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The Church Times.

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

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1866. NO. 10.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Fest.	MORNING.				EVENING.			
		Lev.	Mat.	Luc.	John.	Lev.	Mat.	Luc.	John.
1		13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2		14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
3		15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
4		16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
5		17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
6		18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
7		19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
8		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
9		21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
10		22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22

Poetry.

AN HOUR WITH GOD.

One hour with Thee, My God, when daylight breaks
 Over a world thy guardian care has kept.
 When the fresh soul from soothing slumber wakes,
 To praise the love that watched me while I slept,
 When with new strength my blood is bounding free,
 And art, the best, sweet hour I'll give to Thee.

One hour with Thee, when busy day begins
 Her never-ceasing round of bustling care,
 When I must meet with toil, and pain and sins,
 And through them all thy cross again must bear
 O Thee, to arm me for the strife; to be
 Faithful to death, I'll kneel an hour to Thee.

One hour with Thee when rides the glorious sun
 High in mid-heaven, and panting nature feels
 Unwearied and overpowered, and man has done
 For one short hour with urging life's swift wheels,
 In the deep pause my soul from care shall flee,
 And wait that hour of rest, one hour with Thee.

One hour with Thee when saddened twilight flings
 Her soothing charm o'er lawn and vale and grove,
 When stars breathe up from all created things
 The sweet entrancing sense of thy deep love;
 And when its softening power descends on me,
 My willing heart shall spend an hour with Thee.

One hour with Thee, my God, when safely night
 Sheds the high heaven with solemn step and slow,
 And the sweet stars unutterably bright,
 Are looking forth thy praise to men below;
 O Thee, while far from earth my thoughts would flee,
 I spend in prayer one joyful hour with Thee.

Rev. Mr. Gassaway.

Religious Miscellany.

RUSSIAN VICTORY--WHAT IT WILL END IN?

What will be the religious consequences of success to the Russian arms in the struggle with Turkey? Or, more broadly, what will be the influence on true religion of the establishment by Russia of an ecclesiastical protectorate over Turkey in Europe, which will be as well as the purpose of her present policy? As an important decision of this question attracts attention to the following extracts from an article in the March number of Blackwood's Magazine. From what the Russian church has done wherever it has been made supreme, we can readily see what it will do in the future under similar circumstances:

The Russian clergy, as a body, has become the most ignorant and the most servile of any ecclesiastical body that now exists.

The Holy Synod of St. Petersburg is, it is true, composed of some of the highest dignitaries of the Russian Church (taken from the monastic order); but they are appointed by the secular authority; are presided over by a layman who represents the Czar, and can suspend, or even annul, the most solemn decisions of the Synod, even when unanimously made. The person who occupied for years, and who, we believe, still occupies the important post of president of the supreme Ecclesiastical Council, which directs and decides on all matters concerning the church and administration of the Church of Russia, is a general of cavalry—General Protusion!

The consecration of a saint, for instance, is not a matter of mere administration. When a subject is consecrated for that distinction—and the Russian Hierarchy is scandalously filled than the Roman in the case of the Pope—it is the Synod, that is, the secular authority, who decides on the claims to worship of the candidate, whose remains may have been

previously sanctified by the gross superstition of a barbarous peasantry.

"The Emperor's military representative has it in his power to decide on the degradation of any clergyman, and to completely efface the sacerdotal character acquired by ordination.

"With the exception of as we are informed, a few of the superior dignitaries, no ecclesiastical corporation can produce more examples of gross ignorance and vicious habits. The degradation, the miserable condition of the mass of the Russian clergy, the pitance they receive from the State, being insufficient to keep body and soul together, and the almost total want of instruction, are, no doubt, the cause of this state of things.

"Under such circumstances, it is not extraordinary that the clergy should become degraded in the eyes of the people, and be regarded, when not in the performance of their sacred functions, as objects of derision and contempt. With starvation at home, they are forced to seek in the houses of others what their own cannot supply; to satisfy the most pressing wants of nature, they submit to scoff and insult; and wherever feasting is going on, the priest is found, an unbidden and in most instances an unwelcome guest; this state of life leads to vagrant, idle, and dissolute habits, and it is declared, on what appears to be competent authority, that intemperance is the general characteristic of the lower clergy of Russia. Intemperance easily leads to other vices. According to official reports laid before the Synod, there were, in the single year 1836, 268 ecclesiastics degraded for infamous crimes, and 1985 for crimes or offences less grave. In that year the clergy comprised 102,456 members;—the number degraded and sentenced by the tribunals was therefore about two per cent. In 1839, the number of priests condemned by the tribunal was one out of twenty; and during the three years from 1836 to 1839 inclusive, the cases were 15,443, or one-sixth of the whole.

"M. de Haxthausen, whose testimony is entitled to great respect, says, "Ecclesiastics of merit are rare in the country. The greater number of the old Popes are ignorant, brutal, without any instruction, and exclusively given up to their personal interests. In their performance of religious ceremonies, and in the dispensation of the Sacrament, they have often no other object in view than to obtain presents. They have no care about the spiritual welfare of their flocks, and impart neither consolation nor instruction to them." This ignorance, added to relaxed morals, accounts for their want of influence with the people, who are in the habit of treating them with the most contemptuous familiarity. The lower classes have special sarcasms and insulting proverbs applicable to their popes.

"Since the time of Peter the Great, the whole body of the Russian clergy, from the highest to the lowest, have lain grovelling in the dust at the feet of every tyrant with the title of Czar or Czarina; and no other corporation in the world that we have any knowledge of, lay or clerical, equals it in hopeless servitude.—Taught from their infancy to regard the Czar as the sole dispenser of good and evil, and firmly believing that every people on the earth trembles at his name, they scarcely make any distinction between him and the Deity: and in their public and private devotions their adoration is divided, perhaps not equally, between God and the Emperor. Those names are mingled together in the first lessons they learn, and their awe of the mortal ruler is more intense than their love for the Creator. Those ideas are transmitted by the priests to their children; and as the ranks of the clerical body are filled up almost exclusively from the families of the popes, ignorance and slavishness become as traditional and as hereditary as the office for which they are indispensable."

HIGH FEELING BEST CULTIVATED BY SPECIFIC ACTS.—It is, no doubt, the soundest of all principles, that men should love God with all their hearts: but it is a very difficult one to obey. The heights of sacred feeling are not to be reached with a bound. We cannot love because we will and when we will. It is a very gracious and merciful thing to begin by telling

us what particular things we had better do, and what particular things we had better not do, of the things which immediately surround us. It is for the ignorant and carnally-minded, hardly necessary that they should even be told towards what states of mind and feeling the practical and negative precepts which they are called upon to obey are intended to lead them. Perhaps they might be so perverse as not to wish to reach them. They might not understand nor appreciate them. Perhaps they might think that they could reach them by some other shorter road. And for those also who do appreciate these states of mind and feeling, and very ardently desire to reach them, it is a very blessed and encouraging thing to be told upon the most infallible authority, that by turning to the right, or turning their steps away from the left,—by doing this apparently little thing to-day, and taking particular care to abstain from that apparently little thing to-morrow, and the next day, they will be putting themselves into the right road for reaching that which their souls long for—the tranquil, inner, deep, peaceful love of God which passeth all understanding.

Any person who has attended to his own heart, or who has had the opportunity of observing the hearts of others, must be well aware how delicate and how difficult is the express culture of feeling. It is seen to sicken and decay at once when the attempt is made to stimulate it directly. What seems to grow under direct efforts of cultivation is almost certain of being counterfeit. It is as if you should try to educate a rose to smell sweet, by a cultivation directly addressed to scent, as by watering it with rose water, or filling the air in which it grow with odours, instead of encouraging its own natural processes of growth, giving it its own proper soil, and using the knife freely and wisely. And just so is the case with high and holy feeling. Though it be the very thing we most crave and prize, the very perfection of character, the very object of life and action, yet will it not bear to be cultivated, except by the seemingly indirect modes of practical holiness and self denial, except by keeping the Commandments of God in the strength which the Holy Spirit giveth.—*Moberley.*

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

THE STATE OF EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Musquodoboit, April 3rd, 1854.

The standard of Education is rising in Nova Scotia. Of late years a flood of light has fallen on our Common Schools, and many parts of the broad field are cultivated by teachers of skill and ability. Many schools remind me of a republic of ants—the children are all industry and activity, and answer questions in Grammar, Geography, Mental Arithmetic, the Sciences, and History, with facility and readiness. The Bible and the Catechism, the Class Books of the olden time, are crowded out to make room for new branches of instruction. We duly appreciate the improvements of the age, and regard them as necessary for managing the business of this life. But as we cannot live always here, the soul of man requires scriptural training for a future state. The tree of knowledge is not good for fruit unless it is sheltered with the tree of life. The prosperity of any country must depend upon the morality of its citizens. Napoleon has said, no society can exist without morals, and there can be no sound morals without religion. There can be no durable bulwark for the state but what religion constructs. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, would wish to see every branch of the state thoroughly leavened with Christianity. It is rather a dangerous innovation to turn the bible and the catechism out of the school; and the experience of ages is against it. The connection of learning and piety is as old as the days of Elijah. In the Jewish nation the synagogue and the schools were close together. The primitive church had her schools. In the ages which succeeded the apostles, schools in connection with the church were planted in Ephesus, Smyrna, Alexandria, Rome and other cities. The cultivation of the intellect was associated with spiritual training. In the darkest ages it was the church that trimmed the lamp of knowledge. All education of old standing is of Ecclesiastical origin.

Before the Reformation the Grammar Schools were attached to some religious Establishment, and under the control of the Christian priesthood. The Reformers effected great changes, but they did not attempt to break the chain which unites literature and religion. The school was regarded as the nursery of the Church, and the Church was considered the mother of national religion. John Knox says, there must of necessity be the godly upbringing of the youth. True Presbyterians hold religious instruction to be an essential element in their Church, linking together its entire life, from the baptism of the infant till the admission of the youth to the Lord's table. It is only since the stormy days of the French Revolution that the doctrine has been broached, that education and religion should be separated. The Free Church claims to be the fairest daughter of the Reformation. When she separated from the Establishment she erected schools for her children. We can have no hope of converting heathen lands without schools for the rising generation. Our Ragged Schools will never reclaim Juvenile delinquency. If the religious element be let out, mere secular knowledge will not reclaim. The Duke of Wellington once said, you may make boys clever devils without the bible, but can never make them good christians. The Greeks and Romans sealed the bill of science while they were sunk in the deepest depravity; they praised virtue and practiced the grossest wickedness. France was the best educated nation in Europe, yet they took the lead in impiety and infidelity. The bright empires of antiquity have passed away, and nothing but the salt of Christianity can preserve our Country. We have many schools in this Country in which the business of religion is taught by precept and example, but as we have no religious tests or spiritual qualifications required of the Teachers, some of them are Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Infidels, and if the child is spoiled with the Teacher, it will be next to impossible for the Minister to reclaim him. It is said that the religious spirit is strong in Nova Scotia: that the rising generation are in no danger. I think the danger very great, secularists are increasing every day, and many maintain that the Bible ought not to be taught in schools. Many good men admit that it ought to be taught in Church, and in families, but the treasure is too precious for vulgar hands, and is in danger of being treated with contempt in the schools; but this is a great mistake—the most valuable things in this world are open and free to all; such as the light, the water, and the air, and yet they fall not in our esteem. We are on the verge of a great conflict between christianity and her foe. We have need to break up the fallow ground of the heart, to sow the right seed, the faith and principles of the gospel, and strengthen the bulwarks of the Protestant religion. Of late years infidelity is on the increase. We have much reason to believe the statement made by a writer in a late number of the *Edinburg Review*:—"It is a melancholy fact that the men who make steam engines and railway carriages, our presses, telegraphs, and furniture, have in a fearful proportion renounced all faith in Christianity. They regard the scriptures as a forgery, religion as priestcraft, and "are living without God in the World." In selecting Teachers for our schools we would like to see Trustees pay more attention to their spiritual qualifications, and their fitness for training their pupils in Scriptural Christianity, and to bear in mind that the bible is designed, not merely for the closet, the family, and the sanctuary, but for the school-house, the market-place, and the world; to make us better members of Society, and to fit us for a noble state in a purer world.

JOHN SPROTT.

News Department.

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

The accounts from St. Petersburg speak of the financial difficulties of Russia as increasing with so much rapidity that a climax may be daily expected. It appears that in his last ukase, the Czar has ordered an augmentation to his army of 144,000 men. It is very easy to order such levies, but an ukase will not create finances, nor ammunition, nor provender, nor the many thousand *et ceteras* which are indispensable in order to make an army formidable or efficient. In the Hungarian war, which was a complete joke when compared with the present gigantic struggle, and in which the Czar had only 120,000 men engaged, he was forced to have recourse to England for a loan, and he actually contracted one in London for 157 millions. The present war has forced almost all the Powers in

Europe to contract loans. France has completed hers. England is adding six millions to her floating debt, and Austria is at the present moment endeavouring to negotiate a loan, which she would be glad to get in London or any where else. But where is the Czar to turn for the money which he requires, and which he has not got?

FRANCE.

At a Council of Ministers held at the Palace of the Tuilleries, it was resolved that a very large addition should be made to the French contingent of the expeditionary army in Turkey, and it is probable that England will follow the example of her ally. Before the end of the present year, the French army in Turkey, under Marshal de St. Arnaud, will number at least 150,000 men, and it is supposed that the English contingent will be increased to 50,000 men. Vely Pasha, the Turkish ambassador in Paris, has received despatches from the Porte of a very grave nature; a very deplorable picture was drawn of the state of the Turkish army, and the ambassador was urgently directed to represent the true state of matters to the French Government, and to declare that the military resources of Turkey having been stretched to their utmost limits, it was utterly impossible for the Turkish army to make any further resistance to the advance of the Russians, unless immediate and efficient assistance were afforded by the allies. He therefore besought the ambassador to urge upon the Government the necessity of sending reinforcements with the least practicable delay, to the amount, if possible, of 200,000 men.

The Emperor's answer was, that he was not at all surprised. The reports of Colonel Arden had prepared the French Government for the demand, which was ready to give all the assistance in its power. He then announced that orders had already been given for the sending of immediate reinforcements to the amount of 50,000 men, and that before the end of the year 40 or 50,000 additional troops would be ready to start for the same destination. He added that he hoped that, until the arrival of the reinforcements the Turkish forces would be able to make a stand against the Russians. Vely Pasha expressed the satisfaction the announcement gave him, but did not conceal his apprehension that the reinforcements might arrive too late.

The unexpectedly great and expensive preparations forced upon France has entailed expenses upon her, for which the Minister of Finances was not prepared, and it appears probable that another loan, in addition to the one recently contracted, will soon become necessary.

MAUSELLES, APRIL, 22.—Lord Raglan sailed for the East at a quarter past one o'clock this afternoon on board the *Caradoc*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Boxer; the wind east by south, blowing fresh, with light rain. There were a number of persons assembled on the quay at the moment of his lordship's departure who cheered warmly, in which they were heartily joined by the crews of the English vessels in the harbour.

The noble lord drove down to the quay at half-past 10 o'clock in a carriage accompanied by Marshal and Madame de St Arnaud and the captain of the *Caradoc*. The entire party were conveyed alongside in a boat belonging to the vessel. The Marshal and Madame remained on board half an hour. Lord Raglan arrived here at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, but was unable to leave sooner than this day in consequence of the boisterous weather which has prevailed here since Wednesday.

AUSTRIA.

On Monday the marriage of the Austrian Emperor with the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria was solemnised in the church of St. Augustine, at Vienna. Besides the imperial family, the Cardinal Archbishop of Prague, the Archbishop of Olmutz, the Primate of Hungary, Cardinal Von Scitowski, the Prince Archbishop of Gratz, Field Marshal Kadetaky, the Ban Jellachich, Baron Hess, nearly all the chief dignitaries of the empire and the diplomatic corps were present. The Czar sent General Gruenwald, from St. Petersburg, expressly to congratulate the Emperor. In honour of the occasion, the state of siege in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is abolished, all persons convicted of offences against the person of the sovereign are pardoned, and others under accusation set at liberty. A limited amnesty is granted to prisoners convicted of major-political offences.

MALTA, April 22.—Generals Evans, Campbell, Eyre, and Ponnepather have arrived. The 88th, 7th, 23d, 95th, and 15th Regiments have left. Three battalions of the Guards left this morning for Scutari.—Prince Napoleon and General Prim arrived on the 20th, and left on the same night.

General Bosquet has left Constantinople for Adria-nople, to establish his head quarters there.

The movement of troops has already commenced.—One English regiment leaves Gallipoli. 20,000 French and 8,000 English troops have landed.

The squadron of Admiral Bruat, with 6,000 men, was spoken, on the 14th, off Tenedos.

The Himalaya has landed English troops at Constantinople, where they were heartily welcomed by the population.

Prince Napoleon arrived on the 20th at Malta, where he met with a brilliant reception. He left on the 21st.

On the 14th the combined fleets were still at Kavarna.

The *Fury* captured a Russian schooner, but was chased by five Russian vessels of war from Salamis-pöl, and was compelled to abandon the schooner. She kept the crew as hostages. The irritation on both the fleets is extreme. There was a general illumination on the 10th, on board the vessels of the fleet, when the Danube brought the order to commence hostilities.

The Turks still hold the citadel of Arta. The town has been entirely destroyed. 16,000 insurgents near Janina. The whole of Epirus is up in arms. The bombardment of Odessa is contradicted.

There has been sharp fighting at Trajan's Wall.—The Russians were drawn into an ambush, and suffered a heavy loss of men and artillery.

The Russians passed Trajan's Wall on the 11th. General Luder's head-quarters are at Muratlar, near Karassu. Cossacks had been seen at Kavarna. There is great consternation at Yarna.

TRIESTE, APRIL 25.—Persia has officially declared a strict neutrality.

The Bertholde, which left Gallipoli on the 16th, has arrived at Toulon. Eighteen thousand troops had landed at Gallipoli. The health of the troops was excellent.

The squadron under Admiral Hamelin was at Balchik. The Russians were fortifying themselves in the Dobutscha. Omar Pasha's retrograde movement was to concentrate his troops.

Behind the camp at Gallipoli, the English are establishing one at Buyukdere.

CANADA.

We learn from the Montreal papers, that Wednesday the 26th ult., the day of humiliation and prayer for the success of the British arms, according to the appointment of Her Majesty, was very generally observed in that city.

The Superior Court being in session, Mr. Berthel suggested to the Judges that the Court should adjourn till the following day. This was the opinion of the Bar generally, and was acquiesced in by Mr. Justice Day, who said that the Court only waited an application from the Bar, whose wishes it would most readily meet in the matter.

Mr. Judge Mondelet said he, for one, would not consent to adjourn for any such occasion. If a murderer chose to cut each other's throats, let us nothing to call for prayer in it. These belligerent names were murderers, and the war a disgrace to the nineteenth century. Why could they not settle their quarrels in some other way, without cutting each other's throats? He would never consent to adjourn. His Honor repeated these sentiments with great emphasis.

Mr. Bidwell had come prepared to move an adjournment if no one else had. If what the learned Judge said was true, then the Sovereign from whom he held his commission was a murderer, and that the prayer offered up were blasphemies.

Judge Mondelet—so they are?

Messrs. Loranger and Dorion here rose and said that the Bar was unanimous in favor of an adjournment. After the courtesy always extended by the English members on like occasions—as, for instance, adjourning on the occasion of the St. Jean Baptiste Society—there ought to be, and there was, but no opinion on the matter, and they trusted that the adjournment would be made.

Judge Day.—That being the feeling, we have, of course, no hesitation in complying.

QUEBEC, April 27.—Yesterday was strictly observed by the Protestant inhabitants of this city as a day of fasting and humiliation. Services were performed in the several churches. The following sums were collected in aid of the funds for the relief of the widows and children of British soldiers serving in the East war:—

English Cathedral,	£75 5 3	} £76 7 3
Soldiers' service,	3 2 0	
Trinity Church,		17 0 0
St. Matthew's Chapel,		6 1 0
Wesleyan Chapel,		11 18 10
St. Andrew's Church,		62 8 8

NEW BRUNSWICK.

James Olive, Esq. has been elected Mayor of the City of St. John, N. B. by a majority over his opponent, Wm. O. Smith, Esq. of 340.

The Steamers from St. John to Fredericton, commenced their trips on the morning of May 8.

The Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick

and its Session on Monday, May 1. On Saturday previous His Excellency communicated by Message to the Assembly a copy of the Queen's declaration of war against Russia, and other documents connected therewith, including an order to lay an embargo on Russian vessels. Nearly all the Members gave expression to their sentiments on the occasion, highly approving of the course taken by the Imperial Government; and on motion of Mr. Earle it was unanimously resolved that the whole of the Provincial Revenue be placed under the control of the Governor, in case of emergency.

A bill granting an increase of 25 per cent. on the Provincial allowance to male and female Teachers, was passed. The amounts payable by the Province will in future be, to first class male teachers, £37 10s. per annum; second class, £30; third, £22 10s.; and to female teachers, £27 10s., £22 10s., and £17 10s. respectively.

RAILWAYS.—It is very probable that our neighbours in Nova Scotia will be able to carry out their boast—that their railways will not cost more than one-half what ours do—if they go on on the same scale as they have begun. The sleepers advertised for by our Contractors were to be flatted on two sides and made to square 5 inches by 8½. The Nova Scotia sleepers advertised for by the Commissioners, according to the explanation of the *Chronicle*, are to be flatted out of precisely the same sized stock, split or used in two.—*S. John Courier*, May 6.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

COLLEGE AGENCY.
No. 7.

HAVING left Yarmouth, I found that at Tusket and Burin little could be obtained for the College. Both congregations are feeble in numbers, and have very recently been heavily called upon to clear off local debts. Some of the leading members of each are, moreover, absent as I passed through; so that I could only commit the matter to the Rev. Mr. Stewart, our Missionary in that quarter, who will be able to gather a few pounds, as evidence of that kindly interest which is felt by the members of the Church, in our object.

I preached twice in Shelburne—on the 30th April, and again on the 3rd inst.—to good and interesting congregations. From the worthy Rector, the Rev. T. H. White, I received the utmost personal attention, and the warmest and most efficient assistance in reference to the College. I visited nearly every family in the place, as well as those at Jordan River, 7 miles distant, and I think there is reason to be satisfied with the result. On Monday evening a meeting was held in the school-house, which was respectably attended, and there (best of all) an excellent and harmonious spirit prevailed. The Rector occupied the Chair, and opened the business of the evening by a judicious and effective speech, breathing an ardent affection for the Institution at Windsor, and paying a warm and affecting tribute to the memory (ever dear to the writer) of his departed Instructor. He was followed, in the moving and recording of Resolutions in favor of the College, by Messrs. Snow, Smith, Bell, C. White, C. Bruce, and Dr. Snyder, some of whom entered fully, and with pleasingly, into the subject, adding much to the interest and efficiency of the meeting.

Towards £100 was subscribed on the spot, which under circumstances of Shelburne are considered, highly creditable to the zeal and liberality of the members of the Church in that Parish. They all seemed "ready to give and glad to distribute," and anxious to show the value of those religious ministrations, which, for many years they have enjoyed, thro' the instrumentality of the College, their late as well as their present pastor, having been educated there. Here, as in most other places which I have visited, it was the connection between the College and the Church, the necessity of the one to the efficiency, and indeed the very existence, of the other, that formed the prevailing argument for its support in its behalf. One old lady at the meeting, as she put down her donation, said "We must keep up the Church College." "Certainly," said another, "if the Church and Presbyterians support their Institutions, we must support ours." The first and many of the contributions at Shelburne were from the "widow and the orphan"—mites, and shillings, and dollars, gathered by the labor of the poor, and cast into our Treasury, in the true spirit of Christian self-denial, and generally with the expressed wish, that "the gift had been more." One widow, who walks miles to reach her church, and who never fails to give her humble share for its support, tho' her neighbours can scarce tell how she comes to do so, gave her dollar, with gladness, and with

servent prayers for our success. Similar prayers have everywhere accompanied the donations I have received, and they are assuredly to be accounted of no small value, and as an earnest of the complete success of our undertaking. I must not here omit to acknowledge the kind sympathy of the Ladies of Shelburne in our effort. I received a pretty note from the "Ladies Sewing Society," enclosing a not less attractive one with "£5." on its face, as their gift on behalf of the College. May the fingers that earned that donation, long be able to perform their labours of love, and may the hearts to which they belong never be colder than they are now! I hope ere long to be able to acknowledge a similar obligation to the Ladies of a place previously visited, who spoke of a like donation. Not content with this expression of good will, our female friends at Shelburne went round the day after the meeting, and collected about Ten Pounds in aid of the funds—and so general was the good feeling, that even some female domestics, desired them to accept their offerings. Upon the whole then, I think the Committee will agree with me, that Shelburne has done well already, and I hope it will do a little more yet. It should be remembered that the contributors here and at Yarmouth, have little if any expectation of making use of the Educational advantages of the College for their families—and if they, at a distance of 200 miles from the Institution, have done so liberally, we may well believe that if they were living within a mile or two of it, their gifts would have been increased tenfold.

I am rejoiced to be able to add, that the prospects of Shelburne are brightening. There have been several improvements since my former visits—new houses have been erected, and business is more brisk. Shipbuilding, for which great facilities exist, is being carried on to a considerable extent, several large vessels being now on the stocks. With their splendid harbour, vicinity to the fishing grounds, and valuable timber lands on the Roseway, not to mention their excellent granite quarries, (specimens of which may be seen in the front of the Bank of Nova Scotia,) there seems to be nothing wanting, under the Divine blessing, but a few more men of such energy and capital as they now have, to raise Shelburne to a high degree of prosperity.

The days were, when 10,000 inhabitants thronged its streets, when, as I have just read in one of the three newspapers printed there in 1785, they had their splendid stores, their goldsmiths and silversmiths and jewellers, their long advertisements of goods imported from all parts of the world, their garrison of a thousand men, (the officers' quarters still standing,) with ships of war floating on their beautiful waters. But all that was a "mushroom" prosperity, without a right foundation; and although the present population may be counted by hundreds instead of thousands as then, and tho' I walked over cultivated fields which were once covered with inhabited houses, yet still the place is now in a better position than at that time—its prosperity is on a right basis, and I trust is likely to advance yet more.

At Liverpool I had little to do except to close up the liberal subscriptions already made, amounting to about £800. Therefore, after passing Sunday the 7th there, and preaching to our highly esteemed flock, I passed on to Lunenburg; but, finding our friends in that quarter all busily engaged in their various Spring occupations, I at their request deferred all applications on behalf of the College until a less busy season,—hoping that from so numerous a body of Churchmen as that in the County of Lunenburg, we shall derive a liberal contribution.

In closing this, the last report of my first tour in behalf of the College, as at present organised,—I cannot omit a repetition of my personal thanks to all those warm friends, who cheered me in my progress, by their attentions, and by their successful exertions in behalf of the object committed to my care. And above all, I would thankfully acknowledge the goodness of HIM, whose hand has been over me from day to day, and whose blessing has, I trust, been vouchsafed to my undertaking.

JAS. C. COCHRAN.

Halifax, May 12th, 1854.

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

THE FAST DAY.

As announced in a previous number, Wednesday next, the 17th inst. has been most properly set apart by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, as a day of solemn Fasting and Humiliation before Almighty God, in reference to the existing War, and for imploring the Divine protection for our fleets and armies engaged in this righteous cause. We trust that all classes and denominations of Christians, in this Province, will unite, heartily and devoutly, in this becoming recognition of the power and authority of Him who is "the Governor among the nations," and by whom alone victory can be ours.

It is pleasing to observe that the day appointed, for a similar purpose, in the United Kingdom, has been observed in a solemn and impressive manner. In London and other cities and towns, there was an almost universal cessation of business. The Churches were well attended, and appropriate Sermons were preached throughout the land. Collections were also taken in behalf of the wives and children of those soldiers who have gone forth to the battle, but were obliged to leave their families behind them. It is intended to make similar collections in the Churches and Chapels of this Province, for the benefit of those of our own country women and their children, whose husbands and fathers are attached to the British forces now abroad; and it is to be hoped that this will be done in all Dissenting Congregations, as well as in our own. We believe that the sums, thus collected, are to be placed at the disposal of the Lieut. Governor, for the good of those concerned. An appropriate appeal on this subject, appeared in our last number, to which it is unnecessary for us to add more than the expression of our best wishes for its complete success. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia is to preach the sermon in St. Paul's Church, on the morning of the Fast Day.

It is worthy of remark that in London even the Jews united very earnestly in the general humiliation, as noticed in the following item from the *Church & State Gazette*:—"The most spirited of all the discourses out of the Church—and perhaps we might go much further—was that of the Chief Rabbi of the Jews, Dr. Adlor. His text was in itself a sermon:—"Woe to thee that spoilest and thou wast not spoiled, and dealest treacherously and they dealt not treacherously with thee; when thou shalt cease to spoil, thou shalt be spoiled; when thou shalt make men to deal treacherously, they shall deal treacherously with thee." Not only was this appropriate, but the comment thereupon was not less so. It was full of fire, and stern unpromising patriotism. The Rabbi recognised no sacred instrument of heaven in the Czar; but rather an enemy working under other influences, and therefore to be opposed with heart and hand. The preacher did, indeed, identify himself and people with the interests of England. A more hearty national utterance scarcely had expression given to it on that eventful day."

We understand that the Lord Bishop intends (D. V.) to leave Town on Thursday next, the 18th instant, on a Visitation of a portion of the Eastern part of the Province, and also of Prince Edward Island. His Lordship expects to be at the Church at Albion Mines, on Sunday morning the 21st and at Pictou on the evening of the same day, holding Confirmations at each place.

The Facenia of King's College, Windsor, has been fixed for the 29th of June.

R. M. S. CANADA.

By R. M. Steamship *Canada*, we have British dates to the 29th ult. The intelligence from the seat of war is of a very uncertain nature—what looks positive is, that the Turks are so straitened that they will have to retire from their positions on the Danube, if not speedily reinforced by the advance of the French and English armies. Various partial engagements are reported as having taken place between the Turks and Russians in favour of the former. A number of Russian merchantmen had been captured in the Baltic, by British men-of-war, and several in the Channel.

Part of the fleet is blockading the Gulf of Finland, and part the Gulf of Bothnia. The French fleet has entered Kioga Bay.

The 26th April, the appointed day of humiliation and prayer, was devoutly observed throughout Great Britain—business of all kinds being suspended; and religious services appropriate to the occasion, (with collections for the wives and families of the absent soldiery,) were held in the various churches and chapels.

Foutho' Department.

SOME LEAVLS FROM THE BOOK OF NATURE.

THE LIGHT OF TRUTH.

"Detestable Phantom!" cried the traveller, as his horse sank with him into the morass; "to what miserable end have you lured me by your treacherous light!"

"The same old story for ever!" muttered the Will-o'-the-Wisp in reply. "Always throwing the blame on others for troubles you have brought upon yourself. What more could have been done for you, unhappy creature, than I have done? All the weary night through have I danced on the edge of the morass to save you and others from ruin. If you have rushed on further and further, like a headstrong fool, in spite of my warning light, who is to blame but yourself?"

"I am an unhappy creature, indeed," rejoined the traveller; "I took your light for a friendly lamp, but have been deceived to my destruction."

"Yet not by me," cried the Will-o'-the-Wisp, anxiously—"I work out my appointed business carefully and conscientiously. My light is ever a friendly lamp to the wise. It misleads none but the headstrong and ignorant."

"Headstrong! ignorant!" exclaimed the Statesman, for such the traveller was—"How little do you know to whom you are speaking! Trusted by my King—honoured by my country—the leader of her councils—ah, my country, my poor country, who will take my place and guide you when I am gone!"

"A guide who cannot guide himself! Misjudging, misled, and, though wise, perhaps, in the false laws of society,—ignorant of the glorious laws of Nature and of Truth—who will miss you, presumptuous being? You have mistaken the light that warned you of danger for the star that was to guide you to safety. Alas for your country, if no better leader than you could be found!"

The Statesman never spoke again, and the Will-o'-the-Wisp danced back to the edge of the black morass; and as he flickered up and down, he mourned his luckless fate—always trying to do good—so often vilified and misjudged. "Yet," said he to himself, as he sent out his beams through the cheerless night—"I will not cease to try; who knows but that I may save somebody yet! But what an ignorant world I live in!"

"Cruel Monster!" shrieked the beautiful girl in wild despair, as her feet plunged into the swamp, and she struggled in vain to find firmer ground—"you have betrayed me to my death!"

"Ay, ay, I said so! It is always some one else who is to blame, and never yourself. When pretty fools like you deceive themselves, you call me 'monster.'—Why did you follow a 'monster' into a swamp?" cried the poor Will-o'-the-Wisp angrily.

"I thought my betrothed had come out to meet me. I mistook your hateful light for his. Oh, cruel fiend, I know you now. Must I die so young, so fair? Must I be torn from life and happiness and love! Ay, dance, dance on in your savage joy!"

"Fool as you are, it is no joy to me to see you perish," answered the Will-o'-the-Wisp. "It is my appointed law to warn and save those who will be warned. It is my appointed sorrow, I suppose, that the recklessness and ignorance of such as you, persist in disregarding that law, and turning good into evil. I shone brighter and brighter before you as you advanced, entreating you, as it were, to be warned. But, in wilfulness, you pursued me to your ruin. What cruel mother brought you up, and did not teach you to distinguish the steady beam that guides to happiness, from the wandering brilliancy that bodes destruction?"

"My poor mother!" wept the maiden—"What words are these you speak of her? But you in your savage life know nothing of what she has done for me, her only child. Mistress of every accomplishment that can adorn and delight society, my lightest word, my very smile, is a law to the world we move in."

"Even so! Accomplished in fleeting and fantastic arts that leave no memorial behind them—unacquainted with the beauty and purposes of the realities around you, which work from age to age in silent mercy for gracious ends, and put to shame the toil that has no aim or end. Oh, that you had but known the law by which I live!"

The maiden spoke no more, and then she ceased to struggle. The Will-o'-the-Wisp danced back yet another time to the edge of the black morass; "For," said he, "I may save somebody yet. But what a foolish world I live in!"

"I see a light at last, papa!" shouted a little boy on a Shetland pony, as he rode by his father's side along the moor. "I am so glad! There is either a cottage or a friendly man with a lanthorn, who will help us to find our way. Let me go after him, I can soon overtake him." And the little boy touched his pony with a whip, and in another minute would have been cantering along after the light, but that his father laid a sudden and heavy hand upon the bridle.

"Not a step further in that direction at any rate, if you please, my darling."

"Oh, papa!" expostulated the child, pointing with his hand to the light.

And, "Oh, my son, I see!" cried the father, smiling; "and well it is for you that I not only see, but know the meaning of what I see at the same time.—That light is neither a gleam from a cottage, nor yet a friendly man with a lanthorn, as you think, though for the matter of that, the light is friendly enough to those who understand it. It shines there to warn us from the dangerous part of the bog. Kind old Will-o'-the-Wisp" pursued the father, raising his voice, as if calling through the darkness into the distance—"Kind old Will-o'-the-Wisp, we know what you mean, we will not come near your deathly swamps. The old naturalist knows you well—good night, and thank you for the warning." So saying, the naturalist turned the rein of his son's pony the other way, and they both trotted along the beaten road as well as they could by the imperfect light.

"After all, it was more like a lanthorn than those pictures of the nasty Will-o'-the-Wisp, papa," murmured the little boy, reluctantly urging his pony on.

"Our friend is not much indebted to you for the pretty name you have called him," laughed the father. "You are of the same mind as the poet, who, with the license of his craft, said—

'Yonder phantom only shines
To lure thee to thy doom.'

"Yes, papa, and so he does," interposed the boy.

"But, indeed, he does no such thing, my dear—on the contrary, he spends all his life in shining brightly to warn travellers of the most dangerous parts of the swamp."

"But the shining seems as if he was inviting them to go after him, papa."

"Only because you choose to think so, my dear, and do not enquire. Does the sailor think the shining of the lighthouse invites him to approach the dangerous rocks on which it is built?"

"Oh, no, papa, because he knows it is put there on purpose to warn him away."

"He only knows by teaching and enquiry, Arthur; and so you also by teaching and enquiry will learn to know that this Will-o'-the-Wisp is made to shine for us in swamps and marshes as a land-beacon of danger. The laws of nature, which are the acted will of God, work together in this case, as in all others, for a good end. And it is left to us, as both a privilege and a pleasure, to search and trace out, and then avail ourselves of the mercies as well as the wonders of the Great Creator. Can you think of a better employment?"

The fire was very bright, and the tea was warm and good that greeted the travellers, father and son, on their arrival at home that night. Many a joke, too, passed with mamma as to the sort of tea they should have tasted, and the kind of bed they should have laid down in, had they only gone after the Will-o'-the-Wisp, as young Arthur had so much wished to do.

And for just a few days after these events—not more at that time,—for children's wisdom seldom does, or ought to, last much longer—Arthur had every now and then a wise and philosophical fit, and on the principle that, however much appearances might be to the contrary, the laws of nature were always working to some good and beneficent end, he eagerly and gravely reproved his little sister for crying when it hailed; "For surely," said he, "though we cannot go out to day, the storm is doing good to something, or somebody somewhere."

It was a blessed creed! though it cost him, for a while, a struggle to adhere to it, when the lightning flashed round him, and the thunder roared in the distance, and he saw from the windows dark clouds hanging over the landscape. When some one said the storm had been very grand, he thought—yes, but it was grander still to think that all these laws of nature as they are called—this acted will of God—was for ever working night and day, in darkness and in light, recognised or unheeded, for some wise and beneficent end.

Yes! when he was older he would try and trace out these ends—a better employment could not be found.

Meanwhile the Will-o'-the-Wisp had heard the loud good night that greeted him as the travellers passed by on that dark evening, and his light shone brighter than ever, as he said, "I am happy now. I have saved the life of one who is not only thankful for it, but has put the hand that saved him." With these words he cheerily danced back again to his appointed post.—*Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal.*

Selections.

THE NEW MAP OF EUROPE.

Attributed to Louis Napoleon.

"As neither the moderation nor the patience of the great cabinets, nor the efforts of diplomacy, nor the sufferings of industry and of commerce, have sufficed to disarm an ambition which threatens the whole of Europe, it is necessary that the war, which has become inevitable, should be at least energetic and decisive."

"A power whose foreign trade is very restricted, which possesses an extent of coast relatively very small, has no colonies to protect, has been for half a century accumulating formidable naval forces. Constantinople first, and the Mediterranean countries, are the objects of all its attempts, and the present sovereign of Russia is preparing to act as executor of the founder of his race."

"Doubtless the resources of Russia are great, but not from her annexed provinces, rather than from the body of the monarchy, that she draws her forces. The possession of Finland gives her the domination of the Baltic, and the possession of the Crimea makes her mistress of the Black Sea. By these means, in the first instance, she has become a naval power of the first rank. Since the partition of Poland, the largest and richest portion of which she seized, she weighs upon Germany, which she hates and despises. The Russian saying, when they speak of a German, is known, 'God has used him ill enough: he has made him a German.' Lately again, in the Hungarian war, the pride of Russia deeply wounded the military spirit of Austria, and the armies of the Czar committed the error of reducing the memory of their services humiliating."

"Thus Russia advances westward, driving back European civilization at each step. Is it by her borrowed elegance and bastard Christianity that she pretends to impose upon civilized nations? How has she made them forget the impudence and violence which were most of her titles to possession. Spoliation and despotism govern her conquered provinces. The fair daughters of Poland are periodically carried off and sent to a far exile, to renew the blood of their conquerors. Those conquerors themselves, who are they? Some thousand corrupted patricians, bending fifty thousand millions of men under the knout."

"A fanatical and servile clergy lives at the expense of this ignorant population, which is regularly expelled in every degree of social hierarchy by the despots and judges. Reforms are not possible, for Russia despotism is strong in evil, and is powerless to do good. The principle of authority, so salutary restricted within proper limits, is even vitiated thereby. This adulterous mixture of the sacred and the profane, which troubled, even to madness, the spirit of the Caesars of Rome."

"In the life of nations, prescription for injustice is never acquired. If the weaknesses of the French cabinet under Louis XV. permitted the first partition of Poland to the profit of the Czars, if the revolutionary agitations of 1792 prevented France from opposing the second dismemberment of the Turkish empire and the last partition of Poland, it is for France of 1834, to quell under a strong government, to repair, as much as is in her power, the faults committed in the preceding century."

"France, in drawing the sword, demands nothing for herself; she wishes nothing, she stands in need of nothing. The greatness of a country is not measured by the extent of its territories, but by the influence of its policy and the expansive force of its ideas. England, our cordial and powerful ally, does not expect anything either, as the reward of her concurrence. Like us she acts in the sense of her national tradition, but also in the sense of the liberty of the world."

"This disinterested attitude, supported by reiterated and solemn declarations, leaves no doubt upon the mind of any man. The western powers would call therefore, be the more authorized to raise the question of remodelling the map of Europe."

"Has not the moment come for openly declaring what all think and whisper below their breath? What illusion does there still exist on the nature of the conditions upon which Europe must dictate a destiny?"

and solemn peace, which will indemnify her for the sacrifices she is preparing to make?

Today all eyes are opened. It is by the extent of the danger that the means of preventing its return must be measured. Thus, in taking arms, do people and governments, appear animated by one sentiment—inspired by one common strength, to put an end to that perpetual menace suspended over all the progress of the past—over all the interests of the future. It is quite clearly understood that it will not suffice to demolish the ships and the ports of Russia, but that it is still more necessary to drive her back, especially towards Asia, far beyond her actual boundaries.

It is not in her centre that Russia is vulnerable; it is at her extremities. But if the blood is driven back towards her heart, she will choke. The head of the serpent is at Helmsing, its right arm at Warsaw, its feet at Sebastopol. It is, then, Finland, Poland, and the Crimea, that it is necessary to drag out of the clutches of the double-headed eagle.

The loss of Finland is an ever-bleeding wound in the flank of Sweden, for she beheld that fine province torn away from her piecemeal, from whence Russia drew nearly the whole of her maritime population, and her timber. It is in Finland that the reprisals of war in Europe must commence, and the restitution of that country to its ancient owners would be an act of policy, the prudence and justice of which none dare deny. A line drawn from Viborg to the Gulf of Bothnia would become on that side, in the north, the extreme limit of Russia. The country of Gustavus Adolphus, and of Charles XII., would resume the noble and so worthily occupied to the councils of Europe.

It were possible to restore the ancient Polish territory, so great an act of reparation would make generous hearts beat with pulsations of joy. But in the actual state of affairs, such an attempt would assume complications and difficulties more serious still than those before which Napoleon I. himself hesitated. At least, Poland turned against her oppressor, would she not serve to guarantee the independence of Germany.

The measure of precaution which gave to Prussia the Duchy of Posen, would only be good when completed. Even reduced to its present limits, what would not Poland bring to Europe, if, united to the future to Prussia, she were to drive back beyond the Niemen and the Bug her ancient oppressors, and become again on that side the advanced guard of civilization.

Besides that a new maiming of this noble body, daily so cruelly mutilated, would wound public feeling in France and in Europe, it appears that the idea of annexing to Prussia all that remains of Poland, is founded not only by geographical position, but also by the similarity of race, language and religion, which approximates the Poles to the inhabitants of Posen and Silesia. Condemned at present to the silence of slaves, and to a political death, Poland would then have a powerful deliberative voice in the assemblies of a nation which has given so many proofs of religious tolerance, and a wise spirit of progress.

To the south, Austria would add Moldavia and Wallachia to her empire, and extend her frontiers to the Black Sea, coasts and ports which would wonderfully tend to the development of her marine, and by the possession of Galatz, and of the mouths of the Danube, she would profit by the transit of the commerce of Central Europe. A separate convention would regulate, as just, the commercial interest of all the European states, and be put in harmony with the interests for the future acquired, of the free navigation of the Black Sea. It is superfluous to demonstrate how in consequence of this addition to Austria's borders the Danube, Constantinople would acquire a more secure barrier than the Balkan range.

It is objected that the Ottoman empire, would lose its right of sovereignty over Moldavia, the security offered to it must be considered. In Europe, the Crimea, the object of its constant regrets, with the fertile shores of the Euxine. In Asia, the trans-Caucasian countries, where the Russians have established themselves, to take Constantinople in the rear. The effect of this double restitution would be to assure the independence of the brave mountaineers of the Caucasus, who, with their own resources alone, have stood for twenty years against the Muscovite invader.

It would be closed to Russia that road towards Persia and India which she has tracked out for herself with so much perseverance and zeal. On the Black Sea, her only remaining possession would be the

coast comprised between the mouths of the Dniester and the Dnieper. But she would still retain Odessa, Nicolait, Kherason—that is to say, sufficient marts for her export trade, and arsenals for her navy, reduced to proportions still worthy of a great people, but no longer threatening to the peace of the world.

Would it be presuming too much upon the wisdom of Austria, to think that in exchange for the aggrandizement of her territory, and the extension of her commerce and of her marine she would relinquish Lombardy? Milan, united to Piedmont, would strengthen without peril to any one, a second *ratio status*; the prosperity of which is essential to France. Is it nothing to avoid conflicts with Switzerland, to give satisfaction to the national sentiment of Italy, and thereby to deprive the revolutionary element of one of its pretexts, and perhaps of the most apparent of its grievances? The Venetian state, moreover, which covers Friuli and Illyria, would remain to Austria, under the conditions of the treaty of Campo Formio. Her Empire would extend unbroken, from Venice to Ackerman, from the mouths of the Adige to those of the Dniester. At her two extreme points, she would touch two seas, one of which, that most necessary to her, is now closed to her.

Such is, in a few words, the *ensemble* of the measure which would appear the best calculated to establish the balance of power in Europe upon its true basis, compromised to-day by the preponderance of Russia. Those who may feel inclined to regard this plan as chimerical, we ask of them, whether, upon their conscience, they believe it possible to preserve the *status quo*, after the great war now preparing? Not one of the proposed modellings here could become a cause of division between the two western powers, nor a danger for the one or the other. The balance would be maintained between the two German States, which, aggrandizing themselves in the sense of the slave element, and in a proportion nearly equal, would bring no new trouble, no new pretension into the body of the Germanic Confederation. Sweden would be strengthened by the restitution of Finland; the Ottoman empire by that of Crimea and of the line of the Caucasus. Constrained to restore the usurpations of a century, the aggressor alone would suffer from an arrangement which in the North, in the West, and in the South, would be carried out at his expense.

A definitive war can, then, alone decide this eastern question, which Russian ambition has made a continual subject of anxiety to civilized nations. The war will be followed by the sovereign deliberations of a European Congress. May the means that we propose be considered as the best to attain the solution so ardently desired. To wish only that which is just, but to wish it with resolve—that is the simple secret of a provident and firm policy.

It is necessary that it should no longer be in the power of one man to trouble the safety of all with impunity.

At Paris the question of the Sunday has made some progress lately. Two years ago, a Roman Catholic committee was formed, who, half by persuasion, and half by intimidation, have collected in the Faubourg St. Germain, nearly 3,000 signatures, 1,100 or 1,200 of which are from tradesmen, who pledge themselves not to buy, and not to open their shops on Sunday. There is also a Protestant committee formed, and it has placed itself in connection with the preceding one, but they have decided that, although aiming at the same end, they would do their work separately. An English gentleman, Mr. Cochrane, devoted to this cause, has already induced a great number of the tradesmen around the Exchange and in the Rue Vivienne to close their shops on Sunday. The commercial men and tradesmen of Paris have lately had a numerous meeting upon this question. A provisional committee has been named to examine it. There may proceed from this, and we cordially hope so, some resolution for general closing and abstaining from trade.

It is stated that at a confirmation held by the Bishop of Oxford, at the parish church of Thatcham, near Newbury, his lordship administered the rite of confirmation to Mr. BRYAN, who was for many years a popular and influential minister of the Baptist denomination, stationed at Oxford. Mr. BRYAN has conformed to the Church of England, in which it is said, he intends seeking holy orders.

A WORRY DEED.—The Rev. W. H. Cooper, who with his family embarked on board the steamship 'San Francisco,' on his way to Rio Janeiro, as a missionary of our Church, lost nearly all his effects in consequence of the wreck of that vessel. We are glad to learn by an acknowledgment published in the Spirit of Missions, that our brother has received from parishes in New York and Philadelphia, the sum of upwards of three thousand dollars. This is as it should be.

Collegiate.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

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

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

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

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

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

UNCONDITIONALLY. CONDITIONALLY.

Mr. Collins will contribute One Thousand Pounds whenever the friends of the College have raised and secured Nine Thousand Pounds.

The Lord Bishop	£100 0 0	The Master of the	100 0 0
Miss Halliburton,	5 5 0	Hon. S. B. Robie,	100 0 0
Miss El. Halliburton,	1 0 0	H. H. Cogswell,	100 0 0
Miss E. Halliburton,	1 0 0	M. B. Almon,	100 0 0
Miss Lawson,	0 5 0	A. M. Urnacke,	100 0 0
Miss Isabel Lawson,	0 5 0	J. W. Ritchie,	100 0 0
Miss Willis,	0 5 0	The Archdeacon,	100 0 0
Mrs. Weeks, New	0 10 0	William Cunard,	100 0 0
Dublin,		James A. Moren,	100 0 0
J. C. Cogswell,	50 0 0	Chief Justice,	25 0 0
Dr. Cogswell,	25 0 0	J. C. Halliburton,	50 0 0
Miss Cogswell,	25 0 0		
T. Boggs, Junior,	5 0 0		
J. W. Nutting,	5 0 0	Scott Tremain,	
Alexr. G. Fraser,	2 0 0	L. Hartshorne,	
Henry Yeomans,	5 0 0	Henry Pryor,	100 0 0
Edward Binney,	10 0 0	Jas. Stewart,	
William G. Fife,	5 0 0	H. Hartshorne,	
William C. Silver,	1 0 0		
Daniel Gallagher,	1 0 0	Nepean Clarke,	25 0 0
The Misses Miller,	1 5 0	Rev. G. W. Hill	25 0 0
The Hon. A. Keith,	2 0 0	P. C. Hill,	50 0 0
Henry Lawson,	5 0 0		
Thomas Dunn,	5 0 0	Mrs. Steph. Boggs,	50 0 0
S. L. Shannon,	10 0 0		
William Evans,	2 10 0	J. T. Sawyer,	
Mrs. Jeffery,	2 0 0	H. J. B. Urnacke,	100 0 0
Miss Fawson,	0 10 0	W. A. Black,	
W. G. Anderson,	1 0 0	L. M. Wilkins,	
William Dunbar,	2 0 0		
W. H. Tapp,	10 0 0	Rev. W. Bullock,	25 0 0
H. Ince,	10 0 0	Peter Lynch,	25 0 0
J. Shaffer,	1 5 0	James Creighton,	25 0 0
A. McLeod,	1 5 0	Jon'n. C. Allison,	25 0 0
R. Wetmore,	0 5 0		
J. Withrow,	0 10 0	Arth. Woodgate,	
Mrs. & Miss Cogs-	0 15 0	William Hare,	100 0 0
well,		Hen. E. Harver,	
Miss S. J. Lannigan,	0 5 0	Saml. A. White,	
Wm. Tully,	1 0 0		
Mrs. Clarke,	5 0 0	Robert Davis,	25 0 0
Miss McNeill,	0 3 1 1/2	Wm. Rennells,	25 0 0
Miss Jane Fraser,	0 2 0 0	Edgar Dodson,	20 0 0
J. T. Wainwright,	5 0 0	John Silver,	30 0 0
James Tremain,	5 0 0		
Major Ansell, Town		Joseph Wier,	25 0 0
Major P. E. Island	5 0 0	A. T. Creighton,	25 0 0
Miss Eliza Blair,	0 5 2 1/2	E. K. Brown,	25 0 0
Miss Mary Storey,	0 5 2 1/2	Benjamin Wier,	25 0 0
Benjamin G. Gray,	1 0 0	Henry Pryor, se-	25 0 0
Patrick Whiston,	0 10 5	cond. donation,	
William Fairbanks,	5 0 0	Rev. E. Maturin,	25 0 0
Thomas C. Kinnear,	10 0 0	Wm. & Jas. Pryor,	25 0 0
John Duffus,	5 0 0		
Mrs. Almon,	2 0 0	The Parish of St.	
William A. Mc Agy,	2 0 0	George's Hall,	
S. R. Mosse,	2 0 0	right of presen-	
Joseph Robinson,	5 0 0	tation with Rev.	
Edm'd. F. Stewart,	100 0 0	R. Fitzgerald	
J. Cleverdon,	2 0 0	Urnacke,	25 0 0
Lockhart Sweet,		Mrs. Braine,	25 0 0
Ardois Hill,	0 5 2 1/2	Miss Braine	100 0 0
Charles Twining	5 0 0	Other Parishes,	40 0 0
William Graham	1 0 0		
Rev. Jas. Breading	5 0 0	Henry Boggs, and	
Thomas Abbott	0 7 6	will give £25 ad-	
Miss Hopkins	0 12 6	ditional when the	25 0 0
Miss Fanny Hopkin	0 5 0	£10,000 is collec-	
Mr. A. Stevens,	5 0 0	ted,	
Geo. Smithers,	5 0 0		
W. H. Pallister	2 10 0	John H. Symons,	12 10 0
Miss Wells	0 2 6	G. Van Buskirk,	12 10 0
A Friend	0 10 0		
John R. Willis	1 0 0	Capt. Lytleton,	25 0 0
Jas. Donaldson	10 0 0	Jno. H. McNab,	25 0 0

UNCONDITIONAL.	CONDITIONAL.
Edward Wallace	5 0 0
Dr. Jennings	2 10 0
Martin G. Black	5 0 0
James S. Clarke	2 0 0
David H. Clarke	1 0 0
E. D. Meynell	1 0 0
Fred. LeBlanc	2 0 0
Edward Morris	5 0 0
Dr. Parker	1 5 0
Mrs. Hicks	1 0 0
Mrs. Tracy	0 5 0
Mrs. Chas. O'Brien	1 0 0
Edward Goudge	0 10 5
Robert Hodges	1 0 0
The Miss Hodges	1 0 0
The Miss Newtons	1 0 0
W. & J. Campbell	6 0 0
Mrs. McIlreath	19 0 0
Richard Tremain	1 0 0
John B. Fay	1 0 0
William D. Cutlip	1 0 0
Joseph Fairbanks	1 0 0
Henry Spiko	0 5 3
P. Whiston's fam.	0 10 0
Wm. Colwell	0 12 6
Jno. & Aud. Smith	0 0 0
The Miss Braiths	0 0 0
Sampson Saunders	2 10 0
P. H. Snelling	5 0 0
A Friend	0 10 3
Thomas Braine	5 0 0
William Howe	1 0 0
A Friend	0 10 0
James Fortanc	0 5 0
Mrs. Peter James	1 0 0
R. W. Fraser, A.C.	1 0 0
Mrs. Prescott	0 2 6
Mrs. S. Mitchell	1 0 0
Mrs. Gardner	1 0 0
Miss Gardner	0 10 0
Mrs. Smith	0 2 6
William Johns	5 0 0
William Mansford	0 5 0
Balthazar Brehm	1 5 0
Richard Marshall	0 5 2
G. A. S. Crichton	2 0 0
William Cutlip	0 10 0
W. Craigen	1 0 0
John Shean	1 0 0
Mrs. Mublig	0 1 10 3
Mrs. Sunny	0 5 0
Alex'r. Neil	0 15 0
J. H. Marriott	1 0 0
J. C. W. Wilkie	7 10 0
C. H. Wallace, Eng.	10 0 0
Mrs. Wallace, do.	5 0 0
Mrs. M. H. Moly-	
nour, Eng.	5 0 0
Edw. J. Lordly	2 10 0
James Roulston	0 5 0
Capt. Shortland	5 0 0
Mrs. Binney and	
Miss Solomon	2 0 0
Jacob Miller	1 5 0
Edward Fry	0 12 6
Wm. J. Veith	1 0 0
Edward Jones	2 0 0
Charles S. Silver	5 0 0
Mrs. Simpson	0 6 3
Mrs. Berry	5 0 0
David Smith	1 10 0
Bunj. Salter	10 0 0

Editorial Miscellany.

D. C. S.

Rec'd.		
Feb. 22.	Pictou,	£0 7 6
25.	Dartmouth,	84 3 7
Mar. 2.	Albion Mines,	6 10 0
	Newport & Walton,	0 12 6
	Annapolis,	3 0 0
9.	Mahone Bay,	10 0 0
10.	Windsor,	29 14 10
13.	St. Paul's, Halifax,	100 0 0

EDWIN GILPIN, Jun. Sec'y.

This list should have been published in Church Times of March 16.

We were shown a Safety Lock a few days since, one of two ordered for the Union Bank of Newfoundland, of the Messrs. Pickford, who have lately commenced business as locksmiths in this City. It is a curiosity in these parts, where we believe the best arrangements have been hitherto found to be no preventive to the efforts of the determined burglar; and where a good guarantee for the integrity of public records, bank coffers, and the contents of iron chests, is becoming more and more desirable. Those who wish to inspect the duplicate of this new piece of work, will have an opportunity of doing so by calling at Messrs. Pickford's, where they will also find many other interesting articles made to answer a similar purpose.

It is said that the Hon. the Attorney General has been returned for Inverness without opposition.

On the 3rd of May the ice gave way in the Miramichi River—the Gleaner of May 6 says—"We hope to see the navigation open in a day or two."

The Toronto Globe says—"Mr. Hincks' brother is to be, if he is not already, the new Bishop of Kingston. Lord Elgin asked his appointment of the British Ministry as a special favour to himself."

The Cape Breton News of May 6, says—"Sydney River is now entirely clear of ice, and the steamer Banshee has been plying on the harbour between Sydney and the North Bar since Tuesday last." We may now expect a supply of coal, the City stock being entirely exhausted. This article has sold within the past fortnight as high as \$12 per chaldron. Coal wood has reached within the same time to \$3 per cord.

At a public meeting at Sydney, C. B., held Monday, May 1, it was resolved to enter into a subscription to procure a quantity of oats for seed, to be sold at cost and charges to those able to purchase them—and further to petition the Governor and Council for an advance of £250, to be deducted from the Road appropriations for 1855—the same to be applied to the purchase of oats for the poor and destitute, to be paid for by them next season, in labour on the highways.

The St. John Chronicle, May 5, states—"We are pleased to find that all the cholera patients at Partridge Island are in a convalescent state, and all the healthy passengers have come up to the City."

FISHERMAN'S CHURCH—TURN'S BAY.

MANY thanks to Mrs. Jacobs of Lunenburg, who collected, and the friends there who contributed as follows, to pay off the debt on the above named Church.

Mrs. George Anderson,	£0 5 0
A Friend,	0 6 0
Mrs. Edward Dowling	0 2 6
Mrs. Lewis Anderson,	0 2 6
Mr. Lewis Anderson,	0 2 6
Miss C. Anderson,	0 2 6
Mr. B. Heckman,	0 2 6
Mrs. Trider,	0 2 6
A Friend,	0 1 10 3
The Widow's Mite,	0 1 6
A Friend,	0 1 3
Mrs. Heckman	0 1 3
Mr. Hebb,	0 1 3
Mrs. Frank Smith,	0 1 3
Mrs. Jost,	0 1 3
Mrs. Niel,	0 1 3
Mrs. Young,	0 1 3
Mrs. Ross,	0 1 3
Mrs. Frederick,	0 1 3
Mrs. King,	0 1 3
Miss Glawson,	0 1 3
The Fisherman's Friend,	0 1 3
James Stannage Jacobs	0 1 3
Miss Emma Anderson,	0 0 7 3
Mr. Now, Blue Rocks,	0 0 4 3
A Sunday Scholar,	0 0 4 3
Mrs. James Young,	0 2 6

£2 8 9

J. C. COCHRAN.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Revd. Mr. Jarvis, with one new sub. and £1 viz. 10s. for Mrs. John Hubert, 10s. for self. From Rev. J. M. Campbell, with new sub. From Rev. T. D. Ruddle—directions will be attended to. From Rev. H. L. Owen.

Married.

At Walton, May 1th, by the Rev. H. M. Spike, Mr. ALEXANDER TOBIN, of Economy, to Miss MARGARET MESHIER.

At the residence of the bride's father, Digby Neck, on the 19th April, by the Rev. R. A. Chesley, Captain CAHYR LUDLOW, of Sandy Cove, to Miss MAURY ANN MONTROSE, daughter of Mr. Wm. Morehouse.

At Melbourne, Australia, in January last, JOSHUA FREEMAN, Esq. Merchant, formerly of Liverpool N. S., to Miss ELIZABETH MOODY, of Yarmouth, N. S.

DECEASED.

At Lunenburg, May 5, aged 27 years, ARABELLA C the beloved wife of Mr. Robert Lindsay, merchant, and fourth daughter of John Heckman, Esq.

At Cherry Hill, East Port Medway, on the 10th of March, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Thomas Morash, in the 44th year of her age, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn their loss.

At Windsor, in the 75th year of her age, ANN, relict of the late Benjamin Wier. She leaves a large number of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of one whose many virtues whilst in life, renders her memory dear to them, and to all who knew her.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, May 6th.—Ship Humber, Curry, Liverpool, 23 days; brig America, Crowell, Glasgow, 41 days; brig. Lucy Ann, Simpson, St. John, N. B., 3 days; brig. John Wallace, Jewers, Boston; Western Packet, Graham, Antigonish, Lady Sale, Niel, Gtito.

Monday, May 8th.—R. M. Steamship Merlin, Corbin, St. John's, N. E.; barque Arabia, McKenzie, Cardiff, 36 days—bound to Portsmouth, Va.; brig Velocity, Langenburg, Maraguez, 19 days; brig Margaret Mortimer, Burke, Cienfuegos; Fair, Eaton, New York, 10 days; schrs. Rambler, Cienfuegos.

Tuesday, May 9th.—Bridg. Brunette, Caboon, Turks Islands via Boston; schrs. Emerald, Smith, Philadelphia; Blue Wave, Donald, Cornwallis.

Thursday, May 11th.—R. M. Steamer Arabia, Judkins, Boston 32 hours—bound to England, Brig. Onward, Banks, Cienfuegos, 17 days. schr. Hero, Landry, Boston 4 days.

Friday, May 12th.—Barque Catharine, Rhumtlog, Bremen, 65 days—bound to New York; Packet brig Halifax, O'Brien, Boston, 49 hours.

CLEARED.

Saturday, May 6th.—Schr Reward, Compton, Labrador; Hope, Orono, St. George's Bay.

Monday, May 8th.—Bridg. Kingston, Meagher, Boston; schrs. Nantilus, Zwicker, Jamaica; Mary E. Smith, Simpson, Boston.

Tuesday, May 9th.—Steamer Caprar, Hunt, r, Bermuda; brig. Susan, Mann, Jamaica; Gl. nov. Fitzgerald, Portland; schrs. Victoria, Doat, Kingston; Helen Maid, Croucher, F. W. Indies.

Thursday, May 11th.—Steamers Canada, Stone, Boston; Merlin, Corbin, St. John's, N. F.; brig. Boston, (pkt.) Laybold, Boston.

Friday, May 12th.—Asia, Colman, Liverpool, G. B. Export, Day, Boston, R. M. S. Arabia, Judkins, Liverpool; Rose, Rudolf, Br. West Indies.

Advertisements.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

—BETWEEN—

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

Commencing 1st. May, 1851.

THE STEAMER GOVERNOR, Bay S. A., 237 tons, of 750, 800 & 850 tons further having been fitted up expressly for passengers only, to run between the above ports, will commence running on the 1st of May next.

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

Leaving St. John, at 8 o'clock, A. M., touching at Eastport.

Tickets—From St. John to Eastport \$1, to Portland \$1 Boston \$1, State Room \$1, extra.

ROGER HUNTER,

Agent at St. John.

May 13th,

3m.

REMOVAL.

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

POWDER PROOF, BANK and SAFE LOCKS, PADLOCKS, HOUSE STONE, and SHIP MORTISE DOOR LOCKS, CHAIR, DRAWER, and DESK LOCKS, with or without LEVERS, NIGHT LATCHES, SASH FASTENINGS, APPLE PEELERS, and Patent HOOKS, for BLOCKS, which with a special variety of SILVERED, CUT and PLAIN GLASS, FINE WHITE PORCELAIN and MINERAL DOOR and SUGAR KNIVES, they offer for sale at low prices.

They are also preparing to do BRASS FOUNDRY and FINISHING, METAL PLANING, TONNING and BURNING.

A liberal price given for Brass and Copper.

H. & T. PICKFORD

May 13.

4w.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Admitting on equal terms, Persons of every Class, and its benefits and advantages.

Capital £250,000.

Fully Subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders.

HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT,

OFFICE 168 HOLLIS STREET.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. Esq.

ANDREW M. UNIACKE "

WILLIAM CENAPD

JAMES A. MOREN.

Medical Referee—EDW. JENNINGS, M.D.

Secretary.—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

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

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

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

III. In addition to the usual business of Life assurance, assurances are granted against paralysis, disease, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily or mental, at moderate rates. Policies indisputable, and free of stamp duty. No extra charge for going to or residing in America, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, or the British North American Colonies, or Northern States of 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. —

Age 20 £1 10 0 | Age 40 £2 10 0

Age 50 £2 19 6 | Age 60 £3 18 0

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

G. A. MACKENZIE, Pictou.

H. W. SMITH, Shelburne.

E. P. ARCHBOLD, Esq.

Sub-Agent for Sydney, C. B.

B. G. GRAY, Solicitor,

65 Hollis Street, Halifax.

Agent for Nova Scotia.

May 6.

6m.

WANTED.

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

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at Wm. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Galtville Street.

Advertisements.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

APRIL 25, 1854.

CHAPTER 18. An Act to amend Chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Surveyors of Highways and Highway Labor, except in Halifax."

Section 1. Discovery of lines incurred by minors. Sec. 4, chap. 63, not to extend to seamen on board consoling and fishing vessels.

All fines and forfeitures incurred by minors under the provisions of the revised statutes, "Of surveyors of Highways and Highway Labor, except in Halifax," shall be recovered from the parents, masters or guardians of such minors.

CHIFFETS.—EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT!—NEW-ESTYLES.—Lowest Prices! W. N. SILVER & SONS.

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

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

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

- 80 Barrels No. 1 BUTTER, 40 Barrels Prime Nova Scotia BEEF, 40 do do do PORK, 40 do do do ANNAPOLIS CHEESE, 40 do do do PRIME SHORE CODFISH, 40 do do do SMOKED HAMS, sugar and spice cured, 40 do do do NOVA SCOTIA LARD, 40 do do do OATMEAL, 40 do do do CANADA SPLIT PEAS, 40 do do do PEAS, 40 do do do PICKLES, 40 do do do AMERICAN RICE, 40 do do do SALARATUS, 4 Cases INDIGO, 40 do do do Congo & Senchong TEAS, 40 do do do TOBACCO, No. 1, 40 do do do JAMAICA COFFEE, 40 do do do

SEEDS, SEEDS.—1854. STEAMER "ASIA." A full supply of Garden and Flower Seeds, from the same Establishment which for years past have given such universal satisfaction.

"MCMAC" FROM GLASGOW.

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

LAW BLANKS. In accordance with the New Practice Act, viz: SUMMONSES, CAPTASSES, REPLEVINS, ATTACHMENTS, EJECTMENTS.

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



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

APRIL 7, 1854.

An Act Concerning the Elective Franchise.

[Passed the 31st day of March, 1854.]

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

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

2. All natural born and naturalized subjects of the crown of Great Britain, having been and being domiciled as hereinafter limited, and being males over the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote for members to serve in general assembly, that is to say, provided they shall at the time of voting have had their usual place of abode for at least one year next before voting in the county for which they shall vote for county members, and in the townships for which they shall vote for township members, and provided also that such naturalized subjects so voting, and such natural born subjects as were not born in Nova Scotia shall, in addition, have resided in the province for at least five years next before voting, and provided also that persons voting under this act shall only be entitled to vote in the electoral districts in which they reside at the time of voting, and which districts must be in the counties and townships respectively, for representing which the candidates are to be elected at that election.

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

4. At every election, the name of each person offering to vote by virtue of residence, shall be entered by the poll clerk in the poll book, and if objection be made in relation to his right to vote at that election by any person entitled to vote at the same poll, the presiding officer shall tender to him the following preliminary oath: "You, A B, do swear that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence, and qualification as an elector. So help you God. The presiding officer shall then proceed to propose to the person challenged, the following questions, or such of them as shall be required by the person objecting: First. What is your name? Second. What is your age? Third. In what county do you reside? Fourth. In what township do you reside? Fifth. How long have you resided in this province? Sixth. How long have you resided in this county [or township, if voting for a township.] Seventh. Do you reside in this polling district? Eighth. How long have you resided in this polling district? Ninth. Are you a native born subject of her Majesty? Tenth. (If not a natural born subject.)—Have you been naturalized? Eleventh. (If a naturalized subject) When and where were you naturalized?"

The presiding officer shall allow no other questions to be put, nor shall any questions be put except through him, nor shall he permit the time to be unnecessarily protracted on pretence of questioning a vote, and the presiding officer shall promptly put the questions, and the poll clerk shall instantly enter in the poll book the purport of the answers, and the same being read to the voter shall be conclusive against him. If the elector shall not promptly answer the questions, his name shall be expunged, and he shall not be allowed to poll at that election.

5. The presiding officer shall point out to the elector, the qualification, if any, in respect to which he shall appear to the presiding officer to be deficient; and if the person so offering shall persist in his claim to vote, and the objection shall not be withdrawn, a candidate against whom the vote is given, or his agent or inspector, may then direct the vote to be marked "objected" on the poll book without requiring the elector to be sworn, or he may mark the vote "objected," and require the oath number one to be taken by native born Nova Scotians, the oath number two by naturalized subjects or natural born subjects born elsewhere than in Nova Scotia, and the oath number three and four by both classes of voters; and if any of the oaths prescribed by this act be declined, the voters' name shall be immediately struck out, and that person shall not be permitted again to poll at that election.

6. If any person being so questioned shall persist in voting notwithstanding his answers have clearly shown that he was not entitled to vote under the residence qualification, and shall take the final oath as aforesaid, the vote of such person shall be subject to the provisions of the thirty-sixth section of the seventh chapter of the revised statutes, in the same manner as therein is prescribed in the cases of the votes of persons having voted in a wrong district, or more than once.

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

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

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

SCHEDULE.

OATH NUMBER ONE.

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

OATH NUMBER TWO.

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

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

NUMBER THREE.

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

NUMBER FOUR.

You, A B, do swear that you have not received and had, by yourself or any person whomsoever, or trust for you, or for your use and benefit direct or indirect, by any sum of money, office, place, or donation, or reward, nor any promise or security for any more, any place, or employment, gift or reward, in order to give your vote at this election, and that you have not, since this been polled, nor have given a vote for any candidate at this election for this county [or township as the case may be] and that your place of residence is at (or as the case may be) (So help you God).

An Act to Amend the New Practice Act

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

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

1. There shall hereafter be no special return days for Writs of Summons, but such Writs shall be returnable within ten days after the service thereof, if the Defendant shall reside in the County in which the action is brought, and within twenty days after service, if he shall reside in any other County except in the Island of Cape Breton, and within thirty days, if he shall reside in the Island of Cape Breton, and the action is brought in any County not in the Island, or if he shall reside out of the Island, and the action is brought in any County within the Island; and judgment may be entered against the Defendant if he shall not appear in compliance with four days after the expiration of the said period of ten, twenty or thirty days, as the case may be.

2. The time of Writs of Summons shall be so far altered as to summon the Defendant to appear within ten, twenty, or thirty days as the case may be after the service of this Writ, instead of on the return days hereby superseded.

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

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

4. In Ejectment, the notice shall be as follows:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

An Act to Facilitate Proceedings under the New Practice Act.

[Passed the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1854.]

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

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

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

April 15. 1m



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, HALIFAX, April 8th, 1854.

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

JAS. B. UNACKF, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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

[Passed the 31st Day of March, A. D. 1854.]

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

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

April 16. 1m

Poetry.

THE TWO BISHOPS.

A recent Sydney paper contained an account of a voyage made in company by the Bishops of New Zealand and Newcastle, among the Islands, which would interest many an old "Johnian," recalling the names of SELWYN and TYRELL, and the "Ladyo Margaretto" boat.

Oh, merry were those days of old,
Besides Cam's lazy stream;
And oftimes in life's busy track,
The memories of those days rush back,
Like a forgotten dream.

The river's alive with moving boats—
The shore with a shouting crew—
And the men of St. John
Dart foremost on,

For their cars are stout and true;
And we proudly deem that, of all the craft
That'er on the river mot,
The bravest boat that was ever afloat
Is our "Ladyo Margaretto."

Where are they now, our fearless band,
Who toiled in the mimic strife?
Who best have sped with sail or oar?
And now lie stranded on the shore
Of this rough stream of life?

Aye, merry were those days of old,
The sunniest days on earth!
Yet no thought of glee
Brought now to me
The memory of this mirth.

'Twas a vision of a lonely barquo
On the broad Pacific wave—
A barquo of little pride and state,
But one that bears a priceless freight,
In two true hearts and brave.

I seem to watch them on their way—
The gentle and the just—
Gone nobly forth to brave and bear
Peril and pain, and toil and care,
Firm in their watchword—"Trust."

And I ask, in their earnest labours now,
Ah, do they quit forget,
How in youth's bright weather
They pulled together,
In the "Ladyo Margaretto"?

Or, sometimes, on their vessel's deck,
When they rest at close of day,
Do they talk of many a friendly band,
Linking their hearts to their fatherland—
That land so far away?

Do they think of us in our English homes,
Who fondly remember yet,
How they were two
Of our joyous crew,
In the "Ladyo Margaretto"?

—N. Y. Churchman.

Advertisements.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years last have been off-... The 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. Prepare and sell Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Nov. 20, 1852.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army, who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent and without the accompanying receipt is carefully followed cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. For sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE Hollis Street.

SEEDS: SEEDS!!

PER R. M. Steamship "ARABIA," W. LANGLEY, has received his usual supplies of the above, which are believed to be of the growth of 1851 and can therefore be confidently recommended - LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street Halifax, March 18th 1851

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS MYRRH AND BORAX. PREPARED WITH FAU DE COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired lincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH - prevents Tartarous deposit - arrests decay - induces a healthy action in the GUMS, - and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Halifax N. S. Feb. 1853

THE IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED - AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street. Dec. 12.

THE FAR-FAMED 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 Mitchell, 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. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy, I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON, Dated Jan. 1st, 1852.

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gannas, Chemist, York, 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. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs. Her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, (Signed) J. GAMIS, Nov. 23rd, 1852.

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 I was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief whatever, and feeling that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than when I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint. 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, Google 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 medicines. CAPTAIN JACKSON of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of a fortnight. To such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to become a swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel came necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are sold by the following Agents.

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

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia. - J. F. Courtenay & Co. Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Boston; Moore & Co. St. John; J. F. Colby, Lunenburg; J. A. Gibson, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Paine, Liverpool; J. E. More, Caledonia; Mrs. Carter, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Lupper & Co., Annapolis; R. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Purgash; 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. Feb. 18, 1852.

MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING.

JUST RECEIVED, the following MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING, all of the best quality. OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes, ACADEMY BOARDS, PREPARED MILL BOARDS, PALETTE KNIVES, PAINTER BLENDERS, Flat BRISTLE BRUSHES, Gable Do. DRYING OIL. ALSO, ON HAND - Round, Square, and Oblong boxes of COLOURED CRAYONS, BLACK CRAYONS, Cork Stumps, Porte Crayons, Drawing Paper, and all Materials for Water Color and Pencil Drawing. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

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

- Herbert Atherton, Love's Lesson, Stories of the Beatitudes, BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER, In the World but not of the World, Christmas at Home, Our Little Comfort, Our Opposite Neighbour, Packages of Sunday School Books, SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES of 100 vols. from the Society for Promoting Evangelical Knowledge. These Libraries are got up in a very neat and appropriate style, and are well worthy of inspection. Bible's Tracts, Other Publications of the Society. - ALSO - FROM BOSTON - SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES from the American Sunday School Union, 100 vols. and 75 vols. Concursive Union Question Book - Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, Union Primer, Union Spelling Book. WM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street. February 25.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon on FEBRUARY DAY, the 30th June, 1851, for the Erection of an Hospital for the Insane, on a piece of Land situate near Dartmouth; and opposite the City of Halifax. Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be seen, and every information obtained on application at this Office, from the 1st June until Tuesday, the 20th June, 1851. The Board of Works reserve the right of rejecting the whole or any part of the Tenders they may receive. The party or parties whose Tenders may be accepted, will be required to enter into a bond, with the eligible securities, for the due performance of the contracts. April 8, till 30th June.

PAPER HANGINGS - NEW STYLES. GOOD AND CHEAP.

A Large importation of PAPER HANGINGS, good and cheap, just received and for Sale at the N. S. Stationery and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street. Call and see the latest styles and most fashionable Patterns. I shall now be enabled to supply Country Dealers at the lowest prices with every description of Paper Hangings they may require. Orders giving the requisite particulars as to patterns and quality, accompanied by Cash, promptly attended to from any quarter. A liberal discount given to my regular Customers. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24, Granville Street. April 15, 1851.

CHURCH SERVICES & BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER.

JUST RECEIVED BY R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA CHURCH SERVICES, in Plain and Elegant Bindings, Books of Common Prayer, &c. ALSO - ON HAND, A Large Assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, & RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, suitable for all Determinations. WM. GOSSIP.

TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH - gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetens to the BREATH - is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel), and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street.

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