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# The Church Times.

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

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossett---Publisher.

VOL. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

NO. 23.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date	MORNING.	EVENING
S. June 6. 2	Sund of Trinity	Judges 4: Mark 9: Judg 5: 2 Cor. 3: 1
M. " 7. 3	" "	Job 1: Job 7: Job 7: 1
T. " 8. 4	" "	10: 11: 11: 1
W. " 9. 5	" "	12: 13: 13: 1
Th. " 10. 6	" "	14: 15: 15: 1
F. " 11. 7	St Barna. A. & M.	Excl 15: Acts 14: Excl 15: Acts 16

## Poetry.

### PATIENCE.

FROM THE GERMAN OR SPIELSTA

There walks a silent angel  
Here in this world below,  
Sent down to earth from heaven,  
To lighten human woe;  
Sweet peace and gentle kindness,  
Thou in his looks mayst read,  
Follow that angel *Patience*,  
Wherever he may lead!

He guides thee ever safely,  
Through sorrow's thorny way—  
And speak so calm and sweetly,  
Of brighter, happier days—  
If thou grow faint and weary,  
He will with strength be near,  
Help thee thy cross to carry,  
And make all right and clear.

He turns to gentle sadness  
The soul's tumultuous woe,  
And bows the haughty spirit,  
In meek submission low.  
He makes the darkest hour  
In time grow bright and calm,  
And on the wounded spirit,  
Pours slow but certain balm!

He chides thee not for weeping,  
When thy tears he would control;  
Blames not thy vain repinings,  
But peace gives to thy soul.  
He, when the rushing billows  
Of grief are o'er thee driven,  
And thou murmuring askest, *why*;  
Points silently to heaven.

He has not for each question  
A ready, prompt reply;  
His motto is, *beare meekly*,  
The resting place is nigh!

## Religious Miscellany.

### CHRIST OUR LORD.

It is now more than eighteen hundred years since Christ went up on high. During all that time there has never been a day, there has never been a moment, when He has not been pouring down these gifts on His faithful servants; never a moment when He has not been ready to pour, and anxious to pour, them down on all such as would but open their hearts to receive them. How, then, does it come that these graces are still so thinly, so scantily strewn about upon the earth?—that instead of a rich golden crop of holiness in every field of the Church, we see here an ear, and there an ear, with weeds springing up all around them, and in many places threatening to choke them? How does it happen, that, after the Sun of Righteousness has been set in His heavenly tabernacle for more than eighteen hundred years to give light upon earth, such multitudes are still walking in darkness, or in a dim light, which only makes their darkness visible, in a light, which, as is mostly the effect of light let in on such as have been long sitting in darkness, "serves only to discover sights of woe."

This is a question which I cannot at present, do more than touch on. I will only remind you, that, when darkness comes over the earth, it is not because the sun turns away from the earth: it is the earth that turns away from the sun. Christ does not forsake, He never forsook any man. It is man that forsakes

Christ, and turns away from Him, notwithstanding all the light, notwithstanding all the warmth, which Christ sheds on him, notwithstanding all the radiant glory with which He is crowned, as He sits in His tabernacle in the heavens. Nor again do the mists and vapors and clouds, which so often dim, and shut out, and pollute and darken the light of the sun, spring or flow from the sun, but from the earth.—They rise up over our heads, and draw a curtain between us and the sun, and keep his rays from reaching us, and enlightening and cheering us: but they do not come down from the sun, nor mount within millions of miles of it. They are altogether of the earth, earthly: and though they hide the sun from us, he is shining behind them all the while: brightly as ever. Just the same is it with those clouds and vapors, and mists of evil desires, and passion, and sin, which are ever rising to hide the Sun of Righteousness from our eyes. Christ does not send them to us. It is the steam of our own hearts, the exhalations, of our own souls, the smoke of our own burning lusts, that breed and fashion those vapors, and gather like a thick layer of clouds over our heads, and prevent us from seeing beyond, prevent us from seeing the bright and glorious form of Christ in His heavenly tabernacle. Yet there He is all the while, as bright, as glorious, as full of compassion and tender love as ever. All the while, too, He is endeavoring to scatter the mists, the clouds which our sins have gathered over us, and which hide Him from our souls. Sometimes He may be seen shining through the mist, with a pale, and far-shining His rays and His glory. Sometimes He will even look angrily upon us, with a bloodred fiery glance, if that in any way He may terrify us, so that we may turn to Him and live.

But there is also another way, you all know, in which the sun may be hid from us, and that, too, in the midst of the clearest sky, when not a cloud is to be seen. You are just come in from looking at the eclipse, so it is called. You have seen the sun bereft of more than half his orb, have seen his light grow dim, have felt his warmth chilled. Do you know how this strange and wonderful appearance, which in days of old used to strike a whole people with dismay, is brought about? Some of you, perhaps, may not know that it is brought about by the moon's getting between the earth and the sun. The moon being a solid body, through which no eye can pierce, when it gets between us and the sun, we cannot see that part of the sun which is behind us; just as that organ hides a part of the window behind it, so that those who are sitting toward the east end of the church cannot see the whole window, but only a piece or rim on one side or round about the organ. Just such is the way in which the sun is eclipsed, when the moon gets between it and the earth. Now, is there anything answering to this by which the light of the Sun of Righteousness is ever eclipsed from the souls of mankind? When God set the light in the firmament of the heaven, we read, He set greater lights there, the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night. In like manner, besides the light of the Sun of Righteousness, to rule the day of Gospel truth, and to enlighten mankind, and make them fruitful beneath that day, God has also given us a lesser light, to rule the night, the light of Reason. This, too, like the moon, is not light in itself, but only so far as it receives the light of the Sun of Righteousness, and reflects it. Moreover, its light, at best, is without warmth, and has no power of making anything fruitful.—On the contrary, as those who used to practice witchcraft and magic were wont to go forth beneath the light of the moon, to search for

herbs and simples, and to mix up their unholy charms, so, among those who go prowling about beneath the light of reason, many are often seeking for some poisonous and deadly drugs. Not, however, that the light of reason in itself is evil. God set it in the heavens: therefore it must be good, good in itself, although many abuse it to evil. Light, I said, is not in itself: but when it is straight at Christ, it is full of light. When it turns away from Christ, in any degree, it is light that part which looks at Christ, and dark that which turns away from Him. When it turns away from Him, it is all dark. When it is between us and Christ, it hides Christ from us, that we are unable to see Him. Only this, which is a rare sight in the natural sun, so that crowds will stand and gaze at the wonder, is an everyday sight with regard to the spiritual sun. There are numbers from whom Christ is wholly eclipsed by their dark reason; and very, very few see Him fully as He is, in all His glory and brightness, without any intrusion of human reason to bedim or curtail it. The consequences, too, even the outward consequences, are the same. As the light you saw just now grew pale, and the warmth chill, so does a dimness and coldness spread over the face of the world, when our reason starts out of its place, and eclipses Christ from our view.

But it is not our reason alone, that is wont to eclipse Christ. Everything else that we allow to get between us and Christ, to interfere with our love for Him, to draw away our hearts from Him,—every idol, of what ever kind,—everything that we love otherwise than in Christ, and in the light of Christ resting upon it,—may eclipse Him, nay, is sure to eclipse Him, more or less, from our souls. Yet, as it is with our reason, so is it with every other object that we set our hearts on. When we see it in the light of Christ it is far brighter and lovelier than when we see it in its own darkness. For everything in which we see the love of God must needs be fair and lovely; but that on which no light falls from above, although it may glare and dazzle for a moment, has no softness, none of the serene calmness of peace, none of the brightness of hope. If we look at it fixedly, we see it shrink into a skeleton.

Since, then, there are so many various things, by which the light of Christ may be eclipsed from us, it behoves us ever to turn our eyes from the things that delight them on earth, to Him who sitteth in His heavenly tabernacle, and to pray to Him that He will purge and strengthen our eyes, so that we may be enabled to see Him, not as weak-eyed man is wont to look at Him, through a glass darkened with smoke, which strips Him of His Godhead, and turns Him into a likeness or shadow of the moon;—but even as He is, in all His beauty and glory. As the earth welcomes the sun at his rising by clothing herself in dewdrops, so let us hail Christ, when his light falls on our hearts, with silent tears of adoration. If we pray to Him diligently and heartily, he assured He will not leave us in darkness: He will not take His light from us: but, as we read that at the word of Joshua the sun stood still in the heavens, so will Christ ever stand over our heads, until all our enemies are discomfited.

A DIVIDED HEART.—The spirit of God will not dwell in a divided heart. We cannot feel the pleasure of devotion while the world is our delight. Not that all pleasures are criminal; but the closer union we have with the world, the less is our union with God. A Christian, therefore, who strives after devotion, should taste sensual pleasures very sparingly; should make necessary, not bodily delight, his rule.

## News Department.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 12.

Mr. Lucas moved for a return showing the distribution of the sum of £18,500, voted for the army services of the year 1851 and 1853, under the head "Divine service," stating the religious denomination to which each clergyman belonged; the office, title, and service in virtue of which such allowance was made; the date of his appointment or of the commencement of his allowance, if an annual one; and the names and distribution of the religious books paid for out of the same vote.

Mr. Hastie (Paisley) moved that the following words be added at the end of Mr. Lucas's motion,—“and a copy of each book be laid on the table of the House.”

Mr. S. Herbert had been told by the hon. gentleman that the works were of a very objectionable nature, and could not be held responsible for them. It is recollected that you must either establish a proselytism, or leave the prisoners without religious education whatever. As to laying the books on the table, it was a very unusual course, but in order to be left at the war-office for any hon. member who choose to call and look over them. He hoped the amendment would not be pressed, and that the hon. member would not ask for a library to be laid on the table of the House.

Mr. Spooner inquired if the right hon. gentleman meant to say that any religious denomination could circulate whatever works they pleased among the army, because they were conformable to their religion? (Mr. S. Herbert—"No, certainly not.") If the works were objectionable they ought to be stopped. Let the House have a list of the works, and then they could see what was objectionable.

Mr. Hastie said he did not object to the books furnished to the prisoners, but to those circulated in the military schools, which were calculated to degrade the young and tender mind by their superstitions, and affect them in after life.

Mr. S. Herbert said, it was not the fact that works of all descriptions were issued to the soldiers, but only those who had received the sanction of the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church (Mr. Spooner—"Without control?") No; certainly not without control. The books used in the schools were those of the Irish National Society, and if the hon. member had found a child in possession of any other book it must have been given to him by his religious teacher, and was not purchased by the public money, as in the case of the prisoners' works.

Mr. Hastie was satisfied with the explanation, and withdrew the amendment.

The original motion was then agreed to.—*London Evening Mail.*

**RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION AT FLORENCE.**—The following is the substance of a letter, received by a gentleman in a neighbouring town from his son, relative to a lecture delivered last week by Captain Trotter, at Greenwich:

"I went last week to a lecture by Captain Trotter, one of the deputation who visited Italy to procure the liberation of the *Madiai*. He said that although they had been released, there were hundreds also imprisoned for reading the Scriptures, and gave us some interesting facts respecting this state of things in Florence.

"Three times the deputation solicited an interview with the Grand Duke, and were each time flatly refused. The Earl of Roden endeavoured to ascertain if the Bible could be purchased in Florence, (as one of the great arguments of the Roman Catholics is that the circulation of the Scriptures is not prohibited, and that you may see the Bible exposed for sale in the windows of booksellers in that city); in only one shop could a copy be found, and that in ten ponderous volumes, the price of which was £6.

"In Florence the police have power to throw any person into prison for eight days on suspicion; and if three Bible-readers be found together, they may be captured and severely punished, even as the *Madiai* were.

"Captain Trotter mentioned one instance of a dying man with whom a gentleman sat up till midnight, until the arrival of the physician, when the police entered the room and carried off the doctor and his friend, and put them in gaol, because three Bible-readers were found together.

"A child of eight years of age, in a dying condition, entreated his parents to send for a reader of Scripture before he died. The reader feared to go, lest his usefulness might be hindered elsewhere; but the urgency

of the child's parents prevailed. He consented—spoke to the child—met the priest on the stairs as he left the chamber—and in two hours the police seized the dying boy, took him away, and his family never heard more of him.

"Still the readers have much encouragement. A gentleman had 900 Bibles he wished to introduce into Florence. He hired a beggar to carry in four a day. All but eight were safely deposited; but the beggar, having been hitherto successful, was detected by the police at the gate with them on his person. He lost the books, made his confession of the person from whom he had received them, and was liberated.—He returned to his employer, who assembled three or four persons who passed that day and night in prayer, in great suspense—the visits of the police being usually by night—also the next day and night, and a portion of the third day were devoted to prayer, when one went to make enquiries, and it appeared there had been eight police at the city gate; and having heard so much about these forbidden books they began to read, and were soon so much interested they determined to keep each a copy for themselves.

"Another instance of the carefulness of the Lord over his praying people was related, in which a person had fifty or sixty copies of the sacred volume in his house; when a friend ran into the room saying the police were outside. The master of the house said, 'Let us pray.' His friend assured him they would be on them in a moment. 'Never mind,' was the reply; and rising from his knees, said, 'Now go and fetch a porter.' At this time two police were at the gate, but when returning with the porter no police was there. The books were removed to a place of safety; and while these good men were thinking they had mistaken the intention of the police, suddenly the house was filled with them, a large reinforcement having been sent for in order to prevent any escape. After a most diligent search from garret to cellar they gave up the pursuit.

"Such are a few facts brought forward by Captain Trotter to elucidate the state of Florence under the rule of him who has made himself in the eyes of the world so notorious for the persecution of the *Madiai*.

**THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.**—The departure of the *Isabel* screw steamer for Behring's Straits, furnishes another proof of Lady Franklin's devotion to her husband and his companions, and of her zeal in carrying out measures for their rescue. It is due to the Admiralty to state that they have rendered some assistance in the equipment of the *Isabel*, and that this vessel will be towed by a Government steamer as far as the Isle of Wight. The heavy expenses however of provisioning and storing the vessel, with a part of the crew—fifteen in number—is defrayed by Lady Franklin. The *Isabel* is provisioned with every requisite for her long voyage. Mr. Kennedy hopes to reach Vancouver's Island with his stock of fuel. There he will take in a fresh supply—that island having valuable coal mines on the north eastern side, about fifty miles from the chief settlement of Fort Victoria. He will also take in a stock of dried beef and vegetables. His provisions include an abundance of various anti-scorbutic and preserved meats and vegetables. Mr. Kennedy will sail on temperance principles, taking with him only such a quantity of spirits as may be necessary for medical purposes. His first object will be to communicate with Commander Maguire, at Point Barrow, which is 600 miles beyond the entrance to Behring's Straits. If he succeed in effecting this, he will, should the sea be sufficiently open, make his steam power available in any manner that may be deemed most desirable for prosecuting the search for Sir John Franklin, and for the Captains Collinson and McClure. To this paragraph we may add, that the enterprising Arctic traveller Dr. Rae, leaves Liverpool this day (Saturday) for New York, from whence he will journey as fast as possible to Lake Superior, and thence by canoes to the North American shores. He hopes to be able, by dint of long marches, to effect his proposed exploration this summer, and if he discover, as we think he will, a continuity of water between Bellot Strait and the passage between America and Wollaston and Victoria Land, he will have discovered a North-west passage; not in all probability a passage practicable for ships, but water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans to the north of the American continent.—*London Athenæum, April 9.*

Mr. S. M. Peto, M. P.—There was a divine who used to say when preaching to the youths of his congregation; "beware of being golden apprentices, silver journeymen, and copper masters; and with a like motive it may not be useless to mention that Mr. Peto the

builder worked three years at the bench, used the trowel for a year, and passed the remaining three years of his apprenticeship at the mason's banker. When he was little more than twenty-one he uncled died, and left his business and his capital jointly to him and to Mr. Thos. Grissell, also a nephew. Their first work was Hungerford market, their second the new Houses of Parliament—afterwards placed wholly in the hands of Mr. Grissell. They built the Reform Club House, the Oxford and Cambridge Club House, the Model Prison at Clerkenwell, and other large structures; the St James's Theatre was completed by them in thirteen weeks. They also entered very largely into railway works, and to these after the dissolution of partnership Mr. Peto confined his attention; we may mention more especially the Eastern Counties line, the line from Ashford to Folkestone, the Southampton and Dorchester, the Oxford and Birmingham, and in conjunction with Messrs. Betts, the whole of the great Northern line north of Peterborough. When we say that there were employed on his works at one time ten first class locomotive engines, 2300 waggons, 916 horses, and 14,800 men, some idea may be gained of their great extent, and of the energy and power required to keep all well in hand. There are many excellent traits recorded of Mr. Peto, but for none does he deserve more honour than for his continued and enlightened efforts to raise the character of the large bodies of men engaged under him.

The British Government has sent to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, a gold medallion likeness of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and a gold pocket chronometer for Capt. Nye, of the steamship *Pacific*, and a gold mounted trumpet and ten pounds sterling for the mate, and ten pounds for each of the six men who volunteered their services and saved the crew and passengers of the British bark *Jesse Stevens*, wrecked some time since. The presents are to be distributed through the State Department.—*Am. paper.*

On Saturday last a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Stafford-house for the purpose of enabling those who promoted the "Women's Address on Slavery," and others interested in the subject, to welcome Mrs. H. B. Stowe to this country, and to give expression personally to the respect and admiration which are felt for that lady. The Duke of Sutherland having introduced Mrs. Stowe to the assembly, an address was read and presented to her by the Earl of Shaftesbury, to which Mr. Beecher, brother to the lady guest, replied, and read a letter on the subject of emancipation from Mrs. Clay, who had been selected to receive the address. After partaking of refreshments, the ladies who were present congregated in one of the splendid saloons apart; and Mrs. Stowe, seated between the Duchesses of Sutherland and Argyll, entered freely into conversation with her numerous visitors.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have lately published their fifth report, the main points of which are as follows:—In addition to the five sees now subjected by act of Parliament to fixed incomes, the Bishops of Salisbury, St. Asaph, Ripon, Ely, and Worcester, have consented to receive only the income prospectively annexed to their sees; the Dean and Canons of Durham have in like manner been limited, the Dean and Chapter of York have agreed to an arrangement of similar scope; 99 reversions have been sold, and 77 leaseholds purchased. The value in fee of the property thus enfranchised during the past year exceeds £550,000; the total charge upon the common fund, in respect of 825 augmented benefices, and 235 new districts and parishes, amount to £77,976 yearly, or a capital sum of £2,598,700; and, in consequence of such liabilities already incurred, over 1500 applications still remain unsatisfied.

The several items, added to those we gave last week, may help us to some idea of the prodigious life and strength there is in the Church of England. That all these vast means of Church extension should still lag so much behind the growing wants of the nation, we hardly know whether in this there be more cause to grieve or to rejoice. Heaven bless our noble old Mother the Church of England!

THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—The report of the Trinity College commission has been at length completed, and will be laid before parliament. It is stated that some discussions took place at the recent sittings of the commissioners, as to the expediency of altering the statutes, with a view of opening scholarships and certain professorships to Dissenters and Roman Catholics. There was a diversity of opinion on this subject, some of the commissioners having been favorable to such a change, while others, including the Archbishop of Dublin, were adverse to any interference with

the existing scholarships, upon the ground that they had been endowed for the education of the clergy of the Established Church. The Board of Trinity College are represented as disposed to facilitate any arrangement calculated to open emoluments and distinctions to Roman Catholics and Dissenters. According to rumour the commissioners have agreed upon a medium course, and the report will suggest the establishment of twenty new scholarships, open to the various religious denominations.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

**DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.**—At a Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Diocesan Church Society, the following extract from a letter from His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, alluding to the Bishopric Endowment Fund, having been read, viz:—"I think that the most satisfactory method would be to hand over what is collected to your D. C. S. for a trust, to be invested, and the interest accruing from time to time, to be regularly paid to the Bishop exercising jurisdiction in the Island; so that in case of the separation of the Island, at any future time, it would retain its own portion of the Fund. The Bishop ought, at least, to receive enough from the Island to defray the expense of visiting it." It was Resolved, that in accordance with the Bishop's wishes, the subscribers and collectors be notified on the subject of the Bishopric Endowment Fund, and that they be requested to pay into the hands of the Treasurer of this Society any sums subscribed for this purpose. And further, that the Treasurer be instructed to open a separate account for this Fund, and invest the sums collected, and to be collected, in Government securities, in order that the interest may be paid annually to His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese.

By order,  
D. W. FITZGERALD, Secretary.

Editorial Miscellanies.

PRIZES OFFERED BY THE ALUMNI, OF KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

For the best general Scholar,	£10 0 0
the best Mathematical do.	5 0 0
the best Modern Linguist,	5 0 0
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Prize offered by Hon. Mr. Justice Bliss.

For the best Latin verse, In Books.	£5 0 0
Subject—In obitum ducis Wellingtoni invicti.	

Prize offered by the Bishop.

For the best English Essay, Also in Books.	£5 0 0
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New Brunswick and P. E. Island papers are requested to copy the notice of the meeting at King's College, Windsor, on the 22d inst. All subscribers to the Incorporated Association of Alumni are respectfully requested to bring with them, or send to the Secretary at Windsor, their respective Subscriptions. Perhaps the Clergy in the country would kindly assist, by receiving and transmitting the dues in their respective neighbourhoods.

**GOOD SOUND SOLID ADVICE.**—The Yarmouth Herald of 19th ult. publishes the first Australian letter received in that town. It is dated Port Phillip, Jan. 9, 1853, and is from Mr. King, who left that place in September last. Mr. King confirms all the evil accounts that have been published about Australia. He says in his letter—"I would advise all that can make a living at home to stay where they are. Tell M— if he has not already started, better not come here.—Only hard working people have any chance here."

The Rev. R. J. Uniacke, B. A., the newly appointed Rector of the Parish of St. George, officiated in the Parish Church, on Sunday last. In the morning the Reverend Gentleman preached a highly edifying and truly Evangelical Sermon from the following words:—"For through him we both have access by one Spirit unto the Father."—Ephs. chap. ii. v. 18.—*Cape Breton News.*

The weather continues delightful, and highly favourable to the pursuits of the husbandman and others. Already immense quantities of seed have been put into the ground—indeed, on no previous year that we remember, at so early a season, was there so large an amount of grain sown, as during the present spring. Our river is full of Cod and Herring—and we learn with pleasure that in many of the fishing harbours there has been already a large catch of codfish. How much cause therefore is there for gratitude and hope.—*Ibid.*

ITEMS.

The *Acadian Recorder* asserts "upon authority," that there will be no Railroad commenced in New Brunswick until next year, nor in Nova Scotia either. We hope the event may not bear them out in this assertion.

A summer course of lectures on various branches of Medical Science, by no less than SIXTYN different Professors, is advertised at Trinity College, Toronto.—(When shall we have a similar announcement from our Institution at Windsor, in reference to any branches beyond Latin, Greek, and Mathematics?)

A Mr. Shaw of Boston has left \$130,000 to various charitable objects. (We recommend our rich men to give their thousands while their eyes are open.)

A serious accident occurred at Pictou, lately on board of an Arichat vessel, from the recklessness of a person filling a fluid lamp—by which 8 or 10 persons were much injured, and damage done to the vessel.

A Church was lately struck by lightning at Lockport, near Buffalo, by which one man was killed and six wounded.

An award of \$7,500 was lately made to a person in Boston, for injuries by a Railroad accident.

The Agents of the "Nova Scotia Copper Mining Co." have reported respecting the *nine million deposit* at Indian point—that it is not to be found there, and that they are looking for it "at a place called Londonderry."

There is a French aggression on our Fisheries,—a schooner has just returned to Pugwash from St. George's Bay, N. F. driven away and prevented by French cruisers.

Yellow fever rages in Kingston, Jamaica. Troubles exist between the Governor and Assembly—the latter body having petitioned for his Excellency's recall.

Meetings of Dartmouth Canal Co. have been held; we are glad to hear they are not going to sleep, and hope they will get the start of the Railway yet. B. Wier, Esq. is exerting himself in the cause.

The Resolution of Thanks from the Legislature of N. Scotia, to Admiral Seymour, was presented on Friday week, by the Speaker, accompanied by the officers of the House and other gentlemen. The Admiral delivered a suitable reply—promising unabated vigilance on the part of the squadron—and giving good advice—"Allow me to add my conviction that one of the surest elements of success in these provinces must be derived from the persevering industry of the maritime population, assisted by mercantile capital, and applied in their vessels, in developing the varied resources which Providence has so bountifully bestowed on their native shores."

In connexion with this we give the following extract from Earl Derby's speech in the Lords of 21st April, which we have not seen in our secular papers:

"The Earl of DERBY.—My lords, I think that the reply which we have just heard from the noble earl opposite, is one which must be deemed satisfactory to all parties. I hope, however, that, without any official reserve, I may be permitted to call the noble earl's attention to the peculiar position in which the colony of Nova Scotia stands in regard to this question. Now, the interests of Nova Scotia, of Canada, and of New Brunswick, are not identical; for Nova Scotia is peculiarly interested, not only in the general fisheries, but in the in-shore fishery, which, as a matter of right, belongs to that colony. Therefore any general arrangement entered into which would allow the Americans to partake of the advantages of the in-shore fishery would be peculiarly injurious to Nova Scotia, and I hope that if a concession be made the interests of Nova Scotia in this respect will be strictly maintained.—There is one article in which the general commerce of the United States is deeply interested, and which it is most important for that country that the arrangement in respect to it shall be placed on a satisfactory footing—namely, fish. But Nova Scotia is deeply interested in other articles, in reference to which it is in the power of the United States to afford her much advantage—namely, iron and coal. I, therefore, only hope that in the negotiations that are going forward on this subject, her Majesty's government will bear in mind the peculiar sacrifices which Nova Scotia may be called upon to make; and at the same time the compensation for such sacrifices which it is in the power of the United States to offer to Nova Scotia."

It appears the Troops are to be removed from P. E. Island, before winter, and the Barracks, &c. offered to the local government. It seems strange that where it is thought worth while to have a Governor, it should not also be considered proper to retain even a small garrison. We hoped the rumour might be unfounded until the Duke of Newcastle's despatch on the subject appeared.

Some Goths have been injuring the few trees at the Cemetery, and a reward of £5 has been offered by

the Mayor for their discovery. The application of a tough twig to their backs, would be an appropriate reward for the perpetrators. It is a pity that more is not done to beautify that receptacle of our dead. A chapel too is greatly needed there, as well for the decent celebration of the last services on such occasions, as to shelter the living, who for want of it, may soon be added to the number of the dead.

The Columbia, Surveying Steamer, is at Yarmouth, the Guluuro here—the officers of both prosecuting their important duties.

An ingenious contrivance for preventing Railway accidents, is in use in England—an account of which is given in the last Yarmouth Herald.

A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last on the body of Walter Oakley, Private in the 76th Regt. who was found dead in his bed at the Citadel. Verdict—"Died by the Visitation of God."

**DISCOVERY OF MARBLE.**—We had the pleasure, this week, of examining some specimens of Marble recently discovered in the vicinity of the Bras D'Or Lake, and brought to town by a person from Whycomah, in the Island of Cape Breton. The specimens alluded to, which have been polished at the Shop of Messrs. Adams & Drake, in the City, present a handsome surface, and bear a favourable comparison with American Marble, and what is still more gratifying, we learn that the article may be obtained in great abundance on the Bras D'Or. We trust that this newly discovered production of the Island will prove an important and valuable article of export, as well as of home consumption, to the people of Cape Breton.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

**PROVINCIAL.**—The June number of this native periodical, punctual to its time, was on our table on the first day of the month. We have only had time to glance at its contents. There is a continuation of the well written articles on the "Channel Islands," giving like the preceding ones, a very interesting description of Jersey, its climate, productions, institutions and inhabitants. We also find in this number a spirited "appeal to the Poets of Nova Scotia" to exert their powers of song upon the various charming objects of their native land. It is over the signature of *Maude*, and it is much more to our taste than the prose we have seen by the same hand. We have only space for the following sample. The "Appeal" thus begins:

Lift up your voices, sons and daughters  
Of the land we claim:  
Forest hills, and river waters,  
Look to you for fame.  
Valley, village, mead and mountain,  
Ask you for their dower,  
Dew-drops from the human fountain,  
Wait song's sunlit hour.  
Ye've honor'd beads in grassy graves,  
And broken hearts beneath your waves.

We heartily respond to the following tribute to the beauties of scenery, with which our eyes have been so long familiar:

And ne'er did goddess, nymph, or queen,  
Her brow immortal lave  
In fairer solitudes than lean  
Round loveliest Labare,  
And proudly blue Malone may show  
Her matchless Archipelago.

Ye've familiar things at rest  
Your hills and plains upon,  
And marvels on the jewell'd breast,  
Of stormy Blomedon.  
Ye've all the beauty culture yields,  
Beneath the summer air,  
Where Labour spreads the waving fields,  
Labour—the wheat and tare.  
The curse and blessing error leaves  
For binding—in the wide world's sheaves.

The bird's sweet notes ring from your boughs,  
The silver salmon swim,  
The painted trout its beauty shows,  
Where river-pools lie dim.  
And women smile within your homes  
Of various hue and mien;  
One with soft midnight glances comes,  
While oft another's seen,  
Beside whose locks might gleam in vain—  
Resplendent showers of April rain.

The authoress then evokes the muses of Town and Country to celebrate her favourite themes:

Ye're dwelling in the city streets,  
And far mid sylvan shades,  
You're where the stretching meadow meets,  
The swelling mountain glades.  
The voice that calls you claimeth not  
The music of your own,  
It asketh but the pleasant lot  
Of answering their tone.  
Though all it needs time shall not bring,  
'Twill echo what it cannot sing.



## Missionary Record.

## SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

70 Pall Mall, May 7, 1855.

The Society has just received an account of the recent missionary voyage of the Bishop of New Zealand among the Loyalty, New Hebrides, and Solomon's Islands.

"The 'Border Maid' sailed from Auckland on the 19th June, 1852, carrying away all the Melanesian scholars, except George Apale, a boy from the island of Lifu, whose death has been already recorded. It was full time that they should leave New Zealand, for the damp winds had severely affected their health; and two were sent on board dangerously ill. A favorable wind speedily carried them into a warmer climate, where they soon recovered." The account concludes with the following summary of results.

"We saw Cape Brett, in New Zealand, on the 20th October, and anchored at Kohimarama on the following day, after a voyage of four months, from the 19th June to 21st October, during which time we are able to thank God that no casualty of any kind had befallen us, and that even the ordinary inconveniences of a sea voyage have scarcely been felt.

"In twenty-six of these islands we were able to hold some kind of intercourse, more or less, with the people; from eleven we have received scholars, in seven Mission stations have been established by the London Society, three of which are proposed to be given up to the Church Mission. The aggregate of population cannot be less at the lowest estimate than 200,000 souls; with a different language or dialect, on a probable average, for every 500 souls. This is evidently a field in which each body of Christian Missionaries may carry on its own work without collision with others; and upon this principle the operations of the Australasian Board have always been conducted. May the Holy Spirit so guide and bless the work of all, that 'the multitude of the Isles' of the Melanesians may be added to the Lord!"

## SOCIETY PRO. CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

The Lord Bishop of London recommended to the favorable consideration of the Society an application made by the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, for aid towards the promotion of Christian Knowledge in Palestine, and forwarded the following extract from a letter addressed by Bishop Gobat to the Rev. W. Douglas Veitch:—

"Febr. 25, 1855.

"Among the native Christians there is much inquiry, and a great number of Latins, Greeks and Armenians seem to be desirous of joining our Church. Thus, during the course of last year, a goodly number of individuals and families have joined our Church, although only thirteen or fourteen are communicants with us; but all meet every Lord's day, and two or three times a week, to hear the Word of God simply read and expounded, and to pray together, with the help of the Arabic version of our edifying Liturgy, which they all (Latins and Greeks) like very much. Indeed they like it so much, and its dissemination in this country has had such an effect, chiefly on those who had been previously led to read and study the Bible, that I do not hesitate to attribute the chief cause of the formation of several Protestant communities in this country, from the Greek and Latin Churches, to the well timed efforts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which, during the two last years, has circulated a great number of their Arabic Version of the Liturgy of our Church.

"You know that from the beginning my single object was to teach the children, and induce the adults of this country to read seriously the Word of God with humble prayer, leaving it, as much as I could, to the Spirit of God, to direct their further steps according to the light of the Word. But since the above mentioned Society has stepped in with the Prayer Book, that form of Christianity which these people want has been given them, and nothing could prevent them from leaving the Greek and Latin Churches, and forming themselves into Protestant communities of the Church of England, and thus placing themselves under my care. I have, therefore, a right to hope that that excellent Society will willingly help me in providing means for the edification of these people, in their and our common and most holy faith."

It was agreed to grant 200 Arabic Prayer Books, 100 Arabic New Testaments, and some Arabic Psalters.

CONVERSION OF A MAHOMMEDAN FAMILY.—A family of the Mahomedans, under the instruction of

Mr. Dodd, our Missionary in Salonica, has renounced Mahomedanism, and embraced Christianity. The family consists of seven persons—the husband, wife, and four children, and the wife's sister. As the Mahomedans punish apostasy with death, this family had to flee beyond the boundaries of Turkey. They went to Malta where they were baptized, and admitted to the Church. The rarity of such events, gives them a special interest. May this, however, be but the first fruits of a more than primitive ingathering,—that now, as then, the Gospel may 'come not in word only, but in power,' and that the Word, 'received in much affliction,' may 'sound out' from Salonica, 'in Macedonia and all Achaia'.

## Fouth's Department.

STRENGTH OF INSECTS.—Few of us suspect, while we amuse ourselves with watching the active gambols of the tiny beings, that to enable them to perform such feats as we see them execute every day, an amount of strength has been conferred upon them which could not safely have been intrusted to any of the larger animals, and that nothing but the comparatively diminutive size, to which all the insect races are jealously restricted, prevents them becoming the tyrants of this globe, and destroyers of all other terrestrial creatures.

The common flea, as every one knows, will, without much apparent effort, jump 200 times its own length; and several grasshoppers and locusts are said to be able to perform leaps quite as wonderful. In the case of the insect, they scarcely excite our notice; but if a man were coolly to take a standing-leap of 380-odd yards, which would be an equivalent exertion of muscular power, perhaps our admirers of athletic sports might be rather startled at such performance.

Again, for a man to run ten miles within the hour, would be admitted to be a tolerably good display of pedestrianism; but what are we to say to the little flea observed by Mr. Delisle, "so minute as almost to be invisible," which ran nearly six inches in a second, and in that space was calculated to have made 1080 steps? This according to the calculations of Kirby and Spence is as if a man, whose steps measured two feet, should run at the incredible rate of twenty miles a minute! Equally surprising are the instances of insect strength given by Mr. Newport. The great stag-beetle, (*Lucana scervus*), which tears off the bark from the roots and the branches of trees has been known to gnaw a hole, an inch in diameter, through the side of an iron canister at one of the meetings of the Entomological Society. The common beetle (*Geotrupes stercorarius*) can, without injury, support and even raise very great weights, and make its way beneath almost any amount of pressure. In order to put the strength of the insect Atlas to the test, experiments have been made which prove that it is able to sustain and escape from beneath a load of from 20 to 80 ounces—a prodigious burden, when it is remembered that the insect itself does not weigh as many grains; in fact, once more taking man as a standard of comparison, it is as though a person of ordinary size should raise and get from under a weight of between 40 and 50 tons.—*Ryder Jones's Natural History of Animals.*

STRIKE THE KNOT.—When we were boys, little fellows, our father began to teach us to work, and we were anxious to perform the allotted tasks. We were splitting wood. A rough stick with a most obstinate knot, tried all the skill and strength of a weak arm, and we were about to relinquish the task, when father came along. He saw the piece of wood had been chipped down and the knot knuckled round, and took the axe, saying, "always strike the knot." The words have always remained safe in memory. They are precious words, Brethren. Never try to shun a difficulty, but look it right in the face; catch its eye and you can subdue it as a man can a lion. It will cower before you and sneak away and hide itself. If you dread difficulties, difficulties will grow upon you till they bury you in obscurity.—*Cal. Ch. Adv.*

THE BOY CRITIC AND REPETITIONS.—Old Father Bushnell, of Vermont, used to say that the best criticism he ever received on his preaching was from a little boy who sat right at his feet, looking up into his face, as he was preaching in a crowded room of a private house. As he was going on very earnestly, the little fellow spoke out, "You said that afore." I fancy that an honest critic would find in these sermons an hour long, a good many such sentences, said afore in the same discourse, and said afore on almost every Sabbath day. A word to the wise is sufficient.

A scholar of bad life is like a blind man holding a torch, by which he gives others light, but cannot himself see.

## Temperance.

LIQUOR NEVER HURTS ME.—This is the almost universal remark of the moderate drinker, whether he believes it or not; and it is not uncommon for the most confirmed drunkard to use the same language when the subject of intemperance is mentioned in his hearing. Habit, which is second nature to the tippler, seems to make him oblivious to the terrible ravages which alcoholic stimulants make upon the human system, and it is only when he is in the very jaws of death, or when recovering from an attack of the delirium tremens, that he realizes his situation, and becomes conscious of his having trespassed against the laws of nature. And even then, if permitted to recruit his strength, so seductive is the intoxicating bowl, that unless endowed with more than common firmness, he not unfrequently relapses into his former habits, and his last condition is worse than the first. Tell the regular toper that alcoholic drink is unnecessary to the healthy man—that the system requires nothing of the kind—and he will laugh in your face. Talk to him till dooms-day, and you could not convince him that healthful exercise and bodily labor, without artificial stimulants, is sufficient to answer all the demands of nature. You can never make him comprehend that a man following regular employment, without the use of stimulating drinks, is continually undergoing a regular course of natural stimulation, especially if his avocations bring into play the mental faculties. A person engaged in ordinary labor or employment, according to scientific men, who have written upon the subject, is in a state of excitement sufficient for health; to add to this must be to add to what cannot be good, and what must always inevitably do harm. The nervous system excited by the will and still further by the rapidly circulating blood, if further excited by alcohol, becomes wild and therefore unsteady; the stomach pours forth its juice too rapidly, the healthy irritability and exercise is impaired. The spirit enters the blood, and there its chemical properties come into play, to interfere with and derange the process of nature's laboratory.

We have been led to this train of thought from inspecting an enormous liver, taken from the body of one of our citizens, recently deceased. We were not personally acquainted with the individual of whom we speak, but we understand he had for a number of years lived very intemperately, though for some time previous to his demise, he had reformed, and lived a sober and respected citizen. At the time of his death he had attained his fortieth year; and it is the opinion of medical men, who examined his internal organization, that he would have lived, in all probability, many years longer, had he led a temperate life. The liver we speak of, was greatly diseased, but its chief peculiarity was its extraordinary size, weighing seventeen pounds. Besides its immense bulk it was covered with tumors, of the character of Gcirrhosis, evidently produced by the excessive use of alcohol. It also presented what Dr. Dungles terms a 'granulated' liver, a disease common to gin or whiskey drinkers. It was exhibited at the office of Dr. Hayes of this city for two or three days, and was inspected by the faculty and the curious. The average size of the human liver Dr. Wilson estimates at about four pounds;—that of the individual alluded to, weighed thirteen pounds more than the usual weight.

It is the opinion of the faculty who examined this singular case, that the enlargement and diseased condition of the liver, was the procuring cause of this poor man's death. Its immense size had pushed the stomach out of its natural position, producing inflammation, which was the immediate cause of the extinction of life. Besides inflammation, dropsy of the abdomen had supervened; the pancreas had become affected; in short, the whole internal structure was more or less diseased and deranged.

The subject was a man of medium size, and exhibited nothing peculiar in his appearance. It is supposed that his extraordinary enlargement of the liver had been going on for years; and the astonishment of all is, that he was enabled to carry about with him such an enormous mass of putrid corruption so long. We wished it could have been seen by every liquor-loving citizen of this country. We question, however, if it would have availed any thing, for so deceitful and infatigable is the intoxicating draught, so perfectly powerless is he who worships at the shrine of Bacchus, that even death and the grave have no terrors for the drunkard.—*Chrysalis Fountain.*

## Selections.

**BENEFIT OF A LITURGY.**—It is not long since we gave an extract from the *Christian Intelligencer* of the Dutch Reformed Church, which manifested a strong yearning for the use of a Liturgy. Here is another sign from the same quarter :

## READING THE DECALOGUE IN PUBLIC WORSHIP.

This is one of the characteristic features of the old Holland mode of worshipping God in the sanctuary, which seems to be in many parts of our Church falling into disuse. Nor can the retention of it be with propriety enforced, because the order of service prescribed in our Constitution leaves this optional with the minister. He may read "the Ten Commandments, or some other portion of Scripture, or both." But while the choice is thus left with the pastor, some reason may be assigned why it is desirable to take the last of the three alternatives given, and unite with the reading of some chosen Scripture, also that of the venerable summary of human duty written by the finger of God on tables of stone.

1. A presumption in its favor may be found in the immemorial usage of our ancestors in the Netherlands, "the Church under the cross." From them it comes down to us, hallowed by the sanction of generations, as a distinctive feature of our manner of worship. If retained it will contribute to identify us as the children of these martyrs and confessors, and to at least one outward sign to observers, that small as our body is, it has a name, history, and character of its own, and ought not, as it desires not, to be confounded with other and larger surrounding bodies which, although filiating from the Reformation, descend by a different line from our own. We have nothing to say against their descent, but we prefer our own.

2. We thus show the use and value of the Gospel. Our ministration is not that of the letter which killeth, but of the Spirit which giveth life; yet by the law is the knowledge of sin; and while the Gospel is the means of conversion, the law is the means of conviction. If men are to reach Christ, it is generally "the schoolmaster" who brings them there. If a man would cleave closely and exclusively to the cross, let the law shake him loose from every other dependence; and to this end let its requisitions be formally reiterated every Sabbath day in the words which the Lord hath chosen.

3. This custom is a practical and efficacious protest against the egregious error which is every now and then raising its head and objecting to the Decalogue as a divine eternal compendium of human obligation. So celebrated and learned and influential a man as Moses Stuart lent his name to this gross mistake. Nor is it merely a question of interpretation or a point of literary aesthetics. On the contrary, no man can discuss the Sabbath law without finding it essential to rest the authority of the Ten Commandments on the old foundations. To limit their scope and intention, as Paley and others have done, is as mischievous as it is foolish.

4. It is by no means an idle form to read these solemn and weighty enactments every Lord's day morning in an assembly of worshippers. As a general thing they are listened to with a devout reverence, and prepare the mind for what is to follow. Sometimes, too, precepts are found to have an immediate marked effect upon the heart, as is shown by the case which occurred in England some years since. A thief entered the house of God. Just after he took his position, the clergyman reached the eighth commandment in his course through the Decalogue. As he pronounced with grave authority the stern prohibition of the supreme Lawgiver, conviction struck the thief's heart; he could scarce restrain himself until the service closed, and when the audience were dismissed, went to weep in secret places, and seek for pardon of his manifold sins. Surely, in this instance the clergyman was well repaid for all his labor, even if he had read the Commandments every Lord's day for fifty years.

**THE APOSTLE PAUL IN DEBT.**—What! Paul in debt! Paul, who wrote to the Romans, "Owe no man anything"—who labored with his own hands so as to support the weak—whose whole character seemed so honest, straight forward and exemplary. Paul in debt!

Yes, and more than that: I do not know that the debt was ever fully discharged. Until he died he labored on, with the consciousness of this debt hanging over him. All that can be said is, that he acknowledged the debt honestly, and toiled most industriously to pay as much of it as he could.

It was a debt due to a great many persons, very much scattered about. We all know that Paul travelled very extensively. Various motives prompt men to take for-

eign tours. Some go for health, and some for wealth; some because they have something to do abroad, and others because they have nothing to do at home; some for curiosity, some because they are tired of their country, and some because their country is tired of them. It may be asked, what was Paul's motive in his various journeys. I think I can tell. He was travelling about, paying his debts.

How were these debts contracted? Paul was not an extravagant man. He had no family. He embarked in no pecuniary speculations. We never heard of his borrowing money, of his signing notes or bonds, or of his endorsing for any one. How did he become so much in debt?

How were these debts to be paid? Paul was a poor man. The labor of his hands supplied his daily wants; the gifts he received were bestowed out of "deep poverty," and had all the smallness, as well as the heartiness usual with such donations.

The fact is, that the debt which he owed, at the money in the world could not pay, if he had had it in his possession. The amount of it was even beyond his own knowledge; the obligation of it higher than any other debt or obligation. What could it have been?

Ordinarily, the persons to whom debts are due go about to collect them. In this case it seems to have been the reverse. Strange to say, the creditors were unaware of the existence of the debt, made no claim or demand for it, and even when informed of it, had no desire that it should be paid. And yet, when in any instance payment was expected, the individual who received it instantly began to regard what he had received from Paul in discharge of this debt as of the highest possible value, far surpassing in importance all his other possessions.

How shall these things be explained?

Paul owed the Lord Jesus Christ his *all*. The grace of God had been freely given to him; and now the debt was—if I may use such an expression—assigned over to all the perishing sinners on the globe. He was under obligation to labor for their spiritual good. We see now how this debt was contracted, and also how it was to be paid. I must add that the very same debt rests on all that have been redeemed by Jesus Christ. And I have written these lines, my Christian friends, simply to press on you the question—"How much owest thou unto my Lord?"—*H. and F. Journal.*

**HORROR OF THE ROMISH RELIGION.**—Burnet (His Reformation,) in concluding the account of the Romish persecutions under Mary in 1556, during which year eighty-five persons, among whom was Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, were burnt, adds the following: All these persons were presented as suspected of heresy, and were required to answer the questions that the bishop put to them; which related to the corporeal presence in the sacrament, the necessity of auricular confession, or the sacrifice of the mass; and upon the answers they made, were condemned to the fire—but none of them were accused of any violence committed on the persons of any churchmen, or of any affront put on their religion; and all their sufferings were merely for their conscience, which they kept as private as they could; so that it rather appeared in their abstaining from the communion of a Church which, they thought, had corrupted the chief parts of worship, than anything they had said or done. It was an unusual and an ungrateful thing to the English nation, that is apt to compassionate all in misery, to see four, five, six, seven, and once, thirteen, burning in one fire; and the sparing neither sex nor age, nor blind nor lame, but making havoc of all equally, and above all, the barbarity of Guernsey raised the horror in the whole nation, that there seems ever since that time such an abhorrence to that religion, to be derived down from father to son, that it is no wonder an aversion so deeply rooted, and raised upon such grounds, does, upon every new provocation or jealousy of returning to it, break out in most violent and convulsive symptoms.

**THE CLOUD OF MERCY.**—How vast the range of blessing your prayers may take. Who can tell the history or trace the wandering of your cloud that sails in light and glory across the sky, or indicate from what source its bosom was filled with the vapors it is yet to shed back upon earth? Perhaps though now wandering over the tilled field and peopled village, its stores were drawn from some shaded fountain in the deep forest, where the eye of man has scarce ever penetrated. In silent obscurity that fountain yielded its pittance, and did its work of preparing to bless the far-off lands that it shall yet be glad for. And even thus it is with the descending Spirit. Little do we know often of the

secret origin of the dews of blessing that descend on the church of God. In the recess of some lowly cottage, in the depths of some humble heart, may be going on the work of pious intercession, in answer to which the grace of heaven descends on us and our children, on the labors of the wandering and joyful pastor, and on the hearts of the far heathen, until the wilderness and the solitary place are glad for them.—*Dr. W. R. Williams.*

**ORIGIN OF HIGH Pews.**—Bishop Burnet complained that the ladies of Princess Anne's establishment did not look at him when preaching his thundering long sermons, as Queen Mary called them, but were looking at other objects. He, therefore, after much remonstrance on their impropriety, prevailed on Queen Anne to order all the pews in St. James's Chapel to be raised so high that the fair delinquents could see nothing but himself when he was in the pulpit! The Princess laughed at the complaint; but she complied when Burnet told her that the interests of the Church were in danger. The whim of Bishop Burnet was imitated in many places which had not been pewed before, and are at this hour to be seen in remote country parishes.

**DUTY AT THE TIME.**—There is one lesson that the example of the Duke of Wellington taught, and which we are especially desirous of pointing out, viz: that his Grace throughout life made it a rule to do whatever he saw to be his duty at the time—a more rare and valuable quality than men suppose, unless they remember that it was a rule which he applied to small things as well as great—to the answering of a letter, and to the movement of an entire army. While he notoriously confined himself strictly to his own duties, anything and everything was regarded as a duty when laid upon him by legitimate and competent authority. It was no question with him whether the thing were too small for his powers or his dignity; he was required to do it—did it with all his might, whatever it was. Great as it was, he has, in this, left an example to the least, as well as to the greatest—to the young as well as to the old.

**THE PORTFOLIO.**—"Truly there be imperfection in our best works; we do not love God so much as we are bound to do, with all our heart, mind, and power; we do not fear God so much as we ought to do; we do not pray to God but with great and many imperfections; we give, forgive, believe, and hope imperfectly: let us not be ashamed, therefore, to confess plainly our state of imperfection."—*Homily.*

**A SHORT SERMON.**—An old preacher once took for his text—"Adam, where art thou?" and divided his subject into three parts: 2d. Some men are where they ought not to be; and 3d, unless they take care they will find themselves where they would rather not be.

## Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

If you think fit, you may publish the following extract of a letter I recently received from Australia. It may perhaps tend to diminish a little of the Australian fever, which has seized so many of our Nova Scotia youths, who generally might find a better living at home, than any that is to be found at the Antipodes.

Melbourne, Victoria, 2nd Nov. 1852.

"After a pleasant passage (in the *Chelucto*) of 95 days, we dropped anchor in Port Phillip Bay. On the 10th October, two days after our anchoring, a steamer from Williamstown, a village at the mouth of the river, came alongside and took us and our traps to the city, which is situated a mile up the river Yarra, for which service, each paid 5s. sterling. It may be mentioned that all money matters are here reckoned in sterling, there being no currency peculiar to this country, as you have it in Nova-Scotia. When we landed on the wharf, five of us joined our luggage into one, and chartered a dray for 7s. to take it to the nearest storeroom; but, just as we were leaving the wharf, and were flattering ourselves that we were free to go where we should list, we were stopped by a man with a two foot rule in his hand, who after a farce of measuring our load, declared that it amounted to 1½ tons, and that for wharfage, we must pay for the same £2 4s. although it had not been on the wharf 14 or at most 20 minutes. Arrived at the warehouse, our next charges were 1s. entrance money for each parcel, 1s. advance for each parcel per week; 1s. each time we visited our baggage, and 1s. for each parcel on taking it away.

I shall write more fully by next mail,—in the meantime, tell any one whom you ask, that the Diggings prove a delusion to all but about one in a thousand, and that the reports in the newspapers on the subject are not to be trusted. Tell John —, not to think of coming to this country.

[The above extract had been unfortunately misquoting. It may not however be too late to have some of the effect which our esteemed correspondent intended.]

## SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 40.

## TRINITY SUNDAY.

"There are Three that bear record in heaven, The Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these Three are One."—1 John v. 7.

FROM home to earth's remotest bound,  
Let the Creator's praise resound;  
"Let the Redeemer's name be sung,  
"In every land, by ev'ry tongue."

Compose and swell your anthems high,  
For Him who made the earth and sky;  
Who gave the day its glorious light,  
And gem'd the forehead of the night.

Give glory to the eternal Son,  
Whose arm our great salvation won;  
Who died that He might sins efface,  
And lives to crown a ransom'd race.

Oh let your notes be soft and sweet,  
To magnify the Paraclete;  
By whom we breathe our vital breath,  
Our guide in life, our peace in death.

All adoration be to Thee,  
In Essence One, in Person Three,  
Hidden and yet reveal'd to prove,  
That "God is light" and "God is love."

W. B.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1853.

## THE APPROACHING ENCAENIA.

We re-publish to-day, the list of prizes given by the Alumni of King's College, to be competed for at the approaching Encænia which is to be held on the 22nd. June. The precise day of the examination cannot yet be announced, but it will possibly be on the 21st. The Cogswell Scholarship is also open, and the candidates are to be examined on the day before the Encænia.

It is to be hoped that there will be a large gathering on the occasion. Special invitations have been given to the members of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island associations, which we hope will be generally responded to by the friends in those quarters. Similar anniversaries are well attended in other denominations. The halls of Acadia College, and of the Sackville Academy, are crowded on such occasions. Every Methodist and every Baptist feels a strong interest in the Institution of his denomination, and esteems it a duty to show himself when the day comes round. Hence the inhabitants, for miles far and near, may be seen at the appointed time, in vehicles of all descriptions, wending their way, men, women and children, towards the place where the youth of the country, have been for the past year, pursuing their Education, in order that they may see what has been done during that time,—and what right the Seminary has to their further support. They take an interest in all its concerns. They feel a property in every Teacher and every youth who is there.—Hence they come with no feeling of indifference, but prepared to give a deep attention to everything. And they find everything so arranged as to keep up that attention. A pleasing variety is prepared for them,—recitations,—speeches,—scientific experiments—something to interest all. A cheerful and animated appearance is given, even to the cold and inanimate walls. These are decorated with flowers and evergreens. In short, all is made as bright and pleasant as possible, not forgetting some *temperata* refreshment for the outer man, quite necessary for all who travel far. Thus a kindly feeling is promoted, and these annual gatherings are looked forward to with pleasure, and quitted with feelings of increased attachment to the spot, whether it be Mount Allison or Acadia.

It may not be amiss for our people to take a lesson in these things from our neighbors. We would like to see the College avenues crowded by carriages of every degree, down to the one horse cart, even of the rustic Churchman, instead of merely a few shining equipages of official visitors. We would like to see greater interest taken by parents in the Educational Institutions of their Church, among other ways, evin-

ced by their attendance at its Encænia. And some attempt to brush up the old Hall and the Library might not be amiss. If whitewash is not too great a stranger to be admitted, its effect might be tried—commodious seats too, would procure a vote of thanks from tired limbs. Chairs enough for all members of Convocation, would also be at once a novelty and an improvement; and if all these members would take their seats, thus provided, wearing their hoods, it would add somewhat to the dignity of the Convocation. Moreover, if the young men would employ a few hours in decorating the rooms with evergreens, and procuring in addition from the young ladies of Windsor, some of their beautiful flowers, it would be to their credit, and help to brighten the scene. These may be called small matters, but they are not without their weight on such occasions.

CANADIAN CHURCH.—We take the following items from the Canadian Churchman:

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK.—It is with much pleasure we announce the return to the Diocese of the venerable the Archdeacon of York, after his lengthened visit to England.

We learn that the exertions of the Archdeacon in behalf of Trinity College, have been as successful as could be expected.

ST PETER'S CHURCH, NIAGARA FALLS.—This neat and well finished edifice, erected by the Members of the American Episcopal Church, was consecrated by the Right Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D. Bishop of Western New York, on Tuesday the 3rd inst.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto and five Clergymen of this Diocese attended the consecration. There were also present eleven Clergymen of the Diocese of Western New York. The Bishops of Toronto and Western New York in their robes, preceded by the Clergy in surplices, walked in procession from the Parsonage to the Church, and were received by the Churchwardens and vestry.

On entering the Church door, the consecration service was commenced by the Bishop of Western New York. The Prayers were read at the end of the Psalms, by the Rev. C. H. Platt, of Grace Church, Lockport. The first Lesson was read by the Rev. E. Grassett, of Fort Erie, and the second lesson by the Rev. Edmund Baldwin, of Toronto. The concluding part of the Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. M. Schuyler, of St. John's Church, Buffalo. The Bishop of Western New York read the Communion service, the Rev. Mr. Fuller, of Thorold, reading the Epistle, and the Rev. Dr. Van Ingen, of Rochester, the Gospel. The Sermon, which was both appropriate and impressive, was preached by the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

After the Sermon, the Bishop of Western N. York confirmed eleven persons, and addressed them on the nature and obligations of the holy rite of Confirmation. The service concluded with the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The Bishop of Western New York administering the Holy Communion, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Van Ingen, the Rev. Mr. Fuller, the Rev. J. M. Clark, and the Rev. John Smithurst.

The whole service was very interesting and impressive. The Church has a fine toned Organ, which was well played, and the singing was remarkably good.

The Bishops and Clergy of the sister Churches of Canada and the United States, could not have met in a more interesting place, nor for a nobler object than that of Dedicating an edifice to the service of Almighty God, at the Falls of Niagara.

All the services having concluded, the Bishops of Toronto and Western New York, the five Canadian Clergy and several of the Western-New York Clergy, were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Porter, at their splendid mansion opposite the International Hotel.

We congratulate our American friends upon the completion of so commodious and comfortable a Church at Niagara Falls. It is an ornament to the town, and will afford opportunities of attending Divine Worship, not only to the citizens, but to the numerous visitors with which the place is crowded during a great part of the year.—*United Empire.*

The Organ built by Mr. Warren of Montreal, for the Cathedral in this city, has been received, and is now in course of erection.

A very pleasing instance of liberality has been manifested by all parties connected with the forwarding of the Organ from Montreal. It was sent by three different forwarding Companies, viz:—Hooker, Holton & Co., by steamer Britannia; F. Jones & Co., by steamer Protection; and McPherson, Crane & Co., by steamer Scotland; and none of these gentlemen made any charge for freight. Mr. Gorrie with equal liberality, declined any remuneration for wharfage, and the Carters employed in moving it from the wharf to the Church, viz:—Messrs. James Boyle, Charles Davy, Wm. Roos, Martin King and James Scarlett, were equally liberal, and perhaps more so, for they would receive no payment for the work done.

That portion of the Organ sent by the steamer "Protection," arrived yesterday, it filled 14 large cases, and the Carters, determined not to be outdone by their brethren, delivered it at the Church in a very short time free of charge.

We sincerely hope the following statement may have the effect of procuring the necessary aid to sustain an Institution which ought never to go down:

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Debts of the Society amount to less than £2900. A new subscription of Stock to the amount of £2300, is solicited for the purpose of paying off this debt, with the exception of £600 which is not redeemable till 1855.

The Stock of Trees, &c. on the ground, is considered worth over £500. The building consisting of 2 dwellings, 2 hot houses, a hall, with frost proof cellar and a barn, are considered worth more than £500, the remainder being 5½ acres of ground—(leasehold for 99 years,) under the highest cultivation, is surely worth more than £2000, with the prospect of its becoming extremely valuable in a few years. Many of the old shareholders conceive they have done enough for the Institution, having paid on an average £16, in as many years, towards its support for the community, and are unwilling to continue longer, as it does not pay dividends—and consequently, however useful and scientific it may become, it is not suitable for Halifax—and therefore, others must come in and relieve them of further expense and annoyance—conditioning only that admission as visitors to themselves and families, must be allowed them gratis as long as it can be now sustained for them as a garden.

The list of subscriptions now filling up, only requires a few hundred pounds to complete the amount required—a portion of the old Shareholders continue its supporters, amongst them we notice its President, whose zeal and liberality are unequalled. The Garden has we learn, sustained its working expenses during the past year, and when relieved of the interest on its funded debts, will we doubt not be remunerative—at least the community will not allow it to be given up without better reasons are assigned for doing so, than because it has not yet paid a dividend.—*Com.*

## Married.

By Rev. Robert Jameson, in All Saint's Church, Pope's Harbor, on Thursday 5th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN GERRARD, to Miss JANE CURRIE, both of the Parish of Ship Harbor.

On Tuesday, at the Brunswick street Chapel, by the Rev. William Croscombe. Mr. EDWARD W. CHIPMAN, of Annapolis, to MAHALA, daughter of John Northup, Esq.

On Wednesday evening last, at Tweed-dale-hall, the residence of Mr. Alderman Noble, Uncle to the Bride, by the Rev. John Scott, WILLIAM T. BIDDLECOMBE, Esq., Paymaster, R. N., son of the late William Biddlecombe, Esq., of the Dock Yard, Portsmouth, to AMELIA STEWART, youngest and only surviving daughter of the late Lieut. Savage, of the Royal Marines, who at his decease occupied the responsible situation of British Consul for the States of Maryland and Virginia.

At St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, on Thursday, 26th May, instant, by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Rector, EDWARD DOUGLASS HARVEST, Esq., Lieutenant 97th Regt., to TERESA MARIA, eldest surviving daughter of Captain the Hon. Ambrose Lane, Town Major of this Island.

## Died.

At Bath, England, at the residence of her daughter, Lady Wood, on the 7th instant, PUCHE MARIÁ, relict of the late General Edmund Fanning, formerly Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island, aged 85 years.

## Shipping List.

## ARRIVALS.

Saturday, May 28th.—Transport-ship Lady Clark, Malta, 52 days; brig. Brothers, Quebec; schrs. Combine, Reed, P. E. I.; Jenny Lind Sydney; Good Intent, Smith, Placentia, 4 days; H. M. steamer Argus, Tangier Harbour, with brig. South Pictou, dismasted, in tow.

Monday, May 30th.—Brig Nancy, Lawrence, Cienfuegos, 22 days; brig. Lady Seymour, (pkt.) Conrad, Bermuda, 43 days—2 passengers; H. M. surveying sclr. Gularne, from a cruise; schrs. Elizabeth, Jarvis, Nfld. Adah, do. Dart, (new) Pugwash; brigs. Velocity, Burke, Cienfuegos, 28 days; Nautilus, Bigot, Bay Chaleur, Express, Frith, Liverpool, G. B., 32 days; brigs. Brothers, LeChance Quebec, 12 days; Pomona, McKay, Mayaguez, 21 days; Kaloolah, Lawson, Cienfuegos, 22 days; schrs. Temperance, Bay Chaleur; Mary Alert, Smith, do; Mary Ann, do; Margaret, Sydney; Maid of the West, Bruce, Montreal, 12 days; Wilmot, Rood, Fortune Bay; Resolution, Magdalen Islands; President, Dalhousie; Mary Jane, St. George's Bay; Freedom, Evans, Port au Basque; Defiance, Miramichi, 11 days; Alblion, Ring, Magdalen Islands, bound to Westport; Friendship, do; Richard, Carleton, Sydney.

Tuesday, May 31st.—Brig Fulton, Harrison, Cienfuegos, 18 days; brig. Halifax (pkt.) O'Brien, Boston, 31 days; Belle, Dickson, Cardenas, 16 days; Unicorn, Lisk, Ragged Isles—bound to Labrador; Brunette, Smith, Shelburne, 11 hours—bound to Labrador; sclr. Sago, Best, Cardenas, 17 days.

Wednesday, June 1st.—Barque Ocean Queen, Liverpool, G. B., 40 days; Brig George, LeBlanc, St. John, N. B., 5 days; sclr. Indus, Day, Fortune Bay, Nfld. 8 days; sclr. St. Lawrence, Marmaud, Bay Saint George, Nfld.; sclr. Mayflower Purves, Baitin, Nfld., 9 days.



CLEARED.

Saturday, May 23th.—Briqt. Auguste, Bernier, Quebec; schrs. Achlover, Banks, Jamaica; G. O. Bigelow, Whittier, Bermuda; Stranger, Sherman, Miramichi; Bellinda, Caldwell, New Carlisle; Mary Ann, Bigol, Bay Chaleur, Lucy, Mollett, Magdalen Isles. Monday, May 30th.—Sophronia, M'Phadyon, P. E. I.; Dykes, Peters, Quebec; Maria Martha, do. Tuesday, May 31st.—Briqt. Lady Oale, Wood, Trinidad; Messenger, Douchet, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; schrs. Liberator, McKenzie, Malpequo, P. E. I.; Sylph, Laundry, Quebec; Industry, Allard, Quebec. Wednesday, June 1st.—John Thomas, Murphy, Burin, Nfld.; Pacific, Bertha, Quebec; Susannah, Muggah, Newfoundland; Hope, Roberts, P. E. I.; Jane Groucher Prevost, P. E. Island.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Apples, Beef, Butter, Catsup, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, Wood, Coal.

Advertisements.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR IN AID OF FUNDS FOR REPAIRING St. John's Chapel, Bear River Bridge, will be held by the Ladies of that place, on the 27th July next. Donations or contributions of useful, ornamental and saleable articles are solicited from the kind and liberal—and will be thankfully received by any of the following Ladies:— Mrs. W. A. Godfrey, Parsonage, Moose River. Mrs. Sarah A. Purdy, St. Clement's Shore. Mrs. E. Chute, Bear River Bridge. Mrs. John Purdy, Hillsburg. St. Clements, 20th May, 1753. Col. Hill 1st July.

MONSIEUR LOUIS LE CHAUDELEC, PROFESSOR of French and Drawing, thankful for the patronage received during his residence in Halifax informs his friends and the public, that he continues to give instruction in the above branches of Polite Education, and that he has reduced his terms as follows: Private Lessons—1 Pupil, per Quarter £2 10 0 2 Pupils, do. 1 0 0 Classes—4 Pupils, per Quarter 0 0 0 Schools attended—Terms known by application to Mon. Chaudelec.—Residence Muliland Street. J. no 4.

RAILWAY GREASE.

100 PACKAGES BLACK GREASE IN Casks, Keas and Bladders, received per Moro Castle, from London, For Sale at the BIRMINGHAM HOUSE. June 4.

STEEL PENS!!!

FOR SALE BY W. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

MITCHELL'S SCHOOL PENS, GROSS BOXES. Do. D Pen of superior quality Do. O and P Pens, blue temper Do. Swan Quill Pen in boxes of 1 doz. with holder Do. L and M Barrel Pen, excellent Do. Metallic Barrel Pen in boxes of 3 doz with holder, cheap and good Do. Black Barrel Pen Do. MAPPING PEN Gillott's Pens of various descriptions Perry's Electro plated Pens } a neat article for Ladies' Do. Electro gilt Pens } use. Bramah's Quill-Nibs—in Paper and Leather boxes Mitchell's Patent Pen Holders Silver Penholders.

LOOK FOR W. GOSSIP AND 24 GRANVILLE ST.

PRINTING INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND PRINTING INK of first rate quality in cans of various weight, from 1lb. to 15lb., at prices from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. Extra Jet Black Ink, in 5lb. cans. Extra Jet Card do in 1lb. cans Fine Book and News Ink, Red Ink, superfine in 1lb. cans. Blue do do 1lb. do. Green do do 1lb. do. Yellow do do 1lb. do. Gold Size do 1lb. do. WILLIAM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Mar 14th, 1853.

CARPETS! CARPETS! !—A FIRST RATE Assortment of all the newest patterns and most approved makes, with RUGS to match, just opened and selling at very lowest market prices.

May 7 1853.

Gw.

W. N. SILVER & SONS.

JUST RECEIVED PER. BARQUE ALBRO.

COMPASSES ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINT, 3 Joints, 6 inches. Do. Loose Leg, 3 Joint, 6 Inch Pen Compasses Cards Penknives, assorted, warranted, Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, Bronze Inkstands with glasses, Welch States, hardwood frames Patent Penholders, Steel Pens great variety. WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street. May 21, 1853.

WILLIAM GOSSWELL SCHOLARSHIP. AN EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THIS Scholarship will be held at King's College on the day preceding the Entrance. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION. In Greek—Gospel—John. Epi-ta—Hebrews. To be gone into critically and practically. In English—the Petateuch—historically and doctrinally, and the Articles of the Church. Candidates to be provided with certificates of age and moral character. By order April 14th, 1853. P. CARTERET HILL, Sec'y.

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER BOOKS. For Sale at the Nova Scotia Book Store No. 24 Granville-street.

BIBLES, REFERENCE, MOROCCO GILT EDGE 7s. Clasp and Strap or Turk Pocket Bibles, gilt edge, 3s. and 3s. 3d.; excellent 12mo School Bibles, clear print and strong binding, 1s. 3d.; smaller School Bibles 1s. 1d. TESTAMENTS—Large school Testaments, clear print and strong binding 7d.; smaller do. do. 6d.; Neat Pocket Testaments, embossed gilt edge, 7d.; do. with Psalms and Paraphrases 8d. and 9d. BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER—Large size, large print, from 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Handsomely printed, red rubric, morocco binding, pocket edition, 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.; do. do. larger 4s. 3d. and 5s. 3d.; do. do. 1s. 1d. embossed gilt; do. strong binding, 6d. The Publication, of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union of New York. Also of the Evangelical Sunday School Union of do. Sunday School Libraries, 100 and 75 Vols. on hand and imported to order. Religious Books and Tracts suitable for Sunday Schools of every denomination, and for general reading, at exceedingly low prices. Blank Books, and Stationery of all descriptions, wholesale and retail. Look for No 21 Granville Street, and WILLIAM GOSSIP. Halifax, May 7, 1853.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH, prevents Tartarous deposit, arrests decay, induces a healthy action in the GUMS, and renders the BREATH of a grateful odor. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Halifax, N. S. Feb. 1852.

BOOKS FROM NEW YORK. KIPP'S Double Witness of the Church, Pearson on the Creed, Part 2d—The Presbyterian Clergyman Looking for the Church. Part 1 on hand. Bloomfield's Greek Testament. Lar's Letters to a Bewildered Man among many Councillors. Travers' Manual for Spouses Sunday School Books in Packages. W. GOSSIP, 21 Granville-street. April 9.

PAPER HANGINGS. CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IMPORTED FROM THE United States, a great variety of PAPER HANGINGS, as follows: Good common Room Paper from 4d. to 9d. per Roll. Beautiful glazed sained Do. from 1s. 3d. to 3s. Colored Paper for Window Blinds, by the yard. Handsome Landscape Patterns for Fire Boards. WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21, Granville Street. April 29, 1853.

FOR SALE. The Property situated at the Collogo Gato in Windsor. THERE IS A SMALL COTTAGE ON THE PREMISES, with 6 acres of Land in excellent order.—As the Railroad, if carried on, will pass through this property, it is likely to be of increasing value. Particulars can be obtained from Mr. F. Cochran, at Messrs. Johnston & Twining's Office. March 12.

NOTICE. THE GOVERNORS OF KING'S COLLEGE HAVING appointed WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, for holding the ENCENIA, the Annual General Meeting of the Alum in will be held on that day at the College Hall, in Windsor, at 10 o'clock, A.M., when a full and punctual attendance is requested. By order. Mar 21st, 1853. P. CARTERET HILL, Sec'y.

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

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. THIS CELEBRATED Remedy for sale Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE. Dec 19.

LEECHES!! LEECHES!! FINE, HEALTHY Leeches for sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE. Nov. 18th.

NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORE.

No. 24, Granville Street. WILLIAM GOSSIP HAS JUST RECEIVED EX "MICMAC," from Glasgow, and other arrivals:— Printing Demy and Post, Pat. Foolscap and Note Papers, plain, ruled and gilt edged. ENVELOPES, in great variety, and all qualities and sizes Thin Ivory Vishing CARDS, Printing do., Blk bordered do White and Tinted CRAYON PAPER, Mounting Boards Drawing Pins, Conts Crayons, 1, 2, and 3, Glazed do, White do. PORTE CRAYONS. London and Bristol Board, various sizes and thickness, Perforated CARD BOARD, white and colored, fine and coarse holes. Boxes COLOURS, loose cakes Colours. Rowner's DRAWING PENCILS, all kinds, Blacklead Pencils, great variety and cheap. Metallic MEMORANDUM Books, Pocket Ledgers with Tuck and clasp, Memorandum Books in great variety. Ladies and Gentleman's Morocco and Roan CA & D CASES. Camel Hair Pencils in great variety. Sable and Swan ditto. TISSUE PAPER, white, pluk and assorted colors. Blotting Paper. Elastic Bands for holding paper, and other uses. Demy, Royal, Imperial, and Elephant Cartridge Papers Demy, Royal and Imperial DRAWING PAPERS. Sealing Wax, Wafers, Quills and made Pens; Slate Pens. Steel Pens for School use; and others for the counting room and office. Violin and Gunar Strings. Swan's Copies with Headings; Collins's do. do. Copy Books ruled and plain; Exercise Books. Pen Holders in great variety. WRITING INK, best quality, in stone or glass bottles. Blue and Black; Copying Ink; Ink Powders. SILVER PENCIL CASES. Drawing Books, interleaved with tissue paper; Music Books, and Music Paper and Music. Manifold Letter Writers. Carbon Paper for do. LEDGERS Journals, Day Books, and Quire Books in great variety. SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds in use. Spring, 1853.

NOVA-SCOTIA BOOK STORE.

No. 24 Granville Street.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

HAS IN STORE, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED CREDIT—The following Popular and Standard Works.

- From Appleton & Co's. New York. Campbell's Poetical Works (Illustrated.) Burns do. do. Cowper's do. do. Scott's do. do. Dante's do. do. Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered do. Butler's Hudibras do. Madame Guizot's Young Student, Fireside Fables, Quackenbos' Tales from Fairyland, Mrs. Ellis's Somerville Hall, Adventures of Herman Cortes. Conqueror of Mexico, Bishop Ives' Sermons, Friday Christian or Pitcairn's Island—by a poor member of Christ. Midsummer Fays. Jeremy Taylor's Readings for every Day in Lent. Gresley's Portrait of an English Churchman. Treatise on Preaching. Hook's Cross of Christ. Kip's Early Conflicts of Christianity. My own Story. American Historical Tales for Youth, Uncle Harvey's Tales, Sewell's Lancton Parsonage, 3 vols Margaret Percival, 2 vols. Grace Agullar's Mother's Recompense Vale of Cedars Home Scenes Woman's Friendship Pulpit Cyclopedic, and Christian Minister's Companion Pearson on the Creed Trench's Notes on the Parables. Barnes' Notes on Job, 2 vols. Do. do. Acts, Do. do. Hebrews, Do. do. Corinthians, Do. do. Ephesians, Do. do. Thessalonians, Wilberforce's Doctrine of Holy Baptism. Do. New Birth of Man's Nature, Rutherford's Letters, complete. Tupper's Poetical Works, complete, Do. Proverbia Philology. Uncle Sam's Farm. Haliburton's Rule and Misrule of the English in America. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Illustrated, Carter's Mass and Rubrics of R. C. Church, Stephen's History of Episc. Ch. of Scotland. Selections from Sumner's Expository Lectures, Sumner's Lectures on the Miracles, Willson's Sacramental Directory, Gall's Philosophy of Education, Gunn on National Instruction, Family Economist, 1818, '49, '50, bound together. Jones' Cairo, Jerusalem and Damascus, The Rustic Bower. Knox's Races of Men, Graves' essays for Sabbath Readings, Exposition of St. John's Epistles, Maclean on Commission, Scripture History, or Child's own Bible, Scott's Bible, Large quarto, 6 vols., Alexander's Prophecies of Isaiah, earlier and later. Riddo's Commentaries on Holy Gospels, Wilson on Reasonableness of Christianity, Forcous' Lectures on St. Matthew, Scottish Journal the, 1812, Head's Sermons, Heury on Prayer, Storqueler's Oriental Interpreter, Wallis' Glimpses of Spain, Ford's Spaniards and their Country, Cobbin's Child's Commentator, 2 vols., Erskine's Gospel Sonnets, Henry's Communicant's Companion, Watson's Divinity, Apocrypha.



Poetry.

THE FARMER'S LITTLE SON'S GARDEN

A little garden I have got;
It is a small, but pretty plot,
I had it from papa,

I love to dig with my small spade,
And weed the beds that I have made,
And in hot weather, I
Must water all the roots around,

My Heavenly Father loves to see,
His children prize the gardens. He
Made all for our delight,
The fairest garden e'er was seen,

I'm told the good may often meet
Within the garden's still retreat,
Our God, although unseen;
I'm told that love still brings Him nigh,

Advertisements.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.
The great popularity acquired by these Pills during two seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value,

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

For Sale at the Depository, S. P. O. K. No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET.

A SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS FOR THE DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.
Single Copies of the Book will be sold at 1s. 4d. A small discount will be made to Country Parishes when twelve or more are ordered.

Nov 13, 1852 W.M. GOSSIP.

CARDIAL RHUBARB FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, & ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS ARISING FROM DEBILITY, OR LOSS OF TONE.

This preparation of RHUBARB, combined with valuable aromatics, anti-acids and carminatives, acts as a corrective of acidity, (the frequent cause of bowel complaints)—removes irritating obstructions, and when its use is persevered in, imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR. MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS, ENTRY AND Tomb Tables. PIER TABLES. GRAVESTONES BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c.

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

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING. Amount paid up and available immediately, £275,115 stg.

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

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

NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A CRIPPLE BEATS 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.

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

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hind, Draper, of Leeds, near Guinsborough, 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.

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.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED BAD LEGS, DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH. Copy of a letter from Mr. J. M. Crennell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated September 20th, 1852.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, DEAR SIR—I am authorized by Mrs. Gibson, of 31 quarter Street, in this town, to inform you that for a considerable period she had been a sufferer from debility, and general ill health, accompanied with a disordered stomach, and great derangement of the system.

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

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, DEAR SIR.—Among the numerous cures effected by the use of your valuable medicine in this neighbourhood, we may mention that of an old lady living in the Village of Preston, about five miles from this City.

A private in the Bath Police Force, also, has been perfectly cured of an old scorbute affection in the face, after all other means had failed.

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SEED 3, 1853.

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