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# The Church Times.

Rev. J. E. Cochran---Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

VOL. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1838.

NO. 22.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. May 29. (Sunday after Trinity)	3 Sam 13; Jude	Job 23; 1 Cor 12
M. " 30. (St. John the Baptist)	1 Matt. 23; Esther 2	17
T. " 31. (1000)	21 Mark 1	4
W. June 1.	5; 2	6; 15
T. " 2.	3	8; 10
F. " 3.	9	4; Job 1; 2 Cor. 1
S. " 4.	Job 3	5; 3

Proper Lessons for the 1st Sunday after Trinity.—*Morn.* 1st Less Joshua 10.—*2nd Less.* Matt. 27. *Proper Psalms,* 124, 125, 129, 115.

## Poetry.

### AN ORPHAN HYMN.

Yes, there are little ones in heaven—  
Children like us around the throne,  
To whom the King of kings hath given  
A living glory like his own:  
Jesus, thy grace, so rich and free,  
Hath suffered them to come to Thee!

Oh! let us think of them to-day,  
Their sweet and everlasting song;  
And hope to sing as loud as they,  
In the same holy heaven, ere long:  
Jesus, may this our portion be!  
Oh! suffer us to come to Thee!

Those blessed children in the sky  
Went from this sad and sinful earth;  
How were their spirits raised so high  
Above their low estate by birth?  
They came to Christ, and so will we—  
Lord, suffer us to come to Thee!

To come with humbleness of mind,  
With simple faith and earnest prayer,  
To seek thy precious cross, and find  
Peace, pardon, joy, salvation, there;  
Oh! let our sin-bound spirits free,  
And suffer us to come to Thee!

## Religious Miscellany.

### QUEEN VICTORIA.

The ordering and training of Queen Victoria was entirely the work of her wise hearted mother, and chiefly accomplished by female agencies. That her education was of the highest and most perfect order for her station there are ample proofs; it has given to the greatest monarchy in the world, the best sovereign the world contains; the best of her own royal line; the best, morally speaking, that ever sat on England's throne. More than this, Victoria was trained to perform all her duties; she is an accomplished lady, as perfect in her feminine as in her queenly character; a dutiful daughter; a loving wife; a watchful mother; a kind mistress; a generous benefactor; an exemplary christian. There are no startling contrasts, no weak inconsistencies in her conduct. Such uniform adherence to the right and proper, under circumstances when selfish propensities are so often stimulated and so easily gratified, must be the result of the conscientious principle early and unceasingly cultivated. In this lies the germ of all moral goodness, and the element of all true greatness. From conscientiousness, enlightened by the divine precepts, are deduced the virtues of obedience, temperance, truth, justice, mercy, prudence, fidelity, benevolence and self control; while the sweet feelings of love, hope and faith, whose union and exaltation form the crowning grace of piety, owe their best and holiest charm to the same principle of right. Let us see how the teachings of a mother could thus lead her child in the way of righteousness, whose end is always happiness. Before the birth of this precious child, the Duchess of Kent had shown, in the previous circumstances of her life, and particularly in the personal sacrifices and risks she endured, when leaving her own home in Germany, she hastened to England, so that her offspring might be British born, her deep devotion to duty, and that innate wisdom which has guided her through every task and trial. The

Duchess of Kent nursed her infant at her own bosom, always attended on the bathing and dressing; and as soon as the little girl could sit alone, she was placed at a small table beside her mother's at her meals, yet never indulged in any except the prescribed simple kinds of food. Thus were the sentiments of obedience, temperance and self-control early inculcated and brought into daily exercise.

The Duke of Kent died in debt for money borrowed of his friends. The Duchess instructed the little Princess concerning these debts; and encouraged her to lay aside portions of money, which might have been expended in the purchase of toys, as a fund to pay these demands against her deceased father. Thus were awakened and cultivated those noble virtues, justice, fortitude, fidelity, prudence; with that filial devotion which is the germ of patriotism. And thus, throughout all the arrangements during the first seven years, the order, the simplicity, the conscientiousness of the teacher, were moulding the ductile and impressible mind and heart of the pupil, to follow after wisdom and do the right. In her mother's form, was ever around the little Princess; the counsels and examples of that faithful mentor, like an inspiration, served to lift up the young soul to have hope in God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Well was it that the Duke of Kent left his wife sole guardian over their child. The Duchess could arrange the whole manner of Victoria's education and superintend it. She did do this. From the day of her husband's death till Victoria was proclaimed Queen, the Duchess of Kent never separated herself from her daughter. They slept in the same apartment; the first lessons were given by maternal lips, and when careful teachers were employed, still the mother was ever present, sharing the amusements and encouraging the exercise and innocent gaiety of the child. Thus was Victoria trained. Her intellectual education was as thorough as her physical and moral. From her cradle she was taught to speak three languages—English, German, and French. In her fifth year, her mother chose as Preceptor for the Princess, the Rev. George Davys: now, through the gratitude of his pupil, Bishop of Peterboro. In the co-operation afforded by this gentleman with the wise plans of the Duchess for her daughter's instruction, he evinced great excellence of moral character, and his faithfulness was well rewarded. The Duchess confided in him fully. When the Princess became heir-presumptive to the throne, and it was intimated to her mother that some distinguished prelate should be appointed instructor, and Earl Grey named the Bishop of Lincoln, then was the conscientious and truly noble mind of the Duchess displayed. She expressed her approval of Dr. Davys as her daughter's tutor and declined any change; but hinted that if a dignified clergyman were indispensable to fill this important office, there would be no objection if Dr. Davys received the preference he had always well merited. He was soon afterward made Dean of Chester. Such traits deserve notice, because illustrative of the good influence which surrounded the young Princess, and also because they exhibit the constancy of woman's esteem when gained by worthy conduct.

Besides her preceptor, Victoria had an excellent instructress, the Baroness Lehzen, whose services were likewise retained through the whole of her education; and the long harmony so happily maintained between the mother and her auxiliaries, in this important work of preparing a sovereign to be worthy of a throne, is an example worth consideration by those who would seek the best models of private education.

It has been stated repeatedly, and never contra-

dicted, that the Princess Victoria was not aware of her claims on the succession till a little before the death of her uncle George IV. The Duchess had thus carefully guarded her child from the pernicious flattery of inferiors, and kept her young heart free from hopes or wishes which the future might have disappointed. When the ascension of King William placed her next the throne, she had completed her eleventh year, and evinced abilities and possessed accomplishments very rare for that tender age in any rank of life, says an English author. 'She spoke French and German with fluency, and was acquainted with Italian; She had made some progress in Latin, being able to read Virgil and Horace with ease; she had commenced Greek and studied mathematics, and evinced peculiar aptness for that science of reality; indeed in all the sciences connected with numbers, the royal pupil showed great skill and powers of reasoning.' She had also made good proficiency in music and drawing; in both of which arts she afterwards became quite accomplished. Thus happily engaged in acquiring knowledge of every kind necessary for her royal station, among which the knowledge of the people was not neglected, nor the arts, sciences, and employments which most conduce to the prosperity and advancement of a nation, this young Princess passed the intervening years till her majority, May 24, 1837. The day was kept as a general holiday throughout the kingdom. The city of London voted addresses of congratulation to the Princess Victoria and the Duchess of Kent on that occasion; which we notice in order to give a few sentiments from the reply of the Duchess. She said;—'The Princess has arrived at that age which now justifies me in expressing my confident expectation that she will be found competent to execute the sacred trust which may be reposed in her; for, communicating as she does with all classes of society, she cannot but perceive that the greater the diffusion of religious knowledge and the love of freedom in a country, the more orderly, industrious, and wealthy is its population; and that the desire to preserve the constitutional prerogatives of the crown, ought to be co-ordinate with the protection of the liberties of the people.'

In four weeks from that day the sudden death of William IV gave the sovereignty of the British Empire to this young maiden of eighteen. Beautifully has she fulfilled the expectations of her mother, and the hopes of the nation. The manner in which the Duchess relinquished her power over her daughter, as a fitting sequel to the faithfulness with which she had exercised it. The great officers of State and privy councillors, a hundred or more of the noblest in the land, assembled on the morning of June 20th, at Kensington Palace. They were ushered into the grand saloon. Soon Victoria appeared, accompanied by her mother and the officers of her household. After the Duchess had seen her royal daughter enthroned on a seat of state prepared for the occasion, she withdrew and left the young Queen with her Council. From that hour the Duchess treated her august daughter with that respectful observance which her station, according to court etiquette, demands. No more advice, no farther instructions, not even suggestions, were ever offered. Doubtless, if the Queen seeks her mother's counsel in private, it is always given in love and truth; but the good seed had been sown at the right time; it put forth, by the blessing of God spontaneously. The soul, like the soil, must bear its own harvest.

On the 17th of June, 1837, the young Queen made her first public appearance as sovereign over her realm; she prorogued Parliament in person never was the act done more royally.

On the 28th of July, 1838, she was crowned in Westminster Abbey. Never were the long and tedious ceremonies more gracefully endured. From that time onward, there has been no diminution in her zeal; every duty devolving on her, every form prescribed, every custom held important in the old and cumbersome British Government, Victoria has performed, observed, and cherished. She has been the model of female royalty. But this is a trifling matter, compared with the salutary influence her high principles, refined taste, and graceful propriety of manners have wielded over those who give the tone to fashionable society in England. Vice and folly retro abashed from her presence.

Great Britain is governed by laws, but the ruler is not amenable to these laws. Hence, the importance that the sovereign should show obedience to the laws of God, from which the morality of all christian codes is educed. With wickedness on the throne, pollution in the palace, infidelity at the head of the Church, how can the nation increase in piety, virtue, and goodness? The great blessing of a female reign is in its purity of court morals and its decorum of manners. These strengthen the religious elements of human nature, and give the soul the supremacy over sense.

This example of strict virtue on the British throne was imperatively needed; hence the great blessing conferred by the reign of Victoria, who is, in her private life, a model for her people. She was married on the 10th of February, 1840, to her cousin, Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg, who had been for a time, her associate in childhood; and whose development of character and talents has fully justified the wisdom of her choice and the worth of her influence. The union was one of mutual affection, and has been remarkably happy and fortunate. The royal pair have already eight children—Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal, born November 21, 1840; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841; Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; Alfred Ernest, born August 6, 1844; Helena Augusta, born May 5, 1846; Louisa Caroline, born March 5, 1848; Arthur Patrick, born May 1, 1850; and the eighth born on the 1st of April, 1853, and not yet named. All these children are carefully trained under the supervision of their royal parents, and the family of the Queen is one of the best governed and guided in England.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

### Correspondence.

#### SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 34.

TUESDAY IN WHITSUN WEEK.

#### CONFIRMATION.

Then laid they their hands upon them, and they received the Holy Ghost.—Acts viii. 17.

CALL'D by thy word, O Lord,  
Before Thy throne we bow,  
And in the presence of Thy Church,  
Record our solemn vow.

The cross upon our brow,  
Has marked us for thine own:  
Thee we confess and Thee we serve—  
The Lord our God alone.

True to our aim, tho' weak  
We for thy succor plead,  
Pour out we pray Thy saving strength,  
And help us in our need.

To Thee O Saviour Lord,  
Our hearts—our all we yield,  
O make us to Thy service true,  
Thy servants call'd and seal'd.\* W. B.

\* The ancients called Confirmation the sealing of the Spirit.—Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

#### COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

DR. SIR.—I shall be obliged by your allowing me to make known to the subscribers and friends of the Colonial Church and School Society in Nova Scotia, &c., through the medium of your paper, that the Society has determined upon opening a School in Halifax for the purpose of preparing Teachers for its own service, and which will be also available for all others who may choose to embrace the advantages which it will hold out.

The Association in Halifax have taken for this purpose the building and premises known as St. Andrew's Hall, situated at the south end of Goringen Street, and which will be forthwith fitted up and arranged in anticipation of the arrival of a Teacher and an assistant from London.

The Society purpose receiving children of all ages and of both sexes into the School, with a view of exhibiting mixed Juvenile and Infant branches of a system adapted to the wants of country districts—a system which may be successfully carried out in villages where children of both sexes and various ages attend one and the same School under the same teacher.

The School will be carried on in accordance with the principles of the Society as to moral training and Biblical and religious instruction; and children of all denominations will be received according to 4th fundamental law.

The secular instruction will be of a liberal character, including linear drawing, and the principles of perspective, mathematics, vocal music, together with the usual branches of a good English education, and a thoroughly preparatory one for children who may be intended for the learned professions. More definite information on this subject, together with a list of fees, will appear in due time.

Parties will be received *desires*, becoming Teachers, of various ages and both sexes, and arrangements will ultimately be made for accommodating them with board and lodging whilst attending the school. They will be under the immediate direction of the Clerical Agent of the Society in this Province, and will receive instruction in the various branches necessary for the work.

By your permission, Sir, I will again occupy a small space in your paper, in order to lay before the public the Society's claims to general and liberal support, and in the meantime remain,

Your obliged servant,  
THOMAS DUNN,  
Agent, &c.

### News Department.

From Papers by the R. M. S. Europa, May 26.

#### ENGLAND.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this Society was held on Wednesday at Exeter Hall; the Earl of Shaftesbury, the president, in the chair. The hall was densely crowded; and on the platform were the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Bishops of Winchester and Cashel, Bishop Millvaine and the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, delegates from the American Bible Society; Sir E. N. Buxton, the Rev. D. McNeill, the Rev. H. Stowell, the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, the Rev. Mr. Malan of Geneva, &c.—Mrs. Stowe was also present during the early part of the proceedings, but was not recognised by the meeting.

The following is a summary of the report:—The receipts of the year ending March 31st, 1853, exclusive of the jubilee fund, amounted to £109,160 10s. 8d., being an increase of £711 9s. 10d. on those of last year. The receipts applicable to the general purposes of the Society amounted to £54,587 11s. 6d., including £56,523 15s. 11d. free contributions from auxiliary Societies, being an increase of £2,422 16s. 11d. on this item. The amount received for Bibles and Testaments was 54,572 19s. 2d., being an increase of £2,807 6s. 5d. The issues of the Society for the year were as follows:—From the depot at home, 840,552; from depots abroad 328,242; total, 1,168,794, being an increase of 14,152 over those of last year. The total issues of the Society now amounted to 26,541,103 copies. The expenditure during the past year amounted to £35,930 9s. 10d. The Society was under engagements to the extent of £55,239 3s. 10d. The jubilee fund already exceeded £17,000.

On the motion of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, seconded by the Rev. B. Noel, the report was adopted with acclamation. Among the subsequent speakers, were Bishop Millvaine, the Rev. Dr. McNeill, the Rev. T. Binney, and the Rev. F. Close.

HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday at the institution in the Gray's inn-road, the Earl of Chichester presiding. The report of the committee entered at length into details of the Government scheme of education, and congratulated the members that it was at length determined that there should be no separation between religious and secular education. The committee had established during the year a training institution in India, and measures were in progress for founding similar institutions at Montreal and Halifax. Since the 1st of January the committee had received two hundred applications for teachers in England alone—not to mention similar requests from Ireland, Jersey, and the Isle of Man. During the year the Society had trained eighty-nine teachers for twelve months, under the Government minutes, to be recommended to schools

by the committee; four teachers sent up for twelve months' training, eighteen teachers trained for six months and recommended to schools by the committee; sixteen teachers sent up for twenty-four weeks training; twenty-seven teachers sent up for shorter periods; ten young persons under seventeen; ten teachers sent out as assistants; twenty-two missionaries for foreign stations; thirty-two governesses for private schools; forty-nine teachers having schools, had returned for improvement; thirty-five teachers leaving the schools, had returned for improvement, and been again recommended to situations. The Society had now in training one hundred and thirteen students, to remain twelve months to be recommended to schools by the committee; nine students sent up by patrons for twelve months training, six students to remain six months. Sent up by patrons, &c.—eight students sent up in like manner for short periods, nineteen young persons under seventeen, to remain one year or more, four students to be trained as assistants; nine governesses for private schools, and one missionary. The Committee regretted that the Government grant had not been so much as was expected, and begged that this institution and others of a kindred character might not be left too much to the support of Government grants. The report was adopted, and the meeting shortly afterwards separated.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The seventy-third anniversary meeting of the friends of this Society was held on Monday at Willis's Rooms: the Marquis of Cholmondeley presiding. The report of the committee announced that during the year more than 23,000 copies of the Scriptures had been circulated, and more would have been distributed but for want of funds. Since its formation, the Society had distributed the enormous number of 378,685 copies of the Scriptures both amongst the land and naval forces of the country, and amongst the seamen of the mercantile marine. The many agents of the Society had manifested their usual zeal in the work of distribution, as shown in the result of their labours. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1,310 Bibles and Testaments were circulated in the past year. The total cash receipts for the year amounted to £2,101 15s. 11d., and the total payments were £2,109 18s. 9d., which, with a balance from last year, left a present balance of £68 3s. 5d.

CHRISTIANS AT JERUSALEM.—The Eastern question may be considered settled—so runs the general report. In its settlement, however, the very spirit of Christianity is wounded. According to the French papers, the "question concerning the holy shrines has been arranged in the way required by Russia—that is to say, the top of the church on the site of the sepulchre is to be restored in the Byzantine style, according to the wish of Russia, and not in the classic, according to the taste of the Count de Lavalette." The Greeks too are to take precedence of the Latins at the altar of the Chapel of the Virgin; and so (says the *Morning Herald*) ends the war of the Big-Endians and the Little-Endians." Thus, adds our contemporary, in fact, has the most grotesque of the satirical fancies of Gulliver been realised in the middle of the nineteenth century. There is something terrible to us, however, in this grotesqueness. Well may the infidel Turk look down with haughty contempt on the so-called Christians who gather round the holy sepulchre, only to come to blows and blasphemy. For Him who was entombed there, the Moslem has more respect, as a prophet only inferior to the Father of Islamism, than the foul-mouthed "Nazarenes" who daily scandalize Christendom at the very shrines of the Prince of Peace! When shall this scandal cease, and all men meet in affectionate brotherhood on the ground made holy by One who taught men, as the great commandment, to "love one another?"

THE RAMSDEN SERMON.—The annual sermon, founded by Mrs. Ramsden, on the subject of Church Extension over the Colonies and dependencies of the British Empire, will be preached at St. Mary's church, by Dr. Mill of Trinity College, Regius Professor of Hebrew, on Sunday morning the 22nd inst. Service will commence at half-past ten o'clock.

ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.—An amusing instance of the mistakes which are likely to arise from the adoption of ecclesiastical architecture by Dissenters in the construction of their meeting houses, occurred on Sunday last. The Bishop of Winchester was proceeding to preach a "charity sermon" at a church in Hackney, when his lordship's coachman pulled up at a new Gothic edifice, under the by no means unnatural supposition that it was the church. The bishop had alighted, and was about to enter ere it was discovered to be a meeting house—a building, however, of much more church-like appearance than the parish church itself, at which, in due time, his lordship arrived.

**PARSONAGE HOUSES.—THE GALLY KNIGHT FUND.**—A sum amounting, after deductions for legacy duty and special bequests, to about £35,000, applicable to the augmentation of small livings in any part of England, having come into the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as Trustees under the will of the late Henry Gally Knight, Esq., the following regulations for the appropriation of the sum in question have been settled by the Commissioners:—

1. That the money placed at the disposal of the Commissioners by the will of the late Henry Gally Knight, Esq., be called "The Gally Knight Fund," and that it be appropriated solely towards providing parsonage houses in any part of England, excepting the diocese of Durham, for which special provision has been made by the "Maltby Fund."

2. That the amount of the grant in each case be regulated by the peculiar circumstances, but so as never to exceed the sum of £400.

3. That no grant be made, at present, to any living with a population below 2,000, and a net annual income exceeding £200.

4. That every grant be made conditionally on there being provided from other sources within a limited period, sufficient means for completing a house to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

The House will have to be built in conformity with the general regulations of the Commissioners with regard to parsonage houses, under which they are to be provided.—

Two sitting-rooms, study, kitchen, and scullery, each about 16 feet by 14; the study and scullery perhaps somewhat less, according as may suit the general arrangement of the plan, and not less than five bed-rooms. There should also be a pantry or china-closet, larder, water-closet, linen-closet, wine and beer cellar, coal-house, dust-bin, &c.

**SINGULAR DISCOVERY.**—There is nothing new under the sun. The American coffin which attracted so much attention at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and which, by producing the vacuum by means of the air-pump, was thought to be an entirely new method of preserving corpses from decay, has been just proved to have been known in the middle ages. While demolishing, a short time ago, the old church of the ancient Welsh College at Helmstedt, near Brunswick, a coffin made of lead, the lid of which was of glass of immense thickness, was found, and contained the body of a young girl apparently about twelve years of age, which still preserved every appearance of youth and freshness, although the coffin bore the date 1461. A private letter from a bystander says that—"The face and figure of the child were perfect as in life, not a single sign of decay being visible throughout the whole person. The cheek preserved its delicate rose-tint—the forehead its snowy whiteness. The hair, which was of a beautiful gold colour, was parted on the brow, and fell in long ringlets over the bosom, crisp and fresh as though the child had lain down to sleep the moment before. The dress of white satin embroidered in gold flower, the shoes of white velvet, and the lace apron, all seemed bright as if newly purchased; and more astonishing still, the bunch of lilies held in the hand of the corpse still looked as fresh and moist as though the dew still hung upon it. The workmen engaged in the demolition of the building were struck with awe, and immediately went in quest of the chief magistrate of the place, who soon arrived on the spot accompanied by several of the inhabitants. Unfortunately, the worthy functionary having recently been made the victim of a practical joke in the town, and being half-suspicious that the same thing was intended, would not believe in the reality, and, seizing a spade from the hand of one of the workmen who stood near, dealt a heavy blow upon the lid of the coffin, and smashed one or two of the diamond-shaped panes of glass of which it was composed. In a moment, and while yet he gazed, a thin cloud of dust or vapour, like a wreath of smoke, rose up from the coffin and dimmed the sight, veiling the corpse from our view. When it had disappeared we gazed downwards in awe; nothing remaining of what had struck us with so much interest and wonder—all had vanished, and left naught behind but a heap of discoloured dust, a few rags of tinsel, and one or two dried bones!"

**ONE HUNDRED TONS OF SPECIE.**—The specie brought home by the *Magdalena* from the West Indies, Pacific and Mexico, amounted to nearly three millions and a quarter dollars in value. About half a million dollars value of it was in gold; the rest was in silver. A very large portion of this specie was from Mexico.

The Siamese twins, who have been for years flourishing farmers in North Carolina, are about again to visit the principal American and European cities.

By a decision of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, made a few days ago, a young news agent in Dublin named Rusborough, has come into possession of "ten thousand a-year."

The Great Dublin Exhibition was opened on Thursday by the Lord Lieutenant, and everything concerned with the ceremonial was conducted with the utmost satisfaction. There were present at least 15,000 persons, amongst whom were many of the nobility and leading gentry.

A magnificent piece of plate has been prepared for the Dublin Exhibition from a design by Prince Albert, four feet high, and is worth nearly 4,000*l* representing an ancient temple, with Arab horses grazing about, the models being taken from the Arabians received as presents by her Majesty. It is a beautiful work of art.

**BARON ROTHSCHILD FOR THE CITY.**—A meeting of the electors of the City of London was held yesterday, when it was resolved that Baron Lionel Rothschild should not be called upon to resign his seat, notwithstanding the decision in the House of Lords last week. A committee was formed to ensure the solution of the Jewish disabilities question, by placing Baron Rothschild in the seat to which the constituency of the City of London have repeatedly elected him.

The *Univers* publishes a letter from the Honourable and Reverend Richard Spencer (Father Ignatius), stating that he is making great progress in the conversion of England to the Roman Catholic faith, which he considers a highly praiseworthy object. He has obtained from Rome very extensive indulgences for all persons co-operating by prayer or otherwise in this work.

**LADY DALHOUSIE.**—The Marchioness of Dalhousie, wife of the Governor-General of India, on her return to England, expired from exhaustion, accelerated by sea-sickness. It appears that her ladyship travelled by the long sea route, agreeably to the advice of her physicians, who thought the sea air would have a more beneficial effect on a worn out constitution than the overland route. The mortal remains will be interred in the family vault of the Ramsay family in North Britain. The Marchioness, who was eldest daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale and sister to the Duchess of Wellington, had resided in India for upwards of six years. The Marquis of Tweeddale, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Gifford, and Lord Panmure, will accompany the remains to Scotland.

**THE MADIAT.**—Extract of a letter dated Hyceres, April 30, 1853:—"The Madiat have been residing here for three weeks with a devoted friend. They live in the strictest seclusion, seeing only three or four Christians of the reformed faith, who have been passing the winter in this town, and seeking in solitude and repose to recover that health and strength which their long detention and mental sufferings greatly injured. When they arrived, Rosa was suffering considerably from supposed pleurisy, accompanied with fever. She could not eat and slept badly, and her liver was in such a state as to cause some anxiety; but, thanks to the enlightened care of the physician, she is better, and for some days past she has been able to go out. Her husband, Francesco, is apparently (judging from his exterior), stronger and more robust; but he suffers in his head and there lies all his illness. They wish for nothing more than a humble retreat, where they may in peace supplicate God to recompense their friends for their generous sympathy, and enlighten those who thought they were doing God service by persecuting them, by extending to them their forgiveness. It is to be hoped that Christians of every country will understand that their duty is not to repress this humble disposition, but rather to encourage it; and that they should be content to withhold any demonstration, more or less vehement, of the interest which they may feel in these dear exiles, if those demonstrations are calculated to interfere with that inward peace and tranquillity, and with that life hidden with Christ in God which is their greatest treasure and their only ambition. This is the wish of all their real friends, and especially of those who have learned what they wish and want, and who are best acquainted with them."

**SCENE IN A WESLEYAN CHAPEL.**—On the evening of a recent Sunday, as the inhabitants of Ystradgynlais, South Wales, were crowding to chapel to hear a famous itinerant preacher, a huge dog made his way into the building, bolted up the pulpit stairs, and took possession of the place assigned to the pastor. The unsuspecting itinerant walk up to the pulpit in a short time, but assailed with fierce growls and a row of teeth like an alligator's, he was glad to get to the bottom of the steps. A second, ventured, but only elicited some additional growls. A third, sage, thinking discretion the better part of valour, next ascended to make an

amicable settlement with Tyko: he did not dispute the dog's right of possession, but endeavoured to charm him from his elevated position with a piece of candle. At this Tyko waxed more furious than ever, deeming the candle an insult, and at length the pastor took his place in the small reading desk, in which he preached—Tyko all the while remaining perched aloft listening to the discourse with a gravity and decorum worthy of a class-leader. The scene may be "more easily imagined than described."

## IRELAND.

A Dublin paper says, that Owen Duffly, of Monaghan County, Ireland, is 122 years old. When 119 he lost his second wife, and subsequently married a third, by whom he had a son and daughter. His youngest son is two years old, his eldest ninety. He still retains in much vigor his mental and corporeal faculties, and frequently walks to the county town, a distance of eight miles.

**RELEASE OF DIS. ULLATHORNE AND MOORE.**—The above Roman Catholic divines were released from Warwick Goal on Wednesday last, without the payment of costs, by order of the Master of the Rolls, the rev. defendants having given up all the property they were possessed of, amounting to about £200.

## FRANCE.

**THE EMPEROR.**—The health of the Emperor gives alarm to those interested in the maintenance of the present state of things. The complaint of the spine is now determined, and its effects visible to those acquainted with medicine.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.**—It is rumoured that there is some intention of introducing a bill for the re-establishment of capital punishments for grave political crimes, and another augmenting the punishment applicable to outrages and insults against the person of the Chief of the State.

## ITALY.

The confiscations are continued. The Bishop of Pavia has been desired to publish a pastoral letter in favor of Austria. He has declined doing so, because he considers such a pastoral letter at variance with his episcopal mission.

## AUSTRIA.

**VIENNA, May 6.**—It has been decreed that in future the military posts shall present arms to the Cardinals, and that those ecclesiastics shall be entitled to all military honours.

## TURKEY.

Yielding to the menaces of Russia and Austria, the Turkish government has resolved to expel all the political refugees from the territories of the Ottoman Empire. The order for their expulsion has been communicated to five Italians. The same measure will be applied to the Hungarians and Wallachians.

## CHINA.

The insurrection had advanced with such rapid strides that the Emperor had been forced to demand assistance. Letters from Shanghai to the 3rd of March contain an announcement that the British residents had provisioned their ships, and were ready to embark in case of emergency; that the Chinese authorities had applied to the British Consul for aid to enable them to protect Nankin and to quell the rebellion; and that the Consul had referred the matter to the Colonial Government at Hong Kong.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices have been received from the Cape down to the 22nd of March. The Caffre war had been finished by the complete submission of the rebel chief Sandilli, he and his tribe having been driven across the Kei. The treaty of peace was concluded by General Cathcart on the 9th of March.

## TORONTO C. W.

We have heard that Dr. Forneri, a native of Italy, and for 16 years Head Master of the School of Modern Languages in the deservedly celebrated Royal Belfast Academical Institution, (Ireland), is about to settle with his family in Toronto, with the view of giving instructions in the four most important foreign tongues—Italian, Spanish, German, and French.

Dr. Forneri has just arrived from Windsor, N. S., whether the offer of a lucrative appointment had induced him to emigrate, but where owing to the unsettled state of the parties who invited him to go there, he met with serious disappointments and misfortunes. His testimonials are, we understand, of the highest respectability; and we do not doubt but Dr. Forneri will meet with such a patronage and encouragement as to leave him no reason to regret having directed his course to Upper Canada to settle among us.—*United Empire, Toronto.*

## Ecclesiastical.

## CANADIAN CHURCH.

We extract from the *Canadian Churchman*, the following portions of a very spirited and beautiful remonstrance which the Bishop of Toronto has addressed to the Duke of Newcastle on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. It affords convincing proof that the mental powers of the old Prelate, (now verging towards four-score) are not abated, nor his vigilance over the interests of the Church at all slackened. His strong appeal however came too late.—

The experiment of leaving religion without any steady support, has been tried in America, and the result, as one of their writers remarks, is, that of 25 millions of inhabitants, nine millions are totally destitute of religion; and, notwithstanding the praiseworthy exertions of the members of our Sister Church in that great Republic, they count only 1 million out of 25 millions, or one out of 25 of the whole population. Of these the State of New York, owing to an endowment of considerable magnitude, the gift of a British King, numbers about one-fourth of the Laity and Clergy of the whole Union.

Hence endowments are essential to the extension of the Church. They are a stay and safeguard, and a helpless and headlong degeneracy will ensue from their confiscation.

It is not easy to conceive any provision for the support of religion so little liable to exception as an appropriation of waste lands in a new colony. It puts no odds to any inconvenience or expense, whether he chooses to profit by it or not. It is an appropriation becoming a Christian nation, and necessary to the well being of the whole community. All who came into Canada knew that the Constitution provided, to some extent, for the support of religion, by means which can take nothing from their substance, nor interfere with any plans which they may adopt for maintaining a form of worship which they may like better.

It is not however to be forgotten, that the majority of those who are the most violently opposed to this provision are from a foreign country. The few who are of British origin are equally opposed to the similar, or more perfect provision in the three kingdoms, and as they would not be listened to in Great Britain and Ireland, why should they be listened to here, and assisted by the Imperial Government, to destroy the dearest privileges of the loyalists and their descendants, who sacrificed all they possessed in defending the unity of the Empire? Men whose claims to the participation of all the advantages of the British Constitution, both civil and religious, were declared by the great Mr. Pitt, and the statesmen of his day, altogether irresistible.

Nations in their public capacity, are dependent upon God for their existence and prosperity, and form so many provinces in His great moral Empire: and since they possess a moral and religious character they are bound to make His will, as revealed to them, the rule of conduct to themselves and others, and also to do homage to Him by countenancing and supporting the Institutions of His worship. Hence, among all nations, the recognition of religion and the maintenance of its sacred rites as essential to the existence and well being of society, have formed a most important branch of their legislative enactments.

The light of nature and the moral law, make it imperative on all men to receive and profess whatever supernatural revelation God may be pleased to give, when it comes to them clearly and fully attested. Now we contend that Christianity is such a supernatural revelation so attested, and therefore the light of nature and moral law lay the strongest obligation upon all to whom it is addressed, to receive and profess it. Hence, Legislators and Rulers, both in their official and individual characters, are guilty before God when they treat his religion with neglect or withering neutrality. It is not enough that they abstain from persecuting the Church, they must cherish and support her.

God demands from them the fulfilment of his own promises to His Church, when He tells her that nations and kings shall serve her, that she shall suck the breasts of kings, that kings shall be her nursing fathers and Queens her nursing mothers, and that the kings of the earth shall bring their glory and power unto her.

Religion, then, is, and ought to be, the concern of Legislators and civil Rulers, as well as others in their several stations, and is there nothing that the Legislature can do for the special support of that religion without which the State cannot happily exist?

Surely a medium may be found between the legislation dictating to the consciences of the community, and

making no provision for the support of Divine institutions.

Can religious liberty be preserved in no other way than by putting all religions on a level, as equally entitled for support from public encouragement and protection? Are the Koran, the Vedas, the book of the Mormons, and the Holy Bible, to be held equally sacred? And are the public authorities, the organs by which the nation acts, to take any of these indifferently as the rule to direct them in their public proceedings? And in a nation of Protestants, who have high and peculiar interests to preserve and transmit to posterity, are all places of power and trust, and even the Throne itself, to be open equally to the Atheist, the Infidel, the Pagan, the Mussulman, the Romanist, the Mormon and the Protestant? Is the kingdom of Satan, in whatever shape it may appear, to enjoy the same public favor as the Kingdom of God? Is a Christian Church, a Pagan temple, and a Mosque, to be equally held in honor? In one word, is "the freedom of the City to be bestowed on all the gods of mankind?"

I feel bitterly, my Lord Duke, on this subject. "Till I heard of your Grace's Despatch, I had fondly trusted in Mr. Gladstone and his friends, of whom you are one, notwithstanding the present doubtful administration, and I still argued in my heart, though not without misgivings, that the Church was safe. I have cherished her with my best energies for more than half a century in this distant corner of God's dominions: and after many trials and difficulties I was beholding her with joy enlarging her tent, lengthening her cords, and strengthening her stakes; but now this joy is turned into grief and sorrow, for darkness and tribulation are approaching to arrest her onward progress.

Permit me, in conclusion, my Lord Duke, to entreat your forgiveness if in the anguish of my spirit, I have been too bold, for it is far from my wish and intention to give personal offence. And of this rest assured, that I would most willingly avert with the sacrifice of my life, the calamities which the passing of your Bill will bring upon the Church in Canada.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord Duke,

with great respect,

Your Grace's most obed't humble serv't.

JOHN TORONTO.

From the following notice of the favourable result of a mission to the United States in behalf of Trinity College, Toronto, we would encourage the hope, that a similar response might be made to an appeal to the Church in that country, for aid to our own College, whose founder was Rector of Trinity Church, N. Y., and whose first Professor held the like office in Columbia College, in that city, in the Library of which Institution his portrait now hangs. When the Rev. T. C. Leaver visited the U. S. a few years since in behalf of the College, the time was unpropitious, and various circumstances combined to thwart his zealous exertions. But judging from the tone of the subjoined extracts from leading journals of the Am. Church, we think another trial might be made with reasonable prospects of success:

## TRINITY COLLEGE.

We congratulate Dr. M'Murray upon his safe return to the Diocese, after his visit to the United States on behalf of Trinity College, and rejoice to learn that his mission has been satisfactory in every point of view.—Our readers, we are persuaded, will peruse with pleasure the subjoined extracts demonstrating as they do not merely the esteem in which our brother is held by the sister Church, but the deep interest which is taken by that communion in the fortunes of Trinity College. The *New York Churchman* says:—

"The Rev. Dr. M'Murray has completed his Mission to the Church in the United States in behalf of Trinity College, Toronto, and returned to Canada. We are rejoiced to know that he was *universally* received by the Clergy and Laity of our Church, to whom he presented the interesting and important object where-with he was charged, with the utmost kindness and good will, and that unusual facilities were cheerfully afforded him in the collection of funds. The exact amount contributed we have not learned. It will soon appear in the acknowledgment of the authorities of the College. In the prosecution of his work, Dr. M'Murray has not only evinced signal ability, but has commended himself strongly to all hearts,—by his deep earnestness, conjoined with great discretion, and unflinching amiability and courtesy. He carries back with him not only the contributions of American Churchmen for the College, and their best wishes for its pros-

perity, but also their high regard for himself personally, and their fervent prayers for the welfare of the sister Church of which he was the able representative, and of the venerable Prelate—the honored friend of Bishop Hobart—to whose wisdom, and real, and energy, Trinity College, under God, owes its existence."

Our next extract is from the *Philadelphia Register*:

"Our readers have already been informed of the nature of this most interesting appeal to the American Church. Understanding that the Rev. Dr. M'Murray has returned to Canada, we feel more at liberty to speak of the impression made upon us by the object thus presented, and also by the distinguished Clergyman of the Colonial Church, to whom this important mission was entrusted.

We record, with much satisfaction, the grateful fact of which we have been assured by Dr. M'Murray, that in every part of the Church he has received the warmest and heartiest welcome.

We are also happy to think that the feeling thus manifested, has not expended itself in mere words. The appeal from our Canadian brethren has been responded to in a manner creditable to the good feeling of American Churchmen. Of course, we must measure what has been done by our limited means and the pressing necessities ever demanding our help at home. Still, we may well, and wisely spare a little even of our scanty store to prove that belief in "The Holy Catholic Church" is not a mere empty expression, and that our creed requires a charity whose sympathies are not bounded by local or national confines. Especially do we rejoice in every evidence of such feeling towards the Church from which our own claims descend, and to all others her branches now flourishing beneath her shadow, yet destined soon to stand out independently and relying on their own resources. We trust that the substantial proof given by American Churchmen in this case, of the reality of this feeling of sympathy and affection, may tend to strengthen and draw closer the ties which unite English and American Churchmen in the communion and fellowship of the "one Catholic and Apostolic Church."

In producing this happy effect, so far as the present case is concerned, much credit is due to the personal influence exerted by the Rev. Dr. M'Murray. The hearty manner in which he entered into the spirit of his mission, the zeal and activity with which he furthered it, and the happy impression made by him upon all whom he approached, tended greatly to the success with which this effort has been crowned. We have always been aware that the Church in Canada is blessed with a noble body of clergymen. Especially is this true of the Diocese of Toronto, whose noble-hearted Bishop has been permitted in a long life of devoted service, to gather around him a faithful band of men, not a few of them his own careful training. Dr. Murray's visit to us has greatly increased our respect for those whom he has so favorably represented. He carries with him to his home, the highest respect and esteem of a large number of friends, and their heartiest wishes for his continued welfare."

## Youths' Department.

## LITTLE EMELINE.

## A TRUE STORY.

Little Emeline, as she was called by those who knew her, lived in the far South. She had lost her father and mother when she was quite young, but God had given her a good grandmother, with whom she lived, and who loved the little orphan very much. Emeline did not enjoy good health, nor was she strong and active, like many of the boys and girls who read this story. She had met with an accident which quite deformed her, causing her to stoop as tho' her little back had been broken. When about twelve years old she gave her heart to God, and became a member of the Church.

She was always very cheerful and happy, and no one ever heard her complain because she could not play under the trees, and run among the flowers, and join in the sports of other children. Indeed, one day, when she heard of a young lady who was very handsome, and much admired, she exclaimed, "It is perhaps better for me that I am deformed, for were I like other girls, I might be too fond of dress and admiration, and I should much rather be as I am, and be a Christian, than to have a pretty figure and not be one."

In the Church to which Emeline belonged, there was a society of little girls who met every week to sew for some good object. She was glad to be useful in this way, and was very happy at these little meetings.

Emeline was always dutiful and kind to her grandmother and felt a deep interest in her brother. Well! but a few years passed, when Emeline took sick, and

learned that she must soon die. But death did not frighten this little girl, for she loved her Saviour, and she knew that he would go with her through the dark valley, and take her to the happy land far, far away. So when her last moments came, she lay calmly expecting it, and closed her eyes with her own hands, and then her spirit flew away to a brighter world. Many tears were shed at the death of little Emeline.

And now, my dear children, have you given your hearts to God? Perhaps you are afraid that if you become religious you would not be so happy as you now are; but you need not fear this, for no one is so happy as the true Christian.—Little Emeline was happy and cheerful; and if you had been with her, you would have heard her laugh ringing so merrily that you would scarcely have thought a poor deformed and weakly little girl could be so happy. And so, dear children, religion will make you happy, not only in health, but in sickness too.

But this child was useful; she did good while she lived. Can't the little girls who read this, imitate her example? Some of you can sew, and all of you can save your pennies to send to the Missionaries, who are teaching the poor heathen, or you can give them to buy books for the little children in our own country, who have no one to care for their souls.

And remember, dear children, that you too may die while you are young. There are a great many little graves in the churchyards and cemeteries. And could you die as peacefully as little Emeline? Not unless you have loved your Saviour, and tried to serve him as she did. And now let me ask, who would not rather be like little Emeline, than to be gay and fashionable and admired?—She has gone to the world where there is no pain, or sickness, or sorrow, but all is joy and happiness. Dear children you may meet this little girl before the throne of God, if you learn to love your Saviour, if you are kind to all around you, and study every day to do the will of God.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

**THE FIRST CIGAR.**—Among a certain class of ill-trained boys, smoking and chewing tobacco are thought to be unquestionable requisites to all who would be considered manly and independent. A few days ago, I saw a ragged, pale-faced, sorry-looking boy, about seven years old, puffing what was evidently his first cigar. He stood leaning against a house, his cheeks drawn in, his eyes red and watery, his countenance bearing the expression of nausea, and altogether looking as tho' he was ready to repent of his foolish bargain. Several other lads, a little older, stood around, encouraging him and anxiously awaiting the result of the experiment. Poor, silly boy! He probably thought it was a fine, manly thing he was learning, instead of a dirty disgusting and unhealthy habit, which will prove a curse to him as long as he lives, if not broken up. I can hardly believe he would have endured the deathly nausea of that first cigar with such martyr-like patience, had he suspected the real nature of the process he was going through.

There are other boys every day going through the same initiatory steps under the same strange delusion. Some, into whose hands this paper will fall, may be exposed to the same danger. To such I would say, beware how you acquire this habit. The use of tobacco, whether by chewing, smoking, or snuffing, is both a physical and a moral evil. It is only evil, and evil continually. The most skillful physicians in the world have testified to its dangerous effects upon the system. The most eminent men in the various other walks of life, clergymen and teachers, judges, and lawyers, men of literature, art, science and morals, have denounced the use of tobacco as one of the greatest evils of the day. It would be difficult to find a candid and well-informed man who would seriously deny this position, so well-established is the fact.

### Selections.

**CHINA.**—The present state of China is only one of the many indications of the progress of change in every quarter of this globe. Turkey has for some time engaged the attention of statesmen desirous to maintain the present condition of Europe, and every year it has become more evident that the empire of the false prophet is crumbling away, and that his dominion will not long continue to enslave the glorious land which was given in covenant to Abraham "the friend of God;" to him in whom the whole families of the earth are blessed. India with its teeming population is beginning to hear the gospel of salvation, and "over many an ancient river and many a palmy plain" the voice of hallelujahs is heard, where at no distant period there brooded the gross darkness of a cruel and hateful superstition.

But whilst Christian Missions have in India been stealing onwards in spite of the sordid opposition of its commercial rulers, China has hitherto presented an almost impassable barrier to the progress of the true faith. This is, indeed, an awful fact in the eyes of those who read and believe, that there is no salvation but through the knowledge of Christ, and that the idolatrous heathen are "without hope and without God in the world." The government of China dreads change; it is pre-eminently conservative of evil as well as good, and like the empire of Japan, sedulously excludes the entrance of foreign innovations. Unhappily England was for a long period best known to the Chinese as the importers of opium in exchange for tea, and the revenue derived by the East India Company from this tainted source, was one of their chief motives for desiring to maintain that monopoly of trade which is now happily destroyed.

But there is now a shaking in China, a slow and gradual revolution which menaces the Imperial dynasty with overthrow, and perhaps is about to usher in a new order of things, which may give free scope to the proclamation of the only means by which either nations or individuals can be truly reclaimed.

The rebellion which has assumed so threatening an aspect commenced some years ago, in the district of Quangsee and Quantong, and it is the inhabitants of these southern provinces who still form the strength of the rebel army, before which the Imperial troops have gradually receded towards Nankin. For some time it has been reported that consternation prevailed in all the towns between Woodchang and Nankin, which stand upon the same river, although separated by an interval of 500 miles. According to the last brief announcement Nankin had fallen into the hands of the rebels who, in November last, mustered 50,000 fighting men. To this announcement is appended the observation that nothing but European intervention can keep "the Emperor on his throne." If the rebellion only concerns the substitution of one prince, or even one dynasty for another, it cannot much concern this country. It was in 1644, when England was involved in the great civil war, that the Manchoo Tartars succeeded in subduing China and establishing their dominion. Two hundred years afterwards the prestige of Tartar power received its greatest blow from the arms of England; and now it is, at all events, a matter of interesting speculation, to consider whether its stereotyped system of Chinese government is not about to be broken up in such a way, as to throw down that rampart of prejudice which has isolated three hundred millions of the human race from the influence of Christianity, more even than that boasted wall which stretching along the western frontier of their vast empire, used to be numbered amongst the seven great wonders of the world.—*Record.*

**THE RECENT CALAMITY AT NORWALK.**—Has to be ranked as one of the most terrible in the dark list of railroad disasters. Of two hundred passengers who left this city in the cars on the morning of the 6th, in less than three hours forty-seven were buried into eternity, and of thirty-eight of the survivors some are still struggling for recovery, and many are bruised and mangled for life. All faces in the community gather blackness, and every tongue is loud in condemnation, because the disaster is without excuse or palliation. It was not a common accident, but a wholesale slaughter: the result of a recklessness disgraceful to a civilized people. "Oh, what a melancholy scene was that!" writes one who escaped. "The exclamation of thankfulness to God for my kind preservation was followed by thoughts of my narrow escape, which were pressed home upon me still more closely when I recognized lying among the dead him for whom I had given up my seat at New York, and had taken the succeeding car;—he who had travelled from Georgia in safety so far, with the seeds of disease so implanted in him, that it was doubtful if he could reach home, was taken, and I was left; and then was the remembrance of that solemn supplication in the Litany, 'From battle and murder, and from sudden death, good Lord deliver us.' Following upon this were thoughts of home and its happy inmates: that had I been at the bottom of the wreck, what wretchedness, what darkness had been there; and yet the same that I pictured for myself will be felt in many families, and my sympathy was turned to them."

This is a time, however, for other duties besides censuring the blameworthy, and demanding the enforcement of human law. Does not a sudden and overwhelming catastrophe call to us in the loudest tone to consider the uncertainty of life and the immeasurable extent of our future being? Man goeth forth from home with bounding step and heart elated, pleas-

ed with the reminiscence of the past, and with sportive joy anticipating the coming scene. His path unconsciously, conducts him to his end. With heedless movement he hurries to the slippery verge. Sudden he sinks. The shades of darkness pass over his spirit. His eyes are closed in death. Happy, thrice happy, if they re-open on the face of his Redeemer and his God.—*Prot. Churchman.*

**THE THREE LAMPS.**—At thy birth, reader, three lamps were lit. In the secret place of the Most High they stand. An eye that never sleeps watches over them. Each lamp hath seven branches; and every branch supports unearthly fire. As thou livest, feebly or vigorously, so burns the lamp of life; as thou learnest, idly or industriously, so burns the lamp of truth; and according to thy choice or neglect of the great salvation finished on the cross, is the light or darkness of the lamp of mercy.

How is it with thee, reader? I ask it, because I desire that it may be well with thee. Art thou young? Thy lamp of life may be put out to-morrow—to-day—this hour. Art thou old? Its flame burns feebly, and will soon become extinct. Art thou wise in the wisdom of this world? Such lore will not add one drop of oil to thy lamp of truth. Learn of Him who was meek and lowly of heart, and thou shalt have "light and gladness." Art thou seeking, or hast thou sought redemption through the blood of Jesus? Thy lamp of mercy glows with wondrous brightness. Are thy affections in league with sin? Is thy soul confederate with unbelief? By the terrors of the Lord, by the power of the Most High, I beseech thee to beware. In a voice of thunder I would speak it; *Thy lamp of mercy may be put out, by the Eternal Watcher of mankind, even whilst thy lamp of life and truth are burning.* Horror! horror! tenfold horror! to live on earth an heir of the torments of hell! In the Divine record above, there may soon be written of thee—"Ephraim is joined to idols; let him alone." "This man, because of his blasphemous unbelief, I the faithful Recorder of heaven, do now give over to believe a lie; yes, he shall be damned, because he believes not the truth."

O, reader! I exceedingly fear and tremble, although, blessed be God, mercy clothes me like a garment.—How is it with thee? With deep and sincere affection I ask it. Hast thou one spark of desire God-ward? Art thou prodigal, and hast thou one, only one tender remembrance of thy kind Father? Then heartily do I congratulate thee. Earnestly do I implore thee to lose no time in returning to thy Father's house—in fleeing to the Rock of Ages to hide thee. For, as yet thy lamp of mercy is still burning. The ever-blessed Son of God, is able and willing to save to the uttermost all who come to God by Him. There is no exception; only come, and thy lamp of mercy will never go out.—*P. Drummond.*

**THE LIST OF PERVERTS.**—The Roman Catholic papers are passing around what purports to be a list of 185 English and American clergymen who have made their submission to the Pope since 1842, out of eighteen or nineteen thousand who have not kissed his yoke. A Baltimore paper, in the following reply, refers to facts which expose the vanity of such boasting:—"The list of Protestant clergymen who have joined the Church of Rome, which appeared in the Sun of Saturday, would have been more complete had it contained the names of those who, after having taken this step, had repented and returned to Scriptural Christianity, such as Connelly, Sibthorp and Jephson. It would have been more favorable to an impartial judgment had it contained another column of the names of those priests who have forsaken the Church of Rome in the same period of time. It would have furnished better material for a future history of the times, had it recorded that in Ireland a single Protestant bishop had in three years received into the Church 2,414 converted Romanists and that nearly thirty thousand have in that country conformed in a few years, and that by an estimate of a delegate that came to this country to solicit contributions to an Irish university projected by the Roman Catholics, they have lost in the United States, within sixteen or eighteen years, more than two millions of their people. It would have been curious and interesting too, if we had been told what Protestant shepherd had become so intolerable to his flock as to be compelled to flee from them to save his life, and who now could only live among them under a guard of foreign bayonets."

**THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—A recent census of the Sandwich Islands exhibits some facts of startling interest, and which illustrate in the most unmistakable manner the vital law that the inferior race must give place to the stronger. The present population of the seven Islands forming the group is 80,641. The deaths during the last year were only 1478—an average of six deaths to one birth. The foreigners numbering only 1787. This is an extraordinary state of things, and we doubt whether its parallel can be found in the history of the world. In the time of Cook, this people numbered 400,000; and thus in seventy years they decreased 320,000. In 1836 they numbered 108,577—decrease in seventeen years nearly 28,000. Such a rapid decrease of native population is a deeply melancholy spectacle. At the present rate of decrease, another generation will hardly pass away ere this people will be blotted from the face of the earth.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1853.

## THE BISHOP.

LETTERS were received from his Lordship by the last Steamer. He was at Oxford on the 14th inst. and seems to have been much engaged on matters connected with the College, and the Diocese at large. We fear the time is not opportune, for a successful appeal to the Church at home, in behalf of the College. The great object of raising £42,000 to endow new Colonial Bishoprics, or rather to begin such endowment,—the special and commanding claims of the vast Diocese of Capetown, whose Bishop has been long urging these claims on the English public—and other causes, will probably operate against us at this juncture. Still we trust that gleanings will be left, of no small importance in the present low state of our College funds. We see mention made of the Bishop's presence at the anniversary of the Church Missionary Society on the 3rd inst. Bp. Mellvaine of Ohio, and Dr. Tyng of New York, were also present. In the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* we find the following notice of his Lordship at the May meeting of the Society P. C. K., in connexion with a letter from Mr. Stannage:—

The Rev. John Stannage, missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at St. Margaret's Bay, Nova Scotia, who is now in London, informed the Society that the church on the north shore of that bay, towards the erection of which the Board had contributed fifty pounds, had lately been finished. Mr. Stannage, who had left his mission for a time, in consequence of ill health, wrote as follows:—

"I have now four churches to serve, on a shore of forty miles, and among a population of 2000 souls, two thirds of whom belong to the church; but they are very poor owing to the poverty of the soil, and the precarious mackerel fishery, which is their chief source of subsistence. This causes me to feel the greatest distress about what is to be done towards keeping these churches open, and answering the end of their erection. Indeed I do not think that these churches will ever be self-supporting. To return to my work single-handed, though I should be fully restored to health, would not be sufficient. To expect aid from my people for an assistant is vain, though they certainly give to the best of their ability. I am, therefore, endeavouring, while in England, to raise a fund towards the permanent support of an additional missionary."

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia addressed the meeting on the value of the Society's aid in promoting Christian knowledge in his diocese. His lordship then bore testimony to Mr. Stannage's character and services, as an indefatigable missionary, whose health had failed him, in the midst of his useful Christian labours among a flock deeply attached to him. The improvement of the morals and conduct of the fishermen, since his residence among them, had been remarkable.—The Bishop added that Mr. Stannage, out of his slender resources, had provided, and is now remunerating a clergyman, who is employed among the people during the absence of their appointed pastor.

It having appeared that books were required for the performance of Divine Service in the new Church, these were granted.

The Rev. J. Stannage, who was present, thanked the Board for the assistance which it had rendered to his mission, although he was aware that it does not come within the scope of the Society's operations to provide means for an assistant missionary.

In the subjoined Notice respecting the Frederickton College, there are some things worthy of consideration by the friends of our King's, and we therefore publish it:

## KING'S COLLEGE, N. B.

At a meeting of the College Council, held in the Committee Room of the Executive Council, on Saturday the 2d day of April, 1853, at 3 o'clock, P. M., called by order of the Chancellor, read and enacted the following additional statutes:—

That one hundred and fifty pounds per annum be appropriated to defray the expense of Lectures and practical instruction to be given in Civil Engineering and Drawing, by such person or persons as His Excellency the Visitor may appoint for that purpose, who shall receive a fee of five shillings per Term from every Student attending such Lectures; and the Student shall be entitled to receive a certificate of the proficiency he makes therein, if he deserve it.

Any person may, so long as he demean himself properly, attend all or such of the Lectures at the College as he may desire, on payment of a fee of ten shillings per term to each Professor whose Lectures he attends, and producing a ticket of admission from the Chancellor.

Every person qualified to pass the prescribed examination for Matriculation, or that part relating to the particular branch of study to which he intends to devote himself, may become a student of the College, and shall be bound to attend such lectures only as are connected with such branch of study; and shall be entitled to a certificate of proficiency in such particular branch of study, if deserved.

Any Scholar of the Collegiate School, on producing a certificate from the Head Master, may if his parent or guardian desire it, attend any of the lectures at the College without payment of any additional fee.

A Board, consisting of the Principal and the two next senior Professors, shall exercise the power of enforcing the statutes relating to the general conduct of the students, and subordinate offices of the College, now vested in the principal alone.

Each professor shall keep a register of the attendance of Students at his lectures, and general conduct of every student, which he shall deliver to the Registrar at the end of every Term, to be by him laid before the Council at their next meeting.

I certify the above to be a true extract from the minutes of the College Council.

CHARLES FISHER, Registrar.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—Due notice was taken of this anniversary on Tuesday last, by a review of the Troops in Garrison under Gen. Gore, and Salutes from the Men-of-War in port—and from the Artillery on the Citadel slopes, and various military manoeuvring on the exercising ground. A large concourse of civilians, availed themselves of the holiday, and, attracted by the display, covered the neighbouring grounds.—We are glad to see that respect for the birth-day of our Sovereign continues to be felt, amid the changes of our political condition, and we hope that it will be cherished by those in authority.

There was no Levee at Government House, which we believe there used to be in former years.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Robert Willis, son of the Archdeacon, has passed his examination creditably at Oxford, for the degree of B. A. He is a Nova Scotian.

We are sorry to record the melancholy death of the Marchioness Dalhousie, on her voyage from India to London, only the day before the vessel arrived.—The Marquis is well remembered here as a fine boy in the time of the Earl his Father, formerly Governor of Nova Scotia, who was every inch a nobleman. After an absence of several years in India, the Marchioness was returning home in ill health, to rejoin her children, whom she had left under the care of Mrs. Ramsay, (formerly Miss Cochran of this city) at Edinburgh, when that death overtook her, which spares neither the high nor the low.

We have had fine Spring weather since our last. The occasional showers are favourable for the grass, and the seed in the ground. Indeed, notwithstanding what grumblers say, even England has not had such seasonable weather as poor Nova Scotia. A gentleman who had been there nearly a month when the last Steamer came away, says that he had scarcely ever been able to go out, without a great coat and an umbrella. Influenza of a serious nature was prevalent. Here, it is, and has long been very healthy. Upon the whole, prospects are brightening for N. Scotia. There is considerable bustle among the Merchants—crowds of country dealers are in Town, getting supplies. No man that can work need be idle. Public and private improvements are in progress. Landed property is "looking up." Eleven hundred miles of Railway will soon stretch forth from our noble harbour to the farthest West. In short all is cheering as respects temporal prospects. May we not forget to seek that blessing from the Lord which alone can bring prosperity to nations or individuals. Let prayer be made ever unto Him—and especially now—that He would "crown the year with His goodness."

## ITEMS—DOMESTIC AND COLONIAL.

Mr. Whitney of St. John, is about putting the steamer Fairy Queen, on the route from Charlotte Town, P. E. I., to Shediac.

Mr. Kellogg, the well known and highly useful Temperance Lecturer, is engaged in his good work in Canada West.

Fever prevails still in many parts of the West Indies. A Captain Holmes of Nova Scotia, and two of his crew, had died at Porto Rico.

139 sail of vessels arrived at St. John, N. B., within nine days.

There are six men-of-war at present in this harbor. Our fisheries are likely to be well cared for this season.

The corner stone of the New Market House in this City, is to be laid with Masonic ceremonies on the 24th of June—John the Baptist's day.

We learn that Mr. Giles has been appointed Chief Engineer of the E. & N. A. Railway, for New Brunswick, in place of Mr. Beattie, and that he may be expected by the steamer of the 14th May. This gentleman is said to be an engineer of great ability, in whom Messrs. Brassey & Co. have every confidence. He is

to be followed immediately by a staff of assistants.—*St. John Observer.*

Vessels in port yesterday—29 ships, 26 barques, 16 brig, 20 brigantines, 70 schooners—Total 161.—*Ibid.*

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Mrs. Stowe was passing through a series of entertainments, and seems to have enough of such honors to occupy her for months to come.

A new work by Judge Halliburton, called "Sam Slick's wise saws and modern instances," has appeared in London. The Judge was a guest at the 64th Anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund—Mr. Disraeli presiding.

The Dublin Industrial Exhibition was opened on the 12th May.

It is said that in Waterford county, Ireland, crime has greatly diminished.

The Earl of Ellesmere in the *Leander* frigate, sailed on the 9th inst., for New York, to represent England at the New York Exhibition.—(What is to represent Nova-Scotia at the same place?)

A sharp affair has taken place in India. Sir John Cheap captured the fort of a Robber chief, but not until after 4 hours hard fighting, and the loss of 102 British soldiers killed and wounded.

The Chinese insurrection becomes more formidable daily.

A treaty of peace has been concluded by General Cathcart with the Caffres, and it is supposed the protracted war is now closed.

Extract from a letter received from the Assistant Foreign Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.—"It will interest you to know that the year's receipts amount to £109,160 10s. 8d.—(exclusive of above £9000 for the Jubilee Fund, which sum has since been increased to about £14,000)—the payments to £95,597 2s. 6d., and the issues of Bibles and Testaments to 1,168,794 copies."

Twenty miles of new houses are built every year in London.

The Methodists have in California, 38 preachers, 27 churches, 1 college, and 1 religious newspaper. During the past year 21 churches and 10 parsonages have been built, and the number of church members has increased 700.

On Palm Sunday a fight occurred in the church of the Holy Sepulchre between Greeks and Armenians. Several were wounded.

The advocates of Temperance are about availing themselves of the opportunity to draw crowds, which the U. S. Crystal Palace furnishes to the neighborhood, by erecting a tent near by. Here there are to be meetings held every evening to promote the interests of the society.

The President of the U. States drinks no wine. His severe afflictions are said to have produced a serious change in his habits and deportment.

The gold discoveries in Texas are confirmed, rivalling those of California.

The infant Prince of England is to be baptized on the 27th June. King Leopold is to be present, and the Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia.

The Empress of France is recovering.

A proposal of Lord Grey to force convicts upon Van Dieman's Land, has been rejected in the House of Lords.—The Cape affair in the *Neptune* case seems to have left no salutary impression on his lordship's mind.

The Provisional Bishop of New York, we see it stated, has recently performed an amount of episcopal duty, rarely, if ever, equalled in the Church. Among those lately confirmed are fourteen converts from Romanism.

## LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. C. Lloyd, P.E.I.—with 10s. for John Winsloe, Esq.—5s. for Mr. Carson, and 5s. for Mr. Hudson, new subs.—papers sent.—thanks.—Subscriptions are for a year, and notice should be given previous to its termination of a desire to continue the paper or otherwise.

## MARRIED.

At St. Paul's Church, in this City, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, A. M., Father of the *Bridegroom*, the Rev. WILLIAM ROBERT COCHRAN, A. B., Assistant Missionary S. P. G. F. at St. Margaret's Bay, to MARY LAWRENCE, daughter of the late John Johnston, Esq., Barrister at Law.

At Chester, by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, on Monday evening, the 16th of May, Mr. THEODORE VERNON, to Miss ANTOINETTE CECILIA HOUGHTON, of the Parish of St. Stephen, Chester.

At Weymouth, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. P. J. Fitch, Mr. SAMUEL JARVIS, to Miss HARRIET LAKFORD. By the same, on the 19th inst., ROBERT JOURNEAT, Esq., to Miss LETITIA JONES.

At Piquash, Jan. 13th, by the Rev. T. D. Ruddle, Mr. WILLIAM MOODY, to Miss MARGARET NICHOLSON, 9th of Gulf Shore, Wallace.

By the same, Feb. 13th. Mr. JOHN GILLIS, of Gulf Shore, Wallace, to Miss JANE MITCHELL, of Pugwash.

Died.

At Halifax, on the 17th inst. TIMOTHY REVETT, a native of Suffolk, England, aged 85 years. On Friday morning the 27th inst. at 4 o'clock. THOMAS SAMUEL, son of Mr. Robert McVeety, Messenger H. M. Customs.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, May 21st.—Revenue schr Darling, Dale, Sable Island, 2 1/2 days; schrs. Harmony, Cumminger, Boston, 3 days; Integrity, McDonald, Sydney, 4 days; Siph. Bay Chaleur, 6 days; Ocean Wave, Seaboyer, Lunenburg, 6 hours; 10 passengers; Ann, P. E. Island, 5 days—bound to New York.

Monday, May 27rd.—Schrs. Bloomer, (pkt.) Purdy Boston, 48 hours—3 passengers; Coronet, (pkt.) Healy, Boston—2 passengers; Vincent, Bay Chaleur, R. M. S. Ospray, Corblu, St. John, N. F., 4 days; barque Fingalton, McDonald, Liverpool, G. B., 40 days; brigte. Harriet Ann, Flinger, Cienfuegos, 20 days; Harriet Wylie, Dowsley, do, 27 days.

Tuesday, May 28th.—R. M. Steamship Europa, Shannon, Liverpool, G. B., 9 1/2 days—131 passengers; brigts. Onawa, Banks, Liverpool, G. B., 32 days; Balmoral, McDonald, Fortune Bay, N. F., 6 days; schrs. Pursuit, Murdoch, Boston, 59 hours; Laura, Boston.

Wednesday, May 29th.—Francis Ann, Oporto, Spain, 33 days; Mary and Charles, Sydney, 7 days.

Thursday, May 30th.—Troop Ship Ann Maria, Malta, 50 days, (with 76th Regt.) brigt. Albion, Aberdeen, 49 days; Camilla, Fortune Bay; Pacific, Montreal.

Friday, May 27th.—R. M. Steamer Cambria, Boston, 18 hours.

CLEARED.

Saturday May 21st.—Schrs. Meteor, (pkt.) Frost, St. John N. B.; Lovely Mary, Brown, Burin; Catherine Jane, Carrigan, Magdalen Isles.

Monday, May 23rd.—Spry, Hunter, Bermuda; Enterprise, Labrador; Howard, McLeod, P. E. I.; Gipsy Queen, Lockhart, Pugwash; Colonist, Alexander, Quebec; California, Burns, Nfld.; Oriental, Lavee, Souris, P. E. I.; Geo. Cole, Moore, Ch. Town, P. E. I.; Glasgow, McKay, Kingston; Advalorum, Murphy, Mavagnez, and a market; James Fraser, McKeuzik, Ch. Town, P. E. I.

Wednesday, May 25th.—R. M. S. Europa, Boston; Galax, Newfoundland; Jasper, B. W. Indies; Margaret Mortimer, Jamaica; Herald, Labrador; Catherine, Sydney; Britt, Brick, F. W. Indies; Annadate, P. E. Island; Theodore, Brehard, Pugwash; Three Brothers, Sydney, C. B.; Starr, Labrador.

Thursday, May 26th.—R. M. S. Cambria, Liverpool, Coronet, (pkt.) Boston, R. M. S. Ospray, St. John, N. F.

COUNTRY MARKET PRICES ON SATURDAY, MAY 28.

Table listing market prices for various goods: Apples, Beef, Butter, Catsup, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Ham, Hay, Honespun, Bacon, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn.

Advertisements.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH, WILL BE glad to take charge of a School in the country.—Apply at this office. May 28.

"BIRMINGHAM HOUSE." ZINC! ZINC!! ZINC!!! 25 CASES BELGIAN SHEATHING ZINC. 530 to 556 lbs. each. ALSO 10 Casks Zinc Sheathing Nails. Per Moro Castle, from London, For Sale by ALURO & Co. Iron, Hardware & Leather Merchants. May 20th, 1853.

PRINTING INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND PRINTING INK of best rate quality in cans of various weight, from 1lb. to 15lb., at prices from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. Extra Jet Black Ink, in 5lb. cans. Extra Jet Card do in 1lb. cans. Fine Book and News Ink. Red Ink, superfine in 1lb. cans. Blue do do. 1lb. do. Green do do. 1lb. do. Yellow do do. 1lb. do. Gold Size do. 1lb. do. WILLIAM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. May 14th, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED PER. BARQUE ALBRO. COMPASSES ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINT, 3 Joints, 4 Inches. Do. Loose Leg, 3 Joint, 4 Inch Pen Compasses. Carls Penknives, assorted, warranted, Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, Bronze Inkstands with glasses, Welch Slates, hardwood frames Patent Penholders, Steel Pens great variety. WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street. May 21, 1853.

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

CARPETS! CARPETS! !—A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT of all the newest patterns and most approved makes, with RUGS to match, just opened and selling at very lowest market prices. W. N. SILVER & SONS. May 7 1853.

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

BIBLES, REFERENCE, MOROCCO GILT EDGE 7s. Clasp and Strap or Tuck Pocket Bibles, gilt edge, 3s. and 3s. 3d.; excellent 32mo School Bibles, clear print and strong binding, 1s. 3d., smaller School Bibles 1s. 1 1/2d. TESTAMENTS—Large School Testaments, clear print and strong binding 7s. 1/2d.; Smaller do. do. 4s.; Tent Pocket Testaments, embossed gilt edge, 7s. 1/2d.; do. with Psalms and Paraphrases 8s. and 9s. BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER—Large size, large print, from 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Handsomely printed, red rubric, morocco binding, pocket edition, 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.; do. do. larger, 4s. 3d. and 5s. 3d.; do. do. 1s. 1d. embossed gilt; do. strong binding, 6d. The Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union of New York. Also of the Evangelical Sunday School Union of do. Sunday School Libraries, 100 and 75 Vols. on hand and imported to order. Religious Books and Tracts suitable for Sunday Schools of every denomination, and for general reading, at exceedingly low prices. Blank Books, and Stationery of all descriptions, wholesale and retail. Look for No. 21 Granville Street, and WILLIAM GOSSIP. Halifax, May 7, 1853.

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

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

PAPER HANGINGS. CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IMPORTED FROM THE United States, a great variety of PAPER HANGINGS, as follows: Good common Room Paper from 4d. to 9d. per Roll. Beautiful glass stained Do., from 1s. 3d. to 3s. Coloured Paper for Window Blinds, by the yard. Handsome Landscape Patterns for Fire Boards. WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24, Granville Street. April 23, 1853.

FOR SALE The Property situated at the Collogo Gato in Windsor.

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

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

FOR SALE. TWO FRONT PEWS NOS. 42 AND 46 IN THE NORTH GALLERY OF THE ROUND CHURCH, enquire of the Clerk of Vestry or the Sexton. April 23, 1853.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, THIS CELEBRATED Remedy for the Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE. Dec. 18.

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

NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORE.

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

NOVA-SCOTIA BOOK STORE.

No. 24 Granville Street. WILLIAM GOSSIP. HAS IN STORE, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED CREDIT—The following Popular and Standard Works. From Appleton & Co's. New York. Campbell's Poetical Works (Illustrated.) Burns' do. do. Cowper's do. do. Scott's do. do. Dante's do. do. Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered do. Butler's Hudibras, do. Madame Guizot's Young Student, Fireside Fables, Quackenbos' Tales from Fairyland, Mrs. Ellis's Somerville Hall, Adventures of Hernan Cortes, Conqueror of Mexico, Bishop Ives' Sermons, Friday Christian, or Pitcairn's Island—by a poor member of Christ. Mid-summer Fays. Jeremy Taylor's Readings for every Day in Lent. Greasley's Portrait of an English Churchman. Treatise on Preaching. Hook's Cross of Christ. Kip's Early Conflicts of Christianity. My own Story. American Historical Tales for Youth. Uncle Harvey's Tales. Sewell's Lancelot Parsonage, 3 vols. Margaret Percival, 2 vols. Grace Aguilar's Mother's Recompense Vale of Cedars Home Scenes Woman's Friendship Pulpit Cyclopaedia, and Christian Minister's Companion. Pearson on the Creed Trench's Notes on the Parables. Barnes' Notes on Job, 2 vols. Do. do. Acts, Do. do. Hebrews, Do. do. Corinthians, Do. do. Ephesians, Do. do. Thessalonians. Witherspoon's Doctrine of Holy Baptism, Do. New Birth of Man's Nature, Rutherford's Letters, complete. Tupper's Poetical Works, complete. Do. Proverbal Philosophy. Uncle Sam's Farm. Halliburton's Rule and Misrule of the English in America. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Illustrated, Carter's Mass and Rubrics of H. C. Church. Stephen's History of Episc. Ch. of Scotland. Selections from Sumner's Expository Lectures. Sumner's Lectures on the Miracles. Willson's Sacramental Directory. Gall's Philosophy of Education, Gunn on National Instruction, Family Economist, 1818, '19, '50, bound together. Jones' Calro, Jerusalem and Damascus, The Rustle Bower. Knox's Races of Men. Greaves' essays for Sabbath Readings. Exposition of St. John's Epistles, Maclean on Commission, Scripture History, or Child's own Bible, Scott's Bible, large quarto, 6 vols., Alexander's Prophecies of Isaiah, earlier and later. Hiddle's Commentaries on Holy Gospels, Wilson on Reasonableness of Christianity, Fortens' Lectures on St. Matthew, Scottish Journal the, 1849, Head's Sermons, Henry on Prayer, Stocker's Oriental Interpreter, Wallis' Glimpses of Spain, Ford's Spaniards and their Country, Cobbin's Child's Commentator, 2 vols., Eskine's Gospel Sermons, Henry's Communicant's Companion, Watson's Divinity.



Poetry.

"I love the ivy-mantled tower,  
Rock'd by the storm of passing years;  
The grave, whose melancholy flow'r,  
Was nourished by a martyr's tears;

"I love the organ's joyous swell,  
Sweet echo of the heav'nly ode—  
I love the cheerful village bell,  
Faint emblem of the call of God.

"Waked by the sound, I bond my feet,  
I bid my swelling sorrows cease;  
I do but touch the merry-seat,  
And hear the small still voice of peace,

"And, as the ray of evening fades,  
I love amidst the dead to stand;  
And seem amidst the deepening shades,  
To meet again the holy band.

"Long be our Fathers' Temple ours,  
Woe to the hand by which it falls;  
A thousand spirits watch its towers,  
A host of angels guard its walls."

Advertisements.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!!

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

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

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

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

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

SANCTIONED BY THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA. Single Copies of the Book will be sold at 1s. 4d. A small discount will be made to Country Parishes when twelve or more are ordered. Sold for Cash only. Some of the above are handsomely bound in Morocco—price 3s 6d.

Nov. 13, 1853.

W.M. GOSSIP.

**CARDIAL 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, removes irritating obstructions, and when its use is persevered in, imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs. Sold only at **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, July 26.**

**WESLEY & SINCLAIR, MANUFACTURERS OF**



MONUMENTS.

CENTRE AND

Tomb Tables.

Pier Tables.

GRAVE STONES

BAPTISMAL

FONTS, &c.

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Howlers' Streets. Feb. 3.

FIRE INSURANCE.

**THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.** CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately, £275,115 4s. HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS ST

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

HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.

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

NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A CURE FOR BRUISES AND 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 Saliney Street, in this town, was thrown from his horse whereby he received very serious injuries, he had the best medical advice at the time, and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely 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.  
A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE, WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keedy, near Guinbro', 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 testify 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 considerable 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 running sores, in both her legs, so that she was totally incapable 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 perfect 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 neighbourhood have also received extraordinary benefits from the use of your invaluable medicines.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
(Signed) JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.  
CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBITIC 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 Prewick, about five miles from this City. She had ulcerated wounds in her leg for many years, and latterly they increased to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual remedies, 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 perfectly 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,  
WALKER & Co.

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

- |                    |                  |               |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Bad Legs           | Cancers          | Scalds        |
| Bad Breasts        | Contracted (and) | Sore Nipples  |
| Burns              | Stiff Joints     | Sore-throats  |
| Bunions            | Elephantiasis    | Skin-diseases |
| Bits of Moschotoes | Pistulas         | Scurvy        |
| and Sand-Flies     | Gout             | Sore-heads    |
| Coco bay           | Glandular        | Tumours       |
| Chicago-foot       | Swellings        | Ulcers        |
| Chilblains         | Lumbago          | Wounds        |
| Chapped hands      | Piles            | Yaws          |
| Corns (Soft)       | Rheumatism       |               |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 9d., 11s., 25s., and 35s. each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.  
JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia, February 1853.

SEEDS, 1853.

A FURTHER SUPPLY HAS BEEN RECEIVED by the Subscriber, ex *Hatters from Liverpool*, which completes their assortment for the Season, of AGRICULTURAL, KITCHEN GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS, all of which they believe to be good and true. April 23, 1853. AVERY BROWN, & CO.

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HAS RECEIVED FROM LONDON AND PARIS, THE Chief portion of his Spring Supply of GOODS, consisting of every description of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES, of newest and most fashionable styles, Gentlemen's Patent Leather and Calf BOOTS, of the best materials and workmanship, Children's Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. All of which having been personally selected, he can recommend with confidence.

He would particularly request the attention of Gentlemen to his STOCK of French Bootlegs and Backs, and English Sole Leather, which with a supply of Panama Corium, or Leather Cloth, for tender feet, he will make up to order in superior manner. 39 Barrington Street.

WANTED.—Three or four good Bootmakers. May 14, 1853.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

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FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN REGULATING expenses arising from the combination of Fire and Life Insurances, this Company is enabled to effect Insurances on Lives at very reduced rates of premium, as will be made evident by a comparison of their Tables with those of other Offices. Attention is called to Tables 5 of premiums for Insuring a sum payable at the age of 60 or at death—and Table 6 of premiums to secure a sum on a child arriving at the age of 21 years—both which modes of Insurance are coming into more extensive use.

The Company's Almanac for 1853, containing Tables of Premiums and a variety of general information, supplied gratis.

LUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th February, 1853.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

GOVERNOR,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE,

22, St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

NOVA-SCOTIA.—HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX.

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THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of affording to the Colonies of Great Britain the advantages of Life Assurance, and its regulations have been so framed, as to attain that object in the most efficient manner under the most liberal covenants. The progress of the business has been attended with complete success, and the Company has obtained the entire confidence of those whose patronage it was its object to seek.

From the wide basis of its constitution, and the extent of its resources, the Company affords advantages which no local institution can confer, and it has good ground for asking public preference and support over other British Offices doing business in the Colonies, not only with reference to the facilities which it affords, by receiving premiums and paying claims in any British Colony where its Policy Holders may reside, but on the ground that, in seeking business out of Great Britain, it does so not as an after thought, its Colonial arrangements not being mere extensions of or additions to a home business, but as part of its original scheme and intention.

THE PROFITS OF THE COMPANY for the period from 1810 to 1851 fall to be divided at 25th May 1854 and parties who Assure during the present year will participate.

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Every information as to the Company, and its terms and conditions for Assurance, can be had on application at the above agencies, or to

MATTHEW H. RICHEY, Secretary to the Local Board in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Feb. 5, 1852.

MACAGY & WITTHROW.

TAILORS

No. 136 GRANVILLE STREET.

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