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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1853. NO. 6.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date		MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Feb. 7.	Quinquagesima.	Gen. 9; Mark 9; Gen. 12; 3 Cor. 3	3
M. " 8.	"	Exod. 20; " 21; " 22; " 23	4
W. " 9.	"	" 24; " 25; " 26; " 27	5
Th. " 10.	"	" 28; " 29; " 30; " 31	6
F. " 11.	"	Lev. 18; " 19; " 20; " 21	7
S. " 12.	"	" 20; " 21; " 22; " 23	8

Poetry.

A PSALM FOR THE SORROWING.

Gay wanderer in a homeless world,
Poor pilgrim to a dusty Bier;
On Time's great cycle darkly hurled
From year to year;
See in the sky these words unfurled,
"Thy home is here!"

Pale mourner whose quick tears reveal
Thy weight of sorrow but begun—
Not long thy burdened soul shall reel
Beneath the sun—
A few swift circles of the wheel,
And all is done.

Though galled with fetters, ye have lain
To venture hopes and fears a prey,
O, moan not o'er your ceaseless pain
Or slow decay,
For know the soul thus files its chain
And breaks away.

T. B. REED.

LITTLE THINGS.

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
And the beautiful land,

And the little moments,
Humble though they be,
Make the mighty ages
Of eternity.

So our little errors
Lead the soul away
From the paths of virtue,
Off in sin to stray.

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden,
Like the heaven above.

Little seeds of mercy,
Sown by youthful hands,
Grow to bless the nations,
Far in the beaten lands.

Religious Miscellany.

A GOOD NAME.

"A NAME truly good is the aroma from virtuous character. It is a spontaneous emanation from genuine excellence.—It is a reputation for whatsoever things are honest and lovely, and of good report. It is such a name as is not only remembered on earth but written in Heaven. The names of Abel, and Enoch, and Noah are good names, and so are all which have been transmitted in that "little book of martyrs," the eleventh of Hebrews, those "elders" who not only obtained the Church's good report, through faith, but who had this testimony, that they pleased God." But in order to a good name something else is needed besides a good nature. Flowers have bloomed in the desert which were only viewed by God and the Angels: and there have been solitary saints whose holiness was only recognized by Him who created it, and by just men made perfect. And so wicked is this world that much excellence may have vanished from its surface unknown and unsuspected. The Inquisition has no doubt extinguished many an Antipas, and in the Sodom of our earth many a Lot harved his soul and died with no Pentateuch to preserve his memory. To secure a reputation there must not only be the genuine excellence, but the genial atmosphere. There must be some good men to observe and appreciate the goodness while it lived, and others to foster its memory when gone. But should both combine,—the worth and the appreciation of worth,—the resulting good name is better than precious ointment.

Rarer and more costly, it is also one of the most salutary influences that can penetrate society. For, just as a box of spikenard is not only valuable to its possessor, but pre-eminently precious in its diffusion; so, when a name is really good, it is of unspeakable service to all who are capable of feeling its exquisite inspiration, and should the Spirit of God so replenish a man with his gifts and graces, as to render his name thus wholesome, better than the day of his birth will be the day of his death; for at death the box is broken and the sweet savour spreads abroad. There is an end of the envy and sectarianism, and jealousy, the detraction and the calumny which often environ goodness when living, and now when the stopper of prejudice is removed, the world fills with the odour of the ointment, and thousands grow stronger and more lifesome for the good name of one. Better in this respect, better than their birth day was the dying day of Henry Martyn, and Robert McCheyne, for the secret of their hidden life was revealed, and mingled as it is with the name of Jesus, the Church will never lose the perfume, and in this respect better than their birth day was the dying day of Dr. Arnold and Sir Fowell Buxton; for men could then forget the offence of controversy, and the irritation of party politics, and could surrender to the undiluted charm of healthy piety and heroic Christianity; and better, thus regarded, was the dying day of Stephen, and James, and Paul; for then every disciple could forget the infirmities by which some had been annoyed, and the faithfulness by which others had been offended, and could treasure up that best of a good man's relics, the memory of a devoted life,—the sweet odour of an unquestioned sanctity.

Do not despise a good name. There is no better heritage that a father can bequeath his children, and there are few influences on society more wholesome than the fame of its worthies. The names of Luther, and Knox, of Hampden, and Washington, of Schwartz, and Elliot, are still doing good in the world. Nor is there in a family any richer heir-loom, than the memory of a noble ancestor. Without a good name you can possess little ascendancy over others; and when it has not pioneered your way and won a prepossession for yourself, your patriotic or benevolent intentions are almost sure to be defeated.—Hamilton's R. Preacher

THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS.

To excite you diligently and with reverence in the service of the Common Prayer. I need only guide your attention to the sublime extent of the application of its social character. It is not only in this house in which you assemble that in all its parts it is socially performed, the same prayer and praises in the same words are offered, perhaps at the same time, with the same faith, by ten thousand tongues to the same God and Father of all. From all parts of the globe the Amen resounds, which you here utter; and the Doxology is raised, in which you are here called to take part. It is not in this age only, in which you live, that this service conveys the devotions of Christians to heaven, in some of its ejaculations the first disciples breathed their praise and wishes to the Most High. Its collects have, many of them for many hundred years, been the vehicle of the public devotions of the church, and upon some of its apostrophies has the last breath of distinguished martyrs trembled, whose piety during their life was refreshed with its hymns and its psalms. It is not under the Gospel dispensation alone that some parts of this service have been used to express the common devotions of the faithful; there are hymns in it which were sung by saints, under the Mosaic dispensation; and in the use of psalms particularly, the Church of the New Testament is found in society with the Church of the Old; for in these sacred compositions not the emotions of David's heart only were vented, but much of the worship of God's ancient people did consist. It is not in the Church militant upon earth only that this service in some of its parts is used; we have borrowed from the Church triumphant in heaven their gratulatory anthems and their perpetual hymns, and have reason to believe that their voices are in concert with ours, when we sing the song of the Redeemed.

How sublime is this view of the communion and fel-

lowship of the Church under the Mosaic and Christian dispensations, in different ages and distant nations, on earth and in heaven, in the use of some part or other of that holy Liturgy, which it is our distinguished felicity to have received from our fathers! Who would not wish in the temple to bear upon his lips the psalms and prayers in which the glorious company of the apostles, the goodly fellowship of the prophets, and the noble army of martyrs, have uttered their devotions to God? How dead must he be to the finest associations which can affect the mind, who is not animated to a devout and fervent performance of his part of the service of the sanctuary by the consideration, that upon this same censer which the Church holds out to him, incense has been put by those hands which are now extended before the throne of the Almighty, and that, as its smoke ascended, those eyes were lifted up to heaven which are now fixed on the visible glory of God and the Lamb.—Bishop Dehon.

THE SABBATH.

The Sabbath Day a Blessing—In all ages, from the beginning of the world, and in every place where there is a believer, the Sabbath has been a day of double blessing. It is so still, and will be, though all God's enemies should gnash their teeth. True, God is a God of grace, and confines his working to no time or place; but it is equally true, and all the scoffs of the infidel cannot alter it—that it pleases Him to bless His Word most on the Lord's Day, and enjoy their calmest deepest views into the eternal world.—Rev. P. M. M'Cheyne.

I have, by long and sound experience, found that the due observance of this day, and of the duties of it, have been of singular comfort and advantage to me. The observance of this day hath ever had joined to it a blessing on the rest of my time.—Sir Matthew Hale.

No Sabbath—no Religion—Where no Sabbath is there is no religion. But for this day; earthly things would have engrossed all our thoughts. Honor, wealth, and pleasures are the real syrens which charm mankind to shipwreck and death. To their songs the ear of man is by nature attuned, and the heart beats in regular response. But for this day, the world as a canker, would rust, corrupt, and consume all the disposition to piety, and all the hopes of Heaven. The soul would be benumbed—religion would die,—God would be forgotten—the death of Christ would be in vain—mankind would cease to be saved: and heaven would fail of her destined inhabitants. How desolate the prospect! How strongly would this world resemble the regions of final despair.—Dwight.

Defend the Sabbath—Lift up a calm and undaunted testimony against all the profanations of the Lord's day. Use all your influence, both publicly and privately to defend the Lord's day. This duty is laid upon you in the fourth commandment. Always remember that God and the Bible is on your side.—Rev. R. M'Cheyne.

LOOK WHERE STEPHEN LOOKED.

WHEN believing souls, says the pious McCheyne, seek for peace and joy in believing, they do very generally confine their view to Christ upon earth. They remember him as the Good Shepherd seeking the lost sheep; they look to him sitting by the well of Samara; they remember him saying to the sick of the palsy, "Be of good cheer, thy sins are forgiven thee;" but they seldom look where Stephen looked, to whom Jesus is now, at the right hand of God. "If you would be whole Christians, you must look to a whole Christ; you must lift your eye from the cross to the throne, and you will find him the same Saviour in all, the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever.

It is because he is at the right hand of God that he is able to save to the uttermost all who come to God by him. How triumphantly does Paul present this glorious truth, as procuring the salvation of all believers! "Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died, yea, rather, that is risen again, who is ever at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us." Bright, indeed, are the future prospects of the true believer, however unworthy. Well may he rejoice to say, "I rejoice that my Redeemer liveth."

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, TUESDAY, FEB. 1.

RAILWAY BILLS—SECOND READING.

The Bill to provide for the construction of a Railway was read a second time, and on motion that it be referred to Committee of the whole House,

Hon. J. W. JOHNSTON said—I rise, Mr. Speaker, to move in amendment to the motion just announced, that this Bill be deferred till this day three months. I had not the benefit of hearing the observations made by the Hon. Provincial Secretary when the Railway Bills were introduced. I was, however, here when the Speech which accompanied the laying on the table of papers was made. In that speech there was much that required a reply, and many things were said which required little to rebut them; but they would obviously lead to the discussion of extraneous matters, and therefore I shall pass them by. And I think every hon. member will appreciate my abstinence from referring to aught that might provoke unfriendly as well as extraneous debate. I make these observations that my silence on points referred to may not be misapprehended. To proceed, then, with my observations, I may note the remark of the Hon. Provincial Secretary that his "agony," as he described it, was reaching its crisis. It will be remembered that he, in addressing the House appealed to the passions and feelings of his hearers; and alluding to the past history of railway matters in this Province referred to services which he stated had been spread over a considerable period of time—from 1859 until now. Now, sir, I may be pardoned for saying, that there may be anxieties, which might operate as a set-off to that experienced by the Hon. Provincial Secretary. Are there not anxieties incident to those who believed that he might have been making false steps? Have they felt no fears lest his course might irretrievably involve the ruin of this Country? Have they not felt that from the application of unsound principles, the adoption of a line of conduct not adequately supported by prudent forethought and proper caution, was tending to the injury of their Country? Are not their agonies also drawing to a crisis? I believe they are. We now occupy a position infinitely more advantageous than any that has previously been our portion; and I hail the prestige of this dawn with delight. But, sir, were I so disposed I might draw a contrast between this position and theirs; Sir, their anxieties have been induced by circumstances over which they had no control, while those of the hon. Prov. Secretary have been self-imposed. Now, sir, I propose to deal with the subject as fully and as succinctly as may be in my power. We must contrast our present position in this matter with that which we have occupied previously.—Twice has this house been called upon to deal with this important question; once in the special session—once again at the last regular session. It will be recollected that in those discussions the House was pressed upon by two main and governing arguments which commanded a majority of this house and contributed to the passage of the propositions then submitted. First, it was said adopt this measure; carry out the propositions before you, or be content to forego the blessings and benefits of Railways altogether. "Railway, or no Railway!" was the rallying cry, then. I shall enquire presently, sir, whether we are in the same position,—whether we are free and unshackled—whether we can deal with this subject freely, without subjecting ourselves to the charge of being opposed to the accomplishment of this improved mode of transit. Another argument used was, take the plan we give; for if there be objection to it in principle or detail, it brings with it benefits so large in its character, so beneficial in its tendencies, as to overbear all else. We offer you money at three and a half per cent; but this cannot be claimed now; we are not to obtain the funds for building this work at so low a rate of interest. *Now*, the full legal rate is required, and the several propositions rest upon their own intrinsic merits. Hence, sir, this question comes before the House with a great difference in the aspects it formerly presented. I beg on this point to call attention to the admission made by the hon. Provincial Secretary himself. It will be remembered that I was one of those who doubted whether the British Government would give the required guarantee, or that the money could be had at 3½ per cent. and that even if both of these were true, I thought it imprudent to engage in this work in the manner proposed. The hon. Provincial Secretary agreed in the general principles I proposed, and said that if it were not for the advantages we were to derive from the points to which I have alluded, he would go with me. Shew me, said he, any company, prepared to take up and construct our Railways upon favorable terms, and I am prepared to concede that it would be wiser to place the work under their control. I now address the House, calling on the hon. gentleman and his colleagues to redeem that pledge, if I can show them that the work can be done on not equal, but infinitely superior terms. It must be borne in mind that we are not contrasting the merits of rival schemes—of two lines of policy, differing from each other, but whether the Bills brought down by the Government are such as to commend themselves to the people of this country as a wise, prudent, and beneficial measure.

[In the course of his speech Mr. Johnston read the following letter received by him from Mr. Jackson, in reply to one seeking information from that gentleman.]

LONDON, Nov. 25th, 1852.

My Dear Sir,—

It is evident, from the contents of your letter, that

you and the good people of Nova Scotia are not fully acquainted with the nature of the arrangements between me and their government. They are evidently under the impression that £6,000 per mile was the sum named by me as the cost of a railway through the Province. No amount was named by me, and in the absence of a full, accurate and minute survey, no sane man would name a price. What was arranged was that I should send in the spring competent engineers and surveyors, men of great experience, who should make a survey from the junction with New Brunswick to Halifax and the districts of Annapolis, Windsor and Pictou, and such other parts of the Province as might be deemed advisable—prepare plans, make out minute specifications, and submit the whole to the government; that I would then tender for the main trunk, (leaving the branches to be executed by native contractors) and if my prices were higher than the government approved of, all the plans, specifications and details to be placed in the hands of the government, to use as they deemed best, repaying me the costs out of pocket, which I estimated at £1,500. Further, that if we agreed on a price, a company should be formed, with three fourths of the directors Nova Scotia men; the government to advance as a loan, 50 per cent. on the agreed cost in the province bonds, to be taken by me at par, and the rest of the stock I would take myself—thus placing the province in a position of having a railway made, and with a risk of being called to pay 3 per cent on its cost,—in fact, getting money at that rate for railway purposes. My object in leaving the branches alone was to prevent local jealousies. If it is wished I can make a tender for the whole, but I need not point out to you that while the trunk line should be a first rate road, there is no reason why the branches should not be very cheap lines. The whole of the works in New Brunswick will be made in a very different style.

By my proposal the province will get the benefit of competition after they have perfected plans and details to guide them. I do not want the work, but I do want the trunk line made as part of a whole. My object is to secure its construction, and hence I am willing to run a risk in taking so much stock—and whether it is completed by me or by others, for the government or for a company, is of little moment, so that it is done.

My opinion I expressed fully as to its being made a government line. You never will, if it is, develop the resources of the country. Politically it may suit—financially never.

I cannot say whether the road would cost £1,000 or £6,000 per mile until the proper plans have been prepared. Mr. Sykes may venture—we will not,—and the cost of working in New Brunswick or in Canada is no criterion; and, after all, what does it signify to Nova Scotia if her maximum risk is under £3,000 per mile.

If the country will not find a traffic to pay 3 per cent on the cost of a line, or 6 per cent. on £3,000, there is a poor prospect for the shareholders.

Do you think any government would be justified, in the absence of detailed plans, in entering into any contract? I must confess my confidence would be shaken if it did, and the fact sufficient to deter me from going further. You have no data on which to base an opinion—and from the cursory glance I had of the country, I have no hesitation in saying that before any line is agreed on, men of experience ought to examine the country, and men whose standing and reputation is above all doubt.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. JACKSON.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON, Esq., HALIFAX.

[The learned gentleman also introduced the following comparison of the merits of the respective propositions.]

COMPARISON.

Sykes' Proposition.	
Annual Provincial risk at end of 8 years	£57,600
Jackson's Proposition.	
Annual Provincial risk at end of 8 years	£23,100
Difference in favor of Jackson annually	£34,500
If by being called on to pay our loan Debentures, we get the whole roads at 3000l. per mile for trunk, and 2000l. per mile for branches, the total annual liability of the Province under Jackson's offer would still only be 46,200l., against Sykes' offer for two-thirds of the road only 57,600l.	
Annual difference in favor of Jackson	11,400l.
Jackson's Proposition.	
Provincial risk on three lines—principal	£385,000
against Jackson and Co's. risk	1,220,000
Sykes' Proposition.	
Provincial risk on three lines—principal	£360,000
against Sykes & Co's. risk	480,000

TRUNK LINE.

Jackson's Second Plan.	
Total	Provincial Liability.
120 miles at 6,500l.	£815,000
Annual Interest @ 6 per cent.	50,700
	half £422,500
	half 25,350

If the Railroad realized 3 per cent beyond the working expenses the Provincial Annual Liability would be discharged.

If it sold for or would bring half its cost, the Provincial Liability for principal would be altogether liquidated.

Sykes' Plan.

Total		Provincial Liability.	
130 miles at 5,200l.	£676,000	two-thirds	£450,000
Annual Interest	40,560	two-thirds	27,040

If the Railroad realized 3 per cent on its own cost

being £20,280, the Provincial loss of interest would be £13,520 annually after deducting Sykes' proportion of loss.

If it is sold for, or would bring half its own cost or £338,000, the Provincial loss on the principal after deducting Sykes' share of loss would be about £226,000.

By applying the foregoing calculation to the trunk and branch lines, the disproportion will be largely increased.

The foregoing comparison is based upon the supposition,—First, that Messrs. Sykes will build as thorough and permanent roads as Mr. Jackson and his associates. Secondly, that Messrs. Sykes would be content, as Mr. Jackson is, to let the Province have the preference or FIRST CHARGE upon the lines for its share. As the offer stands (two thirds to one third, partnership risk) the Provincial liability is vastly increased.

Will any one tell me what is the advantage—am I going to accept Sykes's proposition as a matter of choice? By Jackson's plan you have no deposits of the earnings of the poor upon doubtful security; no paper issue at £100,000; no risk of falling market or injured credit by the sale of debentures, no salaries for Commissioners, no assessment of the City or Counties; nor will there be the slightest necessity to make any inroads upon the funds appropriated to the road, bridge, Educational and other services. What is it then that we have in issue? There can arise no question with any man of common reasoning ability as to which is the most favorable proposition for this Province. The point then for the decision of this House is this and this only, whether we shall set in one scale all the risk, all the expenditure, all the possible and probable consequences that may result from Provincial embarrassment and Provincial Bankruptcy; whether we shall endanger the hard earnings of the poorer portion of our population who by honest industry have managed to save a few pounds, for the purpose of getting a better road? No man will venture to affirm that; that the conveyance over the line may be more regular and speedy, that we may draw Capitalists to this Province who are more capable of advancing our interests and promoting our public works? That cannot be pretended. But we are asked to support a scheme fraught with the burdensome and ruinous consequences I have just detailed; we are requested to accept terms so pregnant with risk, and to repudiate and cast from us one so simple, safe and beneficial—for what: that the Provincial Executive may have the privilege and benefit of conducting the work; that they may have the dispensation of the patronage and the handling of the money. Weigh these things, if you please; ponder well upon the position we occupy. Remember that it is a question touching the very life of your Country; place these various estimates before yourselves; compare their relative merits and support that which seems to offer most advantage to your Country.

Upon this House then devolves the responsibility of accepting or rejecting the scheme developed in the Bills we are now considering. Its decision is not transitory, the record of its acts in this particular will stand forward prominently upon the records of their country's history. And if, Sir, unhappily as I believe, these Bills should receive Legislative sanction and become Law, and the embarrassment and bankruptcy to which I adverted ensue, no one member of this House can divest himself of the responsibility upon the plea of having acted unadvisedly, for the whole subject is before you, the choice is in your hands; the Province has a choice of two schemes, and hence it is that no man who decides for the adoption of that Bill will be able to escape the responsibility necessarily attaching to his action. I will close, Sir, with one other observation. Twice has this country been on the brink of the precipice, and twice has its action been arrested by a power not their own: twice have Bills passed this Legislature, because we were told that if the course then urged were not adopted we could not have Railways at all; but by the hand of Providence have we been stayed. The third time the Sykes seeks to enchant your ears, but not with the same song; the music is changed, the old tune is efficacious no longer. Sir, I never reflect upon our past action upon this subject that a passage of scripture does not rush upon my mind. We are told that "it is in vain the fowler sets his net in sight of any bird"; but the net is now set, you are, however, warned to avoid it; your eyes are open. Twice have you narrowly escaped and if now you are caught it is from choice; you choose the worse and reject the better, and upon considerations which should not weigh with you for an instant. Judge then for yourselves and remember that you have to account for the exercise of that judgement, on a matter of this momentous importance, to your Conscience, to your Country, and to your God.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, Jan. 22.

OXFORD ELECTION.—The contest for the representation of the University of Oxford, obstinately prolonged for a period of 15 days, terminated on Thursday in the re-election of Mr. Gladstone. At the close of the poll, the numbers were—Gladstone, 1022; Percival, 898; majority for Gladstone, 124.

The Hon. John Ross, Solicitor General of Canada, and Mr. W. Jackson, M.P., had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle, on Wednesday, at the Colonial office.

Notice has been duly given that application has been made for a charter for a projected company, which, under the title of the "Chartered Bank of Canada," proposes to carry on banking and exchange business with British North America.

LORD ELDON. A commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, touching the state of mind of the Earl of Eldon, was held on Saturday, at Shirley-park, near Croydon, his lordship's residence, by Mr. Commissioner Winslow and a jury. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that up to June, 1851, Lord Eldon had performed all the duties of his station in the most satisfactory manner; but that year, it was thought from close study, his health gave away; on the 4th of June, 1851, it became necessary to call in Dr. Sutherland, and from that time Lord Eldon had been incapable of managing his own affairs.

Mr. Ingersoll, the American Minister, was present at the dinner given on Tuesday by the Earl of Aberdeen to several of the *Corps Diplomatique* and members of the Administration.

The reports of the melancholy death of Dr. Leichardt, the African explorer, and his companions, have proved too well founded.

FRANCE.

MADemoisELLE MONTIJO.—The great interest sure to be excited by this lady's elevation to the throne induces us to quote the following passages from the correspondence of a London contemporary:—

Every one that has visited Paris within the last few months must have heard of the beautiful Mademoiselle Montijo, a young Spanish lady of high rank, who recently appeared in the highest circles of Parisian society, and who has of late become more particularly a subject of conversation in consequence of the evident admiration with which she had inspired the Emperor, and of the great attention which he on all occasions, paid her. She was a constant guest at the Elysée, and on all occasions the attentions of the Emperor were most *expresses*. However high the rank of the other guests he never lost an opportunity of talking or dancing with Mademoiselle de Montijo. With the exception of the wives of ambassadors, ministers, or officers of state, Mdlle. de Montijo and her mother were the only two ladies invited to take part in the splendid hunting parties given some weeks ago in the forest of Fontainebleau and more lately in Compiègne. Such public and extraordinary attentions on the part of the chief of the state were of course the subject of conversation everywhere, but few seriously imagined that the affair would go beyond admiration and perhaps a little flirtation. But, although Louis Napoleon has seen forty-five summers pass over his head, and although if all accounts be true, the present is not "his calf love," he seems as determined to "have his fling" as he was in the very heyday of youth. Setting the opinion of the world at defiance, he has determined to drop all considerations of rank and station, and to raise the beautiful Mdlle. de Montijo to the imperial throne.

I may now as well mention who this Mdlle. de Montijo is. She is the daughter of a grandee of Spain, the late Duke of Panamando, and is herself, in her own right, Countess of Teba. Her mother, the present Duchess of Panamando (more generally known as Madam de Montijo), is of Irish origin. Her name was Fitzpatrick, and her father was for many years British consul at Malaga, and she married a young Spaniard to whom she was much attached. It appears that when Miss Fitzpatrick's marriage took place, her husband was only a younger son, with scarcely any fortune. Afterwards the eldest members of his family having died off, he succeeded to the rank of grandee of Spain, and to the titles of Count de Montijo, Duke de Teba, and Duke de Panamando. The eldest sister of Mdlle. de Montijo is the present Duchess of Alba and Berwick, who, if I mistake not, is the descendant of the celebrated Duke of Berwick, the natural son of James II. of England. The young lady herself is about twenty-five years of age. She is as I have already said, exceedingly beautiful, but her beauty partakes more of the character of her mother's than of her father's country. Her complexion is fair, and her hair a light auburn, but her eyes are dark. She is as I have already said, remarkably handsome, and graceful in her figure, but not above the middle height. Her manners are lively and agreeable, and she is said by competent parties to have a particularly fascinating smile.

RUMOURS OF WAR.—A Paris letter of Wednesday says—It would be affectation to suppress the fact that "rumours of war" are now in everybody's mouth.—The laborious attempts of the government journals to demonstrate the peaceable policy of the Emperor, only serve to demonstrate the uneasy feeling that prevails upon the subject. There is a remarkable article today in the republican *Siecle*, well worthy of the attention of those who may imagine that foreign journals alone throw doubts upon the trustworthiness of the pacific professions of the government. In this article it is asserted, upon authority exclusively French, that the

"Empire of peace" proclaimed at Bordeaux is, at all events, not the peace of the treaties of 1815; that the language of the *Moniteur* resembles that used before the rupture of the treaty of Amiens; and two hundred generals have lately been raised from half-pay; that the *Moniteur* duly registers new promotions, and that the system of maintaining a large number of generals on the active list was acted upon by Napoleon I. but then he was always waging war.

Abd-el-Kader arrived at Syria on the 31st of December, and left the same day for Broussa.

INDIA.—The overland mail has brought intelligence from Calcutta to the 7th December, Bombay 16th Dec. and China 29th Nov

Everything remains in abeyance in Burmah, except the daily bill of costs. Sir J. Cheap with 7,000 troops, remains inactive at Prome, threatened by, and for the last four weeks awaiting the attack of, a rabble force of Burmese actually inferior in number to his own, and his troops, though in the midst of a country swarming with bullocks, are living meanwhile on salt junk, forwarded from Calcutta, in insufficient quantities and at great expense.

On the 21st Pegu was retaken by a force of about 1,200 men and two guns, commanded by General Godwin, in person. Our loss is stated at 45 killed and wounded.

Intelligence (distinctly ascertained) has been received by way of Arracan, that the Burmese are erecting strong stockades on their own side of the Aeng Pass, for which the abundance of teak in the neighbouring forests affords them every facility.

There has been a considerable fall of rain from Madras all across to Bombay, and so seaward, betwixt the 2d and 8th of December. Between the 6th and 7th eight inches fell in the Deccan—a thing almost unprecedented at this season of the year. The Governor General continues at Calcutta. We have heard nothing of the movements of the Commander-in-Chief of India for the past fortnight, and are not aware whether he be in Thibet or the western side of the Himalayas. The Governors of Madras and Bombay are at the seats of their respective governments. Trade has been rather dull, in consequence of an apparent absence of demand from the interior and other circumstances.

CHINA.—The following is the letter of our correspondent, dated Hong Kong, November 29:—We have not heard of any official news from the seat of the rebellion this month. In the early part of the month it was stated that the rebels had been successful; the last few days it is reported that the Imperial troops had gained a decisive victory. The rebellion is exciting attention in the north, but as yet there has been no interruption in trade. The transit through the disturbed districts appears to be less obstructed. Emigration of Coolies to the West Indies is being carried on to a great extent at Amoy, and lately at the former place. In Canton the demand for imports has not been extensive; in exports a fair business has been done.

Diocesan Church Society.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Pictou, Jan. 31, 1853.

REV. SIR,—In compliance with your request I forward a brief account of our annual meeting in behalf of the Diocesan Church Society. It took place on Friday the 21st, and as the evening was remarkably fine, it enabled several members of the Church living at a distance, to be present on the occasion. Instead of preparing a string of resolutions we thought it might be equally agreeable, and perhaps more edifying if we went through the evening service of the day. This was done, and I may observe that seldom does our service appear to more advantage than when used in a commodious and well-filled school room, where all take their part, and give it that social character which it so often wants in larger and more public assemblies.

The Secretary, J. H. Lane, Esq. then read the following Report:—

"The Pictou Committee of the D. C. Society, in drawing up their annual report are thankful to state that notwithstanding the changes to which this congregation has been exposed, arising from removals and death among its members, the contributions will considerably exceed those transmitted to Halifax for 1851. They rejoice to find that the subscriptions are in all cases cheerfully paid, and that there are some instances in which donations have been made at a personal sacrifice. And surely nothing can be more pleasing than to know that while a few friends of the Church give of their substance in order that the poor may have the gospel preached unto them according to the Saviour's instructions, there are not wanting cases where the poor give of their pen-

ury, that to others the glorious truths of the gospel may be proclaimed.

As the past year has not been characterised by any particular movements, and no very important changes have taken place among ourselves, your Committee deem it a suitable opportunity to make a few remarks in reference to the future. It must be evident to every reflecting mind, that the present state of Nova Scotia is a very trying one, demanding the exercise of much patience and forbearance on the part of the inhabitants and that the hope of better things having been long delayed, has now made the heart of the people sick. We constantly hear of the prosperity of other countries, and these reports whether true or false, create a spirit of dissatisfaction with the land in which we sojourn, and thereby tempt us to overlook the many privileges and advantages which we do enjoy. This state of things has resulted in a restless and uneasy disposition on the part of the inhabitants of the Province at large, and many persons feeling their liability to remove, do not take that interest in the religious institutions of the day, which, under other circumstances they probably would.

"To this class of persons the Committee would respectfully offer the following remarks. They would remind such that the liability to remove, or even the fixed intention, cannot relieve any one from the obligations under which we all are laid, to regard the present moment as the only season of usefulness, the only period which may be allowed us to benefit our fellow men and advance the glory of God. Besides, should not the very thought that we are soon to be removed from a sphere of action, in which our example may long continue to operate for good or evil, make us all more anxious and more diligent to discharge our respective duties aright.

"Should our numbers be lessened, should even the congregation be rendered still smaller, then should those who are left behind feel that the Providence of God has called them to increased responsibility, and to higher posts of usefulness and exertion. Should we unfortunately be so situated then it ought to be our comfort to know that the Church of England has often made greater progress under temporal adversity, and with but few adherents, than when the tide of worldly success was in her favour, and the shout of popular applause was raised in her behalf.

"But there is another point in which we may regard coming events. A more liberal and extended commerce, together with the anticipated introduction of railroads, may produce a very great change in the condition of Pictou, and in the position of our Church. Should any great addition be made to our population by the influx of emigrants, and the impetus given to every branch of Provincial industry, it will become our duty carefully to guard against that indifference to religion which often springs up with great public works, and also against that worldliness of spirit which so often leads man to worship the creature more than the Creator.

"The Church congregation in this town has been exposed to many vicissitudes, but we have hitherto maintained our ground, and taking no part in the religious differences to which Pictou has been subject, we desire to maintain "the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life. Finally the Committee hope that the members of the Church in this place will never forget the support and kindness which they have received from their fellow Churchmen in Britain, and knowing that they have "freely received" will "freely give."

(Signed.) Walter Tanner, C. Dwyer, W. G. J. Jarvis, W. E. Cooke, M. D., M. T. Smith,—Committee.

J. H. LANE, Secretary.

The adoption of the Report was moved by B. H. Norton, Esq. the American Consul, who at some length and with very appropriate remarks, commented upon the details, and expressed his hearty desire for the prosperity of the Society. This was seconded by Mr. T. Cooke, and the Resolution unanimously carried. Several local matters were then discussed, but the subject which principally engaged attention, was the necessity for erecting a school-house, in order that the Sabbath school might be taught within it, and no longer in the church. Several handsome subscriptions for this purpose were then made, and it is hoped that during the year a suitable building will be erected. The following gentlemen were then chosen as the Committee of the D. C. Society for the present year—D. Hockin, Esq., W. E. Cooke, Esq., Mr. Walter Tanner, Mr. John Johnston, and J. H. Lane, Esq., who continues to act as Secretary. To carry out the building of the School room, D. Hockin, Esq., Mr. Arnison and Mr. Mulholland were chosen. After singing the hundredth psalm, and the benediction from the Rector, the meeting separated.

I am Rev. Sir, yours,

CHARLES ELLIOTT.

Missionary Record.

THE DEALINGS OF PROVIDENCE WITH IRISH AND AMERICAN POPERY.

(Concluded.)

But there is a God on the side of Protestantism, who is more than a match for all the arts of the "Man of Sin,"—and who can take these wise ones "in their own craftiness." Let us turn then, and contemplate some of the purposes of Providence, as manifested meanwhile, both in Ireland and America.

As to Ireland,—some time ago God sent the famine and the pestilence through the Popish portions of that country,—and thousands died unanointed and unshrived. The priests having failed by holy water and other pretensions to stop the destruction, afterward exhibited the usual stern and selfish features of their system. In this extremity, the Protestant Christians of America, England, and Ireland, rushed to the rescue, and acted the part of the Good Samaritan. The grateful heart of the miserable Papist was touched, and an impression in favor of a religion productive of such fruits was created, which, in spite of the denunciation of the priesthood has lasted to this hour. Then came the religious awakening. The Rev. A. Dallas, with some Christian friends, dispatched eighty trusty messengers to different parts of Ireland, to obtain information, and hold Christian conversation with the people; they then directed through the post office to an immense multitude of respectable Romanists, 90,000 copies of three very suitable religious tracts, which, there is reason to believe, told powerfully on many minds, and were the means of awakening a spirit of enquiry, which has been productive of extensive good. The Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics then went into operation, and employed missionaries, Scripture readers, and teachers, in several of the large towns; these maintained with the Romanists a friendly controversy on the leading tenets of their systems, and endeavored, in a loving, religious spirit, to overturn their errors and establish Scriptural truth. The other agencies already in the field, belonging to the Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist bodies, were stirred up to new diligence, and the blessing of God very abundantly rested upon their efforts.

The south and west of Ireland, and the city of Dublin, are the principal scenes of this work of reformation. In Dublin alone, about two thousand Romanists are visited weekly, and the Popish controversy is now conducted there with great keenness. Controversial sermons are attended by large congregations, classes for enquirers are thronged, and Scripture truth, in striking texts, or short dissertations, is displayed in placards carried through the streets, or placed on the walls. These societies employ 108 missionaries, and 643 lay agents; 23,610 children are under instruction, and such is the interest awakened among Romanists by these efforts, that sometimes a thousand of them are present at a single meeting in Dublin; and such the success, that 150 converts from Romanism, have, in a single district in Dublin, joined the Protestant Church. It has been repeatedly published, on high authority, that, in the diocese of Tuam alone, there are 10,600 converts from Popery; and the Rev. Wm. Marable, in his pamphlet on Irish Church Missions, states that 30,000 converts have within the last two years, been, by these various societies, brought out of Romanism.

So great was the interest awakened, that the London Times newspaper sent a commissioner direct to the scene of action, and his reports, after careful intercourse and examination, only confirmed the previous statement. And in the very organs of the Papacy themselves, we find the most convincing evidence of the reality and extent of the work of reform. Here is the acknowledgement of one of their leading Journals—the Dublin Tablet for November, 1851:—"We repeat, that it is not Tuam, nor Cashel, nor Armagh, that are the chief seats of successful proselytism, but this very city in which we live. We learn from unquestionable Catholic authority, that the success of the proselytisms in almost every part of the country, and, we are told, in the metropolis, is beyond all that the worst misgivings could have dreamed of. There is not only no use in denying these statements, but it would be an act of treachery to the best interest of the Catholic Church to conceal them, or even to pass the matter over as a thing of no great moment." But Providence is dealing with Popery in Ireland in another way also. The census of 1841 gave a population to Ireland of 8,175,124. The Commissioners of Public Instruction ascertained that in 1831, Ireland contained 1,517,228 Protestants, and 6,427,712 Roman Catholics. Here was fearful odds against Protestantism. But famine,

emigration, conversions, and other causes, have effected an incalculable change. It is thought that the population reached 9,000,000 in 1846; but the late census (1861) shows the population is now only 6,513,794.—Ireland then has lost, since the last census, more than 2,000,000 of her population,—nearly the whole of this number being Romanists,—and hence the proportion of Protestants and Romanists in Ireland has so thoroughly changed, that some authorities state that Romanists do not exceed Protestants by more than 500,000, while by others the statement made is this: Such is the decrease of Romanists by disease, emigration, and conversions, that, laying out of the account 500,000 Popish paupers, shut up in work houses, the Roman Catholic and Protestant population of Ireland are nearly equal.

Both these statements may be too sanguine,—but one thing is certain, whatever be the exact relation of numbers, God has been, and is now, dealing severely with Irish Popery.

Let us now turn and contemplate the present manifest dealing of the same Providence with Popery in the United States. America was once a Catholic country. Its discoverers and first colonizers were Spanish papists, and France made repeated and vigorous attempts to gain an ascendancy there. But God wroated it from the dominion of Rome, and gave it to Protestant hands. Two hundred years ago, the Jesuits were eagerly anticipating the subjugation of this land from the Atlantic to the Pacific; immense preparations and efforts were made to realize this at any cost, and by any means. Bancroft tells us (Vol. 1., pp. 61, 73.) that the first colony in North America, except Mexico, was a Protestant colony, planted by Caspar de Coligni, as a city of refuge for Protestants. It was destroyed expressly as Protestant. Thus was North America baptized by Jesuit priests with Protestant blood, yet despite of all the machinations of Rome, God confirmed the covenant, and made this land the asylum and home of Protestantism. And ever since, Rome has been putting forth all her efforts to gain the ascendancy here,—and of late years, she has been boasting of her success and of her hopes. But what has God been doing meanwhile? Let Papists themselves furnish the reply to this question. It has long been the conviction of Protestants that, of the Irish Romanists emigration to this country, one-third, at least, were lost to the Romish Church. It has been shown by one of themselves, that this estimate was far below the truth.

The Rev. Robert Mullen was sent here last year, by the hierarchy of Ireland, to collect money to found a Popish University in Dublin. He travelled through the United States, and made extensive enquiries, and, as the result, has published a letter under the caption, "A Word in season to the Priests of Ireland," in which he gives the following figures:—

The Catholic population of the U. States in 1839, was	1,200,000
Irish Catholic emigrants from 1825 to 1852,	2,000,000
Catholic emigrants from other countries,	250,000
Increase by births and conversions since 1823, say	520,000
Number who ought to be Catholics,	3,970,000
Number who are Catholics,	1,950,000
Number lost to the Catholic Church, say, in round numbers, two millions!	1,920,000

Dr. Mullen concludes by recommending that "the people be kept at home, and millions be thus saved from spiritual destruction." In corroboration of this a priest at New Orleans lately admitted that 2,000,000 had been lost to "the Church," who were chiefly Irish Roman Catholics. And even these views are strengthened by Mr. Robinson, who lectured lately in New York, and who is considered an authority among them. He affirms that "of the population of the United States there were 3,000,000 of born Irishmen, and 4,500,000 of the descendants of Irishmen, making together 7,500,000." And yet, taking it on the authority of "The Catholic Almanac" for 1851, (p. 225,) the number of Catholics now in the United States is but 1,614,500. The "Annals of the Faith," (1851, p. 399) estimates it at 2,000,000. Such, in their own showing, is the immense falling off!

Mr. Mullen's letter, with its candid admissions of the gradual extinction of Popery in the United States, has created a complete furor among the Irish clergy of both creeds. The Protestant party have had the letter printed and circulated among several districts, as strong presumptive evidence of the decline of Popery, and of the progress of the principles of the Reformation.

The Romish clergy, from the "Lord Primate" down to the humblest curate, appear to be perfectly astonished by its revelations,—and the whole machinery of "Mother Church" has been got in motion to check a system which has led to such disastrous results as those vouched for on the competent authority of one so high

in the confidence of Archbishop Cullen himself. To stay the flight across the Atlantic, is the first great object of the counter movement just now at work. But that effort will also fail. Meanwhile, the emigration of the young and vigorous—leaving behind the old and destitute—is fast tending to the desertion of Ireland by its Celtic population.

On the whole, it is becoming increasingly evident that Rome is in the hands of God. She has a fearful account to settle with Him for the terrible injuries she has inflicted on the bodies and souls of men,—and the awful hour of her retribution hastens on, "for strong is the Lord God who judgeth her."

W. BUTLER.

Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, Nov. 8, 1852.

Footst's Department.

A PATCH ON BOTH KNEES.—The following is one of the cleverest essays we have met with for many a day. Similar in style, it is not inferior to Franklin's best.

"When I was a boy, it was my fortune to breathe, for a long time, what some writers term the bracing air of poverty. My mother—light lie the turf—her which once enclosed her sweet and gentle spirit—was what was called an ambitious woman; for that quality which overturn thrones and supplants dynasties finds a legitimate sphere in the humblest abode that the shadow of poverty ever darkened. The struggles between the wish to keep up appearances and the pinching grips of necessity, produced endless shifts and contrivances, at which, if told, some would smile, and some, to whom they would teach their own experience, would sigh. But let me not disturb the veil of oblivion which shrouds from profane eyes the hallowed mysteries of poverty.

On one occasion, it was necessary to send me on an errand to a neighbor of better circumstances than ourselves, and therefore it was necessary that I should be presented in the best possible aspect. Great pains were accordingly taken to give a smart appearance to my patched and dilapidated wardrobe, and to conceal the rents and chasms which the envious tooth of time had made in them: and by way of throwing over the equipment a savor and sprinkling of gentility, my red and toil-hardened hands were enclosed in the unfamiliar casing of a pair of gloves which had belonged to my mother in days when her years were fewer and her heart was lighter.

I sallied forth on my errand, and on my way encountered a much older and bigger boy, who evidently belonged to a family which had all our own dragging poverty, and none of our uprising wealth of spirit.—His rags fairly fluttered in the breeze; his hat was constructed upon the most approved principles of ventilation, and his shoes, from their venerable antiquity, might have been deemed a pair of fossil shoes—the very ones in which Shem shuffled into the ark. He was an impudent varlet, with a dare-devil swagger in his gait, and an "I'm as good as you" leer in his eyes; the very whelp to throw dirt at a well-dressed horseman because he was well-dressed, at a boy's ruffles because he was clean. As soon as he saw me, his eyes detected the practical inconsistencies which characterized my costume, and taking me by the shoulder, turning me round with no gentle hand, and surveying me from the head to foot, he exclaimed, with a scornful laugh of derision, "A patch on both knees, and gloves on!"

I still recall the sting of wounded feeling which shot through me at these words. To parodize a celebrated line by the immortal Tuscan,

"That day I wore my gloves no more."

But the lesson, so rudely enforced, sank deep into my mind; and in after life I have had frequent occasion to make a practical application of the words of my ragged friend, when I have observed the ridiculous inconsistencies which so often mark the conduct of mankind.

When for instance, I see parents carefully providing for the ornamental education of their children, furnishing them with teachers of music, dancing, and drawing, but giving no thought to that moral and religious training from which the true dignity and permanent happiness of life can come; never teaching them habits of self-sacrifice, and self-discipline, and control, but rather by example, instructing them in evil-speaking, in uncharitableness, in envy, and in falsehood, I think with a sigh of the patch on both knees, and gloves on.

When I see a family in cold, selfish solitude, not habitually warming their house with a plow of happy faces, but lavishing that which could furnish the hospitality of a whole year upon the profusion of a

single night, I think of the patch on both knees, and gloves on.

When I see a house profusely furnished with sumptuous furniture, rich curtains, and luxurious carpets, but with no books, or none but a few tawdry annuals, I am reminded of the patch on both knees, with gloves on.

When I see our public men cultivating exclusively those qualities which win a way to office, and neglecting those which will qualify them to fill honorably the post to which they aspire, I recall the patch on both knees, and gloves on.

When I see men sacrificing peace of mind and health of body to the insane pursuit of wealth, living in ignorance of the character of the children who are growing up around them, cutting themselves off from the highest and purest pleasures of their natures, and so perverting their humanity that that which was sought as a means, insensibly comes to be followed as an end, I say to myself, "A patch on both knees, and gloves on."

CASTING OUR SHADOWS.—If people's tempers should cast shadows, what would they be? said Augustino as he lay on the grass and looked at Amy's shadow on the fence. "Joe Smith's would be a fist doubled up, and Sam Steara's a bear, for he is always growling, and sister Esther's a streak of sunshine, and cousin Julia's a sweet little dove, and mine"—here Augustino stopped.

According to Augustino, then, our inner selves are casting their shadows; that is, I suppose, we are throwing off impressions of what we really are all around us; and in fact we can no more help doing so, than we can fold up our real shadows and tuck them away in a drawer.

Suppose we follow out Augustino's idea, and ask, "And mine"—what shadow would my temper cast? It might surprise and possibly frighten us, although it might in some measure help us to see ourselves as others see us. The fact is, our associates know us better than we know ourselves; they see our shadows, which, though they may sometimes be longer or shorter than we really are, the outlines are in the main all correct; for our shadow is, after all, the image of ourself.

We sometimes hear of people who are "afraid of their shadows," and it seems cowardly and foolish; but if Augustino's idea should come to pass, a great many would have reason to be frightened by the image of their inner selves, so deformed and unsightly it might be, or so disagreeable, that nobody would wish to take a second look.

Now, it is this shadowing out of what we really are, in spite of ourselves, which makes it such a sober and responsible business to be living, and which makes it so immeasurably important to be living right; for other people are constantly seeking and feeling our influence, whatever it may be. Every child at school is throwing off a good or bad impression upon her schoolmate next to her. Every child at home is casting off kind and gentle influences in the little circle around him; or, it may be, he is like the image of a fist doubled up, or a claw scratching, or like a vinegar cruet, pouring out only the sour. How is this?—*Child's Paper.*

Selections.

NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Hudson's Bay Company have resolved on despatching a boat expedition to complete the survey of between 300 and 400 miles of the North American coast, which it was hoped would have been explored by Mr. Kennedy in his late journey. That officer, however, having found that the so called Brentford Bay was a strait running east and west, passed through it, and continued his exploration in a westerly direction across Prince of Wales' Land, instead of continuing his journey, as originally intended to the extremity of Prince Regent's Inlet, and examining the North American coast and lands in that vicinity.

The expedition about to be despatched is to be placed under the command of Dr. Rae. It will consist of one officer and twelve men, including two Esquimaux interpreters, in two boats; the one light and small for convenient transport over land and for river navigation, the other, large, strong, and well adapted for encountering rough weather in an open sea, but without any deck or other covering except tarpaulins.—The stock of provisions will be sufficient for three months; which with an ample supply of ammunition, nets and articles to barter with, and for presents to the Esquimaux, Dr. Rae considers will be enough for every purpose.

Besides geographical exploration, Dr. Rae purposes making an extensive series of astronomical, meteorological, and magnetical observations:—for which purpose he will be provided with the necessary instruments. The magnetical observations will, it is expected, be particularly interesting, as the proposed route of the expedition will carry the party over the position of the magnetic pole as laid down by Sir James Ross, in his Arctic expedition in 1830-1: but which will, according to the laws of magnetism, be found to be now in a very different locality.

As the navigation on the great American Lakes does not open until April, Dr. Rae will not leave Canada for the north until the latter end of that month. After calling at Lachine to receive the final instructions of Sir George Simpson, Governor-in-Chief of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, the party will proceed by steambot as far as Sault St. Mary's, and thence northward, in a large bark canoe manned by Iroquois and Canadians, by Lake Superior, Rainy, and Winnipeg, to York Factory, where they hope to arrive about the 13th June. Should the sea-ice be broken up at that period, they will immediately embark in the boats provided for the service, and push northwards along the west shores of Hudson's Bay.

Having reached Chesterfield Inlet, they will advance to its western extremity, and there leave the large boat under charge of three men, while the remainder of the party, drawing the smaller boat, are to take a direct course over land for the nearest point of the Back or Great Fish River, the distance to which is estimated at about ninety miles. Half way reached the river three of the men will be sent back to the Inlet, to aid those left there in laying up a supply of fish, venison, and musk-ox-meat, to guard against contingencies. The smaller boat with a crew of seven persons, will descend the Back River, and push northward, following closely the windings of the west coast of Boothia, as far as latitude 72 deg. N.—which is now supposed to be the extreme north point of the American continent. From this point the party will commence their return by the same route as that by which they advanced, unless the ice permits them to cross Victoria Channel, or trace its coast southward from the spot where Mr. Kennedy touched on it in his winter journey to Dr. Rae's farthest point north in the summer of 1851.

Should the sea be not sufficiently open for navigation on his return, Dr. Rae will be prepared to walk back to Churchill. He estimates the distance to be walked over at between 600 and 800 miles—and he is sanguine in the belief that an abundant supply of game will be met with. In this conclusion he is borne out by the great quantity of game which he killed during his journey to the shores of Repulse Bay. But the party will not be dependent upon animals for their food—as the Hudson's Bay Company have provided every thing necessary for their maintenance and comfort.

Of course it is not in the least probable that the proposed expedition will find any traces of Franklin in the line of their route. Mr. Kennedy's expedition has dispelled the idea that the lost party abandoned their ships at Bank's Land, and struck across Prince of Wales' Land for the stores of the wrecked Fury in Prince Regent's Inlet; which prior to our knowledge of their having wintered within Wellington Channel, was a very reasonable hypothesis. We may take this opportunity to mention, that the discovery of the strait formerly called Brentford Bay, which converts north Somerset into an island, accounts most satisfactorily for the presence of a spar and a fragment of rope found by Dr. Rae in his late voyage on the shores of Victoria Land. It undoubtedly drifted through the above strait, out of Regent's Inlet—and in all probability formed originally a portion of the Fury's stores.—*Athenæum.*

Says Dr. Stewart, of Moulin, "I remember an old, pious, very recluse minister, whom I used to meet once a year. He scarcely ever looked at a newspaper. When others were talking about the French Revolution, he showed no concern or curiosity about it. He said he knew from the Bible how it would all end, better than the most sagacious politician—that the Lord would reign—that the earth will be filled with his glory—that the Gospel will be preached to all nations,—and that all subordinate events are working out these great ends. This was enough for him, and he gave himself no concern about the news or events of the day, only saying, "It shall be well with the righteous." And although no man can tell the conqueror how it shall be with the dynasty he has founded, nor the poet how it shall be with the epic he has published; nor the capitalist how it shall be with the fortune he has accumulated; it is easy to tell the philanthropist and the Christian how it shall be, not only with himself but with the cause he is so eagerly promoting."—*Hamilton's "Royal Preacher."*

TO YOU THAT BELIEVE, HE IS PRECIOUS.—Christ's love came upon me, a poor withered creature, whether I would or not; and now know not whether pain of love, or want of possession, or sorrow that I do not thank him as I ought, paineth me most. O that he would come and satisfy my longing soul! I know, indeed, my guiltiness may be a bar in his way; but he is God, and ready to forgive. Woe, woe is me, that I cannot find in my heart to give back again my unworthy little love for his great love to me! O that he would learn me this piece of gratitude! We are wretched masters of our soul's love; Christ, and none but Christ, is Lord and Proprietor of it.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is greedily purchased by the Viennese, and big-letter placards on the walls daily announce some new and cheaper form of the work, to suit the pockets of the less wealthy. It has already gone through the ordeal of three different German translations, and it is likely soon to be dramatised.

Correspondent.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 19.

QUINQUAGESIMA.

It nought avail that we proclaim,
With angel-tongue God's matchless fame;
In vain the Martyr's stake we share,
If thou sweet Love art absent there.

The Prophets' ken, the preacher's fire,
And Faith and Hope alike expire;
All other Graces fade and die,
But Thou shalt live eternally.

For "God is Love," and love alone,
Shall share the glory of His throne;
The nearest to behold His face,
The highest to receive His Grace.

The love O Son of God, most High,
That brought Thee here to bleed and die;
Constrains our love for all distress,
And blessing others, makes us blest.

O Christ, O Love without compare,
In thy benignant let us share,
That by Thy great example, we
May dwell in love eternally.

W. B.

No. 20.

MEETING OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

To farthest Ind the trump is blown,
The Banner is unfurled;
The signals to assault the throne
Of Satan and the world.

"Whom shall I send, and who will go?"
To break their strong-holds down?
Who, arm'd by God, will meet the foe,
And wear the victor's crown?

O may a thousand tongues reply,
"Here Lord am I send me!"*
And weapon'd by the Lord Most High
Go forth to victory.

Not for the earthly warrior's fame,
Not for the crown of pride;
But to expand the word and name
Of Christ, the Crucified!

The glorious name of God is strong; †
The word of God is sure;
His kingdom shall with nations throng,
And evermore endure.

W. B.

* Isaiah vi. S. † Proverbs xviii. 10.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Truro Branch of the D. C. S. was held in the Church School House, St. John's Parish, on the Evening of Thursday, July 6th, 1853.

The chair was taken by the Revd. the President, at half-past 7 o'clock.

The Missionary Hymn having been sung, and the appointed prayers read, the President opened the Meeting with preliminary remarks relative to the operations of the Parent Society, and the subject of Missions generally.

The first Resolution was moved by George Reading, Esq., church warden; seconded by Mr. Walter Daniell. The second moved by Mr. H. Wiswell, seconded by Mr. Charles Burnyeat.

The third Resolution moved by Mr. George Draper, seconded by Mr. W. H. Clow.

Subscriptions were received from persons present to the amount of Seventeen Pounds, but it is expected that at least Four Pounds more will be received from members absent.

It was moved, seconded and passed, "That the Local Committee for 1852, be appointed for the ensuing year," and Mr. W. H. Wiswell appointed Secretary.

The Dismissal Hymn was then sung, and the meeting concluded with Prayer and Benediction.

W.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1853.

THE VETO ON THE KING'S COLLEGE BILL.

We have noticed elsewhere the despatch from the Home Government on this subject, being laid on the table of the House. A good deal of feeling was excited, and some warm remarks were made, in consequence of this obstruction to the action of the House; and we were sorry to see some personal reflections cast upon the Bishop, for the part which he has taken in the matter. He has however done nothing more than it was his duty to do, as Visitor of the College, in which capacity he is bound to protect its interests, to the utmost of his power. The House of Assembly having thought proper to present an Address to Her Majesty, in order to secure her assent to a measure which went to repeal the grant of money voted in perpetuity more than 60 years ago to the Institution, it was most emphatically the duty of the Governors and of the Alumni, and more especially of the Visitor, to do their utmost to counteract a proceeding, which aimed a deadly thrust at the Institution under their care. Accordingly, both the Governors and the Alumni forwarded Memorials to the Colonial Secretary, praying that the public faith might be preserved inviolate, and the endowment continued.

In addition to these documents, the Visitor sent a communication by way of commentary on the Address of the House, which was very ably and completely done, in a fair, candid and manly style, deserving the thanks of every friend of the College, and of all Churchmen. If his letter is perused in a reasonable spirit, it must be regarded as an effectual refutation of the misstatements contained in the Address.

Why should he be blamed for this? or why is it that his Lordship's letter to the Secretary of the Colonies has been singled out for publication? Why have not the two Memorials alluded to, been also laid upon the table along with the despatch? The framers of those documents, and the Visitor, ought not to be separated in this matter. They have all done, we repeat, no more than their duty, in endeavouring to avert the spoliation contemplated by the Act of the last Session; and those who blame them would have done the same had their circumstances been reversed. We shall doubtless have occasion to recur to this subject again.

Since we wrote the foregoing we have seen a violent, and indecorous article in the *Sun* of Friday, directed against the Bishop. There is no argument in it to meet, and therefore we only notice it to let the Editor know that he need not trouble himself about the fitness or unfitness of that Prelate for his position, a matter upon which the opinion of the "*Sun*" will not have much weight, and which is no concern of his. His Lordship, at all events, knows how to defend the rights committed to his care. *Hinc illit lachrymæ.* That is "the head and front of his offending." Public men must expect their acts to become the subject of observation, but this should be carried on without low personalities, on public grounds, unmixed with private slander. We question whether the Roman Catholic Bishop would have been thus dealt with by the *Sun*, and if the *Church Times* had published such an article against him, we are quite sure that we would not soon have heard the last of it.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

On Saturday, Mr. Zwicker introduced a Resolution for reducing the Salaries of the Provincial Secretary and the other Government Officers, on the ground that the great public works in contemplation called for all the savings that can be made, and that it appears the duties of many of these functionaries, have been discharged by Clerks, in the absence of the Principals, thus showing that smaller salaries would be sufficient. He also asked for a List of Magistrates duly appointed in the Co. of Lunenburg. Among various petitions presented was one for building a draw bridge over Bear River, between Annapolis and Digby. Mr. Wade's bill for making Deputy Prothonotaries Principals, was taken up, discussed and passed. Mr. Nutting's emoluments are secured at £500 per annum, during his incumbency. The Hon. J. W. Johnston being still unable to attend, the Prov. Secretary did not proceed with the Railway bills. On Monday the house met at 3 o'clock, and the rest of the afternoon was taken up in receiving Petitions. A despatch from Sir J. Packington in reference to the Bill depriving King's College of its grant, and informing the House why he had not advised Her Majesty to

assent to that Bill, was laid on the table by the Prov. Secretary. It appears that the Memorials from the Governors and Alumni of the Institution, and from the Visitor, have had their due weight with the Government.

On Tuesday the Hon. J. W. Johnston delivered a powerful speech of more than two hours in length, in support of his motion to defer the Railway bills for three months. It is considered by competent judges to have been one of the ablest and happiest efforts, which the Hon. Gentleman ever made on the floor of the Assembly. We transfer to our columns as much of this speech as our limits will allow.

On Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Howe took the floor to reply to Mr. Johnston, and occupied it for nearly three hours, making no common efforts to show, that the course taken by the Government is the only right one, and the only one that can give us a cheap and at the same time substantial railway. The listener to these able speeches, on opposite sides, must have felt their power, in leading him at one time to think that the Jackson scheme is the only safe and practicable one for the country, and at another to feel, that the adoption of Sykes's (the Government plan) is the course to save the country from a grinding and endless monopoly and a host of evils. There is need of cool heads, (they are hot enough in the galleries,) and a calm dispassionate weighing of the pros and cons, in a matter so complicated and of such momentous import to the present and future interests of our Province.

We would have inserted a portion of Mr. Howe's reply, but have not seen a report of it in time.

On Thursday Mr. L. M. Wilkins delivered an able speech on the same subject. On Friday the debate was continued, Messrs. Johnston, Howe, M. Wilkins and Hall, addressing the House. The former gentleman took occasion to declare that he would yield to none in an ardent desire to accomplish a Railroad on a safe and prudent plan. As the division approaches, an intense interest is exhibited on all sides, and it seems hard to say what the fate of the Bills on the table may be. But we trust if they should be lost, that others will be adopted to secure the speedy commencement of the work on a plan dispassionately considered and wisely laid.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Friday, the Hon. Mr. Almon introduced the following Resolutions, in reference to the act of the Government last Session, in taking the Members' Pay from the Treasury in an illegal and unconstitutional manner:

"Whereas it has come to the knowledge of this House, that a sum of money has been paid out of the public chest, notwithstanding the dissent of this House twice recorded, viz. on the 7th and 8th April, 1852, when two Resolutions were severally submitted to this co-ordinate Branch of the Legislature for its concurrence, by message from the House of Assembly, for the payment of such sum, being as stated for the following service, viz. — that His Honor the Administrator of the Government be authorised and respectfully requested to advance such sum as will suffice to pay every member of the House of Assembly for his attendance in General Assembly for the present session one pound per day, as also the travelling charges as heretofore; but no member shall receive pay for more than forty days attendance." And Whereas such a procedure is subversive of the privileges of this House, casting contempt on its measures, and rendering ineffectual its Legislative power for the welfare of the Province, and is moreover a direct violation of the Constitution of this Province. Be it Resolved, That this House does now record its solemn protest against the illegal act thus committed, and now under consideration. And be it further Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to institute an enquiry into the matter of which this House now complains, in order that it may be discovered by what warrant or authority the Receiver General has disbursed the aforesaid money, and that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to communicate such information to this House."

The Hon. gentleman delivered an animated and powerful speech on the occasion, from which, as reported, we give the following extract, regretting that we cannot insert it in full.

"It appears to me, sir, that these resolutions must certainly carry the votes of every member of the House, except those of the four Executive Councillors. Some who hear me, may have had doubts that we were authorized to take the stand we did, in refusing the pay of members of the House of Assembly, but the question now assumes a new phase. It is not now whether the members of that House, or of this shall have pay, it is, has this high-handed, illegal act been committed by the Executive Council, whose liability to the people is a main pillar of the British Constitution. The public ministers in England are liable to be impeached for improper conduct. I cannot see why we should not have similar power in bringing for trial before the public, those who have acted as I conceive our ministers have.—With that due respect to you Mr. President, which I hope I shall never forget, I will say, that I con-

sider you were placed in a painful situation on that occasion.—Part of the duty which devolves on you, is to have especial charge of the privileges of this House. That is your care, not only while you occupy the chair of the House, but when you are elsewhere.—One of the chief reasons, as we supposed, why the head of the House had a seat at the Executive Council's Board, was, that he should take care, in situations out of the House, that our rights were not invaded. Let me say with the utmost respect, that it was in your power to prevent the awkwardness of the situation to which I have alluded. I think, sir, that it was your duty, either to resign your position as Executive Councillor, or as President of this Branch, when the question was brought before you, and you were called to give an opinion. No doubt you will not shrink from the responsibility which you then incurred; and I shall be happy if before passing on these resolutions, an opportunity will be given in committee of the House, for you to explain the line of conduct you then pursued, and the motives which governed you on that occasion.—As a member of this House, I say to you, whom I am bound to treat with high respect, that you should explain, why no one was present on that occasion, to speak in behalf of the privileges of the House so outraged—I say so, because I consider that this Branch has been degraded, its rights trampled on—that no particle of honour attaches to any seat here, if we may be told that our votes are worth nothing: that money may be paid out of the public chest in direct opposition to the dissent of the majority here. Have we come to this—that when we walk the streets the finger of scorn may be pointed at us—we may be asked what are we here for? We who have been thus placed by the Queen to guard the royal prerogatives, to take care that encroachments of the people's rights do not come from the other end of the building. Are we to be told now, that we are of no use? If so, why not dismiss us? Can there be a stronger argument in favor of an Elective Legislative Council than that afforded to day, by the Solicitor General, respecting a question of this kind, that we should wait till the public accounts come down! What, sir, is our beneficial influence, after the insult complained of? Where is the use of votes coming from the other house, if, when we dissent, payments may be made from the Treasury? Perhaps money votes will not come up, if they can do without us, it would be a farce to send them up. Is that really the situation in which Nova Scotia is placed? Will hon. gentlemen who usually sustain the government, support such unconstitutional questions. If we decline investigating this aright, if we consent to this invasion of our privileges, we pronounce our own requiem; and this Branch will indeed become a dead letter.

On Tuesday the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Almon came up for discussion, when the Hon. member in a long and able speech, set forth the unconstitutional nature of the act of the Executive, which he called in question. The decision of the Council was against the Resolutions, 9 for and 10 against them.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The neighbouring Province seems to be going ahead. The *Courier* states the revenue for 1852 at £138,220, being an increase over that of the preceding year of £21,331. The same paper says, rents in St. John have advanced within a year or two, 50, and even sometimes 100 per cent, and that not a house will be to be had in the Spring. What makes the difference between N. B. and N. S.? One thing is plain. They talk less than their neighbours, but do more. Their Railway Session did not last much longer than a Railway Speech with us. Their Railway contracts have been signed, sealed and delivered, and their Bills approved in London and out again, before the talking with us is half done. And to all appearance, before the last words on the subject shall die away with in our St. Stephen's, some thousands of pickaxes will be deep in the N. B. soil.

D. C. S.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 24.	Annapolis,	£ 38	11	3
	B. Smith, Esq., Rawdon,	1	0	0
	Cornwallis (for 1852) Rev. J.			
	Ritchie 25s. R. Starr Esq	6s	3d	11
	Cornwallis,	16	4	4
	Mrs. Wm. B. Webster, Kentv.	0	2	6
26	Yarmouth,	32	5	0
	Tusket,	6	5	0
27	Sydney, C. B. St. George's,	20	0	0
	Wilmot,	13	2	6
31	Pictou,	19	0	6
	Truro,	20	0	0
	Manchester and Milford,	3	12	6
	Arichat,	5	0	0

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr.

BISHOPRIC ENDOWMENT FUND

Rec'd. from Aylesford, Jan. 28th, £4 10 0

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Sec'y.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia has just issued a Circular to the Clergy, in which, amongst other matters, he earnestly calls upon them to make renewed and personal exertions to extend the circulation of the

Church Times in their respective districts. His Lordship speaks strongly, but not more so than the importance of the subject demands, on the necessity of placing the paper of the Diocese beyond the danger of dissolution. We trust that this energetic appeal will receive an effective response in every quarter of the Diocese, and we shall be happy to record its results as they come up from each Parish.

THE WEATHER.—Never in our remembrance have we seen such a winter as this. Yesterday and other days of this week have been more like April than February. Fires have been scarcely required in doors, nor over-coats without. We have seen no parasols in use, nor any real butterflies abroad—but both may have been seen in a cooler temperature, than we have had for some time.

We are happy to hear that the *CURETTO*, which carried out many Nova Scotians, and sailed hence in July last, had safely arrived at Port Philip, Australia, in 26 days.

Last evening there was a full and interesting Meeting in St. George's School House, of the Parochial Branch of the D. C. Society, established in that Parish. The Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Rector, in the chair. Addresses were delivered in reference to the Society, by the Chairman, Rev. G. Hill, Rev. Mr. Cochran, Rev. H. Bullock, Messrs. W. M. Brown, Biery, &c., and a collection was taken in aid of the funds.

The *Church Times* has a large and improving Circulation throughout the Province. Cannot some of those interested in its welfare, aid the cause of the Paper, by sending us Advertisements, which will be published cheaply, and would do them good by the business publicity which its advertising columns afford. Insurance Advertisements, General Stock, Medicinal Advertisements, &c. &c., would find an extensive publicity by adopting this medium.

ACCIDENTS.—A little boy, son of Mrs. Hannigan, residing in the upper part of the city, was so badly burned in consequence of his clothes taking fire, on Tuesday, that he expired within an hour after the accident.

The alarm of fire yesterday at 3 o'clock, proceeded from a schooner lying at Oxley's wharf. A man had gone into the cabin to light a fire, and it is presumed that he used burning fluid to accomplish it, when the can exploded and injured the poor fellow so badly, as to render his recovery almost hopeless. The fire was put out without much damage to the vessel.—*Chron.*

ST. JOHN, N. B., JAN. 26.—DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of the Diocesan Church Society was held at the Trinity Church Sunday School House, on Thursday evening last, the Lord Bishop of Fredericton in the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer in the usual manner, when his Lordship made a few remarks on the object of the Meeting and then called on the Secretary, the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, to read the Annual Report. That document gave a tolerably full account of the operations of the Society and of the various local Committees of it throughout the Province, during the past year. The gross revenue was stated to be somewhat over £1044, and to have exceeded that of the preceding year by a small amount. The conclusion, therefore, was, that the Society was advancing slowly, though steadily and surely in its great and important work of building up and sustaining the Church in this Diocese.

The draft of a Bill for the incorporation of the Society, was then read by W. Wright, Esq., one of the Committee appointed to prepare the same. This, it appeared, was a similar Bill to the one introduced into the House of Assembly last year, and which passed that branch of the Legislature with the exception of the addition to it of the Constitution of the Society, as it is printed in the Annual Reports. One of the clauses excluded all members of the Society who were not subscribers to the extent of one dollar, from voting for any alteration in the existing Constitution. This was pointed out as a serious and fatal defect in the Bill by B. Robinson, Esq., and after some discussion it was expunged from it. The Bill was then agreed to, and ordered to be transmitted, with a Petition, praying for its enactment, to the Legislature at its next Session. The Hon. J. H. Gray, however, stated that he should hold himself perfectly free to express his opinion on the measure when it came before the House.

Some notices of motions for the amendment of the Constitution were made, when J. L. Wilmot, Esq. complained of the character of the books imported by the Society, and enquired the names of the Book Committee. E. J. Jacob, Esq. then rose and stated that he had a resolution to bring forward. The Bishop here interrupted the speaker, by asking if it concerned the business of the Diocesan Church Society. Mr. Jacob replied, that though he had no direct reference to the business of the Society, it did not interfere with any of its rules, and most intimately concerned every member of the Church. The Bishop then said it could not be taken up, when Dr. Botsford observed, that as there seemed a disposition not to entertain Mr. Jacob's resolution at this meeting, he (Dr. Botsford) should move after the Bishop had left the chair, that another meeting be organized of the gentlemen present, for the purpose of taking into consideration what measures should be adopted to lay before the Imperial Parliament the results of the meetings of the Parishes, upon the subject of Synodical action in the Church. Mr. Carman was of opinion that Mr. Jacob's resolution could not be considered at the present Meeting of the Church Society, but he saw no objection to the suggestion of Dr. Botsford with regard to the organization of another Meeting.

The usual vote to the Bishop, as Chairman, was then passed, and he and a number of other persons left the room.

On motion made and seconded, it was then unanimously resolved that L. H. Devere, Esq. do take the Chair, and Beverly Robinson, Jr. Esq. act as Secretary. The Meeting was then addressed by the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Surveyor General, Dr. Botsford, the Hon. Col. McLeod, A. T. D. McLellan, Esq., Capt. Beer, R. N. and others. Several of the speakers expressed themselves dissatisfied and disappointed that the Bishop had refused to call together the delegates who had come to St. John at considerable expense and trouble, in pursuance of his circular letter, to consider the subject of Synodical action in the Church.—A resolution was thereupon passed unanimously, and a Committee appointed to draw up a Petition to the Imperial Parliament, setting forth the strong opposition which has been manifested throughout the Province to any changes in the Constitution of the Colonial Church, and after a vote of thanks had been passed to the Chairman, the Meeting separated.—*Witness*

The *Church Times* will be sent to Westward by Saturday Morning's Mail in future. As this will be attended with some extra expense, we hope it will be an incentive to redoubled exertions for its support.

LIFE INSURANCE.—We beg to call the attention of our readers to Mr. Kieley's advertisement of the Colonial Life Assurance Company, in another column.

A "Churchman" in the *Colonist* of this morning is mistaken. We have it on the very best authority that the passages in the Marriage Service, to which he refers, were not used on that occasion at all.

LETTERS RECEIVED

From Rev. R. J. Uniacke, party declines to pay the order without further instructions; Rev. Mr. Campbell, with remittance, Mr. Savary, with remittance,—acct. has been forwarded as directed; Rev. Mr. Fillet—on enquiry found the books remaining in the Coach Office, Halifax,—he will receive them by next stage. Rev. Mr. Leaver, with rem. for Hymn Books. Rev. C. Shrove—the P. & H. Books have been forwarded as directed—the sales are for cash only.

Married.

On Monday morning, at Brookside, by the Rev. William Bullock, PETER McPHER, Esq. Merchant of this city, to Miss ADELAIDE LOVETT, daughter of James R. Lovett, Esq. for many years M. P. P. for the Township of Annapolis.

On Wednesday morning, 2nd inst., at St. Luke's Church by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, DOUGLAS CLARKE, Esq., Deputy Ass't Commissary General, to HELEN H., third daughter of James G. A. Creighton, Esq.

At Shubenacadie, on February 1st, 1853, by the Rev. John Dixon, the Rev. HARRY L. YERGENS of St. John's Parish, Cornwallis, to CATHERINE, youngest daughter of Lieut. T. Blake, R. N. of Shubenacadie.

At Trinity Church, Liverpool, on Thursday evening, 13th. ult. by the Rev. E. E. B. Nichols, A. M. Rector, Mr. ALEXANDER COVIE, and Miss ELIZABETH DEWOLF SPURR, grand daughter of J. R. DeWolf, Esq.

On the 20th. Jan. at St. Peter's Church, Weymouth, by the Rev. P. J. Fillet, Mr. TUNIS LAMBERTSON, to Miss ELIZABETH THERRIA DORY, both of St. Mary's Bay.

On Christmas Evening, at St. Mary's Church, St. Mary's Bay, Weymouth, by the Rev. P. J. Fillet, JOHN SEARIS McNEILL to ANNE ELIZA, seventh daughter of Mr. William Thomas.

Died.

On Tuesday morning, after a long illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH WALKER, in the 73rd year of her age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Jan. 29.—Schr. Susan Stairs, Lawler, 3 days from Boston.

Sunday, Jan. 30.—R. M. Steamship Ospray, Corbin, 60 hours from St. John's Nfld.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.—Maria Allen, Boston, 3 1/2 days.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.—Schr. Effort, Curry, Holmes' Hole, 4 days; Oronoque, (French) Vigneaux, St. Pierre, 10 days; Paragon, Fortuna Bay, 17 days.

Thursday, Feb. 3. Brig Chebucto, Cardenas, 17 days.

Friday, Feb. 4.—R. M. Steamships Europa, Shannon, Boston, 31 hours, 35 passengers, 5 for Halifax; Canada, Stone, Liverpool, 12 days, 36 passengers, 5 for Halifax; Levantue, Hunter, Bermuda, 3 1/2 days, 2 passengers.

CLEARANCES.

Jan. 29.—Steamship Sir John Harvey; Stewart Comp-hall, New York; Sylphide, B. W. Indies; Lucy Alice, Port aux Basques, N. F.; Isabella, Fortino Bay, N. F.

Jan. 31.—Labrador, F. W. Indies; Brig. Adah, New York.

Feb. 1.—H. Goldsmith, St. John, N. B.; Coral, Boston.

Feb. 2.—Brigt. Otter, Masters, Trinidad.

Feb. 4.—Steamships Europa, Shannon, Liverpool G. B.; Canada, Stone, Boston.

PASSENGERS.

Per Canada,—Messrs. Holderness, Rowan, Robertson and Hill.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE—AT THE NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORE, 24 GRANVILLE STREET—

"Judgment Delivered on the 14th December, 1852, by His Honor The Master of the Rolls, in the Cause of James McLein, Complainant, and Freeman Tupper, and others, Trustees under the Will of James Goreham, late of Liverpool, N. S. Deceased."

A Pamphlet that ought to be in the possession of every Clergyman and Lawyer in the Province. Price 6d Cash. Feb. 5. W. GOSSIP.

BIBLE & PRAYER BOOK DEPOSITORY. SOCIETY PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

JUST RECEIVED, at the Bible and Prayer Book Depository, kept at the NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORE, 24 GRANVILLE STREET.—An Invoice of Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, Testaments, and other Religious Books and Tracts, the Publications of the above Society, all of which will be sold at Cost and Charges for Cash. Feb. 5. W. GOSSIP.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.
ON SUNDAY NEXT 6TH INST. SERMONS
Will be Preached, (D. V.) and collections taken in aid of the Funds of the Diocesan Church Society, at St. Paul's.
In the morning, by the Lord Bishop.
In the evening, by the Rev. C. LELLIOTT.
Also—At St. George's and St. Luke's in the morning.
The Public Meeting of the Society will be held at Temperance Hall, on the evening of THURSDAY the 10th inst. The Chair will be taken by the Lord Bishop, at 7 o'clock.
By order of the Executive Comtee.
EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Secretary.
Feb. 5, 1853. In.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR.
THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZE.
AN EXAMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZE in Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek, will be held in the College Hall, on TUESDAY the 5th April next. The Subjects selected for this occasion will be—
The Book of Genesis complete.
The first ten Psalms.
The first ten Chapters of Isaiah.
The principal Messianic Prophecies.
The Septuagint version of the foregoing.
The Gospel of St. Mark.
The Epistle to the Romans.
This Prize is open to all Students who have completed 10 Terms of Residence, and whose standing does not exceed 24 Terms.
The Examination will be open to the attendance of all Members of the University who have taken the Degree of M. A. Feb. 5.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR.
LATIN PRIZE POEM.
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BLISS, M. A. HAS PROPOSED the following Subject for a Prize Poem for the present Year.
IN OBITUM ILLUSTRISSIMI DUCIS WELLINGTONI INVICTI
This Prize, which is open to all Undergraduates under 4 years' standing, will be adjudged to the best Composition in Latin (Hexameter or Elegiac) Verse of not less than 40 lines. The Verses must be given in to the President on 1st May, 1853. Feb. 5.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GOVERNOR
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.
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THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of affording to the Colonies of Great Britain the advantages of Life Assurance, and its regulations have been so framed, as to attain that object in the most efficient manner under the most liberal covenants. The progress of the business has been attended with complete success, and the Company has obtained the entire confidence of those whose patronage it was its object to seek.
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Sold only at **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, July 28.**

Poetry.

EARTH'S ANGELS.

Why come not spirits from the realm of glory
To visit Earth as in the days of old?
The times of ancient writ or sacred story.
Is Heaven more distant or is earth grown cold?

Oft have I gazed when sunset clouds receding,
Waved like rich banners of some host gone by,
To catch the gleam of some white pinion spreading,
Along the confines of the glowing sky.

And oft, when midnight stars in distant chillness
Were calmly burning, listened late and long,
But nature's pulse beat on in solemn stillness,
Bearing no echo of the seraph's song.

To Bethlehem's air was their last anthem given
When other stars before the One grew dim
Was their last presence known in Peter's prison,
Or where exulting Martyrs raised the hymn

Oh Earth has angels, though their forms are moulded
But of such clay as fashions all below,
Though harps are wanting, and bright pinions folded
We know them by the love light on their brow.

I have seen Angels by the sick one's pillow,
Theirs was the soft tone and the soundless tread,
Where smitten hearts were drooping like the willow,
"They stood between the living and the dead."

And if my sight by earthly dimness hindered,
Behold no hovering Cherubim in air,
I doubted not, for spirits know their kinred
They smiled upon the wingless watchers there.

There have been angels in the gloomy prison,
In crowded halls at the lone widow's hearth—
And where they passed, the faith have uprisen,
The giddy paused, the Mourner's hope had birth

I have seen one whose eloquence commanding,
Roused the rich echoes of the human breast,
The blandishments of wealth and ease withstand-
ing
That hope might reach the suffering and oppressed.

And by his side there moved a form of beauty,
Strewing sweet flowers along his path of life,
And looking up with meek and love-lent duty,
I called her angel, but he called her wife.

Oh! many a spirit walks the world unheeded,
That when its veil of sadness is laid down,
Shall soar aloft with pinions unimpeded,
Wearing its glory like a starry crown

Temperance.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—We are happy to find the Rev. Mr. Short, Editor of the "Echo," C. W. an auxiliary in the good cause of Total Abstinence from intoxicating Drinks. In an excellent article of Jan. 3. covering four columns, he arrays a goodly number of clerical dignitaries, on the same side, and we take pleasure in extracting to day, a portion of his valuable remarks.

"The New Testament having been originally written in the Greek language, in examining the critical meaning of any word in it, we naturally resort to the most celebrated dictionaries of that tongue. Now it is worthy of observation that the words *nephalios* and *nepho* rendered in the English version of the New Testament by the terms *sober*, *vigilant* and *watch*, are allowed by all writers to come from the adverb *ne* not, and the verb *pio* to drink, and signify *not to drink*, referring to abstinence from inebriating liquors. Hesychius says that *nephalios* means *not being drunk*; and one of the significations given to *nepho* by Schleusner is "I abstain from the use of all intoxicating drinks." It is rather remarkable that the interpretation of the lexicographer given so long ago—long before temperance societies were heard of—should contain the very words of the total abstinence pledge. In Philo these terms are repeatedly used, and there is scarcely an instance in which they do not express total abstinence. The existence of such a word, as expressive of vigilance and watchfulness, shews that the ancients associated the use of wine, and mental slumber and idleness together, and, in the very structure of this word, and therefore in the selection of this word by the apostle was enjoined entire abstinence, to those who would be vigilant, watchful, and able both to attend to their duties, and to compete with their enemies. It is extremely affecting to consider how many have become an easy prey to Satan and sin, who might have stood, if they had attended to the advice and precept of the Bible, containing the word *nephalos* "be sober, be vigilant, (or rather *do not drink*) for your adversary the devil goeth about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour." Who are so likely to become a prey to his subtle and malignant devices, as those who are in the habit of using intoxicating drinks. "Wine and new wine takes away the heart," says Hosea; and again, "The Princes have made him (the king) sick with bottles of wine, he stretched out his hand with the scorners"—Habakkuk adds "He transgresseth also by wine; he is a proud man—who enlargeth his desire as hell." Here we are told that wine takes away the heart produces sickness, induces scorn, transgression, and in-

salable desire; so that the wine drinker becomes heartless, diseased, a mocker of religion, a transgressor of God's command; and burns with an unquenchable thirst, and the most un-governable lusts & passions.—What a true picture of the effect of intoxicating drinks! Yet all this depravity of conduct might have been avoided by total abstinence—for in the text quoted these evils are attributed to drinking. What force such examples give to the command "Be sober," *nephalos do not drink.*

President Dwight, a justly celebrated divine, well known by his works to all Biblical students, in his system of Theology, on the 6th commandment, when discoursing upon the several methods by which life is destroyed, observes "Drunkenness is nearly allied to suicide. It is equally certain as a means of shortening life. What is appropriately called *suicida* is a sudden or immediate termination of life; drunkenness brings it gradually to the end. The distinction in both cases is equally certain, and not materially different in the degree of turpitude." Among the causes of drunkenness, he places the example of others—"a customary and regular moderate drinking at fixed periods." By which, he says "an habitual attachment to strong drink is insensibly begun, strengthened and confirmed." He enumerates eleven evils arising from drinking. "It exhibits the subject of it in the light of extreme odiousness and degradation;—exposes him to many, and those often extreme dangers; to many temptations and many sins; it wastes property; destroys health; wastes reputation; destroys reason; destroys usefulness; ruins the family by the example that it sets them, by the waste of property and neglect of education, and sometimes by breaking their hearts, it destroys life and ruins the soul." Finally, the President prescribes total abstinence to all persons who have a peculiar wish for intoxicating drinks, and to those who have begun the habit of intoxication." He says "the relish for these liquors increases invariably with every instance and degree of indulgence; to cherish it therefore is to make themselves drunkards; and it is cherished most efficaciously by repeated drinking. Every effort at gradual reformation will only cheat him who makes it; hard as the case may be, he must break off at once or be ruined." Archdeacon Paley is another authority highly regarded. His works are text books in our Universities and Theological schools. In his moral and political philosophy he enumerates the mischief of drunkenness, in betraying most constitutions either to extravagance of anger, or sins of lewdness, disqualifying men for the duties of their stations; both by the temporary disorder of their faculties, and at length by a constant incapacity and stupefaction, causing expenses which can often ill be spared; shortening life, and ruining others by bad example.

"Persons addicted to drinking suffer in the intervals of sobriety, and near the return of their accustomed indulgence, a faintness, and oppression about the precordia; which exceeds the ordinary patience of human nature to endure. As the liquor loses its stimulus, the dose must be increased to reach the same pitch of elevation." What a lesson this teaches us of preventing the formation of the craving and overpowering appetite for drink, which all lament who are subject to it. In this case most assuredly "Prevention is better than cure." Prevention is easy. No one cares about alcoholic stimulus until he acquires the habit of taking it. When first tasted, unless disguised in some manner, its taste is revolting and disagreeable in the extreme. *Never taste it, and you can never acquire the appetite for it, and consequently can never be reduced to that most awful state which sad experience of so many has revealed to us. Never taste it, and you are free from that fearful appetite for drink, which even in the case of the reformed drunkard only sleeps, and is ever ready to be roused with appalling, and in many instances, fatal and destructive power, by the slightest portion of that poison which has formed it.*

Advertisements.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

NOTICE. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA, will be held (D. V.) at the NATIONAL SCHOOL HOUSE, in Halifax, on THURSDAY the Tenth day of February next, at half past Ten o'clock, A. M.

The Local Committees are requested to appoint Delegates to represent them at the Meeting, and to send in their Accounts previously thereto.

Sermons will be preached in aid of the Funds of the Society, on Sunday the 6th of February next, in the Parishes of St. Paul's and St. George's.

The Executive Committee will meet at the Committee Room in the National School, on Tuesday the 8th of February next, to receive the Reports of the different Sub Committees appointed at their Meeting this day.

The PUBLIC ANNUAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Evening of Thursday the 10th of February next, at the TEMPERANCE HALL. The Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock.

Halifax, Jan. 21, 1853.

HENRY PRYOR,
Assist. Secy.

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Nov 18th

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR.

ENGLISH PRIZE ESSAY.

The subject for this Year is—"The advantages of a liberal education for all persons, whether intending to devote themselves to one of the learned professions or otherwise."

The Essays are to be sent in to the President of the College on the day of Meeting after the Easter Vacation, 1853 and the Prize will be delivered to the Successful Candidate at the ensuing Examinations, when he will read his Essay in the Hall.

The Prize is open to the competition of all Members of the University who have completed their 12th, and have not entered upon their 25th Term, at this date. Each Essay is to be distinguished by a Motto, and to be accompanied by a sealed paper, bearing the same motto, and containing the name of the writer.
October, 1852.

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WM. GOSSIP,

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Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street.

Oct 9th, 1852.

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July 21, 1852

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MRS. KIDDER'S CORDIAL! FOR THE CURE OF CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, &c. Gives immediate relief in the most violent cases. Its effect is to quiet, heal, strengthen and perfectly regulate the stomach, and bowels. It also assists digestion. It checks vomiting, and has proved an excellent remedy in Sea-sickness. CHILDREN THAT ARE TEETHING are greatly benefited by it.

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July 24, 1852. W. GOSSIP, Depository.

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