, regardless of personal danger, which proved fatal in the case of Dr. Lawson, amid the harrowing scenes which they witnessed in the progress of the disease, so virulent, and so frequently baffling their skill, could not have been found. We conceive that they are eminently entitled to some consideration at the hand of the Imperial Government.—*Bermuda Paper*.

Editorial Miscellany.

BERMUDA.—The fatal epidemic appears to have entirely disappeared from this lately afflicted colony. We take the following item from the *Bermudian* of the 4th inst. It is pleasing to observe by the same paper, that that day was observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God, by command of the Lieutenant Governor.

Wreaths for each toll—a char m for every wo."

The health of the colony is restored to that state of incomparable excellence which is the rule of the Bermudian climate. The fell disease, peculiar to lands that lie within the tropics—the Yellow Fever—suddenly broke out at the Town of St. George in these Islands about the close of August last, and continued to rage with greater or less virulence in different parts of the country until the middle of last month, when it disappeared. The mortality in September and October amongst the European population was fearfully great, defying, generally, all the professional skill, both native and foreign, that was directed against it. None who witnessed the time can forget it. It was one of unexampled panic and gloom. Men in the prime and vigour of their days, females in the lovely blush of attractive womanhood, and children from comparative infancy to the hopeful period of early youth, alike fell indiscriminately before the march of the pestilence. But it is not a little singular that, amid all this havoc of human life from a disease of a far worse type than any ever known before in these Islands, the adult Natives seemed to be invincible to its destructive assaults. A few were attacked; but out of the whole population of 11,000 we have not been able to discover in the list of mortality the names of three adult Natives who fell victims to the disease.

Wednesday last was Thanksgiving Day—appointed as such by His Excellency the Governor, in acknowledgment of the deliverance of the Colony from the late severe Epidemic, and its restoration to its usual healthy condition. Rainy and unpleasant as the weather was on that day, large numbers of persons, of both sexes, were found in the several places of Public Worship throughout these Islands, earnestly offering up thanksgivings to Him whose tender mercies are over all His works.

NEW WORKS.—We have to acknowledge from Mr. E. G. Fuller, a volume entitled *HOT CORN*, by Solon Robinson, of the New York Tribune, p.p. 408, price

\$1 25, handsomely illustrated, and for sale at Mr. Fuller's Book Store, Hollis Street. We have not ourselves had leisure fully to peruse the work, but it bears a high name, and has already furnished many touching articles to the weekly press. Some indeed are assigning to it a higher rank than that of Uncle Tom's Cabin. It brings to public view scenes of enormous vice and misery, as existing in the very heart of the great city of New York, touching the very abodes of fashion and of wealth; and gives the result of the actual visits of the benevolent to those revolting and desperate haunts, together with the happy success which has attended their philanthropic efforts in behalf of the degraded mass amongst whom they have ventured. We need not however travel to New York, for the originals of such pictures as these. They are to be found in our midst. Intemperance, the fiendish parent of every sort of misery and crime, is daily doing similar work in the cellars and the garrets of this city of Halifax. Would that some pen as powerful as that of the author of this work, would paint these native horrors in such colors, as to arouse a greater activity amongst us to bring about their removal by removing their prolific cause. We subjoin one of the critical notices of the work by a New York writer:—

"This volume comes most providentially to aid the cause of Temperance. Though not announced as a temperance work by the publishers, we venture the assertion that its readers will find, in the narratives, some of the strongest arguments ever put forth in favor of a 'Maine Law.' The story of BILL LATON, reduced by Rum from affluence to beggary, dying in the street, his family driven, by fire, naked from their burning dwelling, to be rescued from a fate, worse than death, by one who had reformed from the very lowest degradation to which a human being ever was reduced, is one of the first incidents. Little Katy's mother is another where the work of Rum is traced, carrying its victim from the highest to the very lowest stage of human existence, till she is finally saved by the death of her innocent child, the poor, little 'Hot Corn Girl,' whose cry first attracted the author.

"The 'Morgan family' is another terrible case. An affluent merchant dies drunk; his son and son-in-law die miserable wretches, and his high-born daughters sink down into such depths of misery as makes the blood curdle while we read, and resolve that we will do our utmost to blot out this awful scourge from among us. Without being aware that we are reading such a work, we are soon convinced that nothing which has ever been published bears the least comparison with this unique volume. It is all the more powerful, because not intended by the author as a temperance tale. It bears evidence of being a recital of 'scenes in real life,' with which the author has been cognizant; and it is written with a pen of fire, for its every word burns into the heart. The style, as well as the story, is extremely fascinating, and we predict that 'HOT CORN' will be more extensively read by those who desire to promote temperance, virtue, and goodness in society, than any work ever before published in the English language. This is a strong assertion, we are aware, but we are perfectly satisfied that every temperance man, woman, and child who reads this volume, will be anxious that every other one should be made as much happier and better by it, as they have been themselves."

Also, the following from the *Cincinnati Sun*:—

"INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS. There is an institution in New York for the reception of vagrant children, 'The Five Points House of Industry.' The managers of this asylum were getting crippled in their operations for want of funds, and in spite of all their efforts in urging contributions from the public, they were gradually getting deeper into debt, so that they feared for the permanence of the institution.

At this time the *Tribune* took up the case, and published amongst other matter, a story relating to a little girl who vended hot corn; and her trials and death were described in so feeling a manner, that to the surprise of the patrons of the asylum alluded to, contributions came pouring in on all hands, and one of the principal managers, a Mr. Pease, writes to the *Tribune*, in which he says:

"In one week after the publication of your story of Hot Corn, and the Death of Little Katy, more than \$182 have been found in our exhausted treasury. If such are the results of the first week, have we not good cause to trust that the next and ensuing ones will outstrip it? It is not from the city alone that these blessed gifts have come, but from the country, wherever a heart has been touched, out of the abundance the hands possess, hath come these much wanted, most acceptable offerings."

On the 10th of October, these donations had reached the sum of \$2,140. Those who buy the book will have the satisfaction of feeling that they are adding to the means of doing good to the poor, the lowly, the miserable, such as they will read of in its pages.

"GUARDIAN ANGELS, or JAMES MASON AND HIS VISION," an appeal in favour of Total Abstinence and a prohibitory Liquor Law—by Eugene Mortimer, Esq. Halifax, N. S., pp. 208, 1853. We have to acknowledge the receipt of a new work bearing this title and for sale at the Wesleyan Book Store, but not having had time to peruse it, we cannot pronounce upon its merits.

Fourth Department.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

BE KIND UNTO THY MOTHER.

What would I give to call my mother back for one day, to ask her pardon, upon my knees, for all those acts by which I gave her gentle spirit pain!—CHARLES LAMIN

Be kind unto thy mother,
Nor from thy lips let sound
A word of harsh or angry tone,
That might her feelings wound;
She bore for thee a thousand pains,
For thee she jeopardized
Her valued health and precious life—
Gifts that are highly prized.

Her breast was once the fountain
At which thou lovedst to lay,
And long and plaintive were thy cries
When from it forced away.
Her love for thee was strong at death,
For when disease had laid
Its sickening and infectious hand,
And others were afraid,

To enter near thy chamber
Or touch thy fevered cheek,
Then near thee was thy mother—
'Twas bliss to hear her speak,
She sat beside thy little bed,
And watched thy heaving breast,
While the long hours of night sped on
Without her seeking rest.

Her kind, soft hand has touched thy pulse,
Has gently pressed thy brow;
Her anxious heart has rent with care
As sickness brought thee low.
Then agonizing long in prayer
For thee, her soul has poured
Its supplications to her God
That thou might be restored.

Her prayer was heard, and thou hast lived
To see fair manhood gained,
While she, throughout thy childhood's years,
Thy comfort has maintained.
And canst thou now, ere yet the dawn
Has left thy youthful cheek,
Turn from thy mother's gentle voice,
And elsewhere counsel seek?

Oh, canst thou wound her tender heart
Fores from that heart the sigh,
Or look indifferent on the tears
That moist her loving eye?
Or canst thou turn away thy face,
Close from her words thine ears,
And laugh in cold derision
As she speaks a mother's fears?

Then turn thee not in angry mood,
Wrest not the hand she holds,
For thy best interests are enwrapped
Within her heart's deep folds.
Remember! oh, remember!
The time may not far be
When that dear anxious mother
You may no longer see;
When low beneath the heavy sod
Her precious form is laid,
How sad will be remembered words
Once passionately said!

M. W. T.

THE NEW SLED.—'Mother, here is my sled,' said a rosy-cheeked little fellow, tugging his sled into the house in order to show it to his mother. 'and the first thing it shall do is to go an errand for you. What do you want me to fetch home from the store? And the next thing it shall do, shall be to carry Alice to ride. She's a little girl, and would like a ride on my new sled, I dare say. Would it not please her dearly, mother? After that I'll go on the hill, and slide with the boys.'

This is one of the best order of exercises for a new sled that I ever heard of, and I wish every boy to mark it. First and foremost was James's sled to be used to help his mother, then to give delight to his little sister, and not until lastly did he mean to use it for his own personal amusement. I venture to say, most boys would have begun with themselves first, would they not? Mother and sister would have come last, or not at all, or had perhaps only a grudging share in the new sled; as for instance, when you came home from riding down hill, your mother should ask you to go on an errand for her, and you would have said 'how would you were,' or asked 'if to-morrow would do,' and wished 'some body else would go errands.' Or if your sister had said, 'O take me a little ride on your new sled,' you might have roughly answered, 'It's my sled; I shan't take girls on it,' or some unkind answer like this, which boys are too apt to make.

But do you think this would have been the best way to enjoy your sled? No, I think not. James had learned the true secret of taking the greatest amount

of enjoyment with his, and that was not by beginning with himself first. There is a great sale of sleds about this time, and I hope every boy who reads this will try James' way of enjoying his.

THE THREE LITTLE GIRLS' PLANS.—Three little girls were sitting on the door-step, talking about what they meant to do. And as I always feel an interest in hearing the plans of children, I marked what they were saying.

'I,' said one, 'mean to tease my father to carry me to Halifax to see all the pretty things. I mean to go. I will go.'

'Well, I mean to get into the high school; that is what I want most of any thing, and I'm ready to study for it,' said another. It was a fine purpose, I thought, and there is no doubt that the child will succeed.

'I know what I am going to do,' said the third and the smallest, throwing back her curls with the air of a queen; 'next year I am going to get over so many subscribers for the Church Times. I love to read about the good children in it, and I want to be like them.'

The editor of the paper will thank her for that, I feel very sure. It is certainly a testimony to the value of good company. Well, my child, do not wait until next year, but go directly about it. Begin now. Let every child who reads the paper, and feels its value, get at least one new subscriber for the next year. You may get as many as you can, but at least get one. It will be a good work, a blessed little labor of love. You cannot do better than to extend good reading. I would ask every reader to follow up this little girl's plan. For myself, I mean to, and I thank her for it: and it makes true what is frequently said, that we learn much from the children. And now let us labor with them: two hundred and fifty thousand workers shall we be, and see what we can accomplish.

BE FIRM.—Let every Christian boy, or man, always remember that there is nothing which so commands respect and commends the truth, as a firm standing up to his principles. Be true to them. Never flinch. Show your colors: and thus let every body know that as for you, you are on the side of God and the Bible.

LITTLE WILLIE.—Little Willie was a gentle fair-haired boy, and child of Christian parents, though born in a heathen land. He had been taught with his earliest lisps to repeat nightly, on retiring to rest, that beautiful child's prayer,

'Now I lay me down to sleep.'

When he was a little more than three years old God called him away from earth, but the closing scene of his life was beautiful. As the shadows of death gathered round him, he supposed it the darkness of night, and clasping his tiny hands he commenced,

'Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die'

and here his lip faltered, his pulse ceased, and his spirit returned to the God who gave it.

Selections.

DO YOU PRAY.—David did. His circumstances were indeed unfavourable. A crown was upon his head. The cares of a kingdom pressed him. He might have said—'I have no time.' But he prayed. He prayed much. It was one of his most influential habits. What proofs and illustrations abound in those wonderful compositions, the Psalms. How touching, earnest, sublime often, were his cries unto God. How have his spiritual exercises been an incitement and pattern of devotion in every succeeding age!

Daniel did. He was indeed a statesman and courtier. He lived in the midst of idolaters. To them his religion was offensive. The king bade him not to pray unto Jehovah. If he did it was at mortal peril. The great men of Babylon conspired to make this very thing the means of his ruin. Still he prayed. He did it, not ostentatiously, but without concealment. His religious principle was stronger than his fear of men.—'Three times a day he kneeled and prayed and gave thanks before his God as aforesaid.'

Paul did. It was the first pulse and expression of his new life in Christ. 'Behold he prayeth!' said the Spirit. The fact was the surpassing but conclusive proof of his spiritual change and transition, from being Saul the persecutor, it was thus shown, he had become Paul the saint. However, after that event, was his life one of prayer, as well as heroic labor—of prayer for himself—for his countrymen, for the Gentile world—for the blood-brought church. Holier, in-

tensor, sublimer, aspirations probably never ascended from a soul this side of heaven.

Jesus Christ did. It is a most impressive truth. It ought to be pondered by all who do not pray. The Saviour was perfect. He was divine. He sustained no such relation of dependence as we sustain. He had no sins to be forgiven. There were in him no lusts to be restrained and purified. He was subject to no temptations he could not resist. He was assailed by no enemies he could not conquer. He had life in himself. He had creative power. He had infinite merit. But he prayed. He prayed in earnest; and with his disciples.

'Cold mountains and the midnight air,
Witnessed the fervor of his prayer.'

Yes—David, Daniel, Paul, Jesus Christ, all prayed. They were men of prayer. Do you pray?—*Presb. of the West.*

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS.—The number and antiquity of our manuscripts of the New Testament is an argument for the authenticity of its sacred contents.

The greater part of the apocryphal books are either entirely lost, or are preserved by a single manuscript. Our most authentic and most admired classics, as Herodotus, are known only from ten or fifteen manuscripts; many are come down to us, after lying hid for ages, in one manuscript only. Now the manuscripts of our sacred books abound in every ancient library in every part of Christendom. They amount in the whole to several thousands. About five hundred have been actually examined, and compared or collated, with extraordinary care. Many of them run up to the eighth, seventh, sixth, fifth, and fourth centuries; the Codex Bezae, found in the monastery of Irenaeus, at Lyons in France, and presented by the reformer, whose name it bears, to the University of Cambridge, is supposed by Dr. Kipling, the editor of the fac-simile of it, to be of the second century. The Codex Alexandrinus and Codex Vaticanus are supposed to be of the fourth. Now these manuscripts push back our proof to the age, next but one or two, to the when the last of the apostles died, and join on with the manuscripts compared by Jerome and Eusebius, and (A. D. 315—420,) and thus bring us up, as it were, to the very times of the promulgation of the Gospel. The prodigious number of these manuscripts, the distant countries whence they were collected, and the identity of their contents with the quotations in the Fathers of different ages, place the New Testament incomparably above all other ancient works in point of evidence of authenticity. Let any one compare the gospels and epistles as extant in our actual manuscripts with the passages cited in Jerome, Eusebius, Tertullian, Irenaeus, who had the very originals before them, or the immediate transcripts from those originals, and he will find almost the whole of our present canon.*

And this leads me to produce a noble passage from Tertullian, who was born about fifty or sixty years after the death of St. John. In the thirty-sixth chapter of his work against heresies, he says:—'Come now thou who wilt exercise thy curiosity more profitably in the business of thy salvation, run through the apostolical churches, in which the very chairs of the apostles still preside, in which their authentic (see render it, original) "letters are recited, sounded forth the voice, and representing the countenance of each. Is Achaia near you? you have Corinth! If you are not far from Macedonia, you have Thessalonica. If you are near to Italy, you have Rome, from whence also our assertions will be readily confirmed.' What a striking appeal is this to the actual original Greek of the New Testament books, perhaps to the very autographs of the divine writers—or if the word authentic means only, well attested—yet to the undoubted transcripts of the sacred epistles! When we connect this with the fine expression that 'the very chairs of the apostles still preside,' as it were, in their respective churches; and that their epistles when recited, sounded forth the voice, and represented the countenance of each apostle; and when we remember that those churches are appealed to, and those only, to which the sacred letters were addressed, and that the inquirer is sent by Tertullian (in the second century, be it noted) to examine the books for himself: I say, when we consider all this, and associate it in our minds with the critical revision of ancient manuscripts made by Eusebius and Jerome in the fourth and fifth centuries, and our Codex Bezae, Codex Alexandrinus, and Vaticanus, probably of the

* This proves that the sacred books have come down to us uncorrupted. The various readings in different manuscripts do not affect a single doctrine or precept of the Christian revelation.

very same date, now existing, I ask, whether it does not present the proof of the authenticity of the New Testament before the very eyes, and render it palpable almost to the senses of mankind?—*ishop Wilson, of Calcutta.*

ELIHU BURRITT, THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH.—A letter written by Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, contains some interesting incidents of his career.

Mr. Burritt mentions that being one of a large family, and his parents poor, he apprenticed himself when very young, to a blacksmith, but that he had always had such a taste for reading, that he carried it with him to his trade. He commenced the study of Latin when his indentures were half expired, and completed reading Virgil in the evenings of the winter.

He next studied the Greek, and carried the Greek Grammar in his hat, studying it a few moments while heating some iron at the forge. In the evenings he sat down to Homer's Iliad, and read twenty books of it during the second winter. He next turned to the modern tongues and went to New Haven, where he recited it to native teachers in French, Spanish, German, and Italian, and at the end of two years he returned to his forge, taking with him such books as he could procure. He next commenced Hebrew, and soon mastered it, reading two chapters in the Bible before breakfast; this, with an hour at noon being all the time he could spare from work. Being unable to procure the book he desired, he determined to hire himself to some ship bound to Europe, thinking he could procure them at the different ports he touched at. He travelled more than a hundred miles on foot to Boston with this view, but was not able to find what he sought; and at that period he heard of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester. Thither he bent his steps, and arrived in the city in the most utter indigence. Here he found a collection of ancient modern, and Oriental books, such as he never imagined to be collected in one place. He was kindly allowed to read what books he liked, and has reaped great benefit from this permission.

He used to spend three hours daily in the hall, and he made such use of these privileges, as to be able to read upwards of fifty languages with greater or less facility.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN ABERNETHY, F. R. S.—By Geo. Macilwain, F. R. S. Harper and Brothers. 1853.

This is quite an agreeable work, and may be perused with pleasure by the general, and with both pleasure and profit, by the professional reader. Mr. Abernethy indeed forms an admirable subject for a biographical memoir, where, as in the present instance, the narrator is filled with regard and admiration for his hero. Nor was that hero a common man.—Warm-hearted and benevolent, with very considerable abilities; and no little eccentricity, what he said and did was greatly calculated to amuse and to instruct.—Mr. Abernethy and Sir Astley Cooper were in some sort rivals in their early days, and were, moreover, completely opposed in body and in mind. The person of the former was not so good, but his head was far better developed, and his countenance more calm, and, above all, more intellectual. But Sir Astley Cooper was entirely devoted to his profession, and intensely anxious to advance his success therein, and hence, with inferior talents, his success was greater.—As lecturers, neither excelled. When the topic under discussion permitted it, Mr. Abernethy sat with his arms folded, moving his body gently, and in various directions. What he said was sensible, of course, but it was delivered with little animation, and in a style never ornate, and now then not very decent. Sir Astley displayed his fine person by standing erect, and his countenance was very animate; but having no great amount of learning, nor depth of thought, his style was light, and his sentences, not always well constructed, became occasionally so entangled, that a violent break was sometimes necessary to enable him to escape. As members of society, however, as well as members of the profession, with such abatements, nevertheless, as the frailties of humanity too commonly exact, these two eminent men may serve as models to future surgeons in other ages and in other climes.—And this small tribute is paid to their memories by an aged pupil of both, and of one of them of more than fifty years standing. S.

POWER OF THE TRUTH.—When I first visited _____ writes a metropolitan missionary, "I found him an infidel. He offered me an intelligent opposition. He was deeply read in the most subtle infidel writers. He exerted a greater influence for evil over

other young men, for they looked upon him as an oracle. I frequently visited him during the first twelve months, and brought the truth as it is in Jesus to bear upon his errors. About this time I saw a gradual change. He began to search the Scriptures diligently; and, about six months after, he gave up to me some infidel publications, and with them some money for my library, saying that he had been so largely benefitted that he felt that it was his duty to aid it in some way. About this time he commenced going to church, and has continued going there regularly ever since. For the past twelve-months he has zealously defended the bible, from the attacks of his former associates. An infidel, who lives next door, said to me, "I suppose you mean to make _____ a missionary; for he has got all your arguments by heart." A short time back I was conversing privately with him, and pressing home the matter of personal salvation, when he said to me, "I do believe in Jesus. O that his love was shed abroad in my heart. Infidelity has darkened my understanding, and obscured the saving truths of the bible. 'Create in me a clean heart, O God.' My impression certainly is, that he is brought out of darkness into marvellous light. Lord, make him entirely Thine."

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—Sir Isaac Newton wrote a work upon the Prophet Daniel and another upon the book of Revelation, in one of which, he said that in order to fulfil certain prophecies before a certain date was terminated—namely, 1,260 years, there would be a mode of travelling of which the men of his time had no conception; nay, that the knowledge of mankind would be so increased that they would be able to travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Voltaire, who did not believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures, got bold of this and said, "Now, look at that mighty mind of Newton, who discovered gravity, and told us such marvels for all to admire. When he became an old man, and got into his dotage, he began to study that book called the Bible; and it seems that in order to credit its fabulous nonsense, we must believe that the knowledge of mankind will be so increased that we shall be able to travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The poor dotard!" exclaimed the philosophic infidel Voltaire, in the self complacency of his pity.

"In this city," says a daily paper, "rum defies law, defies juries, defies people, defies God. Its domination is supreme. Time, and its own outrages, working upon public opinion, are the only influences that will effect its overthrow."

EPITAPHIS.—The generality of mankind are not content to sink ingloriously into the grave, but wish to be paid that tribute or panegyric after their deaths, which in many cases may not be due to the virtue of their lives. If the vanity of the departed has not been provident of monumental honors, the partiality of friends is eager to supply them.

Diocesan Church Society.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MEETING OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE, SYDNEY, C. B.

As all members of the Church, both clerical and lay are, according to their power, solemnly bound to assist in advancing the Kingdom of Christ upon earth, the periodical return of those occasions when a regular appeal is made to them, to engage in this work, ought to have especial interest for them. At this season of the year, such an appeal is made, and their contributions and efforts are called for through the instrumentality of an Institution admirably adapted to carry on such a sacred object. Such occasions have something refreshing in them, and help to lift the thoughts above the ordinary and transitory scenes of this world. In seasons when the iniquity of our fallen nature casts a dark shade over earthly things, and makes the soul sad under the oppressive weight of human guilt and sorrow, any thing that points to brighter scenes, and engages us practically in the causes which promote the diffusion of religion, and hastens the coming of the Redeemer's Kingdom, must be a relief and a grateful occupation. Such was the case on Friday last, when this Local Committee held its usual anniversary meeting in this town. As a short sketch of these proceedings is often looked for with interest by the members of our Church in this Diocese, I am induced to send the following account:—

Friday, January 6th, being the Epiphany, prayers were read in St. George's Church at 11 o'clock in the morning. The interior of this Church, which is beautifully painted in oak, and otherwise handsomely fitted up, was in addition, dressed in the appropriate decorations of the Christmas season. It was ornamented in excellent taste. Several ladies and gentlemen of the congregation and garrison voluntarily undertook the work, and seldom have I seen a Church so well ornamented in this way: The hymn of "Glory be to God in the Highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men," was placed in letters of evergreen along the front of the gallery at the lower part of the Church. A deep and open screen of evergreen ran along the upper part of the pillars which support the roof of the

Church, and also along the gallery,—leaving the Choir (which is in the centre) partly open, having the word "Emmanuel" in green, placed immediately over the front of the choir. The pillars and chancel rails were wreathed with the same evergreen; and the pulpit and desk ornamented with festoons. This, with several other appropriate and elegant decorations, gave a warm and solemn appearance to the whole Church, and conveyed to the mind the impression of sacred joy, and triumph in the Redeemer's glorious work, which belong to the season of His nativity. Such a mode of celebrating the triumph of His Advent in the flesh, recalls the scene of His entrance into Jerusalem, when palm branches were carried around Him, and strewn in the way, in honor of His advent as the expected Messiah.

In the evening at 7 o'clock, the meeting of the Local Committee took place in the Temperance Hall. The building was well filled with a respectable audience. The room was well lighted, and every thing well arranged, and the whole proceedings were very gratifying. The Melodeon from the Church was placed in the gallery, and the choir sang in the course of the evening part of the 67th Psalm, Heber's Missionary Hymn, and several verses of the 100th Psalm, with the doxology. The music contributed a good deal to the interest of the evening. The Rector of the Parish was in the Chair as President of the Committee. An excellent Report was read by the Secretary, showing many encouraging facts, and many respectable contributions from the Parish towards the support of the Church, and the promotion of religious objects. But as this Report most likely will appear as it usually has done in the *Church Times* I need not add anything further respecting it. In support of the Resolutions, which were submitted to the meeting, several interesting and animating speeches were made both by the Clergy and Laity. Among the latter John Bourne, Esq., Captain Ouseley, and Edward Sutherland, Esq. were the principal speakers. And amongst the former the Rev. W. Y. Porter, travelling missionary, and Secretary of the Committee, and the Rev'd. Robert Arnold, Rector of Trinity, Sydney Mines, who kindly gave his valuable assistance at the meeting. Great attention and order were observed during the evening. Churchmen felt a becoming interest in what was going on; and we may hope were impressed with a sense of the importance of the association, and have received an additional impulse in its favor. May this impression be lasting and growing, and be accompanied by the substantial proof of their interest in the Society, viz., the disposition to contribute according to their means,—to carry on the work of our Missionary and Apostolic Church! Towards the close of the meeting a collection was taken amounting to £2 15s.

Thus terminated another meeting of those associations of Churchmen, everywhere at this season held through the Diocese. They are important though unpretending agencies; and we may humbly hope, are amongst the means by which Providence is gradually and imperceptibly bringing on the period when the truth of the Gospel shall be generally diffused, and the light of the Church of our Divine Redeemer shall shine brightly into the hearts of men, and guide their feet into the way of peace and salvation.

SYDNEY, C. B., January 10th, 1854.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,

On Wednesday evening, 11th inst., an exceedingly interesting and well attended meeting of the Mahono Bay Committee of the D. C. Society, took place in the School House. Proceedings commenced with singing the time-honored 100th Psalm, and with the appointed prayers after which the Rev. President in a short address, having first called the attention of the meeting to the origin, objects, and state of the Society, requested the Secretary to read the Report. The following Resolutions were then moved, seconded and passed *unanimously*.

1. Resolved, That the Report just read be received and read. Moved by Benjamin Legge, Esq., seconded by John Galt, Esq.

2. Resolved, That the measure of past success, which by God's blessing, has attended the efforts of the D. C. Society to bring the living Word of the Redeemer, to the distant borders of the Church, and to save immortal souls, is a cause of the deepest gratitude to the Giver of all grace. Moved in a plain, practical, and interesting speech, by the Rev. H. L. Owen, Rector of Lunenburg, seconded by Mr. Galt.

3. Resolved, That the abundant liberality of the Venerable Archdeacon P. C. E. and P. C. K., which this Parish in common with the other Churches of the Diocese has so long shared, entitles them to our lasting gratitude and fervent prayers that God will continue to prosper the work of their hands. Moved in a plain, practical, and interesting speech, by Mr. Galt, seconded by Mr. Frederick Brant.

The Missionary Hymn having been sung, the 4th Resolution is as follows:—Whereas in consequence of the wide and effectual, having been opened for the furtherance of the Gospel to the unnumbered millions of the East and the Islands of the sea, who are ignorant of the true God and of Jesus Christ, whom He has sent, calls for assistance from the Parent Society in England, have been exceedingly multiplied.

Therefore Resolved, That Churchmen in this Diocese will best perform their part in enabling the Society to answer those calls, by supporting their own Missionaries and their own Church Institutions.

Moved in a very appropriate speech, by the Honble. W. Russell, M. L. C., seconded in his usual earnest manner by D. Owen, Esq., and supported by Mr. Nathaniel Knibback.

5th. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the several gentlemen from Lunenburg, who have so kindly assisted us this evening.

Moved (in the absence of Mr. Francis Zwicker) by Mr. Lewis Kraut, seconded by Mr. Alexander Zwicker, Junr. Officers for the ensuing year were then appointed; a collection taken up, and the meeting closed by singing the Doxology, and with the Apostolic Benediction.

MAHONO BAY, Jan. 13, 1854.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1854.

THE COLLEGE.

It is necessary to keep this important subject before our readers, and if possible to enlist their united energies in its behalf, and to awaken such an interest as will elicit that support which it now requires, more than at any former period of its history. It is our humble desire to bring home to the convictions and the feelings of the members of our Church, throughout the Diocese, the absolute necessity of King's College, not only as a place of secular education for our youth, in which Churchmen especially may have confidence, but also as the source whence those must come, who are in future to minister to the congregations of this land. Shut up that Institution, and where are you to train up a native ministry, of all others the most suitable to the country? Yet, shut up it must be, or, if kept open at all, still it must be sadly inefficient and inferior to other Institutions of later growth, creeping on at a snail's pace, while others rapidly advance, unless our people shall come forward, with unanimity and vigor to aid those whose task it will now be to enlarge its efficiency, and fix it on a permanent basis.

We had expected to have spread on our pages to-day the "Appeal" of the Executive Committee of the Alumni, alluded to in our last, but have been unable to procure it in time. It invites all members of the Church, in this and the neighbouring Provinces, to contribute to the now diminished resources of the College, and it holds out as an inducement to persons subscribing £100 towards the Endowment, that such a contributor shall be entitled to a certificate from the Governors, in virtue of which, the holder shall be allowed to send one student at a time free of all tuition fees. These generally amount to £13 or £14 per annum. This certificate is to be transferable, and the annexed privilege to be perpetual.

It is to be hoped that numbers will be found, in all parts of the Provinces, who will subscribe on terms so advantageous as these. It has occurred to us, that the plan may be made attractive and available, at once to assist the College, and also to pay a lasting tribute to the memory of departed friends, or to perpetuate the association of living names with the College. The pupils of the former and of the present instructors of the Institution, would perhaps feel it a graceful tribute of regard to those who laboured for their good, to found SCHOLARSHIPS, with the name of such Tutor attached to the Fund. Or Parishes might thus do honour to a beloved Pastor, living or dead, by subscribing their £100 with his name affixed, and the privilege to the congregation of sending one nominee to the College. Or, the friends of any of those, who have hitherto had the management of the Institution, might thus keep up an honourable memorial of their names and services, by uniting in such a contribution. We merely throw out these hints, which may go for what they are worth. We are only desirous to arouse a feeling of interest, in the first place in connexion with the College, and then respectfully to point out some of the ways in which it may be substantially shown. Nor in doing this ought we to forget a hint which we have taken from another quarter, that the LADIES might exert themselves in a similar way. We cannot doubt that these, if they can be brought to feel that they can thus be useful, will gladly take up the suggestion, and in different sections of the Province, assume the establishment of SCHOLARSHIPS, to bear the titles of their respective localities.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

An Institution bearing this title, and having for its object the mental and spiritual improvement of the young men of this city, has just been formed. One of the largest meetings we have ever seen here, took place at the Temperance Hall on Monday evening last, to hear the opening address, which was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Richey. The lecture or address was excellent, and indeed, for elegance of diction, force and clearness of argument, and felicitous illustration, it has been rarely surpassed in this land. It is to be hoped that it may be published.

The objects of this association are such as must commend themselves to the approbation of every philanthropic and every Christian heart. Whoever reflects upon, and especially whoever has had personal experience of the numerous temptations which beset the path of young men, when first launched forth on a city

life, cannot but rejoice in every well directed effort to counteract such temptations, and to invite the young into the pleasant paths of intellectual and spiritual improvement. Much has been done already in that direction, especially through the influence of Temperance associations, discouraging the use of intoxicating drinks, promoting public gatherings of a social and improving nature, and especially by the establishment of a noble reading room, inviting the attendance of young men just at that period of the day when guilty pleasures spread their snares around them. All honour be to the originators and abettors of these auxiliaries in the great cause of moral reform! The present project however takes a higher aim, and embraces the direct advancement of youth in religious improvement, by means of a well selected Library, comfortable Reading Rooms, Bible Classes, Religious meetings, and lectures on various subjects in connexion with Religion, and by the silent influence of association with persons seriously disposed. Under proper regulation, and with discreet, prudent, and affectionate management (not needlessly exclusive,) it is devoutly to be hoped that the excellent objects of the association may be attained. Every parent especially, and indeed every friend to society must wish well to whatever may throw a shield over the paths of the young, and elevate their minds to the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus their Lord.

WIDOW'S AND ORPHAN'S FUND.

We gladly transfer to our columns the following extract from a late speech of the Rev. Robert Arnold, at the D. C. Society meeting, in Sydney, C. B. We have at various times called the attention of Churchmen to this important object of our Society, and we sincerely regret that it is still so much neglected. Every Missionary will heartily respond to the sentiments so happily expressed by Mr. Arnold, and we trust that some of our rich men may be led, by them to devote to this object a portion of the means which God has given them. It would be well if a sermon were preached and a collection made annually in every Church in the Diocese in aid of the object.

"In most of the Colonial Dioceses a generous laity, seeing that the Clergy are but inadequately supported in life, and have nothing to leave at their death, have come forward and established a 'Widow's Fund.'—And they have done so wisely: for what more cheering to a poor missionary in his weary journeyings and often times perilous exposures, than the reflection, that if the poor frail body should break down in the work, the Church had made some provision for his wife and children, and that they should not be thrown altogether on the cold charities of an unfeeling world. In this Diocese too, a 'Widow's Fund' has lately found a place among the benevolent objects of the Society; but Oh how it languishes in the shade! In Canada, this fund is in a flourishing state—In New Brunswick, too, it flourishes—In Australia, I see by yesterday's Post, the Laity have taken it up in earnest. But Mr. Chairman, Rector of this large and respectable Parish, and Rev. Secretary, exposed as you often must be to hardships and to perils, and ye other Missionaries of the Diocese ordained since 1836, go tell your wives for their comfort, with their helpless children, that if unhappily they should be left Widows, they shall not be entirely destitute—that there is the interest of our 'Widow's Fund' to look to—but add that as the funded Capital amounts to only £16, their dividend of the interest must be used with great economy.

"Now Mr. Chairman, you will perceive by referring to this subject in the last Report, that it is so surrounded with restrictions, that no contribution finds its way to this fund, unless especially so directed.—The reason of this restriction was that the 'Widow's Fund,' as was supposed, would be so popular that it would absorb the funds of the Society. Has it turned out so? Alas no, quite the reverse! I do hope Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Secretary, that the good people among whom you labor in holy things, will not forget that your wives may one day be widows and your children orphans, and that some at least when folding up their sovereign in a little bit of white paper, before dropping it into the Treasury of the Society, will just write upon it the direction, 'For the Widows' Fund.'"

ENCOURAGING.—We sincerely thank our friend at Granville, for the following expression of good will, and for his repeated exertions on behalf of the Church Times. If similar efforts were put forth in every Parish in the Diocese, our subscription list would soon be what it ought to be, equal to that of any other Religious paper in the Province. We would take this opportunity of again presenting the subject to the friends of the Church. Arrangements lately entered into, make an increase peculiarly necessary, in order to insure the continuance and efficiency of the Church paper. In the capital much has been done for this object during the past year, and we respectfully request our clerical friends and others, to make a special endeavour to procure additional support. We want in

the first place 200 subscribers to complete the first step of the arrangement—all led to, If each Brother will send us four new names this will be effected. If each of our present subscribers will procure one more, then indeed would our list be such as Churchmen ought to make it. If the existence and improvement of the paper is desired, let this small exertion be promptly made.

GRANVILLE, 10th Jan., 1854.

My Dear Sir,

I believe, I seldom take up my pen to address you, without at the same time sending the name of a new subscriber or two to the Church Times. Such, at any rate, is the case on the present occasion, when I have the pleasure of forwarding two more good names to swell the respectable list of the Granville subscribers.

Whether I can congratulate you on a similar increase to the list from other parts of the Province or not, of one thing I am certain that I ought to be able so to do, and sorry should I be, if after all the pains that have been taken in the office at Halifax to render the paper generally acceptable, it should meet with no better encouragement than the usual listless apathy heretofore awarded by its professed supporters.

The increase it has received here is fairly attributable to its own merits, it being acknowledged on all hands as an excellent vehicle of instruction and information in ecclesiastical and temporal matters. I told you in my last how weary people of all politics (except a few of the most fiery partizans,) have become of the ceaseless din of warfare waging among the majority of the Halifax paper editors, and every week's experience convinces me the more that these gentry have widely mistaken the tone of public sentiment as to what a newspaper should be, while at the same time they have lost sight of their own interest entirely. The Church Times I have just received, of 7th Jan., is an excellent number, and just the thing to suit the reading public. The intermixture of the interesting intelligence of the day, (which must be given as copiously as the limits of the paper will allow,) with matter more purely instructive, cannot fail to please any reasonable person, and I am happy to say there are many such reasonable people here.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

We know not whether we are premature in the announcement that this hopeful Institution, is now open for the reception of the objects for whose benefit it is designed. We have understood such to be the fact, altho' we should have expected some official intimation on the subject to have been made public, and indeed that the auspicious event would have been consecrated by some religious exercises. We fervently pray that the blessing of the Almighty may rest upon the undertaking, and that it may prove instrumental in saving many a poor sinner from the errors of her ways, and causing the Angels in heaven to rejoice over her repentance, and her conversion to God.

The premises taken by the Committee are those belonging to J. W. Nutting, Esq., in Lockman street, and Mrs. Wilson, a highly respectable person, widow of the late Teacher at the Village Church School, and a communicant of long standing is the matron.

We are pleased to see in the city papers a flattering testimony, from the Captain of the American ship Singapore, to the humanity, kindness, and manly daring of Captain Henderson, of the barque Sylph, of Liverpool, N. S., who at imminent risk, succeeded in rescuing the crew of that ship from a watery grave, and conveyed them safely to Liverpool. This noble conduct is placed in favourable contrast with that of a master belonging to the same country with the wrecked ship, who "passed by on the other side," leaving them to their fate. We are sure that Capt. Henderson and his brave crew look for no other reward than that which must ever be felt in their own bosoms, on the recollection of the service thus rendered to their fellow men in distress; but still we think such meritorious conduct ought to receive from the Government or from the Commercial body, some mark of public approbation for the encouragement of others.

The Executive Committee of the Alumni of King's College would earnestly impress upon all the Members of the Association, the necessity of a full and punctual attendance at the General Meeting, on the 10th of February next, as on the selection of the New Board of Governors will in a great measure depend the future permanency and usefulness of the Institution.

The Quebec D. C. Society was to have assembled on the 17th inst.

We observe that in the late Naval promotions, Capt. Provo W. Wallis, a native of this town, and who was first Lieutenant of the Shannon when she captured the American Frigate Chesapeake, 1st June, 1813, has been made Rear Admiral of the White.

We have been requested by the Recording Secretary of the Mic Mac Missionary Society, to state that the Quarterly Meeting in behalf of the Mission, will be held (D. V.) at Chalmer's Church, on Thursday evening next, at half-past 7 o'clock. Address by Rev. G. Sprout.

FISHERMEN'S CHURCH—TURN'S BAY.

"Jesus sat over against the Treasury, and beheld how the people cast money into the Treasury.—MARK: xii, 41.

My sincere acknowledgements are tendered to the undervalued contributors during the week.

Messrs. Lordly & Simpson,	£2 0 0
Messrs. Crockett & Gravel,	1 0 0
W. J. Stairs, Esq.,	1 0 0
The Hon. Attorney General,	1 0 0
T. A. S. Dewolf, Esq.,	1 0 0
Hon. A. Keith, 10s; Mr. G. Crichton 5s;	
A Friend, 7s. 6d.,	1 2 6
W. Coburn (pecunior) 12s. 6d; Cash 5s. 21d.	0 17 2 1/2
JAS. O. COCHRAN, Missy.	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We omitted in our last notice the communication of a Charchman, containing strictures on alleged clerical vergit. Presuming his object to be the remedy of the evil alluded to, we instead of publishing his remarks, caused them to be made known in the proper quarter.

LETTERS RECEIVED.
Rev. J. S. Smith—with new subscriber. Rev. Mr. Fiteul have written by mail. Rev. J. Ambrose—have remitted by mail with particulars. Mr. R. Dodge relative to subscription—will see about it.

Birth.

At Sydney, C. B., on Tuesday morning, 3rd inst.; the wife of George D. Twining, Esq., Commissariat Staff, of a son—still born.

Married.

At Walton, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. H. W. Spike: Mr. ROBERT HUMMER, to MARGARET, eldest daughter of Mr. John Morris.
On Wednesday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. John Scott, Mr. DANIEL K. HARRIS, to ELIZABETH G., eldest daughter of John Duffus, Esq.
At Granville, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev'd. I. M. Campbell Mr. SAMUEL FOWLER, to Miss LUCY ELIZABETH CROCKETT. On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. JAMES WINCHESTER, to Miss MARY ANN KENNEDY.
In St. John's Chapel, Eagle Head, Queen's Co., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. John Ambrose, A. B., Mr. THOMAS ALEXANDER DUNPHY, Schoolmaster and Catechist, late of Economy, Colchester Co., to Miss SOPHIA HANN, of Eagle Head.
At Tangier, Eastern Shore, by the Rev'd Robert Jamison: on the 2nd inst., Mr. SYMON MYERS, to Miss PATTY BLAZLEY.
At Jeddore, on the 20th ultimo, by the same, ALEXR. HAWKINS, to Miss NANCY MYERS.
At Musquodoboit Harbour, on the 19th ult., by the same, Mr. FREDR. BUSEB, to Miss SUSAN KENT. At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. THOMAS FOWER, to Miss ELIZABETH SLADE.
At Jeddore, on the 20th Novr., by the same, Mr. LUKU HARPELL, to Miss ANN MASKELL. At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. JOHN ARNOLD, to Miss ELIZABETH JENOX.

Died.

On Saturday, January 12th, at nine, p. m. SAMPSON SANDERS, Mason, a native of Linkinhorn, county of Cornwall, England, aged 83 years.
On Monday morning, WELLINGTON CONNOR, infantson of Wellington and Elizabeth Connor.
On Wednesday morning, 18th inst. CAROLINE CREIGH, 10s, daughter of Wm. Carritt, Esq.
At Baddeck, on the 3rd inst., at the residence of her son William Jones, Esq., Mrs. MARY JONES, aged 86 years, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of that place.—The deceased, was sister of the late John Leaver, Esq., formerly of Sydney, and was highly esteemed in life by all who knew her.
At Hubbard's Cove, on Sunday morning the 8th inst. Mr. CHARLES PEARSON WOOD, aged 42 years.
Mr. Wood was a native of Yorkshire, England, and came to this country when only 9 years of age. The last 19 years of his life were spent, in the capacity of Schoolmaster, at Hubbard's Cove, where throughout the whole of that period he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His last days were days of weakness and pain, and it is a consolation to believe that he is removed to that "rest which remaineth to the people of God." He has left a wife and nine children to lament their irreparable loss.
At New York, on the 20th Decr. of small pox, in the 25th year of his age, ROBERT, youngest son of the late John Witham, of Halifax, N. S.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.
Saturday, Jan. 14th—Schr Resident, Brown, Newfoundland 4 days.
Sunday, Jan 15th—Frigs. Swan, Crowell, Boston 5 days; Benjamin Cushing, Boston, 52 hours.

Monday, Jan. Chebucto, 16th—Brig Wallace, New York, 4 days.
Tuesday, Jan. 17th—R. M. Steamer Merilo, H. ter, Bermuda; brig Merve, Tupper, Nov 1 42 days—bound to Weymouth—short of provisions and wanting repairs.
Thursday, Jan. 19—Steamer Cambria, Millar, Havre, 18 days—bound to New York.
Friday, Jan. 20th—R. M. Steamer Canada, Stone, Boston 30 hours.

CLEARED.

Saturday, Jan. 14th—Schr Chiefalm, Fraser, Boston.
Tuesday, Jan. 17th—Brig Humming Bird, Tuzo, Ponce P. R.; brigs Pitho, Jamaica, Maliland, B. W. Indies, Sarah, Baltimore.
Thursday, Jan. 19th—Steamer Cambria, Millar, New York; Morlin, Hunier, St. John, N. F.; brigs Pomona, McKay, B. W. Indies; Ada, Goudy, St. John, N. B.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 21.

Apples, per bush.	8s. a 5s.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	27s. a 30s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	11d. a 1s.
Catsup, per gallon.	4s. a 5s.
Cheese, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair.	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Eggs, per doz.	1s. a 1s. 3d.
Geese, each.	1s. 9d. a 2 s.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7d. a 7 1/2d.
Hay, per ton.	£3 16s. a £4
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1. 9d.
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	16s. a 17s.
Oats, per bus.	2s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	3 1/2d. a 4 1/2d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	3s.
Socks, per doz.	12s. 6d. a 15s.
Turkies, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	18s.
Coal, per chaldron.	30s.

Advertisements.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY. will be held [D. V.] in the National School Room, Halifax, on THURSDAY, the 9th February, at 11 A. M.
At this Meeting the general business of the Society will be transacted.
A Public Meeting of the Society will be held in the Temperance Hall, in the Evening of the same day. The Right Reverend the President will take the Chair at 7 o'clock.
EDWIN GILPIN, JUNR., Secretary.

LANGLEY'S AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

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

WIGFALL & CO'S. PATENT LIQUID GLUE.

TO UNITE EVERY KIND OF WOODWORK, BOOKS, Marble, Stone, China, or Earthenware. For sale by ALBRO & CO, Birmingham House.
January 21.

Books! Books!! More Books!!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES,

THE FOLLOWING WORKS:—
Liddel & Scott's Greek English Lexicon.
Spencer's Greek Testament, with English Notes.
Buxton's Parish Sermons,
Trench on the Parables,
Trench on the Miracles,
Kipp's Double Witness of the Church,
Lyra Apostolica,
Bradley's Practical Sermons,
Presbyterian Clergman Looking for the Church,
PART II.
Packages of Interesting Reward Books from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union.
Tracts and Reward Tickets from the American Sunday School Union,
Rev. J. C. Kyle's Tracts—"Be Zealous." "The Cross." "A Call to Prayer." "Living or Dead." single or by the dozen;
Union Bible Dictionary,
Mrs Sherwood's Stories on the Church Catechism.
Ditto Flowers of the Forest,
Rectory of Valedale,
Beautiful Annuals for 1854.
Dec. 17. WM. GOSSIP, 24, GRANVILLE STREET.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY'S TRAINING AND MODEL SCHOOL. 120, GOTTINGEN STREET, HALIFAX.

THE above named School will re-open after the Christmas Vacation on Monday, the 9th January, 1854, when Students and Pupils wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the Institution will be received.
A few Females can be taken from the Country as Boarders, and the terms may be known on application to Mr. MANNOTT, the master of the School, on the Promises, or to the Rev. T. DUNN, Secy., &c.
The Schools are open to Visitors; and Parties desirous of witnessing the method of teaching, &c., are invited to attend between the hours of 10 and 3, on any day except Saturday.
By order of the Committee
Dated 6th January, 1854.
Halifax, N. S.

KING'S COLLEGE AT WINDSOR.

NOTICE.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Meeting of the Governors of King's College, on the 10th January, 1854.

"Her Majesty's assent having been given to the Bill passed in the Session of the Provincial Legislature held in the year 1833, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Governors of King's College, at Windsor, and to repeal the Act for founding, establishing, and maintaining a College in this Province"—Resolved, That the Secretary do write to the President of the "Alumni of King's College, Windsor," and request that he will call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Alumni, for the election of eight persons to be Governors of the College, with those named in Second Section of the Act as required by the said Section, and to inform the Secretary when such Governors are elected, in order that the present Board may take measures to transfer the government and funds of the College to the new Board of Governors.
[Signed] JOHN C. HALIBURTON, Secretary of King's College.

In pursuance of the above, A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Alumni of King's College, for the purpose of electing eight Governors of the College, will be held on Friday, the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, in the National School Room, at Halifax.

For the guidance and information of members the following Section of the Acts and Bye-law are published, to which particular attention is requested.

II. Section of Act to Incorporate Governors of King's College—

"The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Honourable Brenton Halliburton, the Reverend George McCawley, the Honourable James B. Ussacke, and Lewis Morris Wilkins, Esquire, together with eight persons being members of the Church of England, to be elected at a general or special meeting of the "Alumni of King's College, Windsor," shall be Governors of the College hereby incorporated."

II. Section of the Act to Incorporate the Alumni of King's College, Windsor:—
"And be it enacted, That all persons paying an annual subscription of Twenty Shillings or upwards or making at one time a donation of Twenty Pounds or upwards, shall be entitled to be members of the Incorporated Alumni, having been duly admitted pursuant to the Bye Laws thereof."

V. Bye Law of the Alumni of King's College:—
"That at any meeting, members not present may vote by proxy in writing, to be held by any other member; provided that no member shall be entitled to vote either personally or by proxy whose dues are not all paid up for the preceding year."

Members who may be unable to attend can forward their proxies to the Secretary if they desire it.

By order of the President and Committee of the Incorporated Alumni, P. CARTERET HILL, Secretary.



PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA. }
PROCLAMATION.
BY HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL SIR JOHN GASPARD LEMARCHANT, Knight, Knight Commander of the Orders of Saint Ferdinand and of Charles the Third of Spain, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, Chancellor of the same, &c., &c., &c.
J. GASPARD LEMARCHANT.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that the Crown Lands of this Province have recently, to a considerable extent, been plundered of much valuable Timber:

I have therefore thought fit to direct, and I do, by these Presents, authorize and require the Deputy Surveyors in the respective Counties to be vigilant in seizing all Crown Timber, Lumber, and Logs, found to have been cut upon Crown Lands within the limits of their authority respectively, and to make sale thereof, and to transmit to the office of the Financial Secretary a true account of the same, and of the charges attending such sale, retaining for their own use one half of the proceeds, and remitting to the Receiver General the residue.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Halifax, this 21st day of December, A. D. 1853, and in the 17th year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOSEPH HOWE.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!
Dec. 21th, 1853. Im.

CLASSICAL AND GENERAL SCHOOL. MASONIC HALL, GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX.

Conducted by the Rev. T. T. JONES, M. A., and The Rev. R. H. BULLOCK, B. A., assisted by Mr. A. Ross, of the "Free Church College".

It is intended that this School shall re-assemble on Monday, 15th instant—The Course of Instruction comprehends the Greek and Latin, French and German Languages, the Mathematics, and all the branches of a sound and pious education, necessary to qualify young men for the Universities, or to enter upon Professional, Commercial, or Military life.
January 7, 1854. pd.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES, JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET, January 11th, 1854.

Poetry.

Translated from the German.

THE CROWN OF THORNS.

O SACRED head, now wounded,
With grief and shame weighed down,
Now scornfully surrounded
With thorns, thine only crown;
O sacred head what glory,
What bliss, till now was thine!
Yet, though despised and gory,
I joy to call Thee mine.

What thou my Lord, hast suffered,
Was all for sinner's gain:
Mine, mine, was the transgression,
But thine the deadly pain.
Lo! here I fall my Saviour!
Tis I deserve thy place;
Look on me with thy favour,
Vouchsafe to me thy grace.

The joy can ne'er be spoken
Above all joys beside,
When in thy body broken,
I thus with safety hide.
My Lord of life, desiring
Thy glory now to see,
Beside thy cross expiring,
I'd breathe my soul to Thee.

What language shall I borrow
To thank Thee dearest friend,
For this, thy dying sorrow,
Thy pity without end!
O make me thine for ever,
And should I fainting be,
Lord let me never never
Outlive my love to Thee.

But when I am departing,
O part not thou from me,
When mortal pangs are darting,
Come, Lord, and set me free!
And when my heart must languish
Amidst the final throes,
Release me from my anguish
By thine own pain and woe.

Be near when I am dying,
O show the cross to me!
And for my succor flying,
Come, Lord, to set me free.
These eyes now faith receiving,
From Jesus shall not move,
For he who dies believing,
Dies safely, through thy love.

Advertisements.

COMPASSES, ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINTS

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

WILLIAM GOSSIP,
No. 24 Granville Street.

Dec. 18. 1853.

DEPOSITORY, S. P. C. K.

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

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

W.M. GOSSIP,
Depository.

Aug. 20.

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

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

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at
W.M. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Gran-
ville Street.
Nov 21.

NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I
firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines
she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testi-
fy the truth of this to any enquirer.
(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

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

Copy of a letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of Newcastle-on-
Tyne, dated September 29th, 1842.

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

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.

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

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

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

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

We remain, Dear Sir,
Your's faithfully

April 6th, 1852. (Signed) WALKER & Co.
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in
most of the following cases:—

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

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

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., New-
port; Dr. Harting, Windsor, G N Fuller, Horton, Moore &
Chipman, Kentville, E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis;
J A Gibbon, Wilmot; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest,
Yarmouth; T B Patillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia,
Miss Carder, Plesant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs
Neil, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay, Tucker & Smith,
Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; I B Huestis, Wallace;
W Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T R Fraser,
New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris,
Canso. P Smyth, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Mathe-
son & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger
sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,

February, 1853. General Agent, for Nova Scotia.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR,
MANUFACTURERS OF



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

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALL-
FAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Blou-
ers' Streets. On Aug. 27.

LIFE INSURANCE
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 4s
HALIFAX AGENCY,—No. 172, HOLLIS STREET.

FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN RE-
gulating expenses arising from the combination of
Fire and Life Insurances, this Company is enabled to ef-
fect Insurances on Lives at very reduced rates of premium,
as will be made evident by a comparison of their Table
with those of other Offices. Attention is called to Table
5 of premiums for Insuring a sum payable at the age of 60
or at death—and Table 6 of premiums to secure a sum of
a child arriving at the age of 21 years—both which mod-
es of Insurance are coming into more extensive use.
The Company's Almanac for 1853, containing Ta-
bles of Premiums and a variety of general information,
supplied gratis.

HUGH HARTSHORNE,

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th February, 1853.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 4s
HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS

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

HUGH HARTSHORNE,

N. B. Churches, Chapels, Court Houses and other Pub-
lic Buildings, Insured on the most favourable terms.
Halifax, February 19th, 1853.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE
TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND MORAX, PREP-
ARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this
much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH
—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—indecays
healthy action in the GUMS,—and renders the BREATH of
a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., 24
London.
Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. THIS
Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the
choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India
by an officer of the British Army, who was long a resident
there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent,
and when the accompanying receipt is strictly followed
cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of
condiment. For sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hol-
lis Street.

LAW BLANKS.

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

For sale by W.M. GOSSIP,
Nov. 5. No. 24 Granville Street.

CORDIAL RHUBARB FOR THE PREVENTION
and Cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all Disorders
of the Stomach and Bowels arising from debility or loss
of tone.

This preparation of RHUBARB combined with various
aromatics, antacids and carminatives, acts as a correct-
ive of acidity, (the frequent cause of bowel complaints)—
moves irritating obstructions, and when its use is per-
sisted in, imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs.
Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street,
July 26.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADY
and Gentleman's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards.
W.M. GOSSIP,
Dec. 21. No. 24 Granville Street.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Pri-
ncipal, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Gran-
ville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded
the Clergy throughout the Province. All Correspond-
ence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on any
relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be pre-
paid.
TERMS.—Ten Shillings per Annum, payable in
advance.