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# The Church Times.

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

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Cassin---Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1854. NO. 2.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING	EVENING.
S. Jan. 15	2 S. aft. Epiph.	Isalah 61
M. 16	any	Gen. 22
T. 17		Gen. 22
W. 18		Gen. 22
T. 19		Gen. 22
F. 20		Gen. 22
S. 21		Gen. 22

## Poetry.

### LETTER TO LORD PALMERSTON'S PHILOSOPHICAL LETTER OPPOSING THE APPOINTMENT OF A FAST DAY.

HAPPY the man who sees a God employed  
In all the good and ill that chequer life,  
Resolving all events with their effects.  
..... God proclaims  
His hot displeasure against foolish men  
That live an Atheist life, involves the heaven  
In tempests, quits His grasp upon the winds,  
And gives them all their fury; springs His mines,  
And desolates a nation at a blast.  
Forth steps your spruce Philosopher, and tells  
Of homogenous and discordant springs  
And principles, of causes how they work  
By necessary laws, their sure effects  
Of action and reaction: HE HAS FOUND  
The source of the disease that nature feels,  
And bids the world take heart and banish fear.  
Thou fool! Will thy discovery of the cause  
Suspend the effect, or heal it! Has not God  
Still wrought by means since first He made the world?  
And did he not of old employ His means  
To drown it? .....

—Cooper.

## Religious Miscellany.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

### SPIRITUALISM.

We have now before us a large octavo of five hundred pages, entitled 'Spiritualism,' by Judge Edmonds and Dr. Dexter; two gentlemen hitherto of fair standing in this community. They, however, do not claim to be the authors of the volume, which is composed principally of revelations, professedly made to them by Swedenborg (!) and Lord Bacon, (!) with an occasional vision seen by the judge, when covering his eyes with a pocket handkerchief, he was wont to recline upon a sofa and rest himself after the fatigues of the day.

We have no doubt the judge had these visions.—There is nothing very remarkable in them. Many an iron-eater has seen more wonderful things and more visions; but it is not usual to spread them out in details in the volume before us. It is done to enliven excessively dry and very misty communications through the judge's confederate—the medium, as it is called.

Trapped up in a mass of meaningless verbiage, in spite of it, we must admit, very much like the writings of Swedenborg gave to the world while in the body, we have the most glaring absurdities, bold blasphemies, direct and positive contradictions of the teachings of the book of God. At the hazard of utterly disgusting our readers, we verify our assertions by a few quotations.

I was sitting, at the very outset the doctrine of punishment in a place prepared, as Christ tells us, for the devil and his angels, is pronounced by these gentlemen, on the authority, they say, of Swedenborg, &c. They talk of 'the fabulous regions of Satan's empire;' and this cardinal idea is elaborated throughout the volume. In section thirty-nine, for instance, a new actor is brought upon the stage in what is designed as an interlude to relieve the excruciating labors of the chief actors in the drama—the ghosts of Swedenborg and Chancellor Bacon. He represents himself as one who, while he was in this sphere, that is, in the life-time, was a believer in the declaration, 'The earth shall be turned into hell, with all the nations

that forgot God,' and faithfully warned his fellow-men of their danger, and of their need of a Saviour. He spent his life in these labours, and now comes down,—or up, it is not clear which,—and according to the solemn asseveration of Mr Edmonds, gives this account of his post-mortem experience

'I thus departed from earth, feeling happy that I had done my duty, and borne my cross, and might enter into the joys of my father's house. I entered the spirit world, but was not met by the rejoicing and bright angels I expected: by some friends, to be sure: but their countenances were sad and gloomy; there was evidently something on their minds. I asked, How is this? Why should heaven seem so gloomy a place? I said, Friends, can you tell me the reason? Let me see the Saviour, who died on the cross to redeem sinners. One venerable-looking brother, whom I had known on earth, approached me solemnly, and taking my hand said, Our life-teachings have been wrong, &c.

But the poor fellow was not so bad off after all.—The friends who had 'something on their minds, reveal' to him another doctrine, which appears also to be fundamental to this system. It is, that there is ample time for repentance in the future world. 'My soul was so troubled and cast down,' he continues, 'that, after pausing awhile, I said to that brother—What dost the reader think he said to that brother? Even this:—'What shall I do to be saved?' The brother directed him 'to go down' and become a rapper, and 'by your labor' says he, 'blot out your sins by assisting others to blot out theirs.' A very easy method of blotting out sins, is it not. Of course he came 'down,' and thus relates the rest of his experience: 'I began my labors. And, O yes, it was a labor indeed sufficient to wash away the errors from those minds whose ignorance was made darker by my errors, and who might now have been further advanced but for my teachings.'

This, it seems, was a minister. A vagabond by the name of Jones, who had been hung for murder, confirms the doctrine. He makes his appearance in a very mysterious manner, and Mr. Edmonds asks, 'Are you the spirit of one who was tried before me for murder, was condemned to death by me, and executed?'

The answer is prompt: 'Yes, I am he, judge.—Then the murderer goes on: 'Do you know why I embraced your knees just now? Of course Mr. Edmonds does not know: and that he may not burst in ignorance, the spirit is represented as saying, 'Well, judge, I was so thankful that I was removed by your mandate from my former state of ignorance and blindness into the next sphere, where I have become a man, and I am now sent here by the wise ones to speak to you.'

Whether Jones—Mr. Jones we must call him, since he has 'become a man'—has yet returned thanks to the sheriff, we are not advised.

The doctrine of atonement is denied and ridiculed.—Mr. Edmonds speaking in his proper person, tells his readers, 'It is no vicarious atonement which is to redeem us, but we are to work out our own salvation, either in this life, or, as we have seen, in the life to come, at our own option. He calls the atonement a pernicious 'doctrine,' at which this new revelation strikes, in his own language, 'once and for aye a fatal blow.'—On this point he is a little bolder than even the rapper who professes to be Lord Bacon, who is made to ask, 'Could it have been necessary that God should have made a Saviour?' And again, 'How could Christ have taken on himself the burden of the sins of the world?'

On the doctrine of original sin, however, he is more explicit, and dogmatizes after this fashion; 'That there was and is sin in the world no one denies, but that the old or present sin originated with the act of Adam, in the garden of Eden I do deny, as incompatible with everything we know characterizing God.' This is bold. It seems to stagger even Bacon himself, and he resorts to his favorite mode of asking questions. Thus he proceeds, with his usual courtesy: 'Pray tell me, if an act of wrong committed on your earth include the spirits here in the consequences, how could any spirit ever arrive at the highest sphere?'

A hard question indeed, if there be no mediator, and if the atonement be, as Mr. Edmonds asserts, a pernicious, that is, a false doctrine.

To be Concluded next week.

## UNIVERSALISM.

It is strange that those who are now re-agitating the question of 'the Future Punishment of the Wicked,' and many of whom are professed logicians, do not appear to perceive that the real inner question is 'the existence of moral evil.'

Yet the leader of this new party in the Church is very distinct and emphatic in his identification of sin and punishment. He even goes to unusual lengths in this direction, insisting on it that a state of alienation from God, of hatred and rebellion, is in itself hell, and that it is useless to speculate about any other.

Clearly, then, to argue that future punishment and hell itself will one day come to an end, is to maintain that, at some future period, moral evil will be extinguished—a most wonderful prospect, if there be any reality in it; but one which it is strange presumption to invent, or to open to mankind, without the highest authority.

But, unquestionably, the general tenor of holy Scripture looks in a totally opposite direction. The fallen angels, says St. Jude, are 'reserved in everlasting chains under darkness unto the judgment of the great day.' Of this great judgment to come, those evil spirits are well aware. They asked our Lord Himself, 'Art thou come to torment us before our time?'—(Matt. viii. 29.) In the last pages of God's word, the nature of that judgment is plainly declared.—'The devil that deceived them was cast into the lake of fire and brimstone, and shall be tormented day and night for ever and ever' (Rev. xx. 10.) Surely, in such words as these, there is not the least glimpse of an extinguishment of moral evil, or of a termination of its just and proper punishment.

Nor should it be forgotten that those who speculate upon a supposed intention of God to swallow up at some future time death and hell, and Satan and all moral evil, in an 'abyss of love,' do thereby indulge in a kind of freedom in speaking of the divine attributes, which borders very closely on the profane. For they beg to take for granted that God can, without any dishonour to His attributes, both sanctify and glorify all the fallen spirits in hell whenever He pleases; and in thus imagining an arbitrary power of universal redemption, they necessarily imply that all the sin and misery that exists, exists merely because God wills it: or because He refuses to will it to be otherwise.

A very judicious writer of the last generation has well observed that there is cause to suspect that we are often 'a little too hasty in investing our Creator with those attributes which we think fit to assign to Him: and we may see that this idea of perfect love is but the fiction of our fancy, which imagines that a virtuous disposition, amiable in human beings, would suit also the perfection of their Maker. In considering the moral attributes of God, the best guides we can possess are the dispensations of His natural and moral government, which, as far as our weak intellects can comprehend them, afford direct evidences of His character.'

'We take all those qualities which we find in ourselves, contributing, as we think, to our perfection: and adding infinity to them, fancy we have an adequate idea of the 'Eos Entium.' The more direct path appears to be the same which we adopt in common life: to draw our inferences concerning His nature and character from the manifestations of it in the affairs of this world, and in express revelation, remembering only the humility with which we should enter on a subject so awful and incomprehensible.'

To our minds, there is very little difference between the temerity which would fain find out the origin of sin, and the presumption which asserts its final extinction. We can know nothing of either except what God has been pleased to tell us. And whether we consult the last words of the evangelical prophet of the Old Testament, or the last words of the beloved disciple in the New, we find in each, dictated by the Holy Spirit, the plainest assertion that the divine justice and love will be manifested at last, not in the extinction of moral evil but in the condemnation of it.—Record.

\* The late John Bowdler, jun. Esq.

## News Department

FROM LATEST ENGLISH PAPERS.

**FAMINE PRICE OF WHEAT.**—The price of wheat rose in Mark-lane on Monday from 3s. to 4s. a quarter above the prices of the previous Monday. On Friday last there was also a rising market, and the rise on that day was common both in home-grown and foreign wheat; but was rather conspicuous in the latter than in the former, in consequence of the very active demand which has now existed in our market for several consecutive market days for foreign wheat for Belgium and France. 'In floating cargoes in the week a considerable business has been done (says Mr. Mongredien in his circular); and the quantity of such offering has lately undergone considerable diminution.' The price of red wheat is now 69s. to 76s., and of white wheat 71s. to 83s. The average price of the week was 71s. 11d., and of the six weeks 72s. 5d.

**NEW REFORM BILL.**—Besides the boroughs to be wholly disfranchised as not having five hundred electors, proposed previous to Lord Palmerston's resignation, we have now a list of boroughs which lose one member, having two at present. They are as follows:—Barnstaple, Bedford, Berwick-on-Tweed, Bridgewater, Boston, Bridgenorth, Bridport, Bury (Lancashire), Bury St. Edmunds, Chichester, Grantham, Guildford, Hertford, Scarborough, Taunton, Wenlock, Wigan, Winchester, Leominster, Lewes, Lichfield, Maldon, Malton, Newark, Newport, (Isle of Wight), Penryn and Falmouth, Peterborough, Pontefract, Poole, Salisbury, Sandwich, Stamford, Truro, Warwick Weymouth, Windsor. The boroughs, not having 1,005 registered electors, are thirty-six.

**MINISTERIAL MOVEMENT.**—Previously to the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, the heads of the war department assembled at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's in Downing-street. Among those present were the Commander-in-chief of the Army, Viscount Hardinge, with the Secretary at War, the Right Hon. S. Herbert; the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham; and the Master-General of the Ordnance, Lord Raglan. This conference probably referred to the estimates, which, in the usual routine, are about to be submitted to the Cabinet Council for approval before the meeting of Parliament, or to the requisite preparations previous to a declaration of war against Russia.—At all events, the meeting of the distinguished personages above named with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at this juncture, is significant.

Charles J. Marc, Esq., has this week forwarded £50 to Dr. Butter, £25 to the Rev. J. Hatchard, vicar of St. Andrew's, and £25 to the Rev. H. A. Greaves, vicar of Charles, for distribution among the poor of the borough at Christmas.—*Plymouth Mail.*

**DEATH OF ADMIRAL DACRES.**—We have to record the death of a gallant and distinguished flag officer, Vice Admiral James Richard Dacres, who died on the 4th Dec. at his residence, Fareham, Hants. He had seen a great deal of active and trying service. He commanded the old worn-out frigate *Guerriere* in her action with the U. S. ship *Constitution*, in the war of 1812, and was captured after a highly honorable defence. His last appointment was commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1849. He was made Vice Admiral March 20, 1848.

**MUNIFICENT LIBERALITY.**—Mr. Peto has placed £2,000 annually at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society for the next year.

'On Thursday, the 13th inst., I had the satisfaction of consecrating the chapel of St. John on the confines of the parishes of St. Andrew and Port Royal. This beautiful little building, on a site probably higher than that of any Protestant Church in the Western world, is erected at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea, covering the central hills of the Blue Mountain range.—*Letter Bishop of Jamaica, Oct. 1853.*

## FRANCE.

**INSANITY FROM TABLE-TURNING.**—*Galignani's Messenger* contains the following:—'We have noticed the letter of M. Victor Hennequin, the ex-representative of the people, announcing his intention of publishing a work, called 'Sauvons le Genre Humain, and in which he declared that it would make important revelations communicated to him by the 'Spirit of the Earth.' This work, which appeared several weeks ago, has been reviewed by several journalists, some of whom have naturally regarded it as the production of a disordered brain, whilst others have doubted the sincerity of the writer. Amongst the latter is the *Abeille de Bugy*. Its observations have called forth a letter from M. Hennequin which we subjoin.

Whilst he protests his sincerity and contends for his sanity, he reveals a lamentable fact, the insanity of his wife, under the same influence which, he says, has left him sane. The letter is as follows:—

'PARIS, DEC. 12.—Sir, you have sent me on 'Sauvons le Genre Humain,' an article the intention of which I must believe to be good, although my good faith is therein called in question, with a want of reflection which you will doubtless regret. The writing of my book, has been directed, not by the 'Spirit of the world,' but by the 'Spirit of the Earth,' which after having commenced its relations with me by the movements of tables and of hats, has endowed me with involuntary writing, and ended by insinuating its very idea into my brain. If you knew me, you would believe in my declaration alone: but as you do not know me, I will tell you that Madame Victor Hennequin, who took part in the origin of these communications, has had her nerves so shattered, that I have been obliged to place her in the house of Dr. Archambault, 162, Rue de Charonne, devoted to the treatment of cases of mental alienation. So painful a fact will sufficiently defend me against the accusation of having mystified the public, and you will comprehend my interest and my right, in demanding that this letter may be inserted in the earliest number of your journal. 'VICTOR HENNEQUIN.'

## THE BALTIC.

**THE BALTIC CLOSED.**—The Baltic is or will immediately be frost bound; and on the strength of this the Czar has allowed a portion of the defensive force he was mustering on its coasts to go upon furlough till March. By this step he indicates his sense of where he is assailable. Had France and England, at the time when they despatched their naval squadrons to act in combination in the Levant, despatched others to threaten Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, they would have effected a diversion in favour of Turkey that might ere this have cleared the Danubian Provinces of invaders. The recent mustering of Russian troops around Revel, at Helingsfors, and in the islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, show that Nicholas and his Ministers had their doubts of the extent to which the credulity or complaisance of the Western Governments could be played upon, and felt it necessary to guard their exposed point. But the dilatoriness of the diplomatists they have had to deal with has made their minds easy for a few months. For that period they are at liberty to concentrate all their attention on the war in the south.

## SWEDEN.

**TEMPERANCE IN SWEDEN.**—A letter from Stockholm of the 7th says:—'From every point of Sweden petitions are pouring in, praying the King to propose to the Diet a bill to restrict the fabrication of brandy.—Amongst these petitions is one signed by 18,000 inhabitants of the province of Calmar, being the seventh part of the whole population of the province. It was presented by a deputation to the King, who replied in these words:—'It is with great satisfaction that I find the working classes alive to the disastrous consequences of too abundant a production of alcohol. I shall take into consideration the prayer of the petition, and shall propose measures to prevent the evils which might result to the country from so large a distillation of potable liquors as has been seen for some time past.'

## RUSSIA.

**HOW SOLDIERS ARE MADE IN RUSSIA.**—Letters from St. Petersburg state that, on a recent occasion, the Czar, having remarked that the number of men raised among the serfs in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg was smaller than in any part of his dominions, asked the reason. He was informed that the landowners round St. Petersburg were in the habit of permitting their serfs to take service in the capital on paying a portion of their wages to their masters: so that, in the point of fact, the majority of those registered in the neighbourhood were actually in the capital. Two days after, the gates of the city were closed, and a regular razzia was made on all the coachmen, footmen, &c., of St. Petersburg, a large proportion of whom were forthwith removed from their good places, and sent off to the army to fight the Turks.

## CONSTANTINOPLE.

**THE FLEET IN THE BOSPHORUS.**—There are private letters from Beycos Bay, stating that all the force under the command of Vice-Admiral Dundas, C. B., remained there on the 4th instant, with the exception of the *Retribution*, 28, paddle frigate, Captain the Hon. H. Drummond; and *Fury*, 6, paddle-sloop, Commander Tatham, which had been sent to Sinope. The fleet was in first-rate health and spirits, and there was not an officer, man, or boy, who would not volunteer to cut out the cowardly Russian fleet at Sebastopol.

**ABD-EL-KADER.**—Abd-el-Kader lives a very retired life at Broussa in the bosom of his family, and occupies himself with the education of his children. His principal enjoyment in the day and through a part of the night is study and poetry, for which he has a decided penchant. He carefully avoids any noise, and Broussa pleases him so much as a place of residence that he has decided on purchasing a farm in the neighbourhood, in order to give employment to himself and the persons who compose his numerous suite. He is disgusted with grandeur, and now prefers to live retired and tranquil, and to enjoy on his new estate the pleasures of a country life and study. The conduct of the Emir is always in keeping with his noble character, and he allows no opportunity to escape of loudly proclaiming the generosity and greatness of mind of the Emperor of the French, and in his devotions he never fails to pray for the preservation of the life of him who restored him to liberty and repose. The Emir is expecting to receive from Damascus two magnificent horses of the famous Arab breed called Nedjdi, which are intended for the Emperor Napoleon, to whom they have been already offered and accepted by his Majesty.—*Journal de Constantinople.*

## CHINA.

**AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.**—The vessels forming the bulk of this squadron still remain in these waters. We have the *Macedonian*, frigate, in our harbour. The *Powhatan*, steamer; the *Vandalia*, sloop; and the *Southampton*, store-ship, are at Cumsingmoon. The *Susquehanna*, and the *Supply*, store-ship are at Whampoa; and the *Mississippi*, steamer, to which vessel Commodore Perry lately removed his flag, is at Macao. The *Saratoga*, sloop, is at Shanghai, and the *Plymouth*, sloop, off the coast of Loochoo, where the whole fleet will rendezvous, it is said, some time in January, and proceed to Japan in the month following, where their imposing appearance must command a very civil reception. We imagine that there can hardly be a doubt that the commodore will be enabled to carry out the desire of his Government in establishing a treaty of commerce without having occasion to fire one single gun.—*Hong Kong Register.*

## UNITED STATES.

**CHAPLAINS IN CONGRESS.**—We see by the papers that the Chaplains of both houses of Congress are Methodists. The Rev. Mr. Slicer, who for some years ago, was Chaplain of the Senate, has been elected to that office. He is represented as an active Politician, and has long resided at or near Washington.

The Chaplain of the House of Representatives is the Rev. Mr. Milburn, of whom the New York daily Times furnishes the following interesting account, which shows, that however it may be in the Senate, the appointment has been worthily conferred upon the Chaplain of the House:—

'Rev. Mr. Milburn, who is elected Chaplain of the House, is a man of different stamp, and was elected on other grounds. He is only about thirty years of age, of decided ability, eloquent in calling, and of amiable, excellent, and social character. For some years he has suffered from disease in his eyes, which renders him nearly blind. Some five or six years ago he was chosen Chaplain of the House, and gave universal satisfaction. The circumstances of his election at that time, as we have heard them narrated, were curious and creditable. He was travelling on one of the Western rivers in a steamboat, being upon one of his preaching circuits. He was but about twenty-two years of age, and seemed even younger. A great number of members of Congress were on board, on their way to Washington, and had drawn a good deal of attention to themselves by card-playing, drinking, and profanity. As Sunday came round, Mr. Milburn was asked to preach, which he did. In the course of his sermon, he addressed himself directly to the members of Congress, and rebuked them in the severest terms for the reproach their conduct was calculated to bring upon the country, in the eyes of the public at large, and enforced upon them the duty of remembering the responsibilities which rested upon them. He retired to his room, believing that he had offended them, fearful that he had overstepped the bounds of propriety, but conscious that he had discharged his duty. Soon afterwards a Committee, appointed by the members, called upon him, thanking him for his reproofs, solicited his acceptance of a purse of money they had made up, and asked permission to present his name as a candidate for Chaplain of the House of Representatives. His assent was given, and he was elected.

'We think we shall not be alone in the opinion that an election on such grounds and for such services is more creditable, both to Congress and to him, than one based upon partisan efforts, however serviceable they may have been.'

CANADA.

**CANADA WHEAT PRODUCTION.**—In reply to an article from a Canada paper, endeavouring to show the great amount of wheat exported from that country, we stated (a few weeks since) the improbability, that exports of wheat could be increased from that quarter.—We have now the statistics of the Canada before us, from which it appears that the whole production of wheat in Canada, for 1851, was as follows:

Upper Canada	12,692,862 bushels.
Lower Canada	2,075,868 "

Total 14,768,730 "

This is but two-thirds the production of the State of Ohio. The Canadas, however, contain 1,600,000 inhabitants, which at six bushels each, (the British allowance for consumption) will require 9,600,000 bushels, leaving a surplus of only 6,100,000 bushels. It is about as much as they do export. But it appears from *Andrews' Report on Colonial Trade*, that Canada really did not export as much in that year. The exportation of 1851 was:

Flour	684,694 barrels.
Wheat	961,991 bushels.

Equivalent to 4,376,460 bushels.

The competition of Canada wheat is, therefore, very little. The export of the United States is ordinarily about four times that of Canada.

The production of Indian Corn in Canada is almost nothing, amounting to little over 2,100,000 bushels.—

There is, therefore, little substitution of corn to be made for wheat. The production of potatoes and oats is large; but these do not in America enter much into the manufacture of bread. An examination of the statistics of wheat production proves, that by far the largest production is between the parallels of 40° and 50° latitude, comprehending Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the larger part of Illinois, which annually produce half the wheat raised in the United States. Though much is said of the wheat of Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Canadas—yet the whole crop, in these sections, is small compared with the production immediately south of them.—*R. R. Record.*

**NORTH SHORE RAILROAD.**—At a meeting of the Board held on Friday last, the Engineer of this road submitted his report of survey and estimates of the cost. We are happy to state that the whole was of a favourable character; and we expect to be enabled in a day or two to produce the report in our columns.—The Directors, at the same meeting, resolved at once to proceed with the location of the road, preparatory to giving contracts for the work.—*Quebec Gazette, Dec. 27.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Our Provincial Government at the close of the year 1853, have not only imitated the mercantile example, examining their resources and liabilities, and balancing their accounts; but have also applied the supererogatory revenues for the year in payment of the whole of our public debt! The amount of revenue collected during the past year, being far beyond what could be required to meet the ordinary appropriations and expenses, the Executive had to consider the best mode of disposing of the surplus; and well knowing that if left to the tender mercies of the Legislature, it would be squandered and frittered away in the most lavish and dissipated manner, they most judiciously determined to get it beyond the reach of danger, by applying it in extinguishing the Provincial debt. Accordingly, on Friday last the whole balance of the funded debt, (£25,000,000) was paid to the Bank of British North America; the whole amount of floating debt, borrowed from the banks, having already been paid off by deposits from the Treasury. With the exception, therefore, of the amounts due the Savings' Banks, (which cannot be paid off without a special Legislative enactment, to provide, therefore,) the whole funded and floating debt of New Brunswick is now extinguished. A measure will be submitted to the Legislature, to establish a sinking fund, for redeeming the amounts held by the Province in trust for the Savings' Banks: and thus to remove that item of expense. We may congratulate ourselves therefore, that New Brunswick commences the year 1854 free from debt; with revenues in a state of high prosperity, and prospects of every kind the most flourishing and cheering nature; while, at the same time, she possesses a surplus amount of nearly £30,000 which has accumulated from the prudent management of the Civil List Fund, after paying her Civil List of £14,500 per annum; which surplus may be devoted to objects of public utility and general improvement.—*Observer*

**OTHER MONEY.**—We understand that arrangements have been effected in England, for forthwith

supplying this Province with such quantities of Provincial Copper Coin as may be from time to time required; so that we may expect to be shortly relieved from the extreme inconvenience we have so long experienced from the great deficiency of copper coin.—*Ibid.*

The year just passed has been one of unexampled prosperity to this province, and no doubt a very large addition has been made to the capital of the country.—Still it is well to remember that almost our whole trade is in one direction, that, to use a common saying, all our eggs are in one basket, and therefore all of us should be careful to realize a fair portion of our profits as we go, and be prepared for any reverse that may happen. The trade of the country is confined almost entirely to two branches—Shipbuilding and preparing and exporting Timber and Deals. The first two owe perhaps as much to the enterprise and skill of our merchants and shipbuilders, as to any natural advantages we possess for the business, and it is likely to be much more permanent in its character than the latter, which, from the gradual decrease of the staple, must, before many years, gradually decay and become extinct.

To give an idea of the value of our trade, we have reason to believe that during the two first months of the present year at least Twenty Thousand Tons of now Shipping will leave the Port of Saint John, the value of which, with cargo and freight, will exceed £300,000.

Of course, while such a business can be pursued, it would be foolish to urge its instability as a reason why it should be followed cautiously. It is the nature of man to follow fortune wherever she may lead, and no preaching of ours would in the least avail. All that we venture to insinuate is, that perhaps it would be well for the merchant to devote a portion of his surplus capital to open up some other field—say to the Fisheries or to Manufactures. To the lumberer and the farmer we would gently hint, that instead of doubling the lumbering parties and hiring extra teams, they might leave a few of the logs for another season, and clear up as they go. Bad times may come again, and a few extra pounds laid out in stumping this field or in draining that swamp, would give something to fall back upon.—*St. John Courier.*

We learn that the number of new Ships registered at the port of St. John, during the year 1853 was ninety-seven, having a total tonnage of sixty thousand four hundred and seven tons; and at the port of Miramichi twenty-one ships of thirteen thousand two hundred and five tons. The value of the above at Twelve Pounds per ton, which is within the limit, would amount to nearly Nine Hundred Thousand Pounds!—quite a handsome figure for one branch of industry.—*St. John Courier, Jan. 7.*

The Thermometer last evening stood at Forty above zero, and this morning the mercury touched the cypher.—*Ib.*

The ninth of February next is the day fixed upon for the Provincial Legislature to assemble for the despatch of business.—*Ib.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The severe South East gale which swept over the Island on the night of Friday last, the 23rd inst., has caused a great amount of damage and suffering throughout the country districts. From almost every settlement we hear of houses and barns being blown down, of cattle being killed and injured, of trees being uprooted and whirled about like straws, of stacks of hay and grain being scattered to the winds, of at least one house and its contents being burned, and in short of the destruction of almost every kind of property exposed to the ravages of the hurricane. In Charlottetown the gale was also felt. St. Paul's Church was unroofed, several other buildings and work-shops were more or less injured, and some entirely destroyed; a number of chimneys were blown down, the metal gutters and water spouts on several houses were carried away, and a number of fences demolished. We have not heard of any disasters at sea, but we dare not hope that vessels within the compass of the gale escaped injury.—*P. E. Island paper.*

Bedeque, 26th Dec., 1853.

We were visited on Friday night last, by the most violent and destructive gale of wind from the S. E., ever experienced in this part of the Island, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. To sleep was impossible, especially towards morning, when the gale was at its height, and most were anxiously awaiting the results, as blast after blast passed by their habitations. Few have escaped altogether, without loss. Several barns have been blown down, and horses, horned cattle, and sheep crushed with the fallen tim-

ber. Mr. John Burns, Freetown, lost two valuable horses, two horned cattle, and some sheep in this way. Several buildings have been unroofed, and some, partially finished, completely destroyed, the English Church is among the latter.

But the most serious calamity, is the destruction of Mr. Richard Clarke's Dwelling House by fire—he, his wife and five children, barely escaping with their lives, in their night clothes. During the night, the outer door was forced open, it is supposed blew the fire out of the fire place, into the kitchen, and thereby being fanned into a flame, caused the destruction of the House and all its contents.—*P. E. I. Advertiser.*

We are informed that by the last mail, a commission from Her Majesty was forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor appointing the Hon. Charles Young, President of the Legislative Council. Since the appointment of the Hon. R. Hodgson to the Chief Justiceship the office has been filled by the Hon. Donald McDonald, which he assumed in virtue of seniority.—*Ibid.*

Diocesan Church Society.

ST. PAUL'S COMMITTEE D. C. S.

The Missionary Lecture, postponed from December, was delivered on Sunday evening, Jan. 8th, by the Rev. Wm. BULLOCK, who took for his text Numbers x. 29. A collection was taken in aid of the funds of the Committee.

On Wednesday afternoon the annual meeting of the Committee took place at the National School. The following Report was read and adopted:—

REPORT.

A Yearly Report of the proceedings of the several Branches of the Diocesan Church Society, being necessary, as well to carry out their rules, as for the satisfaction of the members of the Society in the several Parishes, the Executive Committee of the St. Paul's Branch, feel glad of the opportunity thus afforded, to present a summary of what has been accomplished in behalf of the general objects of the Institution.

Nothing remarkable having occurred during the past year to vary the usual routine of their duty, they beg in the first place to return thanks to Almighty God for the measure of His bounty which He has been pleased to put into the hearts of our people to bestow upon a Society, framed, in dependence upon the Divine blessing, for the sustenance of the Church, and calculated to increase true religion within the Diocese.

St. Paul's, being the most important of all the Local Committees, from the larger amount contributed towards the general fund, and consequently from the influence which it must exercise upon the spiritual condition of portions of the Province very destitute of the means of grace—the Christian privilege of administering to their relief, which our Parishioners enjoy, ought to be, and no doubt is, highly valued. Accordingly we are glad to find that the amount collected in 1853, rather exceeds that of the past year. Several Members have doubled their subscriptions, and donations have been received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and others, thus stimulating to an emulation in good works, which we hope will not be without its influence upon the Diocese at large.

The amount collected in the Parish from all sources since the last Annual Meeting, and paid over to the Secretary of the Diocesan Church Society, is £206 7s. 9d.

About £20 yet remain to be collected of last year's subscriptions— which, with the collections at the Quarterly Missionary Lecture, postponed owing to special causes, until January of this year, will, it is hoped, swell the amount for 1854 to a much larger sum than is now stated for 1853.

Your Committee in conclusion, would advert to the difficulty which must be created in carrying out the general objects of the D. C. S., owing to the smallness of its funds. These they believe, have never exhibited much surplus, and are now, they understand, inadequate to the increasing demands upon them—proving that there is necessity for even a greater exertion than heretofore, if the usefulness of the Society is to be extended commensurate with the requirements of the country. They hope therefore that in view of this difficulty, the rich will be induced to give more plentifully, and that he that has little will do his diligence gladly to give of that little in behalf of an Institution which must recommend itself primarily to their fellow Churchmen of all classes and conditions.

Wm. Gossir,

Sec'y. St. Paul's Local Com. D. C. S.

Halifax, January 11, 1854.



### Missionary Intelligence.

A CANADIAN MISSIONARY.—It was late in December, 1811, when I was a youth of nineteen, recently graduated at one of our northern universities, that, in compliance with the urgent invitation of Mr. Stewart,\* I went to aid him, by performing such missionary services on the frontier of Vermont, as a candidate for Orders, licensed by the Bishop, might lawfully be engaged in. On arriving at his residence, I found no splendid or showy mansion; but a low, unpretending, one-story frame-house, was the chosen abode of this member of one of the noblest families of Great Britain. It was placed on the brow of a lofty hill, at the foot of which lay the village of St. Armand, whose principal ornaments were the school-house, where the children of the villagers and the farmers of the neighboring country might be instructed in the wisdom which would be useful to them on earth; and the church, whose simple spire, pointed to the heavens, both monuments of the benevolent zeal of the missionary. The view of the parsonage was extensive, though bounded on every side by the wide-spread forests of a new country, and as well adapted to the taste of one who had a heart capable of being incited to devotion and communion with the Deity, by the contemplation of His works. The arrangements of the interior of this peaceful mansion, were in perfect keeping with the plainness of its exterior. Every thing indicated the presence of a mind dead to the pomps and vanities of the world: the pervading influence of a spirit so filled with the love of Christ, that it could cheerfully sacrifice luxuries, and even be indifferent to comforts, if, by so doing, it might better enjoy the sweet luxury of doing good. The outer door opened into an apartment which served the double purpose of parlor and dining-room. The only furniture was a plain deal table, and a few wooden or rush-bottom chairs, together with a large chest, which served as a depository of Bibles, Prayer-books, and tracts for distribution, and which, when the number of guests was greater than that of the chairs, was drawn out and used as a bench, on one side of the table. The meals spread on this board were frugal, but abundant: and were always rendered pleasant by the amiable cheerfulness of the host, who, having no inmates in his bachelor establishment but a servant-man and maid, was obliged to depend on his own unaided resources for the entertainment of his guests.

On the left of the room already described was the study, which, though of smaller size, was furnished with the same simplicity. Here, also, was a plain table, and desk, with two chairs: while around the sides of the room, on common shelves, were arranged the theological books, and the few volumes in general literature, which constituted the scanty library. In this small and retired room he searched for the treasures of Divine wisdom in the Sacred Scriptures, pursued the works of the wise and good, who had been burning and shining lights in the Church of former days, and above all, held high communion with the Great Teacher, and sought for that "unction from the Holy One," which would qualify him for the successful prosecution of his arduous work.

From this sacred retreat he came forth to bid me welcome on my arrival. He was a man of about the age of forty, as I suppose, and yet apparently much farther advanced in the vale of years; his frame robust, but prone and slightly bent, with small but keen grey eyes, a Roman nose, more pointed and hooked than ordinary, a mouth partially opened, with irregular and projecting teeth, never fully covered by the lips, hair of a bluish cast, (of which I never saw the like, except in a lady of the same family, with whom I afterwards became acquainted) in thick bushy locks, profusely covering the shoulders, and lightly sprinkled with powder, giving it the appearance of a large grey wig. His limbs were badly formed, his carriage extremely awkward, the expression of his countenance void of intelligence, and the *tout ensemble* most ungainly and forbidding. But the unpleasant feelings connected with the disappointment of a first view, were soon removed by the benevolence of his manners, and the kindness and friendliness of his communications.

In answer to the enquiry with respect to the success of his labors, he replied, as near as I can recollect, in the following terms, "When I came to this signory, six years ago, there was no place of

\* The Hon. Charles J. Stewart, fifth son of the seventh Earl of Galloway, afterwards Bishop of Quebec. The above account is taken from the Churchman's Magazine, and is abridged from a memoir by the late Bishop Henry of Rhode Island.

ship, and no religion throughout this whole region of country. The entire population, with few exceptions, was of the most worthless character. Freed from the restraints of morality and religion, many of them gloried in their shame, and looked with suspicion and dread upon every attempt that was made to introduce among them the light and influences of the Gospel of Christ.—On my arrival here, so strong and general was the opposition to my settlement, that I was almost on the point of abandoning the field in despair, when I met with a Presbyterian lady, an emigrant from the United States, who rejoiced at seeing a messenger of salvation, and for the love of Christ bade me welcome to her habitation. On the first occasion of my officiating as missionary, in the only school-house in the neighborhood, but few were present, and they in consequence of earnest solicitation; and of this small number, one of the oldest, a believer in universal salvation, made a rude and violent assault upon my labors and the doctrines which I advanced. This beginning, trying as it was, not only to 'flesh and blood,' but to faith also, only served as a stimulus to more zealous exertions—exertions in dependence on the blessing of Him who hath promised, 'My word shall not return unto Me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and shall prosper in the thing whereto I have sent it.' Isaiah lv. 11. In the strength of the Lord God I went forth, and in His strength I conquered.—By diligent visiting of the scattered families in the settlement, and by those acts of kindness and charity to the poor, which my fortune enabled me to perform, I gradually found access to the hearts of the people without weariness or suspicion, 'in season and out of season;' in the assemblies on the Sabbath, and in social meetings during the week, from house to house. 'I ceased not preaching repentance towards God, and faith towards our Lord-Jesus Christ.' The blessing of the Holy Spirit accompanied my humble labors.—A general reformation took place in public morals, and now, two churches, one here and another at Misquisqui Bay, are filled with devout worshippers. When I look upon the change, my heart is filled with joy, and I exclaim with admiration and gratitude, 'What hath God wrought?'

### Young's Department.

#### LOVE ONE ANOTHER

A LITTLE GIRL with a happy look,  
Sat slowly reading a ponderous book,  
All bound with velvet and edged with gold,  
And its weight was more than a child could hold.  
Yet dearly she loved to ponder it o'er,  
And every day she prized it more;  
For it said—and she looked at her smiling mother,  
It said, "Little children must love one another."

She thought it was beautiful in the book,  
And the lesson home to her heart she took;  
She walked on her way with a trusting grace,  
And a dove-like look on her meek young face,  
Which said, as plain as words could say,  
The Holy Bible I must obey;  
So, mamma, I'll be kind to my darling brother,  
For "Little children must love each other."

I'm sorry he's naughty and will not pray,  
But I love him still, for I think the way  
To make him gentle and kind to me, is right;  
And thus when we kneel to pray to-night,  
I will clasp my arms around my brother,  
And say, "Little children love another."

The little girl did as the Bible taught,  
And pleasant, indeed, was the change it wrought,  
For the boy looked up in glad surprise,  
To meet the light of her loving eyes,  
His heart was full, he could not speak—  
He pressed a kiss on his sister's cheek,  
And God looked down on the happy mother,  
Whose little children loved each other.

SEED SOWN BY THE WAYSIDE.—In the midst of Kentucky, at the foot of a mountain, stood a small cottage, concealed from view by overhanging trees. The birch, the maple, the stately oak, and graceful elm, were grouped together, and as the eye glanced upwards, tints of every hue blended in wild profusion. The branches, which in summer swayed to and fro in the south wind, and emitted sounds not unlike the strains of distant music, now dashed in impotent fury against the humble casement window. The stream, which an hour since sailed in peaceful beauty, now rolled its dark waters on rapidly, while the distant prairie looked like the agitated billows of the ocean. Large drops of rain began to fall, and as the congregated masses of dark clouds seemed to grow heavier over this humble dwelling, the latch was quiet-

ly moved, the door opened, and a female face appeared, looking to the right and left, with much anxiety. 'Is he come, mother?' said a feeble voice from within.

'Not yet, my child; it is too early.'

The little sufferer sighed, as if acquiescing in the necessity. Then, after a few moments, 'Mother, mother!' he cried, starting up from his low pallet and looking around affrighted at the storm.

'What is it, my dear boy?' said she, taking his burning hand.

'O mother, don't you wish Jesus was here, that blessed little children? You know the good man with the books told us of him. I am very sick; perhaps he could make me better.'

'Shall I read you something about, this blessed Jesus?'

'No; tell me, mother! tell me?'

The mother bent over him. Recollections of early reading came fast to her mind as she said: 'The widow of Nain had an only son, and he died; and—'

'Will I die, mother?'

'I hope not,' she fervently ejaculated.

'Oh! can't you tell me a prayer, mother? The good gentleman said I must pray every day.'

The weeping widow knelt down, folded his little hands in hers, and said, 'Pray God forgive my sins, take away my wicked heart, and make me to love Jesus.'—The child repeated it after her, and then said, 'I will say it softly, mother; it hurts me to speak.'

His infant lips moved in prayer, till he slept! The mother watched the lowly couch, a petition often coming from her heart that the boy might live: that grace might be given her to bear this great sorrow. She took down her new Bible—the gift of the colporteur—and opened its pages. But no mark was there, placed opposite a precious promise verified; no remembrance of the past rose to mind, that there the comforter was given, that there a bond of sin was broken, that there the purity and truth of God was manifested, and his love to a guilty world redeemed. She and that precious book were strangers.

The father entered, accompanied by a boy about twelve years of age. The labor of the week was over. The mother pointed in silent agony to the changed face of the child! The father's hard features embrowned by toil and exposure, worked with suppressed emotion; while the lad, awed by the mysterious influences around, seated himself on a low bench in the corner.

The Sabbath morning rose, fair and beautiful with out; but the Angel of Death had entered that lowly dwelling, and all within was changed. The mother read her Bible, and occasionally uncovered the pale face of her child! Thoughts of the past crowded upon her mind. The days of childhood, of Christian instruction, of holy communion, of consecrated Sabbaths, rose before her. She thought of the influence of worldly cares in their new home, unchecked by the preaching of the gospel or the reading of God's word. She mourned in bitterness of spirit, the hardness of her heart, her forgetfulness of every religious duty. The deep fountain of her feelings was broken up, and tears of godly sorrow fell on the unconscious form of her boy. The bereaved father sought communion and sympathy with her in this first sorrow. The same consolation became his: and when, three months after the colporteur returned, he found that the spirit of God was there: that sanctified affliction had hallowed that cottage home, and that the light of peace and love were in it.

A PERSEVERING BOY.—The first boy—the Rev. Mr. Oncken picked up in the streets of Hamburg, as a scholar in the first Sabbath-school established in Germany, is now superintendent of a large Sabbath-school in that city.

### Selections.

THE INFLUENCE OF EARLY BAPTISM.—BY THE REV. DR. WISNER.—A few days since a lady sent her daughter to inform me that one of my baptized children was at the house, from a distant country, and wished to see me. In the afternoon I called upon her, and was introduced to the wife of a minister from one of our Western States, whose parents had once belonged to my congregation, but were now gone to their rest. This was the baptized child who had expressed the desire to see me. Her mother united with the church, of which I was the pastor, when this child was little more than four years old; and previous to presenting her for baptism, she endeavoured to explain to her the nature of the ordinance. She told the child that it

was consecrating her to God, and putting his seal upon her, and she must ever after consider herself his child, and must obey and serve him. The instruction had the desired effect, and the little one felt that she was about to be given away to God, and when the water from the baptismal font fell upon her head, she considered herself his.

Though it was years before this child indulged the hope that her heart had been sprinkled from an evil conscience, yet through that whole period the thought of her having been consecrated to God was a constant restraint upon her, and whenever she was tempted to do anything which she knew was wrong, her conscience would say to her, "You must not do this evil thing, for you are a baptized child!"

Through all the days of her childhood, her baptism was to her young and tender mind, a living and springing reality, which kept her constantly admonished of the relation in which she stood to God, and the fearful responsibilities which that relation imposed upon her.

Years have passed away, since this individual ratified the covenant, of which baptism is the seal, by a public confession of her own faith; but that ordinance, with its attendant circumstances, is yet so fresh to her mind, and so dear to her heart, that when I was conversing with her about them, the tears of a grateful recollection would come, unbidden to her eyes.

Reader, why is it that such cases are not more common? There are doubtless, many that never came under the public eye, as striking as this, but still it must be admitted, that such instances of the fruits of this divine institution are comparatively rare; and I would urge upon the Christian reader the inquiry, why is this so? If ministers and churches were more deeply impressed with the preciousness of this ordinance, with the rich blessings which cluster around it, and the solemn responsibilities which adhere to it; and if parents, in presenting their children for baptism, would feel as this mother did, that they are really giving them away to God, and consider him as saying to them, "Take this child, and bring it up for me," would not our little ones more frequently feel as this individual felt?—*Evangelist.*

**SIZE OF THE ARK.**—Infidels have objected to the size of the Ark, and have asserted that it is quite absurd to suppose that ever there could be a vessel constructed large enough to hold all the creatures that would have been placed in it, together with sufficient food—(it may be for six or twelve months)—water for fishes; corn for the fourfooted animals, seed for the birds; and so on. Now we will take the dimensions of the Ark, from the record of Moses, and calculate them on the lowest possible scale. There are two definitions given of a cubit; one that it is 1 foot 8 inches. We will take it only at the lowest. Moses states that the Ark was 3000 cubits long; this would make it 450 feet long, or about the length of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The breadth of it he states to be 50 cubits: we then have it 75 feet in breadth. He states it to be 30 cubits high; so that it was 45 feet in height. In other words, it was as long as St. Paul's Cathedral, nearly as broad, and half as high. The tonnage of the Ark according to the calculation of modern carpenters, must have been 32,000 tons. The largest English ship of war, the St. Vincent, for instance which is of a size altogether unimaginable to those who have never seen it—is 2,500 tons burden; so that the Ark must have been equal to seventeen first-rate ships of war, and if armed as such ships are, it would have contained much beyond 18,000 men.

**IRELAND DISSOLVING.**—In a recent number of The Dublin Nation appeared a long article, in which the editor says:—

"The Irish nation is fast dissolving, as the Jewish nation dissolved before the curse of God—as the Carthaginian nation dissolved before the sword of Rome—as the Red Indian race silently dissolves before the face of the white man. Ireland is ceasing to be a Roman Catholic nation. Priest Fitzgerald, in a recent speech admits, 'Our nation and our church are perishing.'—An organ of Romanism says, 'Shall the sowers and tract distributors accomplish the work which all the force of England for three hundred years has been unable to effect?'"

Again:—  
"We are afraid that neither the priesthood nor the people of this country have any idea of the proselytism carried on under their eyes. Its agents and emissaries—from the wealthy fanatics of Exeter Hall down to the meanest Bible reader in Connaught—are continually at work, and God only knows the evil they have wrought. It is time, and God knows there is full cause, to preach a crusade against it. It has had an incalculable success."

Lotteries, even where lotteries are not prohibited by law, are open to the same moral objection as gambling itself, and no matter how they may be sanctioned and guarded by legislation, it becomes the people of God to be among the foremost in putting the

stamp of disapproval on a system as to the immorality of which there is so general an agreement. Even were this not the case, we think that it would be better to wait for God's own good time than to select,—even if there was no other,—as a means of raising funds for religious purposes, an agency which so large a class of society regard as in itself sinful.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,

THE present is indeed a most interesting season of the Christian year, and as my memory reminded me of scenes of other days at home, I read with a sort of melancholy pleasure, the editorial of the last number of your useful paper. The anniversary of the Saviour's birth, should always with Christians, be a season of fervent gratitude, and of pious joy. If it be asked, why does not superstition deep and gross, now envelope us, as it still enslaves millions of our fellow men, and rests with an iron hand, and withering touch, upon heathen countries? The answer is one, which should fill our minds with gratitude, and songs of thanksgiving and praise. It is this,—because the Son of God has destroyed the works of the Devil, and caused him to fall like lightning from Heaven. Because the Day-spring from on high hath visited our benighted and unhappy world, and, because by the kind Providence, and rich mercy of our God, and the noble charity of those in our father land, who themselves had experienced the comforts of religion—Christianity has been extended even to us.

What then do we not owe to the Son of God?

We are sinners. He will wash away our sins in His own blood. We are oppressed with conscious guilt. He will dispel the terrific uncertainty, and the appalling fears which afflict our minds. We are in mental wretchedness. He will impart the joy of spiritual consolation and the peace of God which passeth all human understanding. We are ready to perish. He will confer upon us everlasting life! What heart then, can refuse its gratitude? What voice can withhold its praise, or refuse to render thanks to God for His unspeakable gift? When God brought His first begotten into the world. He commanded His angels to worship Him, and shall angels worship and rejoice, while men redeemed, pardoned, privileged and blessed, no anthem raise? This, gratitude forbids,—rather on the other hand, loud and high should the notes of love and joy ascend on that Holy-day, and wide over this world of sin, of misery and guilt, should the sacred charges spread till every heart catch the holy feeling, and every tongue take up the song, "Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth peace, good will towards men!"

It is, at the same time, cheering and profitable to the humble follower of Christ to observe the holy days, and Sacred Festivals appointed by our Church, in commemoration of religious events. But of all festivals, that of Christmas, awakens the strongest and most heartfelt associations. It is thus described by an eminent writer, "There is a one of sacred and solemn feeling that blends with our conviviality, and lifts the spirit to a state of hallowed and elevated enjoyment. The services of the Church about this season are extremely tender and inspiring. They dwell on the beautiful story of the origin of our faith and the pastoral scenes that accompanied its announcement.—They gradually increase in fervour and pathos during the season of advent, until they break forth in full jubilee on the morning that brought peace and good will to men. I do not know a grander effect of music on the moral feelings, than that produced by hearing the full choir, and the pealing organ, performing a Christmas Anthem in a Cathedral, and filling every part of the vast pile with triumphant harmony." In the present day especially, Churchmen should endeavour to cultivate, and cherish the feelings which seemed to fill his heart, and to improve them for their own good, for the advancement of true religion, and for the benefit of the whole Church.

You, Mr. Editor, in your remarks on Christmas day, allude to the fact that memory might revert to other scenes than those of earthly joy at this holy season. It was my lot, in two short days, to witness in the case of others, the "changing scenes of life." On Christmas day, as I proceeded to the Parish Church of St. Stephen, Chester, in which town I happened to be at that time, I met numbers wending their way to the House of God, with the expression in their countenances of thankful joy. Shortly after the solemn sound of the deep toned bell, summoning the worshippers of God to the consecrated place of prayer, had ceased,—the efficient choir, assisted by the notes of a well tuned melodeon, commenced singing, as a voluntary, "the song of the angels at the nativity of our Blessed Saviour." The holy building, well fitted as it was, with about five hundred worshippers, was neatly adorned, by the exertions of those, who evidently seem to be devoted to her services, and wishing her prosperity.—with evergreens,—with, as Isaiah says, "the fir tree, the pine tree, and the box together, to beautify the place of God's sanctuary."—In the course of the service this appropriate anthem was sung, "Joy to the world, the Lord is come," &c. A part of the 118th Psalm was also sung, commencing at the 19th verse. "Then open wide the temple gates," &c. One verse of this Psalm appeared particularly applicable, as the day was the Holy Sabbath, as well as Christmas day. "This day is God's, let all the land, exalt their cheerful voice." At the close of the sermon, instead of the accustomed dismissal, the following Hymn was sung, the sub-

\* Washington Irving—Sketch Book.

ject of which was so much in unison with the cheering truths just heard, that I add the first verse:—

"Peace humbled soul, with plaintive moan,  
Hath taught these rocks the notes of woe,  
Cease thy complaint, suppress thy groan,  
And let thy tears forget to flow,  
Behold the precious Balm is found,  
To lull thy pain, to heal thy wound."

Added to the usual service of the day, there was the service of Public Thanksgiving for one who had come to acknowledge the mercies of God vouchsafed and received. There was also the baptism of a child,—and, in accordance with the order of the Church, the administration of the Holy Sacrament, and I had the comfort to kneel at the Table of the Lord, with between forty and fifty fellow communicants, to partake spiritually of "That sacred feast which Jesus makes, rich banquet of His flesh and blood."

The next day, the scene was changed, from one bearing evidence of grateful joy, to one of sadness and sorrow, causing it to be a mournful Christmas indeed to the inhabitants of the small settlement of Hubbard's Cove, about thirteen miles from the town of Chester.

On the morning of Friday, the 23rd, I accompanied the Rector, to visit a young man in that neighbourhood, to whom he had been called the evening previous. We had proceeded but a mile or two when we met a messenger with information of his death, and arrangements were made for his funeral on the Monday following. We had but just returned to the residence of the Rector, when another messenger arrived, with the sad tidings that two young men had been drowned while attempting to cross a small lake on the ice, and requesting his attendance to bury them on Monday. We accordingly left at an early hour on the morning of the 20th inst., as the road was very rough, and arrived at the Church about the appointed hour of service, and found the holy building crowded to excess, so much so, that it was with some difficulty I could obtain a seat. The scene here had a peculiarly solemn appearance, as every member of the congregation, numbering over two hundred persons, was clad in deep mourning apparel,—while the coffins, containing the silent bodies of the three young men, were, as the rubric directs, also brought into the sacred edifice. After the appointed service, the Rector addressed the congregation from Psalm the 90th and 6th verse, "In the morning it is green, and groweth up; but in the evening it is cut down, dried up, and withered." He called their attention to the short journey of the life of man, his fading and transitory state while here on earth. In the morning of youth, green and growing up, full of life and hope, but in the evening of old age,—a period, certainly tho' silently stealing on, becoming like the stock of the ripened grain, dried up and withered! He added, that, (from the solemn sight before them,) there was evidence of the truth of the text, in a still more literal and contracted sense, that not unfrequently as they themselves had lately seen, the morning sun be held man in the full bloom of health and spirits, but before that evening sun had set, the tender thread of life was cut,—all the pleasing hopes and expectations of the fond parents, as far as regards this world, blasted for ever,—the body cold and lifeless,—the soul before the God who gave it! He dwelt upon the severity of the trial to surviving friends, of the sudden and unexpected death of any of those we love,—remarking, that when privileged to attend the dying bed of some dear relative or friend, we gradually became prepared for the solemn parting in death but when forced to reflect, as in the present instance, those now departed, had to call, but call in vain for help, no pitying, no helping hand could be stretched out to save them.—the stroke was doubly great. And then for the comfort of those who mourned, he forcibly enlarged upon the consoling and precious promises of that blessed Gospel, the knowledge of which was, as at this season brought to man. The exhortation at the conclusion, applicable to all but especially to the young, will I think be long remembered. The youthful members of the congregation were particularly called upon not to delay their repentance, or to "boast of to-morrow, as they knew not what a day might bring forth," and many of them, affectionately cautioned to bear in mind the vows of obedience to God, which, like those departed, they had but a few months since, in that holy building publicly made by confirmation—when, with feelings of humble devotion they had, together with those interested in their eternal welfare, repeated the solemn "Amen." "So let it be," to that sublime and comprehensive prayer and blessing, pronounced by their Bishop, as he laid his hands upon their heads, "Defend O Lord this thy servant with Thy Heavenly grace, that he may continue Thine for ever, and daily increase in Thy Holy Spirit more and more, until he come to Thy everlasting kingdom."

The service at the place of interment will not soon be forgotten, as the bodies of the three young men were brought to the grave-yard. The solemn words, "we commit their bodies to the ground," &c. [for two were buried in one grave.] evidently made a deep impression upon all present,—a little the affecting cries of the aged mother, who is now in the decline of life, left well nigh alone in the world, must and would have moved the most cold and hardened heart! We returned at a late hour to the residence of the Rector, and that evening particularly, I joined with feelings of humble gratitude in the family devotion,—the Hymn of Praise—the Prayer of Thanksgiving!

Long will the striking evidence thus afforded of "the changing scenes of life," in the events and services of those two days, be fixed upon the memory of

AN OBSERVER.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.  
IRREVERENT SERVICES.

## TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—I hope you will permit me to protest in your pages against a practice, which is daily grieving many devout persons, and depriving them of the comfort which they would otherwise derive from a participation in the public offices of the Church. I allude to the rapid, very indistinct and hurried manner of reading and responding adopted in many Churches: and herein especially to the abominable habit of "overlapping," by which I mean the beginning of verses or sentences before the termination of those which precede them. So common is this practice becoming, that it would almost seem to be intentionally designed to deprive the people of their part in "Common Prayer." For my own part I find it so impossible to pray or praise with the understanding "in some Churches, that I am compelled, not unfrequently, to give up the attempt in a state of bewilderment, and even I grieve to say of irritation at being thus baffled in my attempts to worship the Lord my Maker. The aim of the minister in such instances, seems to be to repeat in one breath as many words as possible, without the least regard to sense or stops, and with an utter indifference to small prepositions and conjunctions, and, I may add, of unaccented or unemphatic syllables generally. Nor is this all. Nor is it even the worst fault of which I complain. Before one has arrived in breathless haste and confusion at the end of a response, the impatient priest is scampering onwards in the middle of the succeeding sentences, of which the antepenultimate, or some previous word, is the only cue for the few initiated and gib-tongued respondents to begin their part. By this hurry and interlacing, the divine Psalms, or the Church's holy Hymns, are degraded into a mass of confused and senseless sound—*vox ex prateria nihil!* I never shall forget how much I was shocked, when I first heard the Apostle's Creed repeated in this strange, irreverent style. It appeared to me as if the congregation were practising one of those difficult tongue puzzles which must be repeated in a given time on pain of a forfeit. Nor had I recovered from my astonishment when the "Dominus Vobiscum" recalled me to prayer. When I am unfortunately obliged to listen to the admirable public service thus mangled, I involuntarily ask myself—can men who gabble in this manner suppose that the uneducated, the deaf, and the slow (of whom I probably am one,) are able to keep pace with them, or even to understand them? Can they realize the immediate presence of their Lord in the midst of His worshippers? And if they do, do they not address Him in a style which they would not dare to assume towards an earthly King? Do they adopt this breathless haste in their closets, when in solitude they worship Him who seeth in secret? Do they hope to do so when they join the saints in the heavenly temple, and sing in unison with the seraphim—"Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of Hosts?" Surely such babbling is only worthy of the Priests of Baal, or of Buddha, or of those who ignorantly believe (as English Clergymen cannot consistently believe) that divine service consists not in hearty common worship, but chiefly, or solely, in the intercessory oblation of heartless lip-service on the part of the Priest and Choir. Hoping that the subscription of a real name and address may give greater reality to this complaint.

I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,

WILLIAM JOHN EDGE.

N. B.—This communication was not intended by the writer for its present destination, but as it is in some measure applicable to this community, it may not be "Mal a propos."

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1854.

### THE COLLEGE.

It will be seen by our columns to-day, that the first step has been taken under the new Act, for the reorganization of King's College, namely the calling of a general meeting of the Alumni, to assemble at Halifax on Friday the 10th of February, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Governors. The advertisement gives such full particulars of all that is necessary for the information of those concerned, that nothing farther is required.

It is to be hoped that the Alumni will evince their interest in the welfare of the Institution, now in such a critical position, by making all reasonable exertion to be present on the occasion, in order to exercise their elective privilege. There has been too much apathy, up to the present time, on the part of many who have been educated at Windsor, in reference to the concerns of the College; but if the institution is to live at all, or to maintain that rank among the Educational Establishments of the day, to which it is entitled, there must be apathy no longer. It behoves every alumnus and every friend of King's College, to be up and doing, not only to address himself to the claims which it has upon his own exertions, but also to do his utmost, to awaken and extend a lively interest in its behalf, as widely as he can, that an efficient response may be made to the appeal which will shortly be issued, for the needful funds to sustain the Institution.

It has been our misfortune, both as regards Church and College, that so much has hitherto been done for us by extraneous benevolence, that we have not learned the necessary quality of self-dependence. Our people have too generally yet to find out how to help themselves. They have been leaning so long upon the arm of others, that they can hardly be persuaded to take a step alone. But the time has arrived, when we must do, like those around us, set our own shoulders to the wheel, and extricate our Religious and Educational Institutions from the difficulties now surrounding them. It is incumbent upon all of us in our respective spheres, to endeavour to stir up that active interest in their behalf which, perhaps, has as yet been too lightly felt, but which, it is hoped, the pressure of the present crisis will call forth.

Let the members of the Church in the different Parishes take some pains to inform themselves and others on the subject—to consider the benefits already conferred by the College—its indispensable necessity for the supply of our ministers—its present crippled condition—the great change in its constitution, effected by the new Act, which throws it into the arms of its sons, secures its future management in their hands,—gives every alumnus a voice in its government—and preserves its firm connexion with the Church. Let care be taken to make known the desire now felt to enlarge the efficiency of the College, by the addition of two Professors, and the adaptation of its course of instruction to the practical wants of the country, and the progress of the age—so that any one, whatever be his position, may pursue at the institution just such branches of education as may suit his prospects in life, without being required to devote his time to those for which he has neither taste nor necessity. Let especial regard too be had to one important improvement, which we doubt not will be introduced,—namely, a permission to students to reside out of College, at places sanctioned by the President. Such a regulation, we think, will tend greatly to diminish the reluctance of parents to send their sons to the institution, and will be the means of attracting numbers within its walls. In short, we would earnestly impress upon our readers at the present time the great importance of a continual agitation of this subject; in order that from one end of the country to the other, the right sort of feeling may be aroused, and a determination created to uphold the old College by one bold, united and liberal effort.

The local meetings of the D. C. Society, will afford a good opportunity for such an exhibition of the merits and wants of the Institution. We believe that an appeal from the Executive Committee of Alumni, sanctioned by the Right Rev. the Visitor, will be put forth in a few days, to be followed up by the speedy visits of agents in the various sections of the Province. In our next we shall probably call attention to some details of the plan on which it is proposed to proceed.

**SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS IN NOVA SCOTIA.**—We observe by the Yarmouth Herald, that these abominations have crossed the Bay, and shown themselves among the worthy lieges about Yarmouth. We are glad to see, however, that they have been met by a sturdy antagonist, in Mr. Wilson, the Wesleyan Missionary, who has written a letter in the above paper which, if it does not lay the evil spirits who are disturbing the folk in that quarter, certainly lays on them and their votaries pretty soundly, and we trust his blows have been effectual to their utter expulsion from the land. He says truly, "It is humiliating to think that in this land of light and bibles a single individual should be found, who has no more mind than to be trifled with by such wicked nonsense," and he winds up with this smart rap at the rappers and their supporters, "Surely the people in this vicinity are not yet so infatuated as to give up their Bibles and deny the Lord that bought them, in order to follow the teaching of spirit rappers, writing mediums, jugglers and witches." "All that do those things are an abomination unto the Lord."—Dout. xxiii. 12.

We are sorry to find that the late gales were severely felt in P. E. Island, and especially that much injury has been done to St. Paul's Church at Charlotte Town, and to another in course of erection at Bedeque.

### BISHOPRIC ENDOWMENT FUND.

#### SUBSCRIPTION,

Rev. W. Stewart, George Town, P. E. I., £5 0 0

E. GILPIN, JR.

Secretary.

### OBITUARY.

During the past week, Andrew Richardson, Esq., a well known and highly respected member of this community, has been numbered with the dead. We but echo the voice of the whole community, in sincerely regretting the departure from among us of this esteemed individual. For more than 40 years he discharged with accuracy and conscientious fidelity, a laborious, responsible and often invidious office, in which he has been frequently exposed to great personal danger, which, however, never caused him to flinch the performance of his duty. For a nearly equal period his fine voice has been heard in the choir of St. Paul's, in which Church he was a never-failing attendant, ever taking a lively interest in all its concerns. His loss therefore will be especially felt by those with whom he was in this respect so long and so intimately connected. If the general sympathy of all classes during his painful illness of more than 3 months, and the universal regret evinced at his death, as expressed in the papers of all shades of political and religious opinion, can be consoling to his family, they have reason to be gratified by the evidence of such feeling, in an unusual measure.

D. C. S.

The Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia will be held (D. V.) at Halifax, on Thursday the 9th of February next. The Secretary requests the Local Committees to send in their contributions previous to that date, in order that they may be acknowledged at the general meeting.

EDWIN GILPIN, Junr.

Secretary.

The Secretary will be glad to receive any information about matters of local interest which may be suitable for publication in the annual Report of the Society.

We have to acknowledge from M. Richpy, Esq., a copy of the Colonial Life Assurance Company's Almanack for 1854, and the annual Report for 1853,—which contains much interesting information, and describes the operations of the Society as very prosperous.

We have been politely favoured with a copy of the 1st Vol. of Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, by Alex. James, Barrister, and Official Reporter, &c. We must leave it to gentlemen, learned in the law, to pronounce upon the merits of this work. Of its necessity however, even the unlearned may judge, and we doubt not that it will prove very valuable to the profession, and to the public in general. The present volume is preceded by a well written preface, and is intended to be followed annually by a similar publication, if, as may be hoped, the Legislature shall make provision for its continuance. The book is printed by James Barnes, and is for sale at the Book Store of Messrs. MacKinlay.

Our contemporary of the Presbyterian Witness appeared last week in a new form, and rejoices in the accession, actual and expected, of a considerable number of subscribers. He now publishes the proceedings of all the Presbyterian bodies in the Province.

**MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.**—This useful means of improvement continues to present itself to the attention of the community, but we are sorry to observe, without attracting within its influence the numbers that might be expected. On Wednesday evening A. MacKinlay, Esq., delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on Pneumatics, illustrated by several beautiful experiments. It is superfluous to add that the lecturer was quite at home in his subject, and that the announcement of his intention to continue his treatment of it, on the coming Wednesday, was received with satisfaction. The President announced that a class in architectural drawing is about to be formed, and also one of a practical description, in Geology, to both of which he earnestly invited the attention of the young mechanics of the city. It is to be hoped that the invitation will be accepted.

It would seem by the following extract that our neighbours in the U. S. are like ourselves, trying to raise funds for the permanent support of their Colleges.

**SEMINARY AND COLLEGE.**—We hope that the following item may catch the eye of the Alumni of the Virginia Theological Seminary, and stir them up to renewed efforts for the Seminary at the beginning of the new year. How much of \$50,000 for the permanent fund is secured?



Yale College.—An effort is on foot among the friends of Yale College to replenish its Treasury, and enable it to educate, according to the demands of the times, the hundreds who seek instruction there.

We regret to find in a Canada paper the subjoined melancholy item, short indeed in its compass, but containing a load of sorrow to those concerned, which it will be hard to bear.

VERY SAD.—The three sons of the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, of Cornwallis, Canada, aged 15, 14, and 12, broke through the ice while crossing the canal at that place, a few days since.

In the course of the recent discussions which ended in the removal of Professor Maurice from his situation in King's College, London, for unsoundness in the faith, some serious charges were made of a similar nature against the new made Bishop Colenso, who was said to be a great admirer of the Professor.

ADDINGTON, Nov. 26. My Dear Sir; I have to thank you for your published letter, in reply to the allegations brought against your orthodoxy. Having read your sermons, I never entertained any suspicion upon that subject; and I trust that the statements which you have now so clearly set forth will be satisfactory to those who, without sufficient data, have questioned the soundness of your opinions upon essential doctrines of the Gospel.

You could not in your own person bring forward an argument which is the best answer to the principal allegations urged against you. You could not properly say for yourself, what is nevertheless most true, that, in devoting your future life to the proclaiming the Gospel to the savages at Natal, you have given a clearer proof than most others can give of your sense of the duty of the heathen while without the Gospel of Christ, and of its indispensable importance to them.—I am, my dear sir, very faithfully yours.

J. B. CANTUAR.

To the Rev. Dr. COLENSO.

FISHERMEN'S CHURCH—TURN'S BAY.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters for thou shalt find it after many days."—Eccles. xi. 1.

I gratefully acknowledge the kindness which enables me each week to record additional evidence, that there are many in this favoured city, who are "ready to distribute, and to communicate." And beyond the city, too, I remember that the POOR MAN'S CHURCH (PRIZE), in every such day is remembered.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, Date. Lists names like Messrs. Besant & Brown, J. Trevelyan, Esq., and amounts like £2 10 0, 1 0 0, etc.

THE FOLLOWING table, exhibiting the rapid increase of the Colonial Episcopate, we find in the Guardian. Our readers will remember that the number of homes and colonial Bishops is now exactly equal. Twenty Bishops for the service of the Church had been consecrated within the last fourteen years:

Table with 4 columns: Diocese, Founded, Diocese, Founded. Lists dioceses like Nova Scotia (1787), Quebec (1793), Calcutta (1814), Jamaica (1824), Barbadoes (1824), Madras (1835), Sydney (1836), Bombay (1837), Newfoundland (1839), Toronto (1839), New Zealand (1841), Jerusalem (1841), Antigua (1842), Gambia (1842).

FIRE.—A fire took place last night, at the Officers' Messes, in Hollis street. It was happily confined to the inside of the building, and was soon got under, without much damage.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—ARRIVAL OF THE "ALICE" AT NEW YORK.—Breadstuffs stiffer—no change in quotations. Provisions dull—with a downward tendency. Cotton stiffer. Lord Palmerston has resumed office. Negotiations resumed. No further movements in the East.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Jordan, Country Harbour, with 10s. for Foster, and 10s. for Mr. Cain. From Mr. Crisp, K. Coll, 10s. attended to. From Lieut. Forbes, R. N., P. E. 10s. with payment in advance. From Mrs. Millidge—10s. of the paper on hand. From Mr. C. Hoyt, with 10s. for Mr. B. L. Sanders. From Rev. J. T. Moody, York—10s. directions attended to. From Rev. J. M. Campbell, 10s. for £5, and two new subscribers—directions attended to. From Rev. J. Robertson, Bridgetown, 10s. for £2 5s. 3d. From Geo. E. Jean, Esq., Antigua—directions will be attended to. From Mr. L. Amey, Truro—directions have been attended to.

Deaths.

At St. Peter's Church, Weymouth, by Rev. P. J. Fillett on the 4th inst., Mr. JEREMIAH O'NEILL, to Miss JULIA MELANSON. Also Mr. DITMARS DUNBAR, to Miss MARIA FREEMAN.

Deaths.

On Saturday morning, 7th inst., ANDREW RICHARDSON, Esq., in the 67th year of his age. At Charlottetown: E. Island, on Wednesday last the 3d day of Janu., ALIDA ELLEN, daughter of John Edward Starr, of this City, and wife of Frederick N. Gibson, Esq.

A fond devoted wife and mother, only 19 years of age, after a protracted rheumatic illness has been suddenly called away from earth, leaving behind her two young children, husband, parents, brothers, and sisters, with a host of connections and friends, who deplore the sad bereavement and mourn in silence over departed excellence.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Jan. 7th.—Schr Oroquoque, [French], St. Pierre, N. F.

Monday, Jan. 9th.—Schrs Mermald, Graham, Rustico, P. E. I. 23 days; Victoria, Marmad, Canso; Experiment, Hardy, Pope's Harbour, L. Perner, Guytown; Ellen, Sydney; L. C. M. do.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.—Packet brig Belle, Meagher, Boston 3 days; Milton, Eaton, bound to Liverpool, N. S. returned, brig Ada, Goudy, Weymouth via Yarmouth 5 days, schrs James, Fraser, Nfld. 14 days; Stranger, Pictou; Sarah, do; Susan Starr, Canu, Chieftan, and Hibernia, Sydney.

Wednesday, Jan. 11th.—Schr Lochiel, Lory, Arichat 15 days; Melville, Purnoy, Shelburne; Alice Rogers, Laybold Boston 4 days.

Thursday, Jan. 12th.—Schr Pheasant, Cameron, Boston 5 days; Jeanie Lind, Lucas, P. E. Island 23 days.

CLEARED.

Saturday, Jan. 6th.—Brigt Brisk, Miller, F. W. Indies; schrs Bluenose, Martell, Baltimore; Zebina, Odein.

Monday, Jan. 9th.—Schr Katoolah, Lawson, F. W. Indies; Oroquoque, [Fr mail pkt.] Gaultier, St. Pierre.

Tuesday, Jan. 10th.—Brig Kingston, Durkee, Jamaica, brigt Dahlia, Brown, F. W. Indies; schrs Magnot, Tarrol, New York.

Wednesday Jan. 11th.—Schr Labrador, Cronan, N. York.

Thursday, Jan. 12th.—Brigt Loyalist, Wood, Jamaica, brigt Laura, McKay, Porto Rico; schrs Achlover, Banks, F. W. Indies.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 1-1.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Lists items like Apples, Beef, Butter, Catsup, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Bacon, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Lists Wood, Coal.

Advertisements.



PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

PROCLAMATION.

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

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

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

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

By His Excellency's Command, JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN! Dec. 21th, 1853. Im.

KING'S COLLEGE AT WINDSOR.

NOTICE.

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

Her Majesty's assent having been given to the Bill passed in the Session of the Provincial Legislature held in the year 1853, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Governors of King's College, at Windsor, and to repeal the Act for founding, establishing, and maintaining a College in this Province"—Resolved, That the Secretary do write to the President of the "Alumni of King's College, Windsor," and request that he will call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Alumni for the election of eight persons to be Governors of the College, with those named in Second Section of the Act as required by the said Section, and to inform the Secretary when such Governors are elected, in order that the present Board may take measures to transfer the government and funds of the College to the new Board of Governors.

[Signed]

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON, Secretary of King's College.

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

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

If Section of Act to Incorporate Governors of King's College—

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

If Section of the Act to Incorporate the Alumni of King's College, Windsor:—

"And be it enacted, That all persons paying an annual subscription of Twenty Shillings or upwards or making at one time a donation of Twenty Pounds or upwards, shall be entitled to be members of the Incorporated Alumni, having been duly admitted pursuant to the By-Laws thereof."

V. By-Law of the Alumni of King's College:—

"That at any meeting, members not present may vote by proxy in writing, to be held by any other member, provided that no member shall be entitled to vote either personally or by proxy whose dues are not all paid up for the preceding year."

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

By order of the President and Committee of the Incorporated Alumni,

P. CARTERET HILL, Secretary.

Halifax, 12th January, 1854.

Church Witness, St. John, N. B.; Brit. N. American.

CLASSICAL AND GENERAL SCHOOL.

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

IT is intended that this School shall re-assemble on Monday, 16th instant.—The Course of Instruction comprehends the Greek and Latin, French and German Languages, the Mathematics, and all the branches of a sound and polite education, necessary to qualify young men for the Universities, or to enter upon a professional Commercial, or Military life. January 7, 1854. pd.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY'S TRAINING AND MODEL SCHOOL.

120 GOTTINGEN STREET, HALIFAX.

THE above named School will re-open after the Christmas Vacation on Monday, the 9th January, 1854, when Students and Pupils wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the Institution will be received.

A few Females can be taken from the Country as Boarders, and the terms may be known on application to Mr. MAURIOTT, the master of the School, on the Premises, or to the Rev. T. DUNN, Secy., &c.

The Schools are open to Visitors; and Parties desirous of witnessing the method of teaching, &c., are invited to attend between the hours of 10 and 3, on any day except Saturday. By order of the Committee.

Dated 6th January, 1854, Halifax, N. S.

Books! Books!! More Books!!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE FOLLOWING WORKS:—Liddell & Scott's Greek English Lexicon, Spencer's Greek Testament, with English Notes, Buxton's Parish Sermons, Trench on the Parables, Trench on the Miracles, Klipp's Double Witness of the Church, Lyra Apostolica, Bradley's Practical Sermons, Presbyterian Clergyman Looking for the Church, Part II.

Packages of interesting Reward Books from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union. Tracts and Reward Tickets from the American Sunday School Union, Rev. J. C. Kyles' Tracts—"Be Zealous," "The Cross," "A Call to Prayer," "Living or Dead," single or by the dozen; Union Bible Dictionary, Mrs Sherwood's Stories on the Church Catechism, Ditto Flowers of the Forest, Rectory of Valchend, Beautiful Annuals for 1854.

WM. GOSSIP

Dec. 17 24, GRANVILLE STREET.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES. JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET. Sept. 21, 1853.



Poetry.

MESSIAH'S ADVENT.

He came unto his own, and his own received him not.—JOHN 1. 11.

He came not in his people's days,  
Of miracles and might,  
When awe-struck nations owned their sway  
And conquest crowned each fight:  
When Nature's self with wonder gazed  
Her ancient power, her boasted law,  
To feeble man give way—  
The elements of earth and heaven  
For Israel stayed, for Judah riven!

Willow and cloud Jehovah gave,  
High emblems of his grace;  
And clove the rock and smote the wave.  
Moved mountains from their place,  
But judgment was with mercy blent;  
In thunder was the promise sent,  
Fierce lightning vailed His face:  
The jealous God, the burning law,  
Were all the chosen people saw.

Behold them—pilgrim tribes no more—  
The promised land their own;  
And blessings theirs of sea and shore,  
To other realms unknown,  
From age to age a favored line  
Of mighty kings, and scars divine.  
A temple and a throne;  
Not then, but in their hour of shame,  
Wee, want, and weakness—then "He came,"  
Not in the earthquake's rending voice,  
Not in the blazing fire,  
Not in the strong wind's rushing course.  
Came He, their soul's desire!  
Forerunners of His coming these,  
Proclaiming over earth and seas,  
As God, his might and ire;  
The still, small voice, the hovering dove,  
Proved him Messiah, spoke Him "Love"  
Of life the way, of light the spring,  
Eternal undefiled!  
Redeemer, Prophet, Priest and King—  
Yet came He as a child?  
And Zion's favored eye grew dim,  
Knew, not her promised Lord in him,  
The lowly and the mild?  
She saw the stranger and the tree,  
And scornful cried, "Can this be He?"

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M. Steamship Canada, from Liverpool, G. B.  
Libraries of 100 vols. of Miscellaneous and other  
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Together with a great quantity of small Books, suitable  
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**CORDIAL RHUBARB FOR THE PREVENTION**  
and Cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all Disorders  
of the Stomach and Bowels arising from debility or loss  
of tone.  
This preparation of RHUBARB combined with valuable  
aromatics, antacids and carminatives, acts as a corrective  
of acidity, (the frequent cause of bowel complaints)—re-  
moves irritating obstructions, and when its use is perse-  
vered in, imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs.  
Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street,  
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NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

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

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

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

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.  
MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL  
SKIN DISEASE, WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD  
FAILED.

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

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

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

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

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

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
(Signed) JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.  
CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOURS  
AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY  
SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

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

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

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

We remain, Dear Sir,  
Your's faithfully

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

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

- |                    |                  |               |
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| Bad Legs           | Cancers          | Scalds        |
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| Bunions            | Elephantiasis    | Skin-diseases |
| Bite of Moschetoes | Fistulas         | Scurvy        |
| and Sand-Flies     | Gout             | Sore-heads    |
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| Corns (Soft)       | Rheumatism       |               |

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There is a considerable saving by taking the larger  
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Aug. 20.

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These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious  
Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia,  
Indigestion, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and  
numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the  
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do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation,  
are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that  
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