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The Church Times.

J. C. Cochran—Editor.

"Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1884. NO. 27.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS

Day	Fest.	S. aft.	Sito.	MORNING.			EVENING.		
				Lea.	21.	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
July 1				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
2				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
3				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
4				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
5				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
6				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
7				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
8				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
9				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
10				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
11				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
12				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
13				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
14				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
15				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
16				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
17				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
18				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
19				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
20				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
21				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
22				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
23				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
24				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
25				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
26				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
27				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
28				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
29				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
30				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.
31				Lev. 23	1 Cor. 13	13am.	13.	1.	Th.

Poetry.

THE GOSPEL TRIUMPHANT.

Over earth and over ocean
 Rolls the song of pure devotion
 To the Lord;
 Men have heard the wondrous story,
 Of the Prince of life and glory,
 From His word.

Battling long with sin and error,
 Traitorous friends and foemen's terror,
 Truth sublime
 Hath achieved its work of gladness,
 Conquer'd grief, and banish'd sadness
 Every crime.

Over fields of gloomy history
 Hath been read the gracious mystery
 Of the "Light;"
 And the doctrine of salvation,
 Fully preached in every nation,
 Chases night.

Not by lightning, nor by thunder,
 Hath it done its work of wonder
 Over all;
 Not by voice of mercy tender,
 Led opponents to surrender
 At its call.

Souls, illumined by the Spirit,
 Hear the gracious Saviour's merit,
 And his name;
 Those who lately homage offer'd
 At the idol's shrine, have proffer'd
 Praise to him.

From his home of brightness bending,
 Jesus sees the race suspending
 Songs of love;
 Splendid issue of the story
 Of the Prince of life and glory,
 Throned above!

Beligious Intelligence.

GREENLAND.

A PICTURE OF THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

We copy from the Tribune, the following picture and interesting description of Greenland and its inhabitants. It is taken from a new work just published by Dr. Karl Andree, in Brunswick, Germany:—

Greenland appears to be a mass of large islands, scattered in all directions by a sea of sounds and straits. Composed of mountains, rocks and solid masses, it is a picture of Chaos and eternal Winter. It is separated from the American Continent by Davis Straits and Baffin's Bay, and the Arctic Ocean, breaks on its eastern shore. Its extent to the northward and westward is unknown. The interior of this great triangular realm is totally unexplored; The European settlements are scattered along the Western Coast, and contain from six to seven thousand inhabitants. The land is everywhere of a mountainous character: level spots are very rare, even on the coast, where peaks and precipitous cliffs rise directly from the sea, the mountain ranges terminating in abrupt promontories. On these black rocks, covered only with ice and snow, there is no trace of vegetable growth; the merest moss or lichen is wanting. Here a living creature is rarely to be seen—not a seal or a sea-gull—sometimes, perhaps, a solitary crow. The mountains do not generally exceed three thousand feet in height, but are crowned with eternal ice. The Kljortetakken (Stag-Horns) near Upernivik, on the Western Coast, attain a height of nearly 5,000 feet, and the Kunnak, which is about 4,000 feet, in elevation, bears immense masses of snow and ice on its declivities.

The interior of Greenland is a terrible chaos, so torn and shattered by deep fissures into which the sun never shines, and over which tremendous glaciers thrust their edges, that travelling is utterly impossible. All attempts to cross from the western to the eastern coast have been frustrated. The bold adventurers who attempted the feat, found only an alternation of deep chasms and high crags, rocks and ice—a more desolate and forbidding waste than the islands and inlets along the sea. The glaciers of the interior shove themselves deep into the inlets and bays, and have completely filled many of them. In other places, the ice forms lofty promontories, reaching far into the ocean. Where the glacier ice comes in contact with the salt water, it forms masses of every conceivable shape. As it gradually slides down the steep ledges and declivities, it is gnawed by the waves below, though not diminished in bulk, since new ice continually follows, building up another pile upon its ruins. When these projecting masses can no longer bear their own weight, they separate from the original glacier and plunge in enormous fragments into the sea, forming these icebergs, which are so common in the Northern Atlantic. In some places grand immovable piles are formed, which remain through the summer, or entire inlets and bays of the ice are arched over with glittering domes of ice; like the great "iceblink" between latitude 60° and 62°, which shines, afar off like an arch of auroral light.

The height of the icebergs often amounts to 1,000 feet. Many of them are formed high in Baffin's Bay. Boat to the south and are carried in such quantities upon the coast of Greenland by the strong south-western currents, that they crowd together so as to form a solid barrier between that coast and Iceland. Through the whole summer they lie on the southern coast around Cape Farewell, and on the western coast as far as 62° and sometimes 66°; in September and October they disappear, but in January they return again. In Disco Bay icebergs have been measured, which stood 300 fathoms deep in the water, and were therefore more than 2,000 feet in height. On the eastern coast, many measure from 120 to 150 feet above the surface of the water, and since only the seventh or eight part is visible, the full height cannot be less than 1,000 feet. They are frequently a mile in circumference, and contain from 1,000 to 1,500 millions of cubic feet, weighing from 40 to 50 millions of tons. While they thus float, slowly dissolving into the ocean, they often assume the most wonderful forms: they resemble palaces, cathedrals, and old fortresses, with gateways, windows and towers, all built of spotted marble and shining in the sun like silver. Sometimes they resemble ships, trees, or beasts, and parting the light with their cubic splinters, cover themselves with prismatic glories. Those who approach them are thrilled with a powerful feeling of terror, for the ice-masses frequently crash in pieces, and as sometimes in the Alps the bell is taken from the leader mule lest the sound should start the sleeping avalanche, so in the northern Seas the Esquimaux suspends his oar and makes no sound as he passes these treacherous islands of ice.

The coast rises almost immediately from the sea to the height of from two to three thousand feet, and the damp sea-air has an unfavorable effect upon it. The great northern oceanic currents pass at some distance from the shores of Greenland, while on the other hand the Polar currents, which bring down the ice-bergs and ice-fields, wash them on both sides. During the brief Summer this ice appears in great masses; in Winter, it partially disappears. In Upernivik, 72° 84', the cold sometimes reaches to 36°, or even 48°, below zero. Then even the rocks burst asunder, the ice forms down the chimney, hanging in an arch over the fire, with but a small aperture in the centre for the passage of the smoke. If meat be cooked, the outside is well-done while the centre is frozen to such a hardness, that a sharp knife makes no impression. Brandy, and even alcohol congeal into a thick, oily mass. A smoky vapor continually ascends from the sea, and caught by the wind, turns to millions of needles or points of ice. The climate of the eastern shore is much more severe than that of the western. Summer begins in June, and the heat soon increases to such an extent that sometimes the thermometer stands

at 80° in the shade. But from April to August fogs are very common, and the wind sweeping over the ice makes fur clothing necessary. In August the frost appears at night, and snow falls occasionally, though it does not lie on the ground till the beginning of October. The Northern Lights—which were unknown in Europe before the year 1716—are of frequent occurrence. The peculiar operation of the unequal refraction which is produced by the difference of temperature and density in the different strata of air, occasions wonderful optical delusions.—The northern mirage or fluctuation of the horizon lifts landscapes above their actual place, while objects lying far below the reach of vision are brought into sight, frequently in a broken or reversed position. Towers, castles and cities are charmed into existence, as by the Fata Morgana of Sicily.

It is evident from the disposition of Greenland, that its botany and zoology must be very limited; either differs but slightly from that of the neighbouring island of Iceland. The habitations of men are scattered along the coast, and do not differ in appearance. The European settlements are only on the Western side, generally upon small islands. Esquimaux dwell as far north as 78°—as far, that is to say, as the extremity of Baffin's Bay. Sir John Ross found natives under the degree of 79, who had come from the North.

The Greenlanders belong decidedly to the Esquimaux race. Their bodily habits, their speech, and their manner of life demonstrate that they are members of that "Family of Polar-men," which is found everywhere in the high North from Lapland to Baffin's Bay on the eastern coast of Greenland, by the sea shore, and it might almost be said in the midst of the ice and snow wherever the seal is to be found. The Greenland Esquimaux name themselves *Innuik*, signifying men, or human beings. They seem to have made their appearance on the western coast in the fourteenth century, and under the name of "Skralinger," are mentioned in the annals of the Icelandic colonies in that region. They are supposed to have lived on the American Continent at one time, as far South as Vinland or New England, and to have been gradually forced to the North by other wild races. Their own traditions indicate that they reached Greenland at a comparatively late period. They are of a stout build, below the medium height, have broad, flat faces, inexpressive eyes, small noses, thick under-lip, and coarse black hair, which hangs over their brown faces. Their skin is nevertheless rather fair than dark, but appears brown in consequence of its filthiness, and gives out a repulsive, fatty smell, which is almost insupportable to Europeans. In the Southern part, we see more slender figures, more agreeable faces and more expressive eyes. The Greenlander is lazy, and indifferent to what takes place around him, but in general cheerful and well-disposed. He seldom involves himself only about his nearest interests or his absolute necessities. The vanity of these people is very striking. According to their opinion, all other people are inferior to them, and when they wish to praise a stranger, they say: "He is as well instructed as we," or "He begins to be an Innuik." Crimes or acts of violence seldom occur: whoever injures another is publicly scoffed at and scorned, for the Greenlanders have a strong inclination to satire and a biting tongue. The Norwegian Missionary, Edøge, who settled among them in the year 1721, had to bear a great deal in the commencement of his labors. They compared his large nose with the Stag Horn Peak, and when he related to them the life and suffering of Christ they remarked: "If He had come among us, we would have loved Him and been obedient to Him. What madmen, to slay Him who could give them life!" They love their near relatives, but are unfeeling in relation to their misfortunes, and exhibit no regret at the total ruin of others.

They neither form a State, nor possess any Government or kind of authority whatever. This is explained by the simple circumstance that they need nothing of the kind. In Summer they live in tents, in Winter in houses—or rather huts—which are from five to six feet high, twelve broad, and a hundred feet long, often containing several families under the same roof. The walls are covered on the inside with skins to keep out the dampness and cold air. A

Minister of War, to set out for the Danubian Principality, and to draw up an accurate report of the position of affairs in a military point of view.

His operations before Silistria were especially recommended to his notice. This measure has produced a profound sensation at St. Petersburg, as the Emperor never entrusts his Minister of War with such a mission except on occasions of serious importance.

CORNWALL, June 20.—Details have arrived respecting the attack at Gunla Karloby. The Olin and Valtor landed 160 men. These were attacked by sharpshooters in ambush, and by a marked battery of six guns. About Harrington, a militia company, small arms and three men, fell; 2 officers and 14 men were wounded. One horse was lost. 28 men and 1 eagle were taken by the Russians, whose commander was killed.

A despatch from Moldavia of the 11th June, describes the state of Marshal Paskewitch to be very serious. He is threatened with paralysis of his left arm and leg, so that his resuming the command is out of the question.

THE LATE CAPTAIN GIFFARD.—The Kreuz Zeitung gives the following description of the last moments and burial of poor Capt. Giffard, and of the head of Louis Danab, June 12:—"We have received interesting news from Olona of the 2nd of June. On that day at 3 p. m. the interment of Captain Giffard, of the Tiger, took place. By order of General Olin-Sacken, the whole crew, prisoners of war, as well as the Governor General Annenkoff with the other military authorities, attended the funeral. A Russian batallon in parade order formed an escort to the coffin, and fired the usual volleys over the grave. Nearly the whole population was present and followed the procession. The only General Olin-Sacken took the deepest interest in the fate of the captain during his illness. A little before his death, Giffard called the crew around his bed, and said, "Look, you are your lives to my being spared; this hindered me from blowing up the ship. Farewell! Great our dear England for me when you see it." After these words he asked for a glass of rum, and turned his face from the sailors to the other side, and gave up the ghost.

FRANCE.

A conspiracy, having extensive ramifications in the South of France, has been discovered in the department of the Tarn and Garonne. More than 150 persons have been already arrested. The journals have been ordered not to speak on the subject. The conspirators had formed themselves into a secret society, and their object is said to have been an attack on the person of the Emperor during the visit which it is supposed he is about to pay to the baths in the Upper Pyrenees, in the coming autumn. The Prefect of the Tarn and Garonne has been dismissed for not having got earlier information of the affair; and he is succeeded by M. Lemaire, an officer of the artillery of the time of the Empire, who accompanied General Lafayette on his visit to the United States during the Restoration.

WEST INDIES.

CHOLERA AT BARBADOS.—The schooner Anemone, bound for the West Indies with a cargo of produce, called at Barbados on the 21 June, but in consequence of the prevalence of the Cholera there, did not remain. A passenger in that vessel, writes from St. Thomas, under date of the 13th inst.—"at the last advices from Barbados the deaths from Cholera were one hundred and fifty per day."

We understand that this fearful disease had its victims almost entirely among the colored population.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Extract from a letter dated Placentia, June 19, 1854:—

"The fishery up to this date has been anything but satisfactory; bait scarce and fish equally so, though today fish is reported to be in the Bay and some good catches have been effected. The captain have been in nearly a fortnight. The main voyage will now be at the Cape, as but little fish frequents the head of the Bay.

Food stuffs are scarce, and food is generally very high. In consequence, many are distressed even now, and cases of gr. at suffering may be met with.

The Steamer Victoria has been in the Bay with provisions, &c.; and on the subject of the telegraph great dissatisfaction exists among those who have been disappointed in obtaining employment, after wasting so long a time."

Editorial Miscellany.

THE WINDSOR ACADEMY.

The friends of the Church will rejoice to hear that this seminary, so long the feeder of the College, is to be re-opened as soon as a competent master can be found. The want of it has been much felt by those who desire to have their children trained in connexion with the Church to which they belong, and who would wish to have them as near to them as Windsor, from a central position, is, to most parts of the Province. If a man is placed at the head of that Academy, in whom the public can have confidence, to whom a Fatherly parent can conscientiously entrust the training of his son, who will be to him literally in loco

parentis, then, in that case, but in no other, may we expect the Windsor Academy to flourish, and prosper favorably with other seminaries of the kind. We hope that one of our own Alumni may be appointed to the situation, which will thus in all probability be more satisfactorily filled than in any other way. Acquainted with the country, and the country with him, having all his local associations here, and his mind not hankering after other lands, but bounded in its visions of worldly things by the country in which he lives, he will be more likely to succeed. There need be no difficulty in finding the right man amongst our own Alumni. We have heard one named already, as willing to come, himself and his wife, and of whom a good report has reached us, and we hope he may get the situation.

Meanwhile, it is to be desired that Churchmen will hold themselves ready to support the new Principal, whom the Government may select, and we think they may be assured that by the 1st September, or perhaps sooner, their sons can be received at the Academy, and at a reduced charge.

It is scarcely needful to say, of a locality so well known, that, placed in juxtaposition with the College, it enjoys the most beautiful prospect that can be desired, is healthful, and that the excellent and commodious stone building itself is well adapted to its purpose. It is within twelve hours of St. John and six of Halifax.

The R. M. Steamship America, arrived on Wednesday last. The news is important. The Turks without the assistance of their allies, have compelled the Russians to raise the siege of Silistria. The latter were in full retreat, after having suffered immense loss. There appears to be no doubt that Austria has joined the alliance of France and England, although much suspicion attaches to the mode, and the ultimate object, of the fulfilment of her part of the compact. It is probable that she will force the retreat of the Russians from the Principalities, which she will occupy with the consent of the Porte, as a safeguard against any further advances of the Russians. The British and French fleets and armies—have as yet accomplished nothing of a decisive nature, but are evidently progressing towards important operations.

An interesting debate upon the policy of the allied powers towards Russia, had taken place in the House of Lords, in which Lord Clarendon, a member of the Government, in reply to an able speech of Lord Lyndhurst's, was wonderfully incautious of statesmanlike reserve, and expressed it to be the intention of the allies, if the chances of war were in their favour, to circumscribe the dominion of Russia within bounds which should render her powerless as a future disturber of the peace of Europe. The Earl of Aberdeen did not go the length of his colleague, expressing a determination, upon the first favourable opportunity, to accomplish a peace upon honorable terms. The discussion does not prove a very edifying unanimity in the Cabinet upon the existing state of European relations. It will afford, however, a topic of serious consideration to the Emperor of all the Russias.

We regret to perceive that the Cholera still hovers over this Continent, and the West India Islands. In Barbados the mortality has reached the fearful amount of 200 a day. In the Southern States of America it is also severe, and we notice that at New York 53 deaths in a week from that disease were announced. We have often reminded our people in this Province of the merciful exemption which we have enjoyed from this desolating pestilence, which has visited our shores but once, while it has repeatedly scourged other parts of America. Let us not "be highminded but fear," since it is certainly "not for our righteousness" that we have been spared. Let all due precaution be enforced by the City authorities, especially by systematic cleanliness, and the abundant use of Chloride of lime, or other disinfecting agents, not forgetting the suppression of intemperance, one of the most powerful conductors of fatal distempers. Total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, has ever been found one of the best safeguards against Cholera.

Extract of a communication from Hants County:—"The country is looking very well. Good crops of hay are expected, and grain is promising. Caterpillars in the vicinity of Windsor have done much damage to the fruit trees, stripping whole orchards, and of course blighting the hopes of fruit. The plaster trade at Windsor is dull, in consequence of the want of vessels to carry away the large quantities on the wharves."

EVERY THING HAS RISEN!—Such is the cry every where. It is too true as regards many things. Food, labour, fuel, &c. are 50 or 100 per cent. higher than last year. Let it be noted, that our nem has now risen, namely, the salary of the Minister. While others can meet the war price, by a war charge, he cannot. He pays twice as much as formerly for a barrel of flour, (which he must have, and many of them too,) but his pay is as before. His income only goes half the way it did last year. What is the consequence? He must run in debt. What then? His mind is distracted by care and anxiety. And what next? His work is hindered and his people are the losers. And what therefore should be done? Let those answer, who value the Gospel, and who remember the Lord's saying, the "labourer is worthy of his hire"—or that "He hath ordained that they that preach the Gospel, should live of the Gospel." And if they do remember that, what will the conscientious hearer do? Will it not be, to equalise the parson's stipend, with the increased expenses he has to meet? Will he not argue with himself, as he pays his baker, his butcher, his tailor, shoemaker, and labourer, half as much again as he did, that he should do likewise for him who feeds him with the bread of life, unless he is willing to see him shut up in his some fine Sunday morning, or force him to give up preaching, and turn his attention to something else.

A Sermon will be preached and a Collection made for the Sunday School at St. Luke's Chapel, tomorrow morning the 9th instant.

Liverpool, N. S., 30th June, 1854.

The customary salute in honor of our Most Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria, not having been given on the 24th ult, it was arranged that Her Majesty's Birth Day and the anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation Day should be celebrated together, which accordingly took place on Wednesday the 25th inst. A Royal salute of 21 guns was fired from the field pieces of the Volunteer and Military Company in the morning, another salute of 35 guns was fired in the afternoon, being Her Majesty's age, and in the evening another Royal salute of 21 guns to conclude with. A brilliant display of Colours contributed much to the observance of the day.—Communicated.

The Lord Bishop left town yesterday, for Chester, where he will hold an Ordination, and will consecrate two Churches in the neighbourhood.

At the recent Ordinations at Prince Edward Island, by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, some account of which is given in the correspondence of this day's paper, the Rev. W. Mack, R. v. Henry B. Swaboy, Rev. R. T. R. A. and R. v. W. Swaboy, were ordained Priests; and Mr. Manico Swaboy, was ordained Deacon. All except the first named are graduates of King's College.

We regret to learn that the Rev. H. De Blois, of Lehave, had a severe fall from his horse on Sunday last, owing to the stirrup leather giving way, and which caused him to faint when afterwards engaged in the performance of clerical duty. He has since been confined to the house, but is getting better.

The Bermuda Royal Gazette of the 27th June, republishes the article in The Church Times, of May 27, respecting the College at Windsor, and has appended to it the conditions of Subscription, &c. We trust that this proceeding of our contemporary may have its effect in inducing the people of Bermuda to turn their attention to the superior advantages that will be afforded by the Windsor Institution, with a resolve to benefit by them.

LIVERPOOL, N. S. BISHOPRIC ENDOWMENT FUND. 2ND INSTALLMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes names like Jahesh Snow, F. W. Collins, F. C. Barst, J. L. Darrow, M. F. Agnew, Snow P. Freeman, John Roberts, Wm. Henderson, Revd. J. Ambrose, Andrew Cowie, William Cowie, Alexander Cowie, R. Roberts, J. Edgar.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Secy. B. E. F.

PAST PAY COLLECTIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes names like Middle Marquodobit, Gay's River, Lower Stewarts, West Block, B. N. Shubanaedje, Barrington.

Missionary Intelligence.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle and Missionary Journal, for June, 1854.

THE HUDSON'S BAY MISSION.

WHAT became of Hudson? is a question put by the recent historian of the United States relative to the fate of that hardy Brit' seaman, after whom the great inland hyperborean sea, so well known to Englishmen, took its name, although it had been discovered nearly a century before the voyage of that intrepid navigator by Sebastian Cabot. "What became of Hudson? Did he die miserably of starvation? Did he reach land to perish by the fury of the natives? Was he crushed between ribs of ice? The returning ship encountered storms by which it is probable Hudson was overwhelmed. Alone, of the great navigators of that day, he lies buried in America; the gloomy waste of waters which bears his name is his tomb and his monument.

Intent upon the discovery of a passage through the Northern Seas into the Pacific, in the month of April 1610, Hudson left his native country, on his last voyage, never to return more. His crew mutinied, and casting him, his son and one faithful adherent adrift in a shallop belonging to their ship, he was heard of no more. Our own times, it is almost needless to remark, furnish in some respects a parallel of a like fate, befalling one fired by a like ambition. Mr. Anderson, in his "History of the Colonial Church," bears pleasing testimony to the devout spirit which animated Hudson and his followers, when about to embark for the same object on a former occasion. "Anno 1697, April the nineteenth, at St. Ethelburga, in Bishops' Gate Street, did communicate with the rest of the parishioners these persons, Seamen purposing to go to sea four days after, to discover a Passage by the North Pole to Japan and China." It is gratifying even at this day to record the devotion of one whose career was destined to obtain so sad a termination. Still more gratifying to reflect that, after the lapse of two hundred and forty-two years, an English Bishop visited these ice-bound regions; and having found, on these bleak and inhospitable shores, among the native inhabitants, converts not only fit for the reception of Holy Baptism, and for presentation to the rite of Confirmation, but also meet even to share in the sublimest act of Christian worship; he finally admitted to the Diaconate and Priesthood the layman (Mr. Horden) who, under God, had been instrumental in producing these results. Such and so great are the changes wrought by time I so, at least, we gather from a publication of the Bishop of Rupert's Land, giving an account of a journey to Albany and Moore on the south-east shore of Hudson's Bay, to which we cursorily alluded in a former Number.

It appears that, on the 28th of June, 1852, soon after the waters of the flood of that year had subsided, the Bishop left Fort Garry or St. Andrew's, arrived at Albany on the 28th of July, and returning home again on the 15th of October; his conveyance a canoe, his food pemmican and flour, his shelter at night of the rudest kind, during the short period we have mentioned, exposed about equally to the heat of midsummer, and to the ice and snow storms of the winter; doubtful even, on his return, whether the inclemency of the season might not force him to remain in the wilderness for a time. Yet, to counterbalance these hardships, which, by the way, are stated not as hardships, but as facts, there appears to be a great work begun among the Indians of this region, and likely spread beyond them even to the Esquimaux, for a Missionary, Mr. Watkins, and his wife, have been stationed on the other south-west side of the Bay, at Fort George, with whom they are likely to come in contact. Of the Esquimaux, the Bishop in more than one place of his journal speaks hopefully, as if their habits present few obstacles to the spread of Christianity among them; and judging by the accounts of our Arctic voyagers, their character, with few exceptions, appears to be peculiarly meek and gentle.—At all events, the hope of being useful to this interesting race is one, among other reasons,

On the sixth day of absence from home, Bishop Anderson makes a halt between Islington and Fort Alexander, on Lake Winnipeg; and he gives the following description of

A WEDNESDAY IN THE WILDERNESS.

July 4th, Sunday.—A lovely morning of great heat. After breakfast we prepared for service; a large dilapoth was stretched across the trees behind us to form a partial shelter from the rays of the sun. There were ten in number—my eight men, my

companion, and myself. Robes were of course dispensed with in our open air services. All I could do was to make my travelling attire a little more episcopal with apron and bands. The men also were in their best capotes, so that the reverence due to the day was marked as far as circumstances would admit. Some of the Indians had come over, and remained close to us throughout, gazing in wonder. It almost reminded one of the Court of the Gentiles. . . . What a noble temple! In front, an amphitheatre of wood and rock, with the exquisite foreground of still water, of which there was a large expanse, larger than many of the smaller English lakes. We were ourselves on a rocky eminence, under a thickly wooded bank. Our singing was good; almost every voice joined. . . . After service we parted in groups. I gave my own men some tracts and books. H. A. Mackenzie read some passages in Ogburn's to the Indians. James McKay read to me some hymns, with which he was familiar, from Dr. O'Meara's Prayer-book, and after leaving me, I heard him soon singing with the Indians one of the hymns which we had sung in their own tongue. I heard also a little girl say her alphabet and read; she was one of the children who had had some teaching at the White Dog.—Pp. 16—17.

On the same day, also, the Bishop falls in with an Indian conjuror, of whom he speaks in the following terms:—

"I went over in one of the small canoes to visit the Indian encampment, and to bid farewell to them all. There were two or three tents. I entered the largest, and there found the son of Wasachewas sitting in solitary state. I was about to sit down where I saw some articles expanded, and where at first I thought he had prepared a seat for me, but I found on a second look that these were idols of the chambers of imagery, the instruments of his art as a conjuror, and the feast spread out for the spirits. I asked him to explain his magic art, and he said he would, if I would give him some flour. I gave him instead a little tobacco, and I heard his tale. He showed, as a special favour, that which gave him his power—a bag with some reddish powder in it. He allowed me to handle and smell this mysterious stuff, and pointed out to me two little dolls or images, which, he said, gave him authority over the souls of others. . . . I said, I hoped he would ere long give all this up; that I had already baptized Jummis, as noted a conjuror as himself, now John Sumner, at Fairford; and I hoped that he would soon follow his example.—Pp. 18, 19.

(Remainder next week.)

Selections.

LORD HAILES AND THE NEW TESTAMENT.—"I was dining," said Dr. Buchanan, "some time ago, with a literary party at old Mr. Abercrombie's, of Trillibody (the father of Mr. Ralph Abercrombie, who was slain in Egypt) and we spent the evening together. A gentleman present put a question which puzzled the whole company. It was this: 'Supposing all the New Testaments in the world had been destroyed at the end of the third century, could their contents have been recovered from the writings of the first three centuries?' The question was novel to all, and no one even hazarded a guess in answer to the inquiry.

"About two months after this meeting, I received an invitation to breakfast with Lord Hailes, (Sir David Dalrymple) next morning. He had been one of the party. During breakfast he asked me if I recollected the curious question about the possibility of recovering the contents of the New Testament from the writings of the three first centuries. 'I remember it well, and have thought of it often, without being able to form an opinion or conjecture on the subject.'

"Well," said Lord Hailes, "that question quite accorded with the taste of my antiquarian mind. On returning home, as I knew I had all the writers of those centuries, I began immediately to collect them, that I might set to work on the arduous task as soon as possible." Pointing to a table covered with papers, he said, "There I have been busy these two months searching for chapters, half chapters, and sentences of the New Testament, and have marked down what I found and where I found it, so that any person may examine and see for himself. I have actually discovered the whole New Testament, except seven or eleven verses, (I forget which,) which satisfies me that I could discover them also. God concealed or hid the treasures of his word, in a way that Julian, the apostate emperor, and the other enemies of Christ, who wished to extirpate the Gospel from the world, never would have thought of; and though they had, they never could have effected their destruction."—Halland's Memoir.

A DEATH-BED IN BETHNAL GREEN.—I went into one room in this unhappy place—this core of all the misery in Bethnal-green—and saw a woman in bed with a three-weeks' infant on her arm. She was still too weak to rise, and her husband had died when the

baby was three days' old. She had four other children, and she panted to get up and earn. It taxed her heart to tell of her lost love, and the portion of her story that I here repeat was told by her, in the close narrow room, with a more touching emphasis than I can give it here; with tremblings of the voice and quiverings of the lip, that went warm to the hearts of all who listened:—"The morning before my husband died," she said, "he said to me, 'O Mary, I have had such a beautiful dream!—'Have you dear?' says I; 'do you think you feel strong enough to tell it to me?'—'Yes," says he, "I dreamt that I was in a large place where there was a microscope clock" (he meant a microscope), "and I looked through it and saw the seven heavens all full of light and happiness, and straight before me, Mary, I saw a face that was like a face I know." "And whose face was it love?" says I. "I do not know," says he, "but it was more beautiful than anything I ever saw, and bright and glorious, and I said to it, shall I be glorified with the same glory that you are glorified with? And the head bowed towards me. And I said, am I to die soon? And the head bowed towards me. And I said, shall I die to-morrow. And the face fixed its eyes on me and went away. And now what do you think that means?" "I do not know," says he, "but I think it must mean that God is going to call you away from this world where you have had so much trouble, and your suffering is going to be at an end, but you must wait His time, and that is why the head went away when you said, shall I die to-morrow?" "I suppose you are right," says he, "and I don't mind dying, but, O Mary, it goes to my heart to leave you and the young ones" (here the tears spread over the poor woman's eyes, and her voice began to tremble). "I am afraid to part with you; I am afraid for you after I am gone." "You must not think of that," says I; "you have been a good husband, and its God's will you should go."—"I won't go, Mary, without saying good-bye to you," says he. "If I can't speak, I'll wave my hand to you," says he, "and you will know when I'm going." And so it was, for in his last hours he could not speak a word, and he went so gently that I never should have known in what minute he died if I had not seen his hands moving and waving to me good-bye before he went." Such dreams and thoughts belong to quiet poverty. I have told this incident just as I heard it; and if I were a daily visitor in Bethnal-green, I should have many tales of the same kind to tell.—Dickens "Household Words."

WHAT HAS LY GOVERNMENT IS.—It is not to watch children with a suspicious eye; to frown at their merry outbursts of innocent hilarity; to suppress their joyous laughter, and to mould them into melancholy little models of octogenarian gravity.

And when they have been in fault, it is not to punish them simply on account of the personal injury that you may have chanced to suffer in consequence of their fault; while disobedience, unattended by inconvenience to yourself, passes without rebuke.

Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with a flood of angry words; to stun him with a deafening voice; to call him by hard names, which do not express his misdeeds; to load him with epithets, which would be extravagant if applied to a fault of ten-fold enormity; or to declare with passionate vehemence that he is the worst child in the village and destined to the gallows.

But it is to watch anxiously for the first risings of sin and to repress them; to counteract the earliest workings of selfishness; to suppress the first beginnings of rebellion against rightful authority; to teach an implicit and unquestioning and cheerful obedience to the will of the parent, as the best preparation for a future allegiance to the requirement of the civil Magistrate, and to the laws of the great Ruler and Father in heaven.

It is to punish a fault because it is a fault; because it is sinful and contrary to the commands of God; without reference to whether it may or not have been productive of immediate injury to the parent or to others.

It is to reprove with calmness and composure, and not with angry irritation; in a few words, fitly chosen and not with a torrent of abuse; to punish as often as you threaten, and threaten only when you both intend and can remember to perform; to say what you mean, and infallibly to do as you say.

It is to govern your family as in the sight of Him, who gave you your authority; who will reward your strict fidelity with such blessings as He bestoweth on Abraham; or punish your criminal neglect with such curses as He visiteth on Eli.

THE PULSE OF KINGDOM.—The constitution of a man's body is best known by his pulse; if it is strong at all, then we know that he is well; if it is weak, then

we know him to be in a fever; if he keep an equal stroke, then we know he is sound and whole.— In the same manner we may judge of the state of a kingdom, or common-wealth, by the manner of execution of justice therein, for Justice is the pulse of a kingdom; if Justice be violent, then the kingdom is in a fever, in a bad state; if it stir not at all, then the kingdom is dead; but if it have an equal stroke, the just and ordinary course, then the kingdom is in a good condition, it is sound and whole, without the least corruption imaginable.

INTERESTING FROM GENEVA.—The following interesting items of intelligence from Switzerland, are sent in the correspondence of the *New York Crusader*, under date of Geneva, April 22d:—

The long existing controversy and division between the so-called National Church and the Orthodox, i. e., between the Church of Socinianism and that of evangelical truth, is disappearing day by day. The Trinitarians have conquered the field, and to their labors and the will of God, we owe the great revival manifested in our cantons, not only among Protestants, but even among our enemies.

Last Thursday morning, the old temple of St. Peter, the walls of which, two centuries back, resounded with the voice of Calvin, of Theodore de Beza, of Diodati, and of many other Christian reformers, witnessed a grand and imposing ceremony, which will long be remembered by us, and will be transmitted as a glorious legacy to our descendants. Fifty Roman Catholics publicly abjured, on that day, the faith of Antichrist, and were admitted to the holy communion, surrounded by a large audience, who listened with great attention to the sermon preached by the eloquent pastor, Mr. Duby. Last Christmas day, another equal number of Catholics became members of our Church, and thirty more applied last Sunday, to be instructed in the evangelical doctrine. This is what concerns the reformed Romanists of France and Savoy. The good work among your own countrymen, the Italians, is even more flattering.

NOVEL CONDITION.—A short time since a movement was made in a parish in this State to displace, on account of his age, a venerable clergyman from the post he had long filled with honor. A petition was prepared, and addressed to him, asking him to resign his pastoral charge. One of the most influential members of the society was waited upon, and requested to head the paper. He said he would consent to the movement upon one condition only, viz. that those most active in the measure would first secure the services of a clergyman who would agree never to grow old.

The servant of a Prussian officer one day met a cobbler, who inquired of him how he got along with his very master? "Oh, excellently," answered the servant. "We live on very friendly terms; every morning we beat each other's coats, the only difference is, he takes his off to be beaten, and I keep mine on."

There is an inscription on a tombstone at La Pointe, Lake Superior, which reads as follows:—JOHN PHILLIPS accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother.

FRENCH MANNERS.—A private letter from a bandman in the 44th, now at Gallipoli, says:—The French are a fine body of men. I know they will fight well alongside of Englishmen. They are cuddling the Englishmen everywhere they see them; there was one the other day came up to me, and I thought he would eat me—he gave me a regular splashing kiss. The worst of it is we cannot understand them.

TURKISH CAUMEN.—Religious feeling is strong in the Turkish breast; nor does it require to be roused by circumstances, for it never sleeps. The horsemen of Constantinople, a class answering to our own cavalry, are most of them devout, and may be observed at noon, sitting in a line on the ground, with heads bent forward, engaged in prayer. While thus employed they will answer no question, and whoever wants a horse must wait.—*Letter from Turkey.*

In the year of the census 1851, 154,205 marriages were solemnized according to the ritual of the Church of England, and only 23,248 without that ritual, and of these 6813 were performed before the Registrar.—By this test it would appear that, instead of one-third, or even one-half, the population being dissenters, as has been alleged, Church and Dissent are in the proportion of six to one.—*Eng. Paper.*

TO HAVE GOOD SERVANTS.—If thou wouldst have a good servant, let the servant find a good master. Be not angry with him too long, lest he think thee malicious; nor too soon lest he conceive thee rash; nor too often lest he count thee humorous.—*Quaker.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES

Milton, Prince Edward Island, June 26, 1854.

SIR.—The Bishop of Nova Scotia having left Prince Edward Island, after a visit of a month, I give you a brief outline of his Lordship's movements during his sojourn among us, and of the services which he has engaged in,—and I cannot do less than add, that a feeling exists among all the Church people in the Island, that a very great advantage has accrued to us from his Lordship's presence for so considerable a period.

The Bishop landed at Charlotte Town on the 22d of May; and the day of General Fast having been appointed for the 26th, his Lordship thought it not good to leave Charlotte Town until after that occasion. His Lordship, therefore, remained and preached at Charlotte Town, where—as with the other parts of the Island in which we have Churches—the people of our Communion observed the day reverentially. On the Sunday after Ascension Day, (his Lordship having joined in keeping holy that day,) the Bishop preached at Charlotte Town in the morning, and then proceeded to Milton, eight miles distant, where he again preached and confirmed 35 young persons, addressing to them some very touching and instructive words, calculated to make them weigh well what they were undertaking, and give their thoughts, in a devout and godly manner, to what, on their part, should follow so impressive a ceremony.

On the Bishop's return to Charlotte Town some rain fell, but the evening soon cleared, and a fine day presented itself on Monday the 29th, when his Lordship, accompanied by myself, proceeded to Georgetown, 31 miles, where he preached on the morning of Tuesday the 30th, confirming 8 candidates—and assisted likewise at the afternoon service on the same day. On his return he preached at Cherry Valley, 12 miles from Charlotte Town.

The Confirmation at Charlotte Town was held on Whitsunday, when his Lordship preached and confirmed above 60 young persons. Whitsunday, the Bishop, accompanied by the Revd. D. Fitzgerald, drove to Crapaud, on the South shore, (known also as Westmoreland harbour,) where he preached and confirmed 9 candidates—returning the same day the rain fell heavily, and the journey was a long one.

His Lordship, however, had appointed to be in Charlotte Town on the Tuesday in Whitsan week, when the Church Meetings for electing Vestrymen and Church Wardens take place over the whole Island. His Lordship attended the Meeting, which, after the accomplishment of a part of the business, was adjourned to the following Monday.

An Ordination had been appointed for Trinity Sunday, in Charlotte Town, and formed perhaps the most important feature of the Bishop's visit. On Thursday, June the 8th, the examination of the candidates accordingly began, and was continued for the two Ember Days following. And on Trinity Sunday, the Bishop, attended by all the Clergy of the Island, held divine service in St. Paul's Church, Charlotte Town, when his Lordship preached to a large congregation (of which the Candidates for Holy Orders formed a part, and to whom his Lordship addressed a portion of his discourse,) a most powerful and feeling Sermon—and afterwards, (the Revd. C. Lloyd, Commissary, the Revd. J. H. Read, and the Revd. D. Fitzgerald, assisting in administering the oaths and in laying on of hands,) the Bishop admitted four Deacons to the Holy Order of Priests, and ordained one Deacon.

Monday, June 19th, the Bishop attended the parish meeting in Charlotte Town, adjourned from Whit Tuesday—and on the same day issued Letters of Orders and Licences—remaining over Tuesday in Charlotte Town.

On Wednesday his Lordship left Town on his way to the Westward, calling at Milton,—and on arriving at Springfield in the afternoon, held a Service there, preaching to an attentive congregation.

His Lordship left Springfield on Thursday morning the 14th, and proceeded to New London, where he held Morning Service, preached to a full Church, and confirmed 25 young people—and having transacted the required business, in this renewed and flourishing Mission, drove in the evening to St. Eleanor's, where he remained the night. Early on the morning of the 16th, his Lordship left for Port Hill and Lot 11, and proceeding all the way to Lot 11, held a Service there in the afternoon, (preaching to the people where a Bishop had never been before,) and consecrating the

Church Yard. His Lordship remained the night at Lot 11, and returned to Port Hill on Saturday morning, met the congregation, and transacted some business relative to the Parish. On Sunday the 18th, the Bishop preached at Morning Service to a full congregation, and confirmed 20 candidates. After Service his Lordship left Port Hill for St. Eleanor's, 18 miles and held service at 4 o'clock at that place, where, tho' some rain was falling, the congregation was very numerous. The Bishop baptized an old man on this occasion, and confirmed 40 candidates, after having preached a most impressive Sermon. On Monday his Lordship visited Summerside, to inspect a site for a Church, and met the parishioners in the afternoon, at the School House, where some parish business was transacted—but, as it is not improbable the Missionary at this important Church Mission of St. Eleanor's, will send you a more particular account of what took place there during the Bishop's visit, I will conclude by saying, that his Lordship left Prince Edward Island on the 20th for Shediac, having effected, through the Divine mercy, much good for the Church here, by the exercise of his Episcopal functions, by addressing the people, both in public and private, in a manner to impress them with a lively sense of their several duties as concerns the Faith—and by making himself better acquainted with the condition and wants of the Church in this Island. I remain, Sir, &c.

CHARLES LLOYD,
Ecclesiastical Com'y.To the Editor of the *Church Times*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

REV. SIR,—It not trespassing too much on the columns of the *Times*, the insertion of the accompanying notice of the Bishop's visit to this Parish, will

Oblige yours truly, S. T. B.

St. Eleanor's, P. E. I., June 27, 1854.

On Sunday the 18th inst., the Lord Bishop of the Diocese held a Confirmation and preached at St. Eleanor's. The weather was unpropitious, yet the Church was crowded by a respectable and attentive congregation. The Bishop arrived from Port Hill at half-past 3 o'clock. Divine Service commenced at 4 o'clock. The prayers were read by the Rector, the Revd. J. Herbert Read, B. D., portions of the service were chanted by the choir, conducted by Miss Bell on the organ. After the 2nd Lesson his Lordship administered the sacrament of Baptism to an old man bending under the weight of three score years and ten, who availed himself of that long neglected ordinance, which our blessed Saviour instituted as an entrance into His Church. The Bishop delivered an admirable address on the subject, and remarked, that whilst the Baptism of Infants was the ordinary mode of admission into the Christian covenant, being "most agreeable with the institution of Christ," yet the Church had made provision for admitting those of riper years into covenant relation with God, and further his Lordship added, that no one could be called a Christian who had not been baptized. The Sacrament was administered to the Catechumen kneeling. After the prayers were ended, a part of the 119th Psalm was sung. The candidates for Confirmation were then presented to the Bishop, who spoke to them on the solemnity of the rite and the necessity of weighing well the obligations by which they were bound to devote themselves to the service of God. The address, which occupied some time, was listened to with marked attention, and it could scarcely fail of leaving a deep impression, not only on those who were about to be confirmed, but on the whole congregation. The solemn prayer offered by the Bishop, and the fervent Amen which followed, we trust were registered in Heaven. There were 49 candidates, amongst whom were vigorous youth and trembling old age, meekly kneeling to receive the Heaven-invoked blessing. The Confirmation service being ended, the Hymn commencing "A charge to keep I have" was sung. After which the Bishop preached an eloquent and practical discourse on prayer, from Ephes. vi. c. 14 v.

The subject was divided into public, private, and closet devotion. The scriptural use of Liturgies was lucidly proved from Holy Writ, and it was most conclusively demonstrated, that altho' no precomposed form of prayer were used in a congregation, yet the extemporaneous prayer was de facto a form to the people. The duty of regular attendance on the House of God was strictly enjoined, and whilst the form of sound words was to be used, his Lordship most distinctly remarked, that all our prayers would be unavailing before God, unless presented in sincerity and faith.

Family worship occupied a portion of the sermon, and the blessings which accompany it were pleasingly descanted on. The neglect of domestic prayer was solemnly pointed out, inasmuch as where it did not exist that family might be said to have adopted for its motto, "No God worshipped here." The idiom was thrilling and alarming, and we sincerely hope that it will be the means of stirring up many to practice a duty which, all who partake of the Divine benevolence of God are bound religiously to observe as the surest way to secure family blessings. Closet prayer was next considered and enforced, by the pious examples of David, Daniel, and the express command of our blessed Lord. "When thou prayest enter into thy closet" &c., and as three times a day was the Scripture rule for prayer, yet no one, said his Lordship, could be excused who allowed morning and evening to pass away without asking for spiritual blessings, and seeking pardon for past transgression. The good Bishop particularly reminded the congregation, that one reason why they did not receive answers to their petitions was, that they did not wait for and expect the blessing. Earnest, persevering, successful prayer, was illustrated in the case of Jacob in the Old Testament, and of the unfortunate woman in the New. Long may the spiritual instruction imparted on this occasion be treasured up in the hearts of those who were privileged to listen to the pious and earnest counsels of their Diocesan; and we indulge the hope that they will become "household words" with every Church family in the Parish. Although the services occupied more than three hours, none appeared wearied or showed signs of impatience, which many felt it good to be there.

The next day was occupied in transacting Parish business, and early on the following morning the Bishop left the Island in the Shediac Packet, en route for Amherst, N. S., where Episcopal duties awaited his Lordship's visit.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

[The following poetical effusion of an Alumnus of King's College, Windsor, was quoted by the President in his address at the late Encenia, and we are persuaded will be pleasing to our readers. If we mistake not, the writer has been for more than 30 years in the Ministry, and is now not 50 miles from the scenes which he so smoothly describes. And we believe the friend to whom the lines were addressed, is the present head of the College at Windsor.—Ed. C.T.]

"And as I write, those days return to view,
When first acquaintance into friendship grew;
When first our hearts together were entwined,
By those soft cords which kindred spirits bind.

Those days are gone, but still my thoughts delight
To trace the fond remembrance of their flight.
To linger round the scenes of former joy,
And on the past the present to employ.
Escaped the world, its follies and its strife,
Together we enjoyed that peaceful life
Which Alma Mater's fostering care bestows,
On such as love the blessings of repose.

Sweet was the hour when with the instructing sage
We sought the beauties of the classic page,
When Virgil's soft and winning numbers stole
Their gentle way to the enraptured soul:
When Homer's martial lay our bosom fired,
And all the energy of arms inspired,
When Tully's voice our fixed attention stayed,
And all the power of eloquence displayed:
Sweet was the hour Euripides explored
To paint those scenes our mind so much enjoyed.
Sweet was the hour devoted to peruse
Those nobler efforts of the tragic muse,
Which all the griefs of Oedipus disclose,
And touch our breasts with Philonetes' woes.

But sweeter still the time we set apart
For knowledge near, to purify the heart,
To elevate our thoughts to things above,
And fill our souls with that celestial love
Which warms and animates the Christian's breast,
And smooths the way to his eternal rest.
Compared with this all human wisdom falls,
Seems but illusive dreams and idle tales.
In God's most holy word we rest secure,
Worlds pass away, but this is ever sure,
And in his sacred page we loved to trace
God's gracious dealings with the human race:
We saw how sins and follies were forgiven,
And how the entrance opened into Heaven,
Saw a Redeemer bleeding on the Cross,
And learned to count the wealth of worlds but loss,
If through His gracious mercy of our God
Our souls were washed through His atoning blood.

And when the day was drawing near its close,
And weary nature sinking to repose,
Wheat thqu could to mind our wonted stroll,
Our feet, our grateful intercourse of soul,
When to the spring or to the town we strayed,

And as we lingered nature's charms surveyed.
Perhaps the Sun, declining in the west,
Had all the scene in richest splendor drest,
And while around his setting glories streams
Our fancies kindled at the setting beam,
Perhaps the moon, sweet ornament of night,
Tinged every object with her silvery light,
And gave to our discourse a pensivo air,
And then perhaps some wound of secret care
Was to the sympathetic heart revealed,
And by the soothing balm of friendship healed.

Delightful scenes I my memory traces still
The verdant meads, the grove, the distant hill,
The Church, the College, and that friendly dome
Where hospitality had made her home.
O'er Windsor, too, my busy fancy glides,
The sweet St. Croix, and Avon's turbid tides,
And still it heightens all these charms for me,
That these dear scenes were shared my friend with thee.
But we have wandered from that peaceful seat,
Which learning chose for her serene retreat,
In life's short tale we read another page,
And other scenes and cares our minds engage.
'Tis thine, my friend, "to rear the tender thought,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,"
And fit it for those scenes now left behind.
'Tis mine the wandering sinner to reclaim,
And offer pardon in a Saviour's name;
To raise the faint, the weary to befriend,
And at the couch of sickness to attend.
To help the lingering pilgrim on his way
And point his views to an eternal day.
Delightful task I if God vouchsafe to bless,
And on the heart my feeble words impress,
And soon my friend shalt thou partake this care,
And to the labour of the vineyard share;
O' may thy toils an ample harvest gain,
Through Him who all our efforts must sustain.

Collegiate.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

At the General Meeting of the Alumni of King's College, held at Windsor on the 29th June, the Committee for the ensuing year was elected. The following Gentlemen are the office-bearers for that period:

President.—A. M. UNIACKE, Esq. A. B.
Vice President.—W. J. ALMON, M. D. & A. B.
Committee.

S. LEONARD SHANNON, Esq. A. B.
HENRY FRYOR, Esq. A. M.
WILLIAM HARR, Esq.
Revd. GEORGE W. HILL, A. M.
Revd. JAMES C. COCHRAN, A. M.
Revd. JAMES SHURVEY, D. D.
JAMES G. A. CRUGHTON, Esq.

Treasurer.—The Honble. M. B. ALMON.
Secretary.—P. CARTKURT HILL, Esq. A. B.

The usual Prizes were granted for the next Encenia, viz:

For the best Classical Scholar	£5 0 0
For the best Mathematical do.	5 0 0
For the best Modern Linguist	5 0 0
For the best general conduct	5 0 0

A sum of £50 sterling per annum was also granted for the term of 3 years, towards assisting the Governors in procuring a Professor of Modern Languages.

And the following Resolution was also passed in reference to the opening of the Academy:

Resolved,—That the Governors be requested to adopt measures towards the opening of the Academy, by the engagement of a competent Master; and the Association pledges itself to appropriate the sum of £50 currency, at its next general meeting, to aid in the payment of his salary for the year ending 30th June, 1855.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S.

July 1st, 1854.

The usual observances have marked the close of the Academical year. After the B. A. examination holden in the Hall on the 19th, 20th and 21st June, Certificates were granted

Robie Uniacke, *Sol.*
Norman F. Uniacke, *laud. prog.*
The Terminal examination on the 23d, 26th and 27th June, furnished data for deciding the Prizes offered by the Alumni.

Prizes for *Classics and good conduct*—John Randall.
Prize for *Mathematics*—Norman F. Uniacke.
Prize for *Modern Language*—Robert S. Braine.
The Bishop's Prize is continued for the ensuing year.
The Mayor's Prize has been adjudged to Thomas Crisp.

THE ENCENIA was celebrated on the 29th June, by the annual meeting of Governors and Alumni. After Commemoration of Benefactors by the President, and an address from the Right Rev. the Visitor, the following exercises were read:

Latin Verse—"Vix per Noxam Scotiam ferræ stru-
enda.
Savary.
Latin Essay—"Sinopetium clausus" Randall.

English Essay (Mayor's Prize) on the use of History.
English Essay—on Memory. Norman F. Uniacke.
The following candidates were admitted B. A.
Alfred W. Savary,
Joseph N. Ritchie,
John T. Mooly.

On 30th June, Lewis Hill Miss, from the Halifax Grammar School, was examined and matriculated. Nineteen Students are on the books in Trinity Term now closed.

JOHN MANUEL HENSLRY, B. A. (opt. 1853) has been appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The Governors have also resolved on taking immediate steps for appointing Professors in Theology, Natural History, Chemistry, &c., and in Modern Languages, and for selecting a Head Master for the Collegiate Grammar School. GEORGE McCRAWLEY, President.

Halifax, July 6, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations to the Permanent Endowment Fund for King's College.

The Rev. Wm. Stowar, Barrington	£5 0 0
A Friend (having a 2nd donation.)	15 0 0
Yours very truly,	A. M. UNIACKE, G. W. HILL.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

THE LATE SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND.

We are surprised that the entire Press of the Province should have barely recorded the death of this excellent man, without more remark than if he had never ruled over the land in which we live. Without any intention of writing the obituary notice which such a man deserves, we cannot content ourselves without expressing our high esteem for his character as a conscientious Governor, and an eminently upright and truly christian man. He was Governor of Upper Canada, and subsequently of this Province, from the year 1828 to 1833. He was called to administer colonial government, before the exciting and popular questions which have for some years agitated the mind of our people, had been stirred up,—but yet he discharged his high and important duties with a strict regard to the liberties of the subject, and with a single eye to the welfare of the country. His pious and consistent example, and the marked respect which he ever evinced for Religion and its Ministers, exercised a powerful influence for good over Society at large. As no greater calamity can befall a people than to have an "ungodly man to be ruler over them,"—no greater public blessing can be sent to a country, than a wise, pious, and conscientious Governor. Such an one was the late Sir Peregrine Maitland. His house was a house of Prayer, each morning and evening witnessing family worship of the great Ruler of all, exercises which he always invited any Clergyman who might be sharing his hospitalities at the time, to conduct.

Many among us will recollect the good pattern he set to the higher classes of this city by letting his manservants and his horses rest as well as himself, and walking to Church with his noble and excellent Lady, thus rebuking the parade which prevailed at that time, interfering with the sanctity of that day, and disturbing the quiet of public worship. Indeed the admirable and christian propriety and enlightened benevolence which distinguished both of these personages, rendered their residence in Nova Scotia a public blessing.

The cause of his retirement from public life was one which placed his character in a yet more admirable light. It will be in the recollection of our readers, that while holding the chief command at one of our East India Presidencies, he unhesitatingly resigned his high honours, and rich emoluments, rather than compromise his Christian principles, by countenancing certain idolatrous ceremonies which had been winked at by those who preceded him, and were sanctioned by the Government of the day. After that honorable close of his public career, his name was seldom before the public, except in connexion with some of the great Protestant Societies at home, or as the patron of some benevolent Institution, promoting the present and eternal welfare of his fellow men. We trust that this excellent man will soon find some worthy biographer, who will hold up his godly example to those who occupy the high places in our land; and in the mean time we would bear this humble but sincere testimony to such worth as is too rarely to be met with in exalted stations.

MORE ABOUT THE ENCENIA.

We doubt whether there ever was so large a meeting of the Governors of King's College, as on the 17th and 18th inst. was done, and that too with- out the expensive adjunct of a public dinner, scarce- ly thought a necessary inducement to assemble. More interest was shown by the surrounding company, in the ceremonies of the day, than on former occasions, and it is to be hoped that the popular character now being assumed by the Institution, will increase this in- terest more and more. The President gave a favor- able account of the work done by the Students during the year, which is far beyond what is generally sup- posed. The table in his lecture room shows a mass of papers handed in by the young men, at his bidding, on various subjects connected with their studies, many of them executed with creditable ability.

The ordinary Divinity lectures on Saturday and Sunday evenings, which in our day amounted to but little, are now rendered instructive and improving, by the system of critical and practical questioning, which the President intermingles with them, and to which written answers must be given, on the instant, by the young men. We have seen some of these from those not intended for Holy orders, which gave pleasing proof of readiness and good acquaintance with the Di- vine Word.

This mode of lecturing on the New Testament, can not fail to be improving, and it ought to be generally known that it has been practised by the President for some years. We understand that the same catecheti- cal plan is followed in the classical and other depart- ments of the College. The Essay put in for the prize offered by the Bishop, being not within the prescribed rules, the adjudication upon it has been deferred until another year, when the same subject will be up, and competition open for the prizes. We understand the composition of this year, just referred to, has consider- able merit, and we hope the writer will be encouraged to keep on the lists.

We hope yet to be favoured with an abstract of the President's address, which contained much valuable matter worthy of an enduring record.

He was called upon to allude to the departure from this life, during the past year, of several who had been connected with the College, among them the Rev. B. G. Gray, of St. John, Rev. Dr. Rowland, Mr. C. All- son, &c.

He also made honourable mention of E. Campbell, Esq. of Niagara, and others, now exerting themselves for the College, in different quarters.

At the Annual Meeting of the Governors of King's College, Windsor, held in the Library of the College, on the 29th and 30th June, 1854, there were present, The Rt. Rev. the VISCOUNT, President of the Board.

- The Hon. J. B. UNIACKE,
The Hon. L. M. WILKINS,
The Hon. M. B. ALMON,
Rev. W. BOLLOCK,
Rev. GEORGE W. HILL,
Rev. THE PRESIDENT,
J. C. COGSWELL, Esquire,
J. W. RITCHIE, "
A. M. UNIACKE, "
The TREASURER of the Board,
The SECRETARY.

Most important business was transacted incident to the carrying out of the proposed changes in the Insti- tution. The engagement of Dr. Mantovani as Pro- fessor of Modern Language having terminated, steps are to be immediately taken to provide a successor, at a salary of £150 per annum, 50 of which has been lib- erally contributed by the Incorporated Alumni.

It was resolved to fill up the new Professorship of Natural History and Chemistry, so soon as a compe- tent person can be obtained.

A similar Resolution was passed in reference to the new Professorship in Pastoral Theology, and the Vi- ctor was authorised to offer the same to the Rev. E. Murray, M. A., of Trinity College, Dublin.

Mr. Hensley, B. A., lately acting Professor of Ma- thematics, was appointed Professor of that branch, to- gether with Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

The Governors directed their anxious attention to the subject of the Academy, which it was resolved to re-open as early as a suitable person can be procured to the Principal, for which purpose a public adver- tisement was ordered to be inserted in the Newspapers.

In addition to the commodious Building, and exten- sive grounds attached to it, the Principal will receive a salary of £50 per annum for two years certain.

The charge to Boarders including tuition, has been fixed at £35 per annum, and for day Scholars £8.

Windsor, July 1, 1854.

JAB. C. COCHRAN,

Secy to the Governors of King's College.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. T. C. Lea re-directions attended to. Rev. H. Avery—directions will be attended to. From W. H. H. H. re-direction, with £1.

Holloway's Pills, a Certain and Efficient Remedy for In- flammation of the Liver.—Mr. GOSTOCK, druggist of Ashington, in Lancashire, states, that a person with whom he is well acquainted, has received a most astonishing cure by the use of Holloway's Pills. For months he was afflicted with severe pains in the stomach, chest, and liver, which entirely prevented him following his business. He avail- ed himself of the advice of most of the medical men in the neighbourhood, without deriving any benefit from their treatment. He then determined on giving Hollo- way's Pills a trial, and this medicine had the effect of af- fording immediate relief, and finally restoring him to per- fect health.

Married.

On Thursday Evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Alex- ander Romans, A. M. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, Esq. Civil Engineer, to ELIZABETH ANN AINSLIE, both of Halifax.

On Monday Evening by the Reverend the Archdeacon Wil- liams, Mr. CHARLES W. LEWIS, to Miss ELIZABETH BARRIE, At Trinity Church, New York, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. H. J. Halght, D. D. ROBERT NORTON, Esq. of Hal- fax, Merchant to MARY, daughter of W. H. FOLEY, Esq., of H. M. Customs, Monrovia, Jamaica.

At St. James' Church, Kentville, on the 30th June, by the Rev. John Storrs, CHARLES ALLISON, Esq. of this City, to ELIZABETH, daughter of C. H. RAND, Esq.

At Chester Basin, on Sunday, the 11th ult. by the Rev. Stephen W. DeHolla, A. M. Mr. JOSEPH DIMOCK CRAN- DALL, of New Germany, to ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of the late Henry Hunt, of Chester.

At Bridgewater, Lo Have, on Saturday, July 1st, by Rev. Henry DeHolla, A. M. Mr. JOHN F. ROBINSON, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, to LUCY ANN, only daughter of Mr. John Sarty. Also by the same, Mr. HENRY OAKES, to JULIA, second daughter of Mr. John Hebb, both of Bridgewater, N. S.

Dece.

On Wednesday morning, of Consumption, JOHN WIL- LIAM ROBERT, in the 45th year of his age.

At Lawrencetown, Co. of Halifax, on the 13th inst. aged 77 years, ELIZABETH, wife of Lieut. William Stave- ell, H. P. 95th Regt and daughter of the late Benjamin Green, Esq., formerly Treasurer of this Province.

At St. John's N. F. on Sunday, 18th ult. Mr JOHN JAMES, formerly of Halifax, N. S., aged 41 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Friday, June 30th.—Ship Queen, Liverpool, 44 days; brig, Marr Ann, Boleton, ditto 31 days; Mlemac, Ken- nedy, ditto 22 days; schrs. Active, Landry, St John N. B.; Conservative, Myers, Port aux Basques; Emile, Shaw, Newfoundland; Superior, Messervey, ditto; Eliza Jane, Guvaburo; Independence, P. E. Island; Superior, do.—bound to St. John N. B. Margaret, Pictou.

Saturday, July 1st.—Brig Belle, Liverpool, 25 days; brig, Artic, Doune, Liverpool, 51 days; schr Hopu, Ozong Newfoundland.

Sunday, July 2nd.—Brig Boston, Laybold, Boston, 3 days; John Wilkins, Collis, 41 days; Government schr. Daring, Dale, Sable Islands, schrs. Sarah, Campbell, Tu Es Island; Pictou Packet, Curry, Pictou Liverpool, Day, Liverpool.

Monday, July 3rd.—R. M. Steamer Merlin, Corbin, Bermuda, batque Aurora, Perry, Sagus, 10 days; brig, Laura, McKay, Ponce; Flavia, LePain, Quebec, 21 days; schrs. De fiance, Montreal 20 days; Salem, Innes, New York, 14 days; Alcion (French) Douhaion, St Pierre, Mt.; Buskar, Newfoundland; C. Hart, Trial, and Maria, Swiney.

Tuesday, July 4th.—R. M. Steamer Curlew, Sampson, St. John's N. F., schrs. Independence, Quebec. John Thomas, Murphy, Mirandah.

Wednesday, July 5th.—R. M. Steamship America, Lang, Liverpool, G. B. 11 days; brig Perseverance, Surrledge, 40 days; brig Marr, Dohle, Matanzas, 10 days; Marr, Bond, Quebec; Maria K-prance, Moremy, Montreal; Mary, Bellanger, Caspe, 9 days.

Thursday, July 6th.—Cinara Cienfuegos, 24 days; schr Cinara, Rev. Cienfuegos, 24 days; schr Emily, Crowell, St. John N. B.

Friday, July 7th.—R. M. Steamship Canada, Stone, Bos- ton, 35 hours; brig, Rob Roy, Affleck, Cienfuegos, 20 days; schr Heart, Hopkins, ditto 24 days; Golden Age, Strim, New York, 5 days; Sophia Elizabeth, Kinby, Portland, 5 days.

CLEARED.

Friday, June 30th.—Brig Eliza, Jane, Chesel, St. John, N. B.; schrs. Morning Star, Bragg, Newfoundland; George Henry, Bragg, ditto.

Saturday, July 1st.—Brigs, Ariel, LeBlanc, Quebec; Unicorn, Doyle, St. John; Vulcan, Mann, Pictou; schr Three Brothers, Talbot, Montreal.

Monday, July 3rd.—Brig Inman, Bealor, Montreal, brig, Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; Life Boat, 'Am' Ellis, Pictou; schr, Mary E. Smith, Boston.

Tuesday, July 4th.—Brig, Loyalist, Miller, Jamaica brig, Plato, Boyle, B. W. Indies; schrs. Chitstain, Fraser, Montreal.

Wednesday, July 5th.—R. M. S. America, Lang, Bos- ton; brig, Boston Laybold, Boston.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Governors of King's College, Windsor, are prepared to receive Applications from Candidates, for the Office of Principal of the Collegiate Academy now vac- ant. The Principal will enjoy the advantage of a com- modious house, well adapted for boarders, with the ad- jacent grounds rent free, and £50 per annum, secured for two years. Applications must be sent immediately to the Secretary, Rev. J. C. COCHRAN, at Halifax. July 5th 1854.

STEEL PENS. Just Received—a Variety of WM MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens, Comprising De O. P. and S. Pens, School Pen, good and cheap. MAR- TING PENS, Marston Bonums, Swan Quill &c. &c. Penholders to suit the above. J. W. GOSSIP, Jan 4. No. 31 Grand Street.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JULY 2.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Apples, Bacon, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Game, Hams, Dressed, Hay, Hemp, Do. all wool, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, Wood, Coal.

FOR SALE.

THAT delightfully situated and beautiful Property in Dartmouth, well known as THE PARSONAGE, con- taining seven Acres of Land, about two-thirds being under cultivation, and the remainder covered with a splendid growth of trees, principally hard wood. The great beauty of the grounds, the pleasant views from the premises, and being but a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, render it a most delightful and convenient Country Seat.

The House has 8 rooms, with Kitchen, cellar and pantry, Stables, Ice House, &c. and a good well of water. The premises may be viewed, and any further informa- tion afforded on application to M. B. De-hrisay, Esq., Hal- fax, or either of the subscribers, Dartmouth.

EDWD. H. LOWE, JAMES W. TURNER.

July 8.

J. B. FLOWERS,

—17 BARRINGTON STREET.—

Has received per Prince Arthur and other arrivals from Great Britain, an extensive Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

—COMPRISING—

DRESS MATERIALS, in plain and mottled Ba- rones, Baylards, ROBES, Silk Laces, Valenciennes, French Organza MUSLINS, Norwich Poplins, &c., with some lots of very cheap Delaines and Alpaca.

Fine white and Melton SHIRTING, very low for family use.

SHAWLS, Parasols, Bonnets, in great variety Straw and Tussah HATS, for boys and girls, New BIBBONS, Flowers, Gloves, Ladies fine White Cotton Hose, Cashmere and Pramela Boots and Slippers, low priced Tweeds, DOESKINS, Cassinets and Cam- brones, suitable for boys wear.

Black Cassinets and Broad Cloth, Black Gros de Naples and Glacé SILK, Crapes and Black Materials for mourning, Irish Linen, Dimpers, Lawns, Stair Carpeting, and Drug- get, Table Covers, &c.

ALSO—Good Congo and Hyson TEA.

June 4.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

W. M. GOSSIP,

No 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

HAS Received in recent importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality.—

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Col- ors, & de Tubes, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Oil Color Name and Description. Includes Madder Lake, Cobalt, Chinese Vermilion, Indigo, Titanium, Flake White, Double tube, Burnt Sienna, Raw Sienna, Burnt Umber, Raw Umber, Prussian Blue, Yellow Ochre, Ivory Black, Indian Yellow, Naples Yellow, Indigo, Vanilke Brown, Chrome Yellow, Scarlet Lake, Crimson Lake, Purple Lake, Roman Ochre, Indian Red, Venetian Red, &c. &c. &c.

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials.

Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

Academy Boards, 24 x 18 ins.; Prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes; Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any length.

Brushes.

Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes; Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small; Camel hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and round; Do. do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brecon Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 64 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3. Black Glacé Crayons, Indian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Paris Crayons, Leather and Cork Stamps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for Plans; Tracing Lines, Cambric, for Field plans, Carbon Copying Paper; Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowley's do. do.; Mapping Pens, Dividers, Parallel Rulers; Superior Ma- thematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristle and Lead- don Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. June 17.

Subscriptions.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK. SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, of 100 volumes from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and the following books from the same Society...

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...

SEEDS, SEEDS.—1864. DERSTEAMER 'ASIA.' A full supply of Grass and Flower Seeds, from the same Establishment as those which for years past have given such universal satisfaction...

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs to leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE...

NOTICE TO MARINERS. OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS, Halifax, May 17, 1851.

A LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on GULL ROCK off the entrance of Rugged Island Harbour. The Building is square, painted White, and exhibits a clear fixed Light at an elevation of fifty one feet above the sea level...

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX. PREPARED WITH EAGLE BRAND COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH...

SEEDS! SEEDS!! PER R. M. Steamship 'ARABIA.' W LANGLEY has received his usual supplies of the above, which are believed to be of the growth of 1851 and can therefore be confidently recommended...

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES. JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Halifax, June 10, 1851.

THE FAREFAMED MEDICINE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir.—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood...

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON, Dated Jan. 1st, 1855.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gomis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

DEAR SIR.—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints, I may mention the following case...

Nov. 23rd, 1852. (Signed) J. GOMIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town...

I am, Sir, your obliged Servant. (Signed) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goude, dated February 14th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir.—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicine. CAPTAIN JACKSON, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen and water oozed as it were from his skin...

I am, Sir, yours respectfully. (Signed) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Female Irregularities, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Sore Throats, Blisters on the Face, Stone and Gravel, Skin Gout, Secondary Symp-toms, Bowel Complaints, Head-ache, Tic Douloureux, Celiac Indigestion, Tumours, Constipation of the Intestines, Jaundice, Ulcers, Bowels, Liver Complaints, Venereal Affections, Consumption, Lumbago, Worms of all kinds, Debility, Piles, Weakness from Dropsy, Rheumatism, whatever cause, Dysentery, Retention of Urine, &c. &c., Erysipelas.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. K. Cochran & Co., Newport; D. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chapman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibson, Wainot; A. B. Poirer, Bridgetown; B. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Paulin, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; alias Carder, Pleasant River; R. J. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Alton Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Antigonish; B. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Johnson, 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.

Feb. 11, 1854. BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at Wm. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

CANADA HOUSE. FAMILY, SHIP, AND ARMY STORE, No. 33 & 34, Upper Water Street.

85 Firkins No. 1 BUTTER, 60 Barrels Prime Nova Scotia BEEF, 45 do. do. POLE, 20 cwt. best Annapolis CHEESE, 40 Quintals Prime Shore CODFISH, 400 Smoked HAMS, sugar and spice cured, 10 Tubs Nova Scotia LARD, 20 Barrels do. BUTTER, 20 Barrels Canada SPLIT PEAS, 20 Barrels do. PEAS, 33 Cases PICKLES, 20 Tierces American RICE, 60 Keats SALARATUS, & Cases INDIGO, 83 Chests Congo & Souchoing TEAS, 60 Boxes TOBACCO, No. 1, 15 Bags Jamaica COFFEE.

N. B.—A general assortment of Groceries, Wines, LIQUORS, ALE, PORTER, CIDER and CORDON ROUGE, W. BENNETT.

April 15. 3m. PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHURCHSIDE, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms, Persons of every Class, to all its benefits and advantages. Capital £250,000.

Fully Subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, OFFICE 168 HOLLIS STREET.

DIRECTORS. WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. Esq. ANDREW M. UNIACK " WILLIAM CONRAD " JAMES A. MORAN. Medical Referee—EDW. JENNINGS, M.D. Secretary.—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

THE Company's operations in this Province are facilitated by the establishment of a Local Directory, in which every confidence may be placed; and its numerous features, some of which are enumerated below, confer advantages, for the living not to be found in any existing Company.

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

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

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

Policies indispensible, and free of stamp duty.

No extra charge for going to or residing in Austria, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, or the British North American Colonies, or Northern Spain or America.

Medical men in all cases remunerated for their report. Every description of Life Assurance business transacted.

Rates of premium for assuring £100 for the whole term of life, viz.—

Table with 4 columns: Age, Rate, Age, Rate. Row 1: Age 20, £1 10 0, Age 40, £2 13 6. Row 2: Age 30, £1 10 0, Age 50, £3 13 6.

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

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May 6. AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

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