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# The Church Times.

J. C. Beckman---Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

Vol. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854. No. 30.

### Calendar.

#### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

MORNING.	EVENING.		
		1	2
1. Gen. 1. 1-5	1. 1. Cor. 4. 1-4		
2. Gen. 22. 1-18	2. 1. Cor. 4. 5-13		
3. Gen. 28. 1-22	3. 1. Cor. 4. 14-21		
4. Gen. 37. 1-36	4. 1. Cor. 4. 22-27		
5. Gen. 41. 1-56	5. 1. Cor. 4. 28-35		
6. Gen. 45. 1-28	6. 1. Cor. 4. 36-41		
7. Gen. 47. 1-26	7. 1. Cor. 4. 42-47		
8. Gen. 48. 1-22	8. 1. Cor. 4. 48-54		
9. Gen. 50. 1-26	9. 1. Cor. 4. 55-61		
10. Exod. 1. 1-10	10. 1. Cor. 4. 62-68		
11. Exod. 13. 1-16	11. 1. Cor. 4. 69-75		
12. Exod. 17. 1-16	12. 1. Cor. 4. 76-82		
13. Exod. 24. 1-18	13. 1. Cor. 4. 83-89		
14. Exod. 32. 1-35	14. 1. Cor. 4. 90-96		
15. Exod. 35. 1-29	15. 1. Cor. 4. 97-103		
16. Exod. 39. 1-31	16. 1. Cor. 4. 104-110		
17. Exod. 40. 1-38	17. 1. Cor. 4. 111-117		
18. Levit. 1. 1-17	18. 1. Cor. 4. 118-124		
19. Levit. 11. 1-47	19. 1. Cor. 4. 125-131		
20. Levit. 23. 1-44	20. 1. Cor. 4. 132-138		
21. Levit. 25. 1-55	21. 1. Cor. 4. 139-145		
22. Levit. 27. 1-34	22. 1. Cor. 4. 146-152		
23. Levit. 28. 1-37	23. 1. Cor. 4. 153-159		
24. Levit. 29. 1-34	24. 1. Cor. 4. 160-166		
25. Levit. 30. 1-38	25. 1. Cor. 4. 167-173		
26. Levit. 31. 1-34	26. 1. Cor. 4. 174-180		
27. Levit. 33. 1-34	27. 1. Cor. 4. 181-187		
28. Levit. 35. 1-34	28. 1. Cor. 4. 188-194		
29. Levit. 37. 1-34	29. 1. Cor. 4. 195-201		
30. Levit. 38. 1-34	30. 1. Cor. 4. 202-208		
31. Levit. 39. 1-34	31. 1. Cor. 4. 209-215		

For further particulars, see the Calendar for the year 1854, published by the Editor.

### Doctry.

#### "THE THREE CALLS."

##### THIRD HOUR.

Oh slumberer! arouse thee! Despise not the truth;  
 Give, give thy Creator the days of thy youth;  
 Why standest there idle! The day breaketh—see!  
 The Lord of the vineyard is waiting for thee!  
 "Sweetest spirit by thy power,  
 Grant me yet another hour;  
 Earthly pleasures I would prove,  
 Earthly joy, and earthly love;  
 Scarcely yet has dawned the day,  
 Sweetest Spirit, wait, I pray."

##### SIXTH AND NINTH HOURS.

Oh slumberer, speed thee! The morn' wears apace;  
 The squander no longer thy remnant of grace,  
 But haste while there's time! with thy Master agree;  
 The Lord of the vineyard is waiting for thee!  
 "Gentle Spirit, prithee stay,  
 Brightly beams the early day,  
 Let me linger in these bowers;  
 God shall have my noontide hours;  
 Chide me not for my delay,  
 Gentle Spirit, wait I pray!"

##### ELEVENTH HOUR.

Oh slumberer, arouse thee! Thy morning has pass'd;  
 Already the shadows are lengthening fast;  
 Escape for thy life! from the dark mountains flee;  
 The Lord of the vineyard is waiting for thee!  
 "Spirit, cease thy mournful lay;  
 Leave me to myself, I pray!  
 Earth has flung her spell around me,  
 Pleasure's siren chain hath bound me,  
 When the sun his path hath trod,  
 Spirit, then I'll turn to God!"

Beh! borne on the wind is the bell's solemn toll;  
 The mournfully pealing the knell of a soul—  
 Oh woe that despised the kind teachings of truth;  
 And gave to the world the best hours of its youth;  
 The Spirit's sweet pleadings and strivings are o'er;  
 The Lord of the vineyard stands waiting no more!

### Religious Miscellany.

#### THE DAY OF HUMILIATION.

There are few more familiar lines in the works of a religious poet than those which commence with the words, "The truth, however, is, that a man and a woman need something more than a triple defence of a righteous cause whereby to ensure success. There must be added a dependance upon the support of God, without which the warriors' arms, though they reckon by millions, may be paralyzed, and they count for nothing more mighty than chaff before the breath of the wind. History abounds with examples which show us that the most terrible overpowers have been endured by the most numerous of armies; and multitudinous hosts have perished under the weapons of a few brave and righteous battalions who acknowledged that their courage was nothing unless aided them. This sentiment was reiterated, no doubt, from many a pulpit on the day of humiliation and prayer, when churches and chapels and squares were crowded by the loyal and the pious; and the mansions alone displayed a traitorous contrast by the silence of their pulpits and the non-attendance of the day. It is, not uncommon, exception, the bearing of a fast on Wednesday was one of striking solemnity. Every man felt that even a righteous war was a

calamity, and therefore a judgment. It must not be supposed that, because we are authorized to draw the sword, heaven has therefore no controversy with us. The sum of individual offences constitutes national sin; and too much of this is upon our conscience to allow us to hope that we are necessarily exempt from judgments. The pages of the prophets are eloquent with denunciations against crimes which call down the wrath of God upon an entire people. Of these crimes we have been guilty; and, though the cause be just in which our armies and fleets go forth to battle, and as we hope, to triumph, yet even victory is not to be purchased but by a world of calamity and disaster. Chastisement must come before reconciliation: ultimate glory can only be reached by a shedding of much blood: tears and suffering will therefore follow in many a home; and, albeit at the expense of much wealth that will extinguish the fires at many a hearth, and at the cost of many lives whose violent ends will bring worse than death to many desolate mourners at home, although at a vast outlay like this, we may purchase a modicum of glory and future securities of peace, yet the victors will return home with their blades covered with crape; and if they come with laurels on their brow, they will be greeted by thousands whose significant emblem will be the cypress.

But whether victory or defeat crown for us the coming gigantic struggle, the observance of Wednesday was imperative as it was universal; for we will do the Roman Catholics justice by recording that, although some of their ecclesiastical superiors were too malignant to aid in the spectacle of an entire nation humbling itself before the throne of God, yet the Romanist tradesmen kept their places of business closed; and the Popish warehouses had more than the ordinary daily attendance of persons employed in private devotion.—*London Church & State Gazette.*

#### £1,500 REWARD.

- £1,500 will be given in the following sums:—
- £100 Reward will be given to any person who can produce the whole of the Roman Catholic Rule of Faith.
- £100 To any person who can produce the Traditions of the Church of Rome, and prove them to be genuine, authentic, and divine.
- £100 To any person who can produce the Unanimous Consent of the Fathers in the Interpretation of Scripture.
- £100 To any priest who can produce an Infallible Interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.
- £100 To any person who can tell where the Infallibility of the Church of Rome is to be found.
- £100 For the best method of discovering the True Church without the exercise of Private Judgment.
- £100 For any command of Christ or his Apostles forbidding the people to read the Scriptures.
- £100 For any command of Christ or his Apostles to adore the Host, or bow down to Pictures or Images.
- £100 For any command of Christ or his Apostles to ask the Intercession of the Virgin Mary.
- £100 For any command of Christ or his Apostles to ask the Intercession of Saints or Angels.
- £100 For any command of Christ or his Apostles to take away the Cup from the Laity in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
- £100 For any command of Christ or his Apostles forbidding the Clergy to marry.
- £100 For any Passage of Scripture requiring us to believe the doctrine of Purgatory.
- £100 For any command of Christ or his Apostles to say prayers in a language not understood by the people.
- £100 For any passage of the New Testament where any minister of the Church of Christ on earth, as such, is called officially a *hieruus*, or sacrificing priest.
- £100 To any Roman Catholic, Pope, Bishop or Priest, who can prove infallibly that he and all his predecessors up to the Apostles were duly ordained, or have ever rightly administered any true Sacrament, supposing the Roman doctrine of Intention be true.

The above sums are offered in a spirit of kindness and respect to the members of the Roman Catholic Church, and will be most thankfully paid to any one who can produce the things required, on application to the Rev. S. B. ARDSON, Rector of Barric.

MR. LAYARD.—At a meeting in which he was presented with the freedom of the city of London, Mr. Layard said, in regard to his Assyrian researches:—  
 "Doubtless if I had undertaken these excavations and researches with no other end than that of gratify-

ing an idle curiosity, or any ordinary spirit of enterprise, I should be utterly unworthy of the honour you have shown me. I trust they were embarked in for a higher motive. Archaeology, if pursued in a truly liberal spirit, becomes of the utmost importance, as illustrating the history of mankind. I confess that, sanguine as I was as to the results of my researches amongst the ruins on the Tigris and Euphrates, I could not, nor, indeed, probably could any human being, have anticipated the results which they produced. I do not say this in self-praise—I consider myself but as a humble agent, whose good fortune it has been to labour successfully in bringing about those results. I could not doubt that every spadeful of earth which was removed from those vast remains would tend to confirm the truth of prophecy, and to illustrate the meaning of Scripture. But who could have believed that records themselves should have been found, which, as to the minuteness of their details and the wonderful accuracy of their statements, should confirm almost word for word the very text of Scripture? And remember that these were no fabrications of a later date, in monuments centuries after the deeds which they professed to relate had taken place, but records engraved by those who had actually taken part in them."

#### THE DUELLIST AND THE MISSIONARY.

We are indebted to the *Presbyterian* for the following admirable passage:—

The willingness to shoot or be shot at seems to be the acknowledged standard of courage with what are styled "men of honour." If they are not ready to go to this extreme, they must, at least, make such demonstrations as imply a meeting at the pistol's mouth. Such courage, we cannot help thinking, is of a very questionable kind, even if the sending or accepting a challenge was always the forerunner of actual hostilities, the antagonistic parties being often driven to these measures through terror of what they regard as public sentiment, or whilst smarting under supposed injuries, or in the heat of passion, and the affair hurried to a termination before time has been allowed for coolly looking danger in the face. A duellist therefore, is by no means of necessity a man of courage.

True heroism is often shown in a far higher degree by men who know nothing of the falsely called code of honor. We witnessed a ceremony, within a few days, which illustrates this fact. At a meeting of one of our Presbyteries a young theological student was licensed to preach the gospel, preliminary to his embarkation to labour as a missionary in Africa. His talents and adaptation for occupying an important position at home—the endearments of kindred and friends, the comforts of civilized and Christian society, and indeed every motive which relates to this world, might lead him to shrink from his proposed undertaking; whilst his contemplated field presents no earthly attractions. He must there meet barbarism in its darkest forms; he must enter upon the arduous and thankless work of teaching to the most degraded savages a religion which they do not understand, and to which they would be hostile if they did; he must breathe an atmosphere tainted with pestilence, and fix his abode in a soil which, with but few exceptions, has been the grave of every white man who has set his foot upon it. This enterprise, too, is the result of no hasty intention formed under a temporary excitement, or whilst in ignorance of what must be braved. The young missionary has long known the worst. In full view of what awaits him, his resolution has been formed. In his coolest moments it has been once and again reconsidered and reviewed; and now calmly, but firmly, he comes forward and voluntarily offers himself as a missionary to carry the gospel to that dark land, ready to meet all the dangers, and with an early death a most staring him in the face. This is heroism indeed.

Again, but a few years since, almost the whole Christian world was startled with the appalling intelligence that a young American missionary to China, son of a former United States Senator, and an eminent servant of the Presbyterian church, had been murdered by Chinese pirates under the most affecting circum-

stances, after having previously braved death in one or more shipwrecks. A worldly judgment might have concluded that so terrible a calamity would have effectually quenched the interest in Foreign Missions in that family. But what is the fact? Another has arisen from the same heartstone to fill the place of the murdered brother; and only last week we announced his having been ordained to the ministry, in order that he may go and preach the gospel of Christ to the same people who had imbrued their hands in the blood of another of his household.

This is true heroism. It is the lofty, heaven-born principle, which lifts the soul above all fear, sustaining and carrying forward even those who, by nature, may be most timid, with a bravery which bids defiance to all danger. Such self-sacrifice and daring argues a courage ten thousand times greater than the noisy, blustering, excited, and usually bloodless and safe exploits of the duellist. Let the world look upon these contrasted pictures, and say in which the true hero is to be found. Let mankind pronounce the verdict, which is the man of real courage, the duellist or the missionary?

### News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, April 29.

An interesting survey of the position and probable leaning of the several European nations at the present crisis, appears in a late number of the *Spectator*, an influential London journal. We willingly make room for it, as affording reliable information for our readers. The article commences very properly with the Ottoman empire:—

**TURKEY.**—Now the centre of action around which the great European states are fighting. Various represented to be decayed, and reviving, certainly exhibiting a degree of energy unexpected, the tribes of the scattered provinces rally to the standard of the sultan with unexpected fidelity; and the statesmen of the Porte exhibit a capacity for international co-operation greater than that of their adversary, while in the recent completion of a loan of £2,000,000 Turkey has established herself as amongst the states with credit for solvency. At War with Russia; in offensive and defensive alliance with France and England, teased by Greece; observed by Austria, comforted by the sympathies of Italy.

**RUSSIA.**—At War with Turkey, and by consequence with France and England, striving, hitherto in vain to obtain the subservient neutrality of Austria, and apparently making some progress in that direction with Prussia; recently compelled to recognize the neutrality of Sweden, and even of Denmark, whose Government had attempted to alter the succession in favor of the Russian heirship. The internal condition of Russia is concealed by the systematic mystery which her Government keeps up, aided by the ignorance of a population of 66,000,000, scattered over the largest empire in the world. Although the Autocrat boasts of being able to bring three millions of soldiers into the field, several shiftings of orders for Poland and other frontier provinces, appear to indicate that already he has some difficulty in keeping guard all round. His fleet in the Bosphorus does not appear able to maintain itself against the combined French and English fleets; his fleet of 27 sail of the line in the Baltic, divided at the three stations of Revel, Helsingfors, and Cronstadt, awaits the approach of Sir Charles Napier. The Government boasts of having a store of bullion in the citadel of St. Petersburg; but the declining credit of its paper throws doubts upon the assertion.

**AUSTRIA.**—The Government at Vienna has recorded its approval of the principles sustained by the Western Powers, but claims to exercise its discretion in pursuing for the present a more passive policy; promising, however, to occupy the Turkish provinces against Russian invasion; has a great army of observation on the Turkish frontier; is suspected of ultimately reverting, from sympathy or necessity, to the Russian alliance. Embarrassed by the doubtful allegiance of her dependencies, Hungary and Northern Italy. Still more embarrassed in finance, the recent relinquishment of right to issue state paper money in favor of the bank, with mortgages of the customs-receipts, not having sufficed to restore Austrian credit, or to prevent the enormous distrust which exhibits itself in the premium upon bullion—silver 37 per cent., gold 41.

**PRUSSIA.**—Endeavoring to trim between the West and Russia; refusing alliance, and standing upon neutrality. Has recently sent a special envoy to St. Petersburg to persuade the Emperor to withdraw from the Principalities, as a means of avoiding war. Is offering for the lead of Germany, on local grounds, and is wavering under the administration of a vacillating King, who knocked his head against a tree in a garden walk the other night, of a liberal government growing mistrusted and unpopular, and of a reactionary heir-presumptive.

**THE MINOR GERMAN POWERS.**—have not at present declared themselves. Their conduct might be guessed by what it was in 1848; save that the "German" legitimacy of Prussia appears to have made a

greater impression than her "German unity" did.—Thus Saxony has not, like the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, actively responded to the friendly overtures of France.

**GREECE.**—Looking for support to its German relations; confiding itself unable to restrain its subjects from invading Turkey in the face of the approaching armies of France and England; honey-combed by agents from Russia; bankrupt in exchequer and authority.

**DENMARK.**—The Government sympathizing with Russia; toiled in its attempts upon its own succession, stopped at home when Sir Charles Napier sailed; but compelled by popular feeling to assert an independent neutrality, in lieu of obeying the Russian order to war upon England; whose Admiral delights the Danes by taking off his hat when he lands at Copenhagen.

**SWEDEN.**—The Government said to be Russified in feeling, is a fact of great doubtfulness, though the Government is naturally perplexed between immediate dangers from Russian hostility and hopes of recovering Finland, conquered by Russia.

**HOLLAND.**—Neutral, and thus far unpronounced; wealthy, discreet, essentially allied with order, and likely to go on the winning side.

**BELGIUM.**—A province of the time of Waterloo.—Belgium is now, on the opening of war, a kingdom.—She possesses a king whose disposition experience has cultivated, while his actual position and his English alliance incline him to promote constitutional freedom. Recently connected by his son's marriage with Austria, he appears to be active in furthering the objects of the Western Powers. Belgium is one of the states that can scarcely fail to gain something on a reconstruction of Europe—position, at least.

**NAPLES.**—Tranquil and expectant. The king ever conscious of some thousands of political prisoners still confined, is "doing the papals," inviting Liberals to dinner, and joking about projects to set him aside.—The Government takes its cue from Austria, whose army, replaced the Bourbon dynasty on the throne.—A Muratist party is growing very strong.

**ROME.**—Occupied by a French army; and the Italians so used to that irritating foreign body, that the irritation has in part subsided. The Mazzinian party much broken up by the inconsiderate conspiracy of a few young men, and the coincident and accidental discovery of more acrostitized agents. The Government of the Pope quite effete; and the finance which was the first object of his reforming solicitude on succeeding to the chair of St. Peter, now newly making felt its hopeless condition.

**TUSCANY.**—Hanging between Rome and Austria.—The Duke of Parma, that "Tiberius in 18mo." as Giusti calls him, dead under the stroke of the assassin; the Prime Minister banished, and the people hoping release from a five years "state of siege," through a dowager regency.

**SARDINIA.**—The Government sustained by the people, proceeding with church reforms in spite of Rome, and sustaining the development of constitutional government in the face alike of impatient Republicans and of Austrian hate at so invidiously liberal and successful a neighbour.

**SPAIN.**—Shaken to pieces, socially, politically, and commercially; the people too sated from the Government; the Queen so openly the object of contumely, that the more independent journals refuse to register the birth of her child, as a circumstance unimportant to the Spanish succession. A project on foot to federate Spain and Portugal under the present Sovereign of the latter kingdom. While the officials in Cuba, unable to keep discreet, are irritating the Government of the American United States by fresh seizures of merchant ships.

**FRANCE.**—Developes a rule summary and peremptory in its administration; seizing the opportunities for exercising the prowess of France on the field of battle, this time in friendly alliance with England; and evoking signs of national spirit that France has not known for generations. The people on the whole, well employed; Government actively interfering to promote that object. Trade in a doubtful condition; but the general subscription for the new loan, not taken by contract, but open to the public at large, perfectly successful. In position towards the rest of Europe, France is identical with.

**ENGLAND.**—Just declaring war against Russia; and possessing fleets in the Black Sea and the Baltic, with an army in Turkey sent forth to encounter the Russians crossing the Danube. Strong in the alliance of France, with the sympathy of Belgium, and offers of assistance limited with inconvenient promptitude by more than one community in Europe lying under absolute government. England is distinguished from the other states engaged in war by needing no loan, direct or indirect, but meeting the expenses of the day with money down. The occasion for action abroad draws forth the old national spirit. In her natural place upon the sea nothing appears too great for her to undertake towards the East—no danger in the North to her own powers—none anywhere should it not cross the waters from the West.

**AMERICA.**—however, has sympathies with constitutional freedom too great for such considerations to mar the confederacy of states which venerate her, against that power which has endeavoured to substitute an autocracy of Europe for the comity of nations.

**DISTRESSING EVENT.**—Advice received at the Admiralty record the distressing intelligence that Captain Foot of the *Confidant* (the ship which had the fortune to take eleven of the Russian prizes), was dropped at Memel on Wednesday, by the capsizing of the ship's

boat, in which he was returning from shore to his vessel. Four seamen also perished with the gallant officer; the lieutenant and one seaman who were the other occupants of the boat, were saved, though with some difficulty resuscitated. The unfortunate officer had been on shore for the purpose of transacting some business connected with the prizes he had taken, and about five in the afternoon he wished to return on board. A fresh northwester had been blowing for some time right against the stream of the Haf where it debouches, and there was a heavy surf, especially between the Mole. The head pilot at Memel strongly advised Capt. Foot to take a larger boat for his return, but in vain. The captain, with his lieutenant, got into a long narrow gig that was manned with five sailors. In less than ten minutes after, the boat suddenly disappeared. In an instant the life-boat was launched and manned with pilots, but it came too late to save all the lieutenant and one of the men were still alive, and clinging to the thwart-ropes of the boat, but half frozen: the captain with four of his men, had already found a watery grave.

**THE BALTIC.**—Sir Charles Napier left Copenhagen with the fleet yesterday week. Admiral Plamondon, with a squadron, was in advance, and is reported to have captured seven merchant vessels, laden with salt (one account says sulphur, agreeing in spirit with a French despatch which made them vessels of war), and they are now anchored safely in Kiegs Bay. All the Russian Baltic ports are declared under blockade. A reserve fleet, consisting of the *Austerlitz* and other ships, is in Kiegs Bay.

The island of Aland has been evacuated by the Russians, but not till they had been guilty of the greatest barbarities. Besides carrying off all the pilots, they have seized one man in a hundred for the Russian army, and have burned all the ships, boats, and barges existing in the islands. Hereby the inhabitants are entirely ruined, for they subsisted by fishing and the coast trade. The island will no doubt be immediately occupied by Sir Charles, as it will form a station of the utmost importance for operations in the Gulf of Bothnia and the north of Finland. As it is our own possession, so long as the war lasts, it is noted that we can at once use it, without asking ourselves what is what is not "contraband of war."

The enthusiasm of the men on receiving Admiral Napier's declaration of war, appears to have been very great. An officer of the *Duke of Wellington* writes home to his friends in England, that—

"The *Benkeim*, Captain the Hon. F. T. Pelham, immediately answered, 'Ready and willing'; the *Nephtune*, Capt. Smith, 'Ready'—and every ship manned her rigging and gave three such cheers as were seldom heard in those waters. Ourselves and all the ship's company were then called upon deck, and Commodore Seymour read the signal to us; and the men were beginning to follow the example of the other ships, when the old admiral came forward, and leaning over the poop railing, said—

"Now my lads! You have just heard what the commodore has said to you, and all I have to say to you is, you must be cool and collected—don't throw your shot away. A shot fired in the air or the water is of no use. Make every one of them tell; we have quite a different system now to what we had in the late war. I have no doubt some of you have been in action before, but it will be different to what you have been accustomed to; but Admiral Clads showed me the other day that a shell bursting between decks is not so dangerous as you imagine, and if one comes at your decks, you must lie down, and it won't hurt you more than the common splinters of an ordinary action. Should we meet the Russian fleet at sea, as I dare say we shall, you will know how to dispose of them. We will now man the rigging, and give three cheers for the Queen, God bless her.

The men rushed to the rigging, and gave three times three for the Queen and one cheer more, and three for the commander-in-chief, this was followed by the rest of the fleet, and peal after peal came booming over the waters, until the most distant sounded like the echo of the other. Hauls were piped down—messengers punishment were forgiven, and all screeled with joy.

### Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

#### THE FAST.

The fog in which we had been enveloped for several days, had cleared away, and the sun shone out brightly, on the morning of the day appointed for the Fast, showing us many graceful vessels, lying in a sea smooth and shining as glass, the retiring mist, like thin silvery veil, sported among them, and now and then partially concealed them. The city lay in repose, in health and prosperity. Basking thus in the smiles of a kind Providence, why should we afflict our souls? Why should we withdraw from the usual occupations of business, to prostrate ourselves as penitents in the house of prayer?

We may presume that such thoughts as these, led to the enmity our sinful nature feels to solemn times, induced many to spend the day in sport,—how many was their loss!

The services at St. Paul's began at the usual hour, the streets presented much the same appearance as a Sunday. There was a good congregation, the portion of women to men being, however, greater

then is usual: the governor and admiral were present, and the pews of the military were well filled. The prayers and psalms were well suited to the occasion, and the tones of the organ were sad, and the demeanour of the people serious. The Bishop's text was the ninth verse of the twenty-sixth chapter of Isaiah:—"With my soul have I desired thee in the night; yea with my spirit within me will I seek thee early: for when thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness."

He reminded us that this was the third time we had been called upon within seven years, to observe a solemn day of humiliation—for famine, then for pestilence, and now for war; the two first had been turned away from us on our supplication, we had then the greater encouragement to hope that we should now be heard, and that the sword, the most dreadful of God's judgments, would be averted from us and peace restored. We had reason, he said, to be thankful that England had not provoked the war, that she had endeavored to keep the peace undisturbed, as long as possible; that she was now defending the weak from the oppressor,—we were bound to protect helplessness from oppression. Though the doer of the wrong made a profession of a zeal for Christianity, he was acting in direct opposition to its divine precepts. We were reminded of the wonderful changes that have taken place lately in the world, the rapid colonization of some parts of it, the opening of others to the gospel, which have hitherto been closed against it; of the almost incredible rate of travelling in the present day,—of the transmission of intelligence with lightning speed; of our Lord's prophecy, that in the latter days should be wars and distress of nations.—

All these things should lead us to prepare for our Lord's coming. It is better to expect it ten times and to be disappointed, than to live without such expectation:—he that expects his Lord's coming lives for him, his heart is not engrossed in schemes, in obtaining worldly knowledge, worldly greatness, honors and riches. Happy is that man who can say—Lord I am thine and Thou art mine, he can rejoice in the hope of his Lord's appearing. Finally, we were all exhorted to "Watch."

In the afternoon service was held at St. Luke's, a smaller church in a quiet street. Among the congregation here assembled were five clergymen, exclusive of the Bishop, who read the service in a very impressive manner. The Rev. R. H. Hutlock preached from the words,—“When the host goeth forth against thine enemies, then keep thee from every wicked thing.”—*Deut. xxii, 9.* After speaking of the danger in which we should place our armies if we did not cease from sin, showing how sin was always the cause when the children of Israel turned their backs upon their enemies in the day of battle, and how, on the other hand, they routed hosts with a mere handful, when the Lord was on their side; he proceeded to point out some of the glaring sins of the age, such as the pride of intellect, the neglect of the bible in the education of the young, giving them all knowledge, but that which leads to everlasting life. He intreated us to pray for the hosts that have gone forth to the strife, that they may not bring scorn, the scorn of the infidel on our holy religion, that they may flee the sin of intemperance, and among the temperate followers of the false prophet, and that they may not forsake the assembling of themselves together among a people, who are daily summoned to prayer by the voice of the muezzin from every minaret.

The sermon in the morning from the Rev. Wm. B. Lock, was on a text taken from the Second Book of Chronicles, twentieth chapter.

There was also service again in the evening at St. Paul's, when the Rev. E. Maturin preached from the sixth verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew.

E. R.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

PROTESTANTS may see what they will have to swallow, if they join the Church of Rome, from the following items in the last number of the organ of that sect, published in Halifax. They occur in an account of ceremonies observed on board the French ship in the Black Sea, in reference to a picture of the Virgin Mary, sent out by the Emperor Napoleon, for the protection of those serving on board. She is there called the "Mother of God"—"the presence of Mary" said to be "wherever the Gospel has shed its light" therefore she must be "God." Her name is called "an impenetrable shield."—She is said to be "an unending and inexhaustible Intercessor."—She is described as the "gate of heaven," "the ark of the Cove-

nant," the "star of the sea," the "refuge of the sinner," "the help of the afflicted," an "impenetrable buckler," "powerful as a host in battle array," &c. &c. These are the words of the Divine, selected to "inaugurate" the painting of the Virgin, as the Guardian of the French fleet in the Black Sea. If Mary could come back to the earth, none would abhor such unjustifiable adoration more strongly than herself. It may be asked, what need have we of Jesus, if his earthly mother deserves such epithets? How can they be reconciled with all that is said of Him,—“as the way, the truth, and the life”—who said “no man cometh to the Father but by me,”—“the one Mediator between God and man”—who alone is mentioned as “ever living to make intercession for us”—as “the door” by whom we are to enter in—as the “living way”—“the One great High Priest”—in reference to whom it is said, “neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other name under Heaven given unto men by which we can be saved,” &c. &c. &c.

He, and not Mary, is the sinner's help in his time of need. She was called indeed “blessed among women”—but only among them. She is dead and gone now, and can help nobody—and like the rest of us could only get to heaven by the blood of her adorable Son—as a poor sinner, and handmaid of the Lord.

Not to her, then, did we pray on Wednesday last, to take care of our fleets and armies, but to Him who “is mighty to save”—“Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day and for ever.” Protestants! bless God that your faith is that of the Bible—and that you are called upon to “believe nothing but what may be proved thereby.”

May 18.

BEREAN.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854.

THE DAY OF HUMILIATION.

WEDNESDAY last was generally observed in this City in obedience to the command of the Civil authorities. We believe there were public services in all the Protestant places of worship, morning and evening.

A correspondent has given an account of the Sermons in St. Paul's Parish. That in the morning by the Lord Bishop, was especially solemn and appropriate.

There were also two full services in St. George's; and one at St. John's Chapel, three miles from the city. The morning sermon was preached by the Rector, from Isaiah xxvi. 21 v. and that in the afternoon by the Revd. Geo. W. Hill, from Psalm xx. 7 v. The Churches were well attended, and it is to be hoped that a salutary impression has been made on many hearts. No doubt many a fervent and believing prayer has ascended up on high, from the various congregations, which were gathered together on this occasion throughout the land. May an answer of mercy and peace be returned; and may the God of battles cover the heads of our brave soldiers and sailors, who have gone forth in His righteous cause, crowning their efforts with success, and restoring to the world the inestimable blessings of a sure and lasting peace.

The Collections in the various Churches in behalf of the soldiers' wives and children left behind, amounted to £105,—viz. St. Paul's, £76 11s. 4d.; Garrison Chapel, £11; St. George's, £18. Other Protestant places of worship, probably £90.

POLEMICS.

The first number of a paper, with the incongruous title of the "Halifax Catholic" was issued just before we left Town, from whence we have been absent some six or seven weeks. Its maiden but fierce attack upon Protestants was promptly and temperately noticed in an able communication inserted in the next issue of this paper. We did not see another number of the pugnacious journal, until the last week, when we found it well filled with similar batteries against Protestant Journals, and devoting more than two columns of invective to the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, in a review of a hear-say report of a sermon delivered by his Lordship in St. Paul's Church, on the 24th April.

We like to "live peaceably with all men," and dislike controversy, which seldom tends to edification. But we hold it a duty to "contend earnestly for the faith," and we prefer TRUTH even to peace. Therefore, without any particular desire to stir up strife with our Ishmaelitic neighbour, we beg leave simply to demolish his structure of two columns in height, as aforesaid, by smashing its foundation, and this we can do by positively asserting that the Bishop never used

in that Sermon the terms "witchcraft and superstition," upon which those columns are based; tho' it is rather surprising that he did not utter at least the latter, if he touched at all on the differences between Romanists and Protestants.

It would be well before our contemporary undertakes another "review," to find out exactly the subject matter to be reviewed. So much for that.

The "Halifax Catholic" next quotes a list of Oxford perverts, to crush the Bishop. We beg to refer him to an extract in our paper of 6th inst. headed "Old and New Romanists," giving the opinion of Dr. Cahill, the great gun of their Church, on some of these eulogised gentry, whom his Reverence seems to wish in *partibus infidelium* again. "Mistatements, gentry protestantism, and rank heresy," quoth the Doctor, "are contained in almost every word they have written on this subject!" "When they joined us, we clothed them in the lion's skin, and admitted them to our society, begging them to be silent; but if they foolishly begin to bray and imprudently raise their voice, and show their long ears, the fault is entirely their own."

So much for the gains from Oxford. Much good may such riches do their present owners. For our part we have no objection to their getting some more coins of that stamp. We would be all the better for their loss.

By the way, it is just as well to be honest about those lists. Now, we are told, that appended to Bp. Walsh's last Pastoral, is a list of "perverts," as if made in the past year, many of whom were gazetted in a similar production of the year before. Moreover, when stating the account, why omit a few small items on the other side, such as the 30 or 40,000 Roman Catholics converted to the Protestant faith in Ireland alone, within two or three years—the hundreds who have taken the same happy course at Achill, on the W. coast of the same country—to say nothing of other hundreds who have been received into the Church last year in one London Parish alone—that of Bermondsey? The next time the friends over the way make up the account current, it will be as well to give both sides.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From T. Desbrisay, Esq., Charlotta Town, P. E. Island—with remittance, which has been duly credited—other directions attended to. From Mr. C. Hallett-Burin, N. F. with remittance. From Rev. C. Elliott, with £1—directions attended to.

Birth.

On the 14th inst., in Brunswick Street, the wife of HENRY BOGGS, Esq., of a Son.

Married.

On the 27th ult., at Beaver Harbour, by the Rev. James Breading, Mr. JOHN WHITMAN to Miss EUNICE JEWELL, both residents of Beaver Harbour.

On Wednesday evening 10th inst. by the Rev. R. F. Lumsden, Mr. EDWARD WESTLAKE, of Plymouth, England, to Miss REBECCA JANE, only daughter of the late John West, of Halifax.

At Chelsea, Massachusetts, on the 6th inst., at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. W. S. Bartlett, Mr. JAMES T. CLARKE, to Miss HARRIET E. DEWOLF, both of this province.

At Chester, on Sunday, the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. S. Smith, Mr. JOHN SHURE, to Miss ANNETT HILTZ.

Dece.

On Monday, suddenly, Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, aged 50 years.

On Wednesday morning, in the 20th year of her age SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Duckett.

At Hubbard's Cove, on the 11th inst., REBECCA, wife of Mr. John Coolen, aged 34 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, May 13th.—Schr Surprise, 'Am' Cole, New York, 4 days; schr Chesham, Fraser, ditto 5 days; brig Bloomer, Thornburn, Boston, 5 days; Rose May, Jenkins, Cienfuegos, 30 days; Telegraph, Thornburn, Trinidad, 30 days.

Sunday, May 14th.—Ship Devon, Liverpool; barque Sydney, Clyde, 31 days; Moro Castle, Mounce, London, 44 days; brig Grand Turk, King, ditto 31 days; brig Charles DeWolfe, Card, New York; Dutch galliot Anke Berg, Rotterdam.

Monday, May 15th.—Barque Levant, Lannerton, Liverpool, 33 days; schrs Wave, Roche, Baltimore, 7 days; Levi, Hart, Canso; Mary, Bond, Fortune Bay, 10 days.

Wednesday, May 17th.—Brig Contest, Griffin, Cienfuegos 20 days; barque Snowden, Dunlap, Liverpool, G. B. 32 days; schr W. H. Hart, Evans, Port Aux Basque, 14 days.

Thursday, May 18th.—Schr Ocean Wave, Seaboyer, Cienfuegos, 23 days; barque Ann Thompson, Scott, Liverpool, G. B. 41 days; schr Alice Rogers, Reade, Bermuda, 5 days.

Friday, May 19th.—Brig Sarah Botsford, McGregor, Liverpool, 36 hours; Prince Arthur—ditto 52 days. schrs Jasper, St. Jago, Cuba, 18 days; Fair Play, Stewart, P. E. Island; Integrity, and Hiram, Sydney.

CLEARED.

Saturday, May 13th.—Fairy, Eaton, Liverpool, N. S. Baitu, Huzophreys, Quebec, Jane Spruit, McNutt, Labrador.

Monday, May 15th.—Schr's Algerine, Banks, St. John, N. B.; Lydia, Burke, Newfoundland; Planet, Swain, P. E. Island.

Thursday, May 18th.—Brig Velocity, Strang, Harbour Breton, N. F.; brig Halifax, 'pkt' O'Brien, Boston; schr John Thomas, Muruv, Newfoundland.

## Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.  
TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1854.

The Ven. Archdeacon Shortland, in a letter dated Madras, 9th Aug. 1853, wrote as follows respecting the spiritual wants of Cuddapah:—

"The Standing Committee will, I am sure, peruse the enclosed extract from a letter from the Rev. U. Davies with peculiar gratification, assuring us, as it seems to do, of an effectual door opened in a new sphere of labour, and affording a providential call to the Church to come over and help the perishing inhabitants of Cuddapah.

"Cuddapah is an extensive and fertile district, lying west of Nellore, and between it and Bellary. The English station of the same name, the capital of the district (or county town as it may be called), has for some time been occupied by a clergyman, whose income is derived from the Diocesan Additional Clergy Society. Though licensed only to the pastoral charge of the small English congregation, Mr. Davies has taken over the perishing native inhabitants. His voluntary missionary labours have been greatly checked, and when the circumstances under which he is about to leave the people whom he has been made the instrument of adding to the Church are taken into consideration, I cannot doubt that there will be an unanimous response from the Committee and the Board of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and in fact, from the Church at large, as far as she has a voice to express her pious aspirations, God forbid that those for whom Christ died, and who have heard and welcomed the glad tidings of his salvation, should be thus sacrificed."

It appeared from the Rev. U. Davies's letter, that, in addition to his increasing English congregation, he had a number of native Christians under his spiritual care. The infirm state of his health obliged him to quit this scene of important duty.

The Board agreed to grant £500 from the East India Mission Fund towards the Society's designs at Cuddapah, the amount to be paid through the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Letters were read from the Rev. G. H. Nobes, Chaplain of Pitcairn's Island, thanking the Society for its assistance towards the islanders, and for looks which he had received as grants. The following are extracts:—

Pitcairn's Island, July 21, 1853.

It has pleased our heavenly Father to permit me to return in safety to my island-home, and to a happy meeting with my family. I arrived here in H. M. S.

Portland on the 15th of May, bringing with me my son and daughter. Annual Moresly has continued to be the last an untiring benefactor, to myself in particular, and the islanders in general. We landed on the Savanna, and after the evening service I read from the pulpit my ordination letters and licence as Chaplain of Pitcairn's Island, granted me by my honoured patron the Lord Bishop of London. The 'Portland' remained off the island five days, and then left us for the Gambier Islands. The next day after her departure the influenza made its appearance, and as there were two or three persons on board the 'Portland,' who were affected with bronchitis, I am inclined to think the germs of the disease were derived from them. Unfortunately the wind was from the north-west, and the atmosphere was very dense and heated, when acted as fuel to the contagion; and so rapid was its progress, that in one week there were not ten persons capable of attending to their own wants. It was the most severe attack since 1840 (the date of its first appearance among us). After an absence of nine days the 'Portland' returned, and the people on board her observing a flag flying on the shore, supposed it to be an intimation that the surf was too heavy to admit of boats landing; and the vessel was in the very act of sailing away, when they providentially observed our boat coming off. On their making known to the Admiral our sad condition, he humanely lay by all night (it being very late when our boat got on board) and in the morning sent Captain Chas. and his secretary with one of the ship's surgeons to our assistance. As my small stock of tea and sugar was almost exhausted by imparting to those that had none, the Admiral sent on shore a good supply, and the officers also contributed biscuits and other necessaries. I attribute the severity with which the disease was felt to the debilitated state of the community, owing to the scarcity of food which prevailed for some months prior to my arrival, when they had been reduced to great straits in consequence of the want of rain, which had prevented their planting their usual crop of sweet potatoes. It was for

some weeks almost actual starvation; their only resource being half-grown pumpkins. Myself and my son and daughter, who came with me, escaped the epidemic, and the rest of the community have nearly recovered. No deaths have occurred; so that we are able to sing of mercy and judgment.

"I have administered the Holy Sacrament once since my return, and design (D. V.) to do so monthly. We have about seventy-five communicants. The number of inhabitants amounts to one hundred and seventy-two, eighty-five males, and eighty-seven females. I should be very happy of some copies of some small work upon the Holy Communion, from not having been in a capacity to administer it hitherto, I feel that my flock have not had so much instruction from me on this very momentous subject as they ought to have had."

Nov. 3, 1851.

The Dido has just arrived, bringing your letter, dated 18th June, which is the only one I have received since leaving England. She has brought large quantities of stores for us, from the Government, yourself, and others, but we shall not have an opportunity of opening them before the Dido leaves, so I cannot add any thing to the accompanying letter, but as soon as possible after the division of articles among the families, I shall trouble you with an account of our proceedings."

The Secretaries reported, that a supply of works on the Holy Communion, several copies of the Bible of London's Manual of Family Prayers, and other publications, had been forwarded to the Island in July last.

A letter was read from the Bishop of Barbadoes, dated Trinidad, March, 9th, 1854, stating that he had lately consecrated the chapel of St. Leonard's, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, in the erection of which the Society was assisted. The whole cost of the building was £1500. The Bishop said—

At the consecration there was a very crowded congregation, including the Governor, Sir W. Cockburn, who, with his daughter, has taken a marked interest in the work, and contributed largely to its erection and preparation for Divine Service, and Lieut-General Wood, with his family, whose son had, as Curate of the district, given to the work much of his time and attention, until he was, to our great grief and loss, removed from amongst us by fever in Oct. 1852. I have been able, I am thankful to say, to supply the place, on the nomination of the Rector, by the appointment of a very earnest clergyman of some standing and experience, to the separate charge of the chapel, with a most important district attached to it, inhabited, I fear, by numbers who, for want of sufficient church-room, or sufficient pastoral superintendence, have lived hitherto in almost utter neglect, of all public religion. I have every reason to hope that the Society will find that their donation has in this, as in numerous other instances, helped under God's blessing, to the accomplishment of a very valuable object, likely to result in great and extensive good. The chapel was very much wanted, and it is quite cheering now to behold from a distance its lofty western gable rising above the town.

## Selections.

## MODERN JEWISH CUSTOMS.

"The Jewish population at Jerusalem has been differently estimated, from three thousand to five or six thousand. The number varies no doubt from time to time. Among them may be found representatives from almost every country in the world, though the greater part of them consist of Spanish, German and Polish Jews. Many of the men are devoted to the study of the law, and are generally acquainted with the Hebrew or the Old Testament, and with the Rabbinic, while they speak as their vernacular tongue, the language of the country where they were born, or where their fathers emigrated. This fact agrees with the statement in Acts ii. 5, seq., where it is said that "there were dwelling at Jerusalem, Jews, devout men out of every nation under heaven," and that they spoke the several languages of the countries to which they belonged.

The modern Jews at Jerusalem have several synagogues which they attend, not promiscuously, but according to their national affinity. The Spanish Jews, including those from Portugal and the northern coast of Africa, meet by themselves in some of the synagogues, since they are too numerous to form a single congregation; and the German Jews, including those from Poland, Hungary and some other lands, meet by themselves in other synagogues. This fact again, reminds us of something very similar to it in the time of Christ

and the Apostles, and brought to view in Acts vi. 2, seq. We read there that the disputants who engaged in the discussion with Stephen, were connected with synagogues that were supported by distinct national communities. Some of them were of the synagogue of the Libertines, i. e., Jewish freedmen, or the sons of freedmen who came from Rome, some from the synagogue of the Cilicians, (to which Paul belonged probably,) others from that of the Alexandrians, and so on. At Safet, in Northern Galilee, I learned from the chief Rabbi, Jacob Berish David, that the Jews there amounted to three thousand, and that they had eight synagogues, four of them appropriated to the use of the Spanish and Arabian Jews, and four of them to the use of the German and Polish Jews.

I attended the Jewish worship at Jerusalem, and was struck with the accordance of the ceremonies with those mentioned in the New Testament. The sacred roll was brought from the chest or closet where it was kept, it was handed by an attendant to the reader; a portion of it was rehearsed, the congregation rose and stood while it was read, whereas the speaker, as well as the others present, sat during the delivery of the address, which formed a part of the service. In the manner, we read that the Saviour, on a certain Sabbath at Nazareth, "went into the synagogue, and stood up to read, and there was delivered to him the book (or roll) of the prophet Isaiah; and when he had read, he closed (properly folded up) the book, and delivered it again to the servant, and sat down," and then proceeded to explain to the people the meaning of the scriptures to which they had listened. See Luke iv. 16, seq.

The modern Jews are not unacquainted of the ceremonial rites, especially of the ablutions which the Jews in ancient days regarded as so important in connection with their worship. Every synagogue has a bath under the same roof, or in the vicinity, large enough for the immersion of the whole body. In one of the synagogues at Safet, an entire room is fitted with such baths, one of them which I measured was twelve feet and four inches long, and proportionally deep, was steps leading down to it. Its dimensions equal to those of the swimming baths of the Greeks and Romans. Proselyte baptism, as it is called, is still practiced among the Jews. When any one adopts their faith, he is immersed as a sign and seal of his admission into their community. A short time before my visit to Jerusalem, a Jew who had professed himself a Christian, renounced his new faith and returned to that of his fathers. The act of his immersion was performed in one of the synagogues at Jerusalem.

In one of the synagogues at Safet, I found a genuine engaged in making a copy of the law. A more elegant Hebrew manuscript, a more perfect specimen of the calligraphic art, I never saw, than that executed by this Jewish amanuensis. No printed page could surpass the beauty, symmetry and distinctness with which the characters were drawn. On a peculiarly important one, as I cast my eye over the parchment, was the horn-like appendage attached to some of the letters. I had seen the same mark before in Hebrew manuscripts, but never when it was so prominent as here. The sign in question, as connected with Lameth in particular, had almost the appearance of an intentional imitation of a ram's head. It was to that appendage of Hebrew letters that the Saviour referred when he said, "Not one jot or tittle [little horn] of it is in the original Greek] shall pass from the law until all be fulfilled."—Mat. v. 18. It was on one of the mounts of Galilee, that the Saviour uttered these words, and it was exceedingly interesting to me to meet with such a proof in the same country, that copies of the Old Testament are still made here so minutely similar to those used in the synagogues when Christ himself preached in them.—Prof. Hacks in October No. Christian Review.

CHURCH SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND.—The Spirit of Missions for April publishes the following statement of the objects and the receipts of several Societies of the Church of England, understood to have been drawn up by the Rev. W. T. Webb, Local Secretary of the Domestic Committee. The figures in all cases show the receipts for one year, in most, for the year 1853.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,	£120,011
Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, (1)	101,336
National Society, (2)	36,728
Clergy Orphan Corporation, (3)	7,123
London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews,	27,218
Society for enlargement, building, and repairing Churches and Chapels, (4)	38,000

Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, (5)	1,275
Church Missionary Society.	120,932
Charity for the Relief of Clergymen and their Families.	14,399
Additional Curates' Society.	22,621
Church Pastoral Aid Society, (6)	40,928
Dr. Bray's Associates, (7)	577
Association for promoting the Relief of Destitution in the Metropolis, &c..	7,800
Church Education Society for Ireland.	5,393
Church of England Scripture Readers' Association, (8)	8,618
Church of England Sunday School Institute.	1,440
Church Education Aid Fund.	1,004
Colonial Bishopric's Fund, (nine years, 1841 to 1849, £165,127) average per annum.	19,347
Colonial Church and School Society.	10,896
Metropolis School Fund.	1,248
Metropolis Churches' Fund, (9) (annual receipts not stated.) Ten other Societies for various objects, received, (10)	17,758
The Fund known as "Queen Ann's Bounty" for the purchase of houses and lands, for loans to build glass houses, for appropriations additional to the livings of Clergy, for lands conveyed to the Church Building Commissioners, &c. &c. disbursed in the year 1851.	204,129
The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the purposes under their control, paid during the year 1851.	269,063

1. The Society issued in the year: Bibles, 153,759; Testaments, 70,483; Prayer Books, 324,928; other books, 1,154,253; Tracts, 2,571,847.

2. The object of this Society is to assist Schools in which education is given in the principles laid down in the Catechism of the Church, the use of that office being obligatory. The total number of schools in union with the Society is 9,331.

3. Educates 70 boys, and 70 girls. Its name designates the class to whom the benefit is extended.

4. The whole number of places assisted last year, 1853-54, is 141; the sum granted, £15,915; the number of additional seats to be obtained is 32,570, of which 27,365 are to be free.

5. The object of this Society, which was founded in 1659, is to apprentice the children of poor Clergymen, and to assist them in their education at schools and colleges.

6. This Society pays for 314 additional curates, 4 chaplains, for boatmen and mariners, 23 incumbents, and 132 by assistants.

7. For founding clerical libraries, and supporting foreign schools.

8. The Society maintains 126 Scripture readers in the Dioceses of London and Winchester.

9. Since July, 1836, this fund has built, or assisted building, seventy-eight churches, the total cost of which will be upwards of £530,000. Ten additional ones have been obtained by gift or purchase, and churches will be built upon them as soon as the requisite funds are supplied. In the parish of Bepton alone, the sum of £110,000 has been expended.

10. This includes "Metropolitan Committee, for the management of evening classes for young men," "Naval and Military Bible Society," "Prayer Book and Homily Society," "Scottish Episcopal Church Society," "Additional Curates' Fund Society for Ireland," "The Scripture Readers," and "Sunday School Societies for Ireland.

A WEATHER CYCLE of nine years seems to be established by observations continued through a series of years. Thus, the years 1621-2, remarkable for a frost intense that the Venetian fleet was frozen up in the bays of the Adriatic, and the Hellespont and Zuyder Zee were covered with ice, was followed in four years (thirty-six years) by the years 1658, 1659, and 1660, all remarkable for intense frost. In 1658, Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Belt on the ice with his whole army, artillery, and baggage. The price of wheat was doubled during these years; and thus it is thought, contributed with other circumstances, to the dearth. In four periods more we reach 1695, another famous year for cold: in five periods we come to 1730, when the Zuyder Zee was again frozen over, and the thermometer fell to 10 deg. Fahr.; three periods carry us to another sequence of three cold years—1766, 1767, and 1768—corresponding to 1658 and following years. Twelve periods, therefore, elapse between these sequences of cold years. If we go a twenty-five periods, we come to another sequence itself, 1432, 1433, and 1434; twelve periods further back than this brings us to 1320, when the Little Ice was again frozen; and twenty-four periods (from 1096 to 1220, when the Pe-froze filled, all deep, and raised the ebb. Returning to modern dates, one cold from 1767, a very cold year, and another to

1783, which as well as 1784, was equally severe; three periods from 1785 bring us to 1812, a very cold year. These were not by any means the only cold winters; many others are chronicled. As, for instance, that of 1700, which appears to have been the most severe and destructive on record. Twelve periods (or one hundred and eight years) ago, a sequence of five cold years began with 1744; in one period after (1749) a sequence of two cold years occurred; and in five periods from thence, another sequence of two cold years—namely, 1770, 1800. Of the hot years occurring in periods of nine years, the chronicles mention 1616, 1632, and 1697; then, 1701, 1718, 1745, 1751, and 1763. The years 1784, 1793, 1802, and 1811, were also hot years at intervals of nine years.

WHAT IS THE HARDEST MODE TO DIE?—To be shot dead is one of the easiest modes of terminating life; yet, rapid as it is, the body has leisure to feel and reflect. On the first attempt by one of the fanatic adherents of Spain to assassinate William, Prince of Orange, who took the lead in the revolt of the Netherlands, the ball passed through the bones of the face and brought him to the ground. In the instant that preceded expiration, he was able to frame the notion that the ceiling of the room had fallen and crushed him.

The cannon shot which plunged into the brain of Charles XII. did not prevent him from seizing his sword by the hilt. The idea of an attack, the necessity for defence, was impressed on him by a blow which we should have supposed too tremendous to leave an interval for thought. But it by no means follows that the inflicting of fatal violence is accompanied by a pang. From what is known of the first effect of gunshot wounds, it is probable that the impression is rather stunning than acute. Unless death be immediate, the pain is as varied as the nature of the injuries, and then ceases counting up.

But there is nothing singular in the dying sensation, though Lord Byron remarked the physiological peculiarity, that the expression is invariably that of languor: while in death from a stab, the countenance reflects the traits of natural character, of gentleness or ferocity, to the last breath.

Some of these cases are of interest, to show with what slight disturbed life may go on under a mortal wound, till it finally comes to a sudden stop. A foot soldier, at Waterloo, pierced by a musket ball in the hip, begged water of a trooper, who chanced to possess a canteen of beer. The wounded man drank, returned his heartiest thanks, mentioned that his regiment was nearly exterminated, and having proceeded a dozen yards on his way to the rear, fell to the earth, and with one convulsive movement of his limbs, concluded his career. "Yet his voice," says the trooper, who himself tells the story, "gave scarcely the smallest sign of weakness."

Captain Basil Hall, who in his early youth was present at the battle of Corunna, has singled out, from the confusion which consigns to oblivion the woes and gallantry of war, another instance, extremely similar, which occurred on that occasion. An old officer, who was shot in the head, arrived pale and faint at the temporary hospital, and begged the surgeon to look at his wound, which was pronounced mortal. "Indeed, I feared so," he responded with impeded utterance, "and yet I should like very much to live a little longer, if it were possible." He laid his sword upon a stone, at his side, "as gently," says Hall, "as if its steel had been turned to glass," and almost immediately sank dead upon the turf.—Quarterly Review.

A WORD TO WINE-BIBBERS.

O MADNESS; to think the use of strongest wines and strongest drinks our chief support of health, When God, with these forbidden, made choice to rear His mighty champion, strong above compare, Whose drink was only from the liquid brook.—Samson Agonistes.

WITH WHOM WALK YOU?—"Though I change my place" said one when dying, whose life had been that of prayer and Christian watchfulness, "I shall not change my company; for I have walked with God on earth while living, and after death I shall walk with him in heaven."

With whom, oh reader, have you walked on earth? With the idle—the thoughtless—the giddy—the covetous—the worldly, or the sensual? Recollect that in death you change not your company, but your place.

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.—It is said that the American missionaries have full liberty to preach in all Nestorian churches in the Oromiah district. All the churches have been divested of their pictures, crosses, &c.; and all the objectionable portions of their liturgy, such as prayers or intercessions to the Virgin, Saints, &c. have been marked out, and are omitted in their devotions.

COLLEGIATE.  
KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

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

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

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

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

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

UNCONDITIONALLY.	CONDITIONALLY.
Mr. Collins will contribute One Thousand Pounds whenever the friends of the College have raised and secured Nine Thousand Pounds.	
The Lord Bishop £100 0 0	The Master of the Rolls } 100 0 0
Miss Halliburton, 5 5 0	Hon. S. B. Robie, 100 0 0
Miss E. Halliburton, 1 0 0	" H. H. Cogswell, 100 0 0
Miss Lawson, 0 5 0	" M. B. Almon, 100 0 0
Miss Isabel Lawson, 0 5 0	A. M. Uniacke, 100 0 0
Miss Willis, 0 5 0	J. W. Ritchie, 100 0 0
Mrs. Weeks, New } 0 10 0	The Archbishop, 100 0 0
Dublin, }	William Cunard, 100 0 0
J. C. Cogswell, 50 0 0	James A. Moren, 100 0 0
Dr. Cogswell, 25 0 0	Chief Justice, } 50 0 0
Miss Cogswell, 25 0 0	J. C. Halliburton, } 50 0 0
T. Boggs, Junior, 5 0 0	
J. W. Nutting, 5 0 0	Scott Tremain, }
Alexr. G. Fraser, 2 0 0	L. Hartshorne, }
Henry Yeomans, 5 0 0	Henry Pryor, } 100 0 0
Edward Bunney, 10 0 0	Jas. Stewart, }
William G. Fife, 5 0 0	H. Hartshorne, }
William C. Silver, 1 0 0	
Daniel Gallagher, 1 0 0	Nepean Clarke, 25 0 0
The Misses Miller, 1 5 0	Rev. G. W. Hill, 25 0 0
The Hon. A. Keith, 2 0 0	P. C. Hill, 50 0 0
Henry Lawson, 5 0 0	
Thomas Dunn, 5 0 0	Mrs. Steph. Boggs, 50 0 0
S. L. Shannon, 10 0 0	
William Evans, 2 10 0	J. T. Sawyer, }
Mrs. Jeffery, 2 0 0	Wm. J. B. Uniacke, } 100 0 0
Miss Fawson, 0 10 0	" W. A. Black, }
W. G. Anderson, 1 0 0	L. M. Wilkins, }
William Dunbar, 2 0 0	
W. H. Tapp, 10 0 0	Rev. W. Bullock } 25 0 0
H. Ince, 10 0 0	Peter Lynch, } 25 0 0
J. Shaffer, 1 5 0	James Creighton, } 25 0 0
A. McLeod, 1 5 0	Jon'n. C. Allison, } 25 0 0
R. Wetmore, 0 5 0	
J. Withrow, 0 10 0	Arth. Woodgate, }
Mrs. & Miss Cogs- } 0 15 0	William Hare, }
well, }	Hen. F. Harvey, } 100 0 0
Miss S. J. Lannigan, 0 5 0	Saml. A. White, }
Wm. Tully, 1 0 0	
Mrs. Clarke, 5 0 0	Robert Davis, } 25 0 0
Miss McNeill, 0 5 1 1/2	Wm. Rennells, } 25 0 0
Miss Jane Fraser, 0 2 6	Edgar Dodson, } 20 0 0
J. T. Wainwright, 5 0 0	John Silver, } 20 0 0
James Tremain, 5 0 0	
Major Ansell, Town } 25 0 0	Joseph Wier, }
Major P. E. Island } 0 0 0	A. T. Creighton, } 25 0 0
Miss Eliza Murr, 0 5 2 1/2	E. K. Brown, } 25 0 0
Miss Mary Storey, 0 5 2 1/2	Benjamin Wier, } 25 0 0
Benjamin G. Gray, 1 0 0	Henry Pryor, se- } 25 0 0
Patrick Whiston, 0 10 5	cond donation, }
William Fairbanks 5 0 0	Rev. E. Maturin, } 25 0 0
Thomas C. Kinnear, 10 0 0	Wm. & Jas. Pryor } 25 0 0
John Duffuz, 5 0 0	
Mrs. Almor, 2 0 0	The Parish of St. George's Halfr. } 25 0 0
William A. McAggy, 3 0 0	right of presen- } 25 0 0
S. R. Mosse, 2 0 0	tation with Rev. } 25 0 0
Joseph Robinson, 5 0 0	R. Fitzgerald } 25 0 0
Edm'd. F. Stewart, 10 0 0	Uniacke, }
J. Cloverdon, 2 0 0	Mrs. Braine, } 25 0 0
Lockhart Sweet, } 0 5 2 1/2	Miss Braine } 100 0 0
Arlois Hill, }	Other Parish's. } 40 0 0
Charles Twining 5 0 0	
William Graham 1 0 0	
Rev. Jas. Breading 5 0 0	Henry Boggs, and } 25 0 0
Thomas Abbott 0 7 6	will give £25 ad- } 25 0 0
Miss Hopkins 0 12 6	ditional when the } 25 0 0
Miss Fanny Hopkin 0 5 0	£10,000 is collec- } 25 0 0
Mr. A. Stevens, 45 0 0	ted, }
Gro. Smithers, 5 0 0	
W. H. Pallister 2 10 0	John H. Symons, } 12 10 0
Miss Wells 0 2 6	G. Van Buxkirk, } 12 10 0
A Friend 0 10 0	
John E. Willis 1 0 0	Capt. Lytleton, } 25 0 0
Jas. Donaldson 10 0 0	Jos. H. McNab, } 25 0 0

Table with two columns: UNCONDITIONAL and CONDITIONAL. Lists names and amounts, such as Edward Wallace 8 0 0, Dr. Jennings 2 10 0, etc.

Editorial Miscellany.

The Halifax Catholic indignantly enquires, who pays for the Forms of Prayer used on the Fast Day? He had better ask the Printer. He also asks the question—Who is the Head of the Church? Let him look at the titles of his Queen, for the answer

We beg leave in return to ask a question or two. Does the R. C. Church believe in the precept of 1 Peter, ch ii, 13, 14,—“Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord’s sake, whether it be to the King as Supreme; or unto Governors as unto them that are set by him.” Or in that of Paul to Titus, 3 chap—“Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers—to obey magistrates.” If so, how comes it that the Governor’s Proclamation for a General Fast and humiliation, was not obeyed by Bishop Walsh and his Church. Again, we would like to know, why a certain law of the land requiring publication of Banns before marriage, is not complied with by the R. C. clergy? An answer ex cathedra, is respectfully requested.

There will be an eclipse of the Sun next week, on the 26th inst. It will be annular, and will begin at 40 minutes past two P. M. and end at 16 minutes past 6. It will be the most extensive and beautiful solar eclipse that has been witnessed in the northern portion of our hemisphere for many years past.

St. JOHN, N. B.—We see by the Church Witness, that a Church of England Young Men’s Christian Association has recently been formed in that city, under

the Patronage of Rev. Dr. Gray and other Clergymen, and in connexion with a similar association in London.

We also find from the same paper, that the City authorities have determined to issue no Licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks.

No Fast Day had as yet been appointed in New Brunswick. In Canada one was observed in April, and handsome collections were made for the families of the soldiers, engaged in the war

The Lord Bishop left Town on his Eastern Tour on Thursday last. We believe he intends holding Confirmation at Truro and its neighbourhood, before Sunday next, on which day he is to be at Albion Mines and Pictou.

We understand that an Ordination is likely to be held at Chester, on the 2d. July.

KING’S COLLEGE.—The several Committees formed at the meetings held by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, on his recent tour, round the Western coast, on behalf of the College, are requested to forward their returns to him as soon as possible.

P. E. ISLAND.—A mammoth petition, 85 yards long, and signed by upwards of 8000 persons, has been presented to his Excellency Sir A. Bannerman, praying for the dissolution of the present House of Assembly. The Hon. Charles Young has addressed a letter to J. J. Pippy, Esq., Secretary of the Liberal Reform Association, announcing his intention of again throwing himself into the “arena of party politics.” Petitions have been presented to the Governor, praying him to remain in his present office.

The Elections consequent upon the recent change in the Provincial administration, have all resulted in the return of the officials.—Hon. W. Young for Inverness, without opposition; Hon. W. Henry for Sydney, by a majority of 360; and Hon. L. M. Wilkins for Windsor, by a majority of 126.

The Bishop wishes to obtain for the Diocesan Library, a complete set of the Reports of the S. P. G. from the time of the arrival of its first Missionary in Nova Scotia. It is probable that the families of the earlier Missionaries and Schoolmasters employed by the Society, may have some of the Numbers required; and those who are willing to give them to the Library will confer a favour by communicating with the Archdeacon, or forwarding them to Mr. Gosip’s Store, at Halifax. The Reports required are all previous to and including the year 1780; those for 1782; 1784-7; 1789-90; 1792-3; 1797; 1800; 1804; 1806-8; 1837-9.

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

Merchants’ Exchange Reading Room, May 16. American Mail Steamer at New York on the 15th, dates to the 3d May. Wheat Market unchanged, sales moderate. Corn dull, with a slight decline in prices. Tea Market dull—prices fluctuating. Sugar Market firm—demand good. Money Market tighter. Consols 87½. The War has commenced—Odesa bombarded—mostly burnt—the Russians still hold out.

SPECIAL DESPATCH.

Thursday, May 18. Odesa was bombarded on the 24th April—fighting very severe—half the city destroyed—then accounts left. The Allied Bombarding Fleets suffered much. An attempt to land 18,000 troops failed. One Austrian and Five Russian Merchant ships destroyed during the conflagration. Details of the affair had not reached England. April 18—Napier’s fleet was off Stockholm. Ports in the Gulf of Finland and Bothnia blockaded. Russians making fresh preparations to blockade Silistria. May 1—Greek insurgents defeated. Nothing from Asia. Bremen barque Hespor, for Baltimore, lost in the British Channel—175 lives lost

Holloway’s Pills, an Admirable Remedy for the Cure of Bile, Indigestion, and Liver Complaints.—The widow of an Officer in the E. I. C. Service resided many years in Calcutta, where her liver and stomach had become so deranged that she had much difficulty in digesting any kind of food. She suffered almost unceasingly from sick headache, nervousness, and loss of spirits, the result of a debilitated constitution. The medical aid she had was of no avail, and her friends gave up all hope of her recovery, until she had recourse to Holloway’s Pills, which in about six weeks restored her to sound and perfect health.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, MAY 20.

Table listing market prices for various goods: Apples, per bush. none; Bacon, per lb. 7½d; Beet, fresh, per cwt. 40s & 50s; Mutton, per lb. 5d. a 6d; Butter, fresh, per lb. 1s. 2d. a 1s. 3d; Cheese, per lb. 5d. a 6d; Chickens, per pair. 2s. a 2s. 6d; Eggs, per doz. 10d; Geese, each. none; Hams, green, per lb. 4d; Do. smoked, per lb. 7d. a 7½d; Hay, per ton. £5 10s; Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard. 1s. 7d. a 1 9d; Do. all wool. 2s. 6d; Oatmeal, per cwt. 25s; Oats, per bus. 3s. 6d; Pork, fresh, per lb. 4d. a 5d; Potatoes, per bushel. 5s; Socks, per doz. 11s. a 12s; Turkeys, per lb. 9d; Yarn, worsted per lb. 2s. 6d.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Incorporated Alumni of King’s College, will be held at the National School Room, in Halifax, on THURSDAY the 22nd June next, at 3 o’clock, P. M., for the purpose of Electing Officers, and the transaction of other business. Those who have subscribed £20 and upwards to the General Endowment Fund, and thereby become Life Members under the Act of Incorporation, are requested to attend.

By Order of the Executive Committee, P. CARTERET HILL, Secretary.

May 19th, 1851.

CARPETS. In Fine, Super, Three Ply, Tapestry, Dutch and Hemp. HEARTH RUGS, to match. Corona Matting; Ropes Mats, &c.

CREIGHTON, WISWELL & CO. (all 1st July.)

CARPETS.—EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT!—NEWEST STYLES!—LOWEST PRICES!

W. N. SILVER & SONS.

April 29th 5w.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

—BETWEEN—

PORTLAND, N. B. & ST. JOHN, N. B.

Commencing 1st. May, 1851.

THE STEAMER GOVERNOR, Day State, and Croton, of 750, 800 & 850 tons burthen, having been fitted up expressly for Passengers only, to run between the above ports, will commence running on the 1st of May next.

Leaving Portland every day, Sunday excepted for St. John, touching at Eastport, at 1 o’clock, P. M., immediately after the arrival of the 8 o’clock train from Boston.

Leaving St. John, at 8 o’clock, A. M. touching at Eastport. Tickets—From St. John to Eastport \$1. to Portland \$2, Boston \$4, State Room \$1, extra.

ROGER HUNTER, Agent at St. John.

May 13th, 3m.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, grateful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business, beg leave to inform the public that they have removed their Establishment to No. 2 Buckingham, one door West of Granville Street, and would respectfully invite attention to the following articles, which they are now manufacturing, viz:

POWDER PROOF, BANK and SAFE LOCKS, PADLOCKS, HOUSE STONES, and SHIP MONTAGE DOOR LOCKS, CHIPS, DRAWEN, and DEAK LOCKS, with or without Letters—NIGHT LATCHES, SASH FASTENINGS, APPLE PRICES, and Patent BUSHES, for BLOCKS, which with a special variety of STYLED, CUT and PLAIN GLASS, FEEL, WHITE PORCELAIN and MINERAL DOOR and SASHES KNIVES, they offer for sale at low Prices.

They are also preparing to do BRASS FOUNDRY and FINISHING, METAL PLANING, TURNING and BROZZING. A liberal price given for Brass and Copper.

H. & T. PICKFORD.

May 13. 4w.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHURCHSIDE, LONDON.

Admitting on equal terms. Persons of every Class, to all its benefits and advantages. Capital £250,000.

Fully Subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders—HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

OFFICE 168 HOLLIS STREET.

DIRECTORS. WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. Esq. ANDREW M. UNIACKE “ WILLIAM CUNARD JAMES A. MOREN.

Medical Referee—EDW. JENNINGS, M.D.

Secretary.—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

THE Company’s operations in this Province are facilitated by the establishment of a Local Directory in which every confidence may be placed, and its important features, some of which are enumerated below, render it an advantageous, for the living not to be found in any former existing Company.

I. Ten per cent. of the entire profits of the Company appropriated for the formation of a relief fund, for the benefit of parties assured for life, who have paid ten years premiums, their widows and orphans, in the event of old age.

II. Ten per cent. for the relief of aged and distressed proprietors, assured or not, their widows and orphans.

III. In addition to the usual business of Life assurance, assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

Policies indissoluble, and free of stamp duty. No extra charge for going to or residing in Antigua, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the British North American Colonies, or Northern States of America.

Medical fees in all cases remunerated for their report. Every description of Life assurance business transacted. Rates of premium for assuring—£100 for the whole term of life, viz:—

Table showing rates of premium for assuring: Age 30 £1 10 0; Age 40 £2 12 6; Age 50 £3 19 8; Age 60 £5 3 6.

Detailed prospectuses and the fullest information may be had on application to E. C. COWLING, Esq., sub-agent for Annapolis.

G. A. MACKENZIE, Pictou; H. W. SMITH, Shelburne; E. P. ARCHBOLD, Esq., Sub-Agent for Sydney, C. B.; B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, 168 Hollis Street, Halifax. Agent for Nova Scotia.

May 8.

Advertisements.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

April 25, 1854.

CHAPTER 18.

An Act to amend Chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Surveyors of Highways and Highway Labor, except in Halifax."

(Passed the 31st day of March, 1854.)

Section 1. Recovery of fines, incurred by minors... Section 2. Sec. 4, chap 63, not to extend to seamen on board coasting and fishing vessels.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

The Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE...

April 2nd.

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

CANADA HOUSE.

FAMILY, SHIP, AND ARMY STORE.

No. 33 & 34, Upper Water Street.

- 55 Firkins No. 1 BUTTER, 60 Barrels Prime Nova Scotia BEEF, 45 do. do. PORK, 20 best Annapolis CHEESE, 40 Quinets Prime Short CODFISH, 40 Smead HAMS, sugar and spice cured, 20 Tubs Nova Scotia LARD, 20 Barrels do OATMEAL, 20 Barrels Canada SPLIT PEAS, 20 Barrels do PEAS, 33 Cases PICKLES, 3 Terres American RICE, 60 Kegs SALARATUS: 4 Cases INDIGO, 50 Chests Congo & Souchong TEAS, 50 Boxes TOBACCO No. 1, 15 Bps Jamaica COFFEE.

J.B.—A general assortment of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, PORTER, CIDER and CORDIALS.

W. RENNELS.

April 13. 3m.

SEEDS, SEEDS.—1854.

DERSTEAMER "ASIA," A full supply of GARDS and Flowering SEEDS, from the same Establishment...

For freshness and purity these are not to be surpassed... Laxel Wirtzel, Swedish Turnip, White Clover, and the AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, all of the best quality...

"NICMAC" FROM GLASGOW.

W. GOSSIP, has just received per Ship Nicmac, a part of his SPRING IMPORTATION of BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

including Foolscap, Letter and Note PAPERS, of all various qualities; Envelopes, adhesive and Plain; BLANK BOOKS of various descriptions; GLOBE BOOKS, Steel Pens, Ink, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Black, White and Colored Crayons, Crayon Paper and Water Colours, &c. &c.

LAW BLANKS.

in accordance with the New Practice Act, viz: SUMMONSES, CAPTASSES, RECEIPTS, ATTACHMENTS, EJECTMENTS.

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH—is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to Enamel), and all the ingredients employed in its composition are those recommended by the most eminent...



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

April 7, 1854

An Act Concerning the Elective Franchise.

(Passed the 31st day of March, 1854.)

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. The Act passed in the fourth year of her Majesty's reign entitled "an act to extend the elective franchise" is hereby repealed.

2. All natural born and naturalized subjects of the crown of Great Britain, having been and being domiciled as hereinafter limited, and being in the year of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote for members to serve in general assembly...

3. No person who shall have received aid as a pauper under any poor law in this province, or as a poor person from any public grant of government money, within one year before the day of polling, nor any Indian, shall be entitled to vote under this act.

4. At every election, the name of each person offering to vote by virtue of residence, shall be entered by the poll clerk in the poll book, and if objection be made in relation to his right to vote at that election by any person entitled to vote at the same poll, the presiding officer shall tender to him the following preliminary oath...

- First. What is your name? Second. What is your age? Third. In what county do you reside? Fourth. In what township do you reside? Fifth. How long have you resided in this province? Sixth. How long have you resided in this county? Seventh. Do you reside in this polling district? Eighth. How long have you resided in this polling district? Ninth. Are you a native born subject of her Majesty? Tenth. (If not a naturalized subject.)—Have you been naturalized? Eleventh. (If a naturalized subject) When and where were you naturalized?

The presiding officer shall allow no other questions to be put, nor shall any questions be put except through him, nor shall he permit the time to be unnecessarily protracted on pretence of questioning a vote...

5. The presiding officer shall point out to the elector, the qualification, if any, in respect to which he shall appear to the presiding officer to be deficient, and if the person so offering shall persist in his claim to vote, and the objection shall not be withdrawn a candidate against whom the vote is given, or his agent or inspector, may then direct the vote to be marked "objected" on the poll book without requiring the elector to be sworn...

6. If any person being so questioned shall persist in voting notwithstanding his answers have clearly shown that he was not entitled to vote under the residence qualification, and shall take the final oath as aforesaid, the vote of such person shall be subject to the provisions of the thirty-sixth section of the seventh chapter of the revised statutes...

7. No person shall lose any part of his residence by being on board ship, or in any seminary of learning, or otherwise temporarily absent for any period less than one year.

8. Nothing in this act shall extend to limit or otherwise affect the franchise founded upon freehold as by law established, but persons not entitled to vote under the residence qualification, if possessed of the real property qualification described in chapter five of the revised statutes, may vote in the same manner, and subject to the same sanctions and formalities as by law are or hereafter may be required for electors under the real property qualification.

9. So much of chapter seven of the revised statutes as is not inconsistent with this act shall remain in force.

SCHEDULE.

OATH NUMBER ONE.

You, A B, do swear that you are a native born Nova Scotian of the full age of twenty-one years and upwards, and that you have had your usual place of abode, for at least one year next before this day, in the county of (or the township of as the case may be) and that you have not been polled, nor have given a vote for any candidate at this election; and that you reside, and have now your place of abode within this electoral district.—So help you God.

NUMBER TWO.

You, A B, do swear that you are a natural born (or as the case may be, naturalized) subject of the crown of Great Britain, not born in Nova Scotia, of the full age of twenty-one years and upwards, and that you have resided in this Province for at least five years next before this day; and that you have had your usual place of abode, for at least one year next before this day, in the county of

or township of as the case may be; and that you have not been polled, nor have given a vote for any candidate at this election for this county, for township, as the case may be; and that you reside and have now your place of abode within this electoral district. So help you God.

NUMBER THREE.

You, A B, do swear that you have not, within one year next before this day, received aid as a pauper under any poor laws in this province, or as a poor person under any public grant of the province. So help you God.

NUMBER FOUR.

You, A B, do swear that you have not received and have not been acting as any person who appears in trust for you, or for your use and benefit directly or indirectly, any sum of money, office, place, emolument, gift or reward, nor any promise or security for any money, office, place, employment, gift or reward, in order to give your vote at this election, and that you have not before this been polled, nor have given a vote for any candidate at this election for this county (or township as the case may be), and that your place of residence is at ——. So help you God.

An Act to Amend the New Practice Act.

Passed the 31st day of March, A. D. 1854.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. There shall hereafter be no special return days for Writs of Summons, but such Writs shall be returnable within ten days after the service thereof...

2. The terms of Writs of Summons shall be so far altered as to summon the Defendant to appear "within ten, twenty, or thirty days (as the case may be) after the service of this Writ," instead of on the return days heretofore specified.

3. The notice to be endorsed on the Writs shall hereafter be as follows:—

Notice is hereby given, that if the Defendant do not appear and plead, within four days after the period specified in the Writ for his appearance, the Plaintiff shall be at liberty to sign Judgment by default; if there are no particulars of demand annexed, and if there be particulars of demand, final Judgment for any sum not exceeding the sum claimed in his particulars of demand, with interest at the rate specified, and costs at the expiration of such time.

4. In Ejectment, the notice shall be as follows:— Notice is hereby given, that if the Defendant do not appear and defend the possession of the property claimed by the within Writ, or such part thereof as he may be advised, the Plaintiff will be at liberty to sign Judgment at the expiration of four days after the period specified in the Writ for his appearance, and the Defendant may thereupon be turned out of possession.

5. Notice of trial may be endorsed on Writs of Summons.

6. No cause shall be entered on the docket for trials wherein the period allowed for pleading shall not have expired before the first day of Term in all other Counties except Halifax; and before the last day of Term in Halifax.

7. The Judges in Term at Halifax, may, from time to time, make general rules for facilitating the practice of the Court, and the effectual execution of this Act and of the Act heretofore amended, but such rules shall not go into operation till they shall have been published in the Royal Gazette; all rules made since the passing of the said Act are hereby confirmed.

8. Trinity Term in Halifax, and the Sittings thereafter are abolished.

9. So much of the New Practice Act as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed.

An Act to Facilitate Proceedings under the New Practice Act.

(Passed the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1854.)

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

Prothonotaries shall have power to grant orders for the stay of proceedings in a cause, until security for Costs be filed, upon sufficient grounds laid by affidavit, in the same way such orders are now granted by the Supreme Court or a Judge; but any party dissatisfied with a Prothonotary's decision, may, at any time within twelve days thereafter, apply to the Supreme Court upon motion, or at Chambers, by summons, upon affidavit, for a re-hearing; a Plea filed in the mean time, or other proceeding taken on the part of the Plaintiff or Defendant, shall not prejudice the party claiming a re-hearing.

In Summary Cases, where the Plaintiff claims less than twenty pounds the Defendant shall not be required to file or serve a Written Plea, but he shall serve a Written Notice of appearance.

April 13.

1m



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

HALIFAX, April 8th, 1854.

The following Act, passed during the last Session of the Legislature, is now published for the information of all concerned.

JAS. B. UNIACKE,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

An Act for Settling Titles to Lands in the Island of Cape Breton.

(Passed the 31st Day of March, A. D. 1854.)

Be it Enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly, as follows:—

ALL PERSONS who are in undisputed Possession of any Lands and Tenements in the Island of Cape Breton, for which application has been made for a Grant, or other joint or several, and on which the Fees have been paid, shall on proof thereof and with the approval of the Governor in Council, be entitled to a separate Grant of the Lands for which such Fees were paid, without any further charge for Survey or otherwise.

April 6.



Poetry.

ALONE ON THE SEA

PSALM CVIII. 27, 28
ABOVE me hangs the silent sky,
Around me roils the sea,
The crew are all at rest, and I
Am Lord, alone with Thee.

JESUS, MY SAVIOUR, AND MY TRUST

JESUS, my Saviour and my Trust
Still lives! What should I fear?
Can I not leave to him my trust
With confidence and cheer?

Advertisements.

CHURCH SERVICES & BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER.

JUST RECEIVED BY R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA CHURCH SERVICES. in Latin and English Bindings. Books of Common Prayer.

ALSO ON HAND. A Large Assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, and RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, suitable for all Denominations. WM. GOSSIP.

PAPER HANGINGS—NEW STYLES GOOD AND CHEAP.

A Large importation of PAPER HANGINGS, good and cheap, just received, and for Sale at the Nova Scotia Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street. Call and see the latest styles and most fashionable Patterns.

April 15, 1854. JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK. SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, of 100 Volumes, from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and the following Books from the same Society

- Herbert Atherton, Love's Lesson, Stories of the Heroes, MARON'S LITTLE BOY, In the World but not of the World, Christmas at Home, Our Little Comfort, One Opposite Night, Packages of Sunday School Books. SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES of 100 vols from the Society for Promoting Foreign Knowledge. Those Libraries are got up in a very neat and appropriate style and are well worthy of inspection. Rylo's Tracts, Other Publications of the Society. ALSO—FROM BRADFORD—SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES of 100 vols from the American Sunday School Union, 100 vols and 75 vols. Consecutive Union of the South—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, Union Primer, Union Spelling Book.

February 25. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON. Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, June 1852.

To Professor Holloway. Dear Sir.—Mrs SARAH DIXON, of Liquorpond Street, Boston, has this day deposited before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body, and although the best of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED. Copy of a Letter from Mrs Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bignor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite desisted of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and I am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Serv't. [Signed] ELIZABETH YEATES. A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURRED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS. The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr B. Dixon, Chemist, King St, Norwich. Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 10th, 1853.

To Mr Dixon. Dear Sir.—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines.—Mr JOHN WALTON, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated angle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the angle amputated, he was turned out miserable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his angle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitted application healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH. Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c. Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs MARTHA BELL, of Pitt street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have a recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

- The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Bad Legs, Cancers, Scalds, Bad Breasts, Contracted (and) Sore Nipples, Burns, Stiff Joints, Sore throats, Bunions, Elephantiasis, Skin-diseases, Bits of Mosquitoes, Fistulas, Scurvy, and Sand-Flies, Gout, Sore-heads, Cœcæ, Glandular Tumours, Chiego-foot, Swellings, Ulcers, Chubbans, Lumbago, Wounds, Clapped hands, Piles, Yaws, Corns (Soft), Rheumatism.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box. Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor, G N Fuller, Horton, Moore & Chishman, Kentville, E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibbon, Wilnot, A B Piper, Bridgetown, B Guest, Yarmouth, T R Paffin, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River, Robt West, Bridgewater, Mrs Neil, Lunenburg, B Legge, Mahons Bay, Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Huestis, Wallace; W Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robinson, Pictou; T B Fraser, New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P Smyth, Port Hood, T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS, HALIFAX, N. S., March 30, 1854 TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon on FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1854, for the Erection of an Hospital for the Insane, on a piece of Land situate near Dartmouth and opposite the City of Halifax. Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be seen, and every information obtained in application at this Office, from the 1st June until Thursday, the 23rd June, 1854. The Board of Works reserve the right of rejecting the whole or any part of the Tenders they may receive. The party or parties whose Tenders may be accepted, will be required to enter into a bond, with eligible securities, for the due performance of the contract. April 8. till 30th June.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS PEPERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as to induce means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by putting advertisements—no certificate published respecting them. These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dropsy, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle, yet effectual in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Nov. 20 1852.

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

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

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BOKIX, PREPARED WITH LAU OR COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—infuses a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the Breath a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c, 24 Lohan.

MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING. JUST RECEIVED, the following MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING, all of the best quality. OIL COLORS, in Collapsible Tubes, ACADEMY BOARDS, PREPARED MILL BOARDS, PALETTE KNIVES, BADGER BLENDERS, Flat BRISTLE BRUSHES, Sable Ditto, DRYING OIL. ALSO, ON HAND—Round, Square, and Oblong deep COLOURED CRAYONS, BLACK CRAYONS, Cork and Porto Crayons, Drawing Paper, and all Materials Water Color and Pencil Drawing. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS. JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF Large and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

WANTED. A TEACHER for a CHURCH SCHOOL in Parish of Dartmouth.—Apply at this Office. May 6.

BOOKS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for sale by WM. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

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

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