

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus. There are some creases in the middle of the pages.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1853. NO. 23.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. July 10	7 Sund at Trinity.	2 Sam. 21 Luk. 22 3 Sam. 21 1 Th. 2
M. 11	8 Eccles. 1	21 Eccles. 2
T. 12	9 1—24	4 1—4
W. 13	10 John 1	6 1—6
T. 14	11 2—3	8 2 Th. 1
F. 15	12 4—5	10 3—10
S. 16	13 6—7	12 11—12

Poetry.

A MORNING HYMN FOR SPRING.

BY J. HICKS.

THE count of the morning is beaming
From orient regions afar;
The spires of the city are gleaming,
Like well-burnished weapons of war;
The golden-tinged vapors are flying
O'er mountain and dew-spangled vale;
The hawk and the raven are crying,
And floating along in the gale:
The landscape looks cheerful and blooming—
How beautiful the blossoming trees!
Sweet odors the woodlands perfuming
Are wafted along in the breeze;
The lark from his low arbor springing,
Exults in the sun's cheering rays—
The choirs of the forest are singing,
Their sweet morning anthems of praise.
The scene all around contemplating,
What grateful emotions arise!
And holiest thoughts concentrating,
We bless the great King of the skies.
From him, the most bounteous Creator,
The light of salvation has shone,
Dispelling the darkness of nature,
And lighting the way to His throne.

The Lord from the regions of glory,
Descended to suffer and die—
Ye ransom'd, rehearse the glad story,
Resound it, ye seraphs on high!
And now from the earth and the ocean,
Let columns of incense arise,
With songs of enraptured devotion
Commingling with those in the skies.

Religious Miscellany.

LAYARD'S DISCOVERIES IN NINEVEH AND BABYLON.

In our former review of Mr. Layard's "Nineveh and its Remains," we looked forward with eager anticipation to a more careful and extended scrutiny of the mounds of Assyria and Mesopotamia, but without any ground of hope that these anticipations would be so quickly and amply realized. Sanguine however, as we were, we were not prepared to expect that while Mr. Layard was disinterring the slabs, and obelisks, and antiquities of the East, instinct with the history and customs of the countries that produced them, Providence should be raising up learned and sagacious interpreters to decipher the handwriting of the ancient sculptors, and read to us the history of sovereigns and rulers that were chiefly known from the pages of holy writ. These individuals were Colonel Rawlinson and the Rev. Dr. Hincks, whose discoveries resemble more the results of inspiration than of research, and hold out to us the gratifying hope that we shall soon know more of the heathen nations contemporary with the people of Israel, than we do of less ancient communities, and of races more closely connected with our own. In attaching so peculiar an interest to researches relating to the localities of Scripture history, we do not mean to insinuate that their religious bearing is the only measure of their value. To the Christian, indeed, this must ever be the principal source of his gratification; but he shares also in the pleasure with which the philosopher and the antiquary study the records of the past, and trace the history of their species through its recurring cycles of barbarism and civilization. With them he ponders over the monuments of ancient life which preceded the creation of man. With them he lingers over the experiences of the past as a guide to the ameliorations of the future, and even in the blackest records of ignorance, and cruelty, and ambition, he sees the dawn of a better age, rejoices in the advancement of civilization, and pants for the final emancipation of his race.

But while the volume of Mr. Layard must be thus interesting to various classes of its readers,—now casting a light on the scenes of Old Testament history—now adding a fresh buttress to our faith—now displaying to us the rude grandeur of primeval civilization, and reading aloud to the Western world the earliest histories of the East,—it is, at the same time, a book of travels, in which the author describes his journeys in Armenia, Kurdistan, and various parts of Assyria, with that copiousness and accuracy which could be expected only from a traveller familiar with the language and customs of the people, and admitted to the closest intimacy with the semi-barbarous natives, and the rulers that oppress them. In this respect, Mr. Layard enjoyed privileges which had never before been conceded to travellers in the East. His reputation preceded him in all his journeys, and he was everywhere received as a friend and benefactor. The information, therefore, which he acquired, whether domestic, social, or political, was of the most authentic character, and relating as it does to the most interesting regions of the globe, it possesses a value of no ordinary kind. The vast territory of Asiatic Turkey, bordering on the birth-place of man,—basking under a temperate sun and an azure sky,—the seat of early civilization and of glorious enterprise, is at this moment arresting the attention of the Christian, the statesman, and the philanthropist. Lying between the civilization of the Western world and the dawning intelligence of the East,—between the Christian influences of Free America, and Europe about to be free, and the Anglo-Saxon sympathies of our Indian Empire, the vast continent which has Babylon and Nineveh in its centre will doubtless be the theatre of those great events which prophecy foreshadows, and whose mirage the statesman now describes in the distance. Already has the school-master begun to ply his preliminary labors—the first and the surest steps of civilization. Already does the missionary diffuse the aroma of his heavenly message, and already have justice and mercy been wrested from the oppressor by the benign influence of the traveller and the diplomatist. The schools and churches of the Armenian people are now laying the foundations of a vast Protestant community, which alone can regenerate the benighted nations of the East. These high expectations will, we trust, be justified by a careful perusal of Mr. Layard's volume.—*North British Review.*

THE CHARACTER OF A TRUE CHURCHMAN.

He endeavors continually to walk with God, and to have his conversation in heaven; so that in the midst of company, and in his converse among men, he often lifts up his mind in holy ejaculations to heaven. Philip. iii. 20.

He walks in a lively sense of God's omniscience and omnipresence, and prefers the will and favor of God before that of men. Psalm cxxxix.

He endeavors that his prayers be as frequent as his wants, and his thanksgivings as his blessings. 1 Tim. iv. 5.

To advance the glory of his Maker, is the very centre of all his actions; and the doing His will the very joy of his soul, and the conversion of sinners his great delight. Psalm xi. 8.

As his love is wholly fixed upon God, which is an infinite good, so his hatred has no other object but sin, which is an infinite evil. Psalm xiv. 7.

The virtuous and wise are his only guests, which makes him a companion of those that love God, and his delight is among the saints. Psalm cxix. 63.

He strives more to be grave and modest, than to have the reputation of being accounted witty. Eph. v. 15.

He is not only careful of his time, but of his company too; and is more anxious to know himself than to know others. 1 Cor. v. 11.

He abhors the thought of undermining his neighbor, or cheating the ignorant; and is ever striving to be a stranger to envy and malice. 1 Cor. xiv. 20.

He follows not the opinion or example of the worst, but of the best of Christians. Philip. iii. 17.

He is so good a husband of his time, as to improve it

in doing good to himself and others, for he sees the most busy man must find a time to die, though he will not find a time to prepare for it. Luke xxi. 34.

He cheerfully resigns his will to the Divine will of his Father who is in Heaven; for he knows that all things come by His decree or wise permission. Job i. 21.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

THE immediate or speedy fall of the Ottoman, or Turkish Empire, is spoken of as certain by the *London Times*, and all the leading Journals of England and the Continent. This would be a circumstance so startling, connected as it unquestionably is with many of the most distinct and astounding events foretold in the Old or New Testament Scriptures, that I have been induced to refer particularly to those passages of Holy Writ which are understood to predict the consummation of the world, and which veil under various emblematical or symbolic phrases those portentous occurrences (whether of a moral or physical nature) that inspiration has informed us must precede that event. Now at what period since Christ, has there occurred such a collocation of circumstances tending to direct the mind to the fulfilment of prophecy and to warn us of the existence of some impending catastrophe (whether in nature or grace) as at the present moment. Let us particularize.—1. If tradition, general assent, the opinions of the learned &c., are at all to be relied on we are certainly living towards the close of the last of the three great chronological sections into which the world's history past, present, and to come, has been divided. For: from the Creation to the Flood was about 2000 years; from the Flood to the birth of Christ was about 2000 years, and it is now verging towards the 2000th year since the Saviour was on earth.—2. It was during the second of those periods that God made his Covenant with Abram, which stood, under the old dispensation for about 19 centuries, namely until the death of the Redeemer; when the power of the Jews was dissolved and their nation became scattered among the nations of the globe.—3. Nearly 1900 years have elapsed since that wonderful dispersion; but so surely as the fall of the 'Holy People' was predicted, so surely has their restoration been predicted also.—4. This return or general restoration of the Jews is prophetically associated with sundry great and impressive events in connexion with the Gentiles. Such as the one I have already mentioned, viz: the fall of the Ottoman Empire; the universal spread of the Gospel of Peace; fundamental changes in the pursuits and opinions of men; commotions in states; commotions in nature; and ungodly propensities to emigrate, or as it is more graphically written in 12th Daniel, to 'run to and fro;' extraordinary increase of knowledge,—*But thou O Daniel, shut up the words and seal the book even to the time of the end; many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased*—Dan. xii. 4; vegetable blights and mildew, agues and pestilence. Now to what portion of the Christian Era will the historic reader turn for so full an assemblage of predicted events as the one in which we live? Witness the fall of the Turkish Empire; the persuasion now so prevalent amongst the Jewish people that their set time is come. The universal dissemination of the Sacred Scriptures, which have been translated into so many scores of languages or tongues. The incessant emigration even to the end of the earth, from even China itself; the prodigious and almost miraculous increase of knowledge; the revival of witchcraft and spiritual manifestations; the unsettled and feverish state of political Europe; the numerous earthquakes, which have not been surpassed for 1000 years: the mysterious cholera, that has destroyed upwards of twenty millions of our race; the mysterious potato-blight, and mildew of the vine and the olive; the wonderful revelation, after so many years of concealment, of mountains of gold. Add to which the general persuasion among the Jew and Gentile (as was the case when the Saviour was born) that something unusual is about to happen—all go to render the time in which we live one of the most important since the world began, I will conclude with a brief paragraph which I have met regarding what I have already referred to, the fall and destruction of the Turkish Empire.

"There is a prophecy current among the Turks that their empire in Europe will last four hundred years. As Mahomet II. took Constantinople on the 29th May, 1533 (old style), this period will terminate on the 10th of June, in the present year. To corroborate this we have 'the sixth Angel poured out his vial on the great river Euphrates, and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the Kings of the East might be prepared'—Rev. xvi. 12. Commentators are all of opinion that this passage relates to the destruction of the Turkish Empire. Now if we consider the Turkish power to have commenced in the year 611, when Mahomet said he received his first revelation, and add 1260 years to it, deducting 28 years on account of the difference between Julian and Prophetical years, we arrive at the year 1879, and certainly present appearances seem to justify this conclusion. If we consider the Turkish power to have commenced at their celebrated era, the Hejira or flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina Friday, July 16th 622, this will bring the destruction of the Turkish Empire down to the 28th July, 1864."—*Correspondent of the Harbour Grace, Newfoundland Weekly Herald.*

SATURDAY EVENING REFLECTIONS.—Another week is gone, and what has been done? Have I discharged my duty? What if this were my last Saturday evening, is all well? Am I ready to say that I love God? Reader what have you been doing since our last interview? I have seen the sinner weep, and heard the believer rejoice—should I not love God?—He promised to be with me, if I discharge my duty.—He has never failed me—should I not love him? He has made me heir to a brilliant crown of imperishable splendor. O, my soul bounds to be with my Lord.—But here I will stay till my work is done, and then, with those who love God, my happy spirit shall dwell forever in the realms of bliss above. Reader, love is the bliss of life; do you enjoy its satisfying and life-giving beams? Christ left the glory he had with his Father, to purchase this boon for you. Love—the food of angels—the strength of saints. O, dying man, think!

When we consider how weak we are in ourselves, yea, the strongest of us, and how assaulted, we may justly wonder that we can continue one day in the state of grace; but when we look on the strength by which we are guarded, the power of God, then we see the reason of our stability to the end, for omnipotency supports us, and the everlasting arms are under us.—*Leighton.*

COURTESY IN CLERICAL EXCHANGES.—When the country parson intermits preaching, he is ever very well supplied by some able man, who treads in his steps and will not throw down what he hath built.—*George Herbert.*

News Department.

From Papers by the R. M. E. America, June 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SYDNEY.—The Earl of Redesdale said the question which he had intimated his intention to put to the noble duke at the head of the Colonial Department had reference to the appointment of a successor to the late Bishop of Sydney. He was anxious to ascertain the cause of the delay, being unwilling that a bad precedent should be created. A whole year had elapsed since the death of the late bishop, and he could not understand what had become of the emoluments of the see during that period. He hoped no further delay would take place in the appointment, now that public attention had been called to the matter.

The Duke of Newcastle did not believe that the noble earl intended to impute any blame to the Government. He concurred with the noble earl that it was extremely inconvenient that a practice should be permitted to prevail of leaving a colonial see vacant for a longer period than was necessary. Shortly after the death of the late bishop he had had a communication with a right rev. prelate, who told him that it was under consideration whether some change should not take place, and that the matter was then under the consideration of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Under these circumstances, he did not think it advisable to recommend to her Majesty to fill up the see immediately.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 20.

THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.—A vote of £7647 having been proposed for the charge of the ecclesiastical establishments in the North American colonies.

Sir J. Walmsley said he did not think that that vote was consistent with the policy which the House had lately determined on adopting in the case of the clergy reserves in Canada.

Mr. F. Peel said that the question raised by that vote was not of the policy of supporting a

Church established in the British North American colonies. That policy had formerly been pursued by this country; and when it had been pursued a number of clergymen had been induced to proceed to the British North American colonies on the distinct understanding that as long as they might continue to officiate there they should receive a certain allowance. If the Committee should refuse to pass the present vote, a direct breach of faith would be practised on those parties.—There was no intention on the part of the Government of making any further provision for clergymen in North America; no new appointments were to be made and no vacancies among the recipients of that note, were to be filled up. The amount of the vote was thus becoming gradually diminished, and in the course of time it would necessarily cease altogether.

Sir J. Walmsley wished to know if it was to be distinctly understood that there was to be no fresh sums voted under that head?

Mr. F. Peel replied in the affirmative.

Mr. McGregor said, he should support the vote solely for the purpose of maintaining the faith of Parliament.

Mr. W. Williams would not oppose the vote after what had fallen from the hon. gentleman the under secretary for the colonies.

The vote was then agreed to.

The royal christening is fixed to take place on Monday the 27th inst., in the presence of the whole of the royal family, including the King and Queen of Hanover. The infant prince will be christened by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London. The Sponsors will be the Princess of Hohenlohe, the Princess of Prussia, and the King of Hanover. The names to be given to the prince will be Leopold George Duncan Albert. The Queen will give a grand banquet, at which the Cabinet Ministers and great Officers of State who have been invited to the ceremony will be present.

THE DARIEN SHIP-CANAL.—The subjoined interesting letter is from Alexander von Humboldt on the subject of the projected oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien. The importance of the undertaking is fully admitted by the learned baron: and he urges the necessity of constructing a canal without locks as the only medium of communication suitable for the accommodation of the trade of the world. It is now said that it was to the absence of this important feature in the Nicaragua ship-canal-scheme that the failure of that project was mainly owing:—

Potsdam, June 4, 1853.

"Sir—I am very much to blame for having so long delayed an answer to the agreeable and interesting dispatch that you have been kind enough to forward me, by the hands of Mr. Augustus Peterman, so estimable by his character as well as by the solidity of his geographical labours. Dr. Cullen cannot doubt the high importance that I would attach to the merit of his courageous and useful investigations in the eastern part of the Isthmus of Panama. Knowing my position and my octogenarian age, he will receive with indulgence even so late, the expression of my lively gratitude.

"After having laboured in vain during half a century, to prove the possibility of an oceanic canal, and to point out the Gulf of San Miguel and Cupica as the points most worthy of attention—after having regretted almost with bitterness, in the last edition of my 'Aspects of Nature,' that the employment of the means which the present state of our knowledge affords for obtaining precise measures has been so long delayed, I ought, more than any one else, to be satisfied to see, at last, my hopes for so noble an enterprise revived. By your publications, and by that of Mr. Gishorne, will be originated the great work of changing an important part of the commerce of nations, and of rendering more accessible the rich countries of Eastern Asia and the Indian Archipelago. The undertaking is by no means above the intellectual and material power which civilized nations have attained to. The work should be one to last for ever—it should not commence with a canal with locks like the magnificent Caledonian Canal—it must be a really oceanic canal without locks—free passage from sea to sea, across which the speed of the navigation will be modified, but not interrupted, by the difference in height and non-coincidence of the tides. Receive the expression of my highest consideration. Yours, &c., ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

"Dr. Edward Cullen, Strand, London,"

PATAGONIAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A most interesting meeting was held on the evening of Friday last, in the hall of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, in aid of the above Society—a Society of which little was known until a melancholy event with which all our readers are long since familiar—the death of Captain A. P. Gardiner, R. N., Rev. Mr. Williams and six other missionary associates on the shores of Patagonia. The chair was occupied by Edward Heath, Esq. The Rev. J. Marsh, of Blesby, Nottinghamshire,

brother-in-law to the lamented Captain Gardiner; the Rev. George Pakenham Despard of Bristol, honorary secretary to the Society; and the Rev. G. Robinson, of Birmingham, attended as a deputation.

The Chairman, in his preliminary speech, gave a succinct sketch of the missionary endeavours, and said, yet cheering end of the heroic Captain Gardiner—of the vast field of heathenism yet unoccupied by the preacher of the Gospel, which it was the wish of that good man to illuminate with the light of Christianity—and of the too general but mistaken opinion of the world, that the last fatal mission had been undertaken in a rash moment, and without due attention to the safety of the little band.

The Rev. Mr. Marsh, a brother-in-law of the late Captain Gardiner, then gave an interesting account of that true Christian and zealous missionary; and in the course of his speech made an interesting allusion to Mrs. Gardiner and her family, whom he had met a short time ago on the evening of their departure for Cornwall, whither they went to visit the surviving relatives of those brave men who had perished on the Patagonian coast with Captain Gardiner.

The Rev. G. P. Despard, the honorary secretary, delivered a most interesting speech, in the course of which he mentioned the fact that a Liverpool merchant upon whom he called had given him the munificent sum of £100 for the Patagonian mission, and had advised him to get a mission-vessel built, furnished, and provisioned at Liverpool. So that, even in Liverpool, they had acquired aid and agencies to keep them on in the work of evangelising the remote nooks of Heathendom.

The Rev. Mr. Robinson and the Chairman afterwards addressed the meeting; and at the conclusion of the proceedings a handsome collection was made in behalf of the Society.—*Liverpool Standard.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—The East Indian Court of Directors, after two days' debate, came on Tuesday to the conclusion to urge immediate legislation. Approving of the double system of government, they hope to see Sir C. Wood's bill amended in committee, so far as it abridged the powers of the directors. The same day the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at the instigation of Mr. Bright, came to resolutions in opposition to the bill, the hon. member promising that the rejection of the bill on the third reading would not endanger the Ministry or lead to a dissolution.

BERKELEY COLLEGE, BERMUDA.—On Monday last a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, in furtherance of the Berkeley College, at Bermuda, for the education of negroes—the Earl of Harrowby in the chair. The Earl of Shaftesbury and the Rev. W. Ward, of Canada, enlarged upon the equality of the coloured and white sections of mankind, and their capability of equal intellectual development; and the latter gentleman being a man of colour, and, as far as a clever speech goes, a full exemplification of the truth of his statement. Lord Harrowby, as chairman, and Mr. Dowding, as principle mover and secretary to the future of the college at Bermuda; and Judge Haliburton, in a dry and cautious speech, gave in a tardy adhesion to the plan, protesting however against aiming so high at first. Other speakers were Dr. Vaughan and Lord Denman, both of whom warmly advocated the object of the association.

ARCHBISHOPRIC IN AUSTRALIA.—It has been settled by Government that the diocese of Sydney shall be formed into an archbishopric. It is probable that the first archbishop will be the Rev. Thomas Jackson, rector of Stoke Newington.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—The friends of the Rev. G. J. Nobbs, chaplain of Pitcairn's Island, will be glad to learn that, by the last accounts of him, he was in good health, and about to quit Valparaiso in her Majesty's ship *Portland*, Admiral Moresby, for Pitcairn. Mr. Nobbs, after traversing the Isthmus of Panama, had suffered from fever, partly the effect of the climate, and partly of anxiety at the temporary loss of a box which contained among other articles of value the silver communion-plate for the island church, and which was afterwards recovered. He expected to arrive at home about the 18th of May. A gloom had been spread over the island in consequence of a melancholy accident which occurred at the end of January. With a view to saluting the *Virago* on her departure from Pitcairn the grateful and kind-hearted people had prepared a fire off the old gun of the *County*. In ramming down the powder with a piece of wood which had a nail at the end of it, Matthew McCoy the chief magistrate of the island, was killed. Two other persons were seriously injured. The friction of the nail had caused the powder to explode. In so small and united a community, the sorrow occasioned by the event is deep and sincere.

CONVERSIONS—On Sunday evening last five persons publicly renounced the errors of Popery in St. James' Church, Latchford, Warrington, and were received into communion with the Church of England by the Rev. James Wright, incumbent. This is the seventh time during the last fifteen months the rev. gentleman has performed a similar pleasing ceremony.

CHAPLAIN OF CHOBHAM CAMP.—We are gratified in hearing that the Rev. G. W. Langmead has been appointed by the Right Hon. Secretary at War to be staff chaplain to the army encamped at Chobham. The duties of Plymouth garrison during his absence will be taken by the Rev. G. Fortescue.

THE NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME has at length been brought so efficiently and deservedly under public notice, that it has attracted the most distinguished patronage. We have reason to believe that the philanthropic individual referred to in the advertisement, which will be found in another column, is the Reverend Joseph Brown, Rector of Christ Church, Blackfriars-road, whose benevolent exertions on this and other occasions give him a title to have his name inscribed on the same page with "Howard" himself. With such an array of influential personages as are now desirous of supporting the Orphan Home, and who are to assemble on Saturday week, no doubt need be entertained that the institution will flourish.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 22.—A frightful accident occurred on board H. M. S. *London*, 90, Hutton, during her passage from Lisbon, and which resulted in the immediate death of seven individuals. The accident occurred on Wednesday morning, the ship at the time being in tow of the *Imperieuse*, 50, screw frigate, Captain R. B. Watson. The tow-rope from the *Imperieuse* was joined to the *London's* chain messenger on the lower deck, the latter being made fast to the ringbolt. The messenger does not seem to have been properly secured to the bits, and a sudden strain taking place, the ringbolt was carried away, and the cable flew round with tremendous velocity, and force, killing six men who were sitting down at their dinner at the time, and Lieut. Chapman, and wounding nine others.

BOMBAY, MAY 23.—The past fortnight in India has been as barren of incident as the one that preceded it. The season is said to be the hottest on record during the last 15 years, and every one who can get away from the plains has departed for the nearest hill station. There is nothing new from Burmah, except the evidence of a disposition on the part of the authorities to keep the public from ascertaining the true state of affairs. The insurrection in Pegu is said to be checked for the present; it was headed by the ex-Tseetkays of Martaban and Beling, the latter named Pang-tha; a third chief, named Morry Goore, with a large body of Burmese, threatened Sitang, but succours were despatched from Shogyin, and drove him off. These leaders are said to be acting under orders of the Court of Ava.—On the re-capture of Beling, Pang-tha took to the jungles, and applied for assistance to a chief, who thinking that to conciliate the English was the more prudent course, had him assassinated, and sent his head "preserved with salt in a box," to the British Commissioner of Beling. Nothing further has transpired regarding the progress of our negotiations with the Court of Ava. The Burmese Commissioners have been allowed 30 days to sign the revised treaty. Opinions differ regarding the probabilities of an accommodation, but, should the Burmese not have signed the treaty by the expiration of the term allowed them, an advance on Ava will take place. It would appear that an unfavourable reply is not thought an impossible event, for the superintending engineer at Rangoon has received instructions from the Commodore to get all the small steamers ready in case of an advance on Ava. From the north-west frontier there is nothing of any moment to communicate. At Cabool, Gholam Hyder Khan, the son of Dost Mahomed, has pitched his camp near the city, with the view of going to Kandabar to aid the chiefs against the intended march of the Herat troops. The King of Bokhara is said to be threatening an attack upon Balk, which belongs to the Dost, in revenge for the murder of Mahomed Khan by a Cabool chief. The Nizam has decided upon ceding to the British Government the territory which it demanded of him, in lieu of his debt and stipulated annual payment to the contingent. The terms of the agreement are certainly favourable to his Highness: in consideration of a revenue of 36 lacs of rupees (£360,000) being given up, the English Government foregoes the entire debt due by the Nizam, and remits an annual payment of 40 lacs (£400,000). The newly-ceded district, Berar, is a continuation of the valley of Kandeish; it immediately adjoins the Company's collectors of Kandeish and Ahmednugger, and is the richest cotton district in India.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST MEATOON.—Sir J. Cheape's despatches relative to the operations against Meatoon have been published; they are extremely vol-

uminous, and are thought by no means satisfactory. It is very remarkable that no private accounts of this action have as yet transpired. Our loss seems to have been as follows:—Killed and wounded, 143; died of cholera, 103. Total, 246. Sir J. Cheape assembled his force at a point eleven or twelve miles distant from Meatoon's main position, which was near Koomenzeen. There were two routes leading to the enemy, of which he selected the most northerly. The force was divided into two columns or wings, the right commanded by Major Wigston, consisting of Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, Her Majesty's 80th, and the 4th Sikhs, with a detail of Sappers and Miners; and the left commanded by Lieut.-Col. Stuart, and consisting of the 58th Light Infantry and the 67th Bengal Native Infantry, with the guns and irregular cavalry. These columns were to advance *en echelon* each leading alternately, and one always covering the rear of the other. Major Wigston, with the right wing, opened the ball. At 2 p. m. on the 17th he left Sir J. Cheape and the left wing, and advanced three miles in the jungle, stormed a breastwork occupied by the enemy, and bivouacked for the night within it. Early next morning Sir J. Cheape and the left wing advanced in their turn, passed the right wing, which became the rear guard, got over about a mile more of rough road, much entangled with wood, halted for an hour at noon near some water, and, after struggling on another mile, were brought to a standstill by a heavy fire on the left flank and front, proceeding from a breastwork covered by an abattis, the whole much obscured by the smoke of fires the enemy had lighted for the purpose of concealing their position. The 67th and the Rifles kept down the enemy's fire on the left flank, while a path to the front was cleared for the guns and rockets. The 51st Queen's and 67th Native Infantry then advanced to the attack, and carried the breastwork with great slaughter of the enemy. Ensign Boileau, fell on this occasion. The enemy were followed up on the open road for about a mile, and then Sir J. Cheape and the left wing halted for the night, about three miles from the enemy's position. It was now again the turn of the right wing to lead, and early on the morning of the 19th they passed the left wing and advanced to the attack of the enemy's main position, the road lying along the bank of a stream flowing on their right, at the head of which, and parallel to its course, Meatoon's position was situated. The right wing would therefore first come in contact with the left flank of the enemy's position. Meatoon's position extended about 1,200 yards from the head of the stream, which our right wing was following up. His left rear was covered up by an extensive impassable marsh; his position was only defended by a breastwork covered by an abattis, but the jungle was so tangled that it was difficult to comprehend the extent of his position in the nature of his defences. The path along which the right wing advanced was narrow; the 80th Queen's was leading. On coming opposite the enemy's left flank the firing commenced, and rapidly became very heavy. Major Wigston of the 8th was struck down.—Major Armstrong, with the 4th Sikhs, was sent in support of the 80th, the Sappers and Miners meanwhile, working away at the path to allow of the advance of the guns. Major Armstrong, the commander of the Sikhs, was also wounded. Lieut. Johnston, the only remaining officer of the 4th Sikhs, "persevered most bravely, but it only increased the loss." (From this it would appear that the 80th had dispersed or abandoned the point of attack.) Sir J. Cheape now arrived at the front; he perceived that the 80th and Sikhs had dispersed in a jungle in the hope of getting around the enemy's extreme right. The 18th Royal Irish now came up "and the fire of grape and musketry was so heavy that they also got scattered, and sustained great loss." Sir J. Cheape at last succeeded in ascertaining notwithstanding the smoke and fire, "that there was no water or obstruction that might not easily be surmounted, if the troops could pass through the enemy's fire, a distance of 20 or 30 yards. The assembly was accordingly sounded, with a view of getting together. Major Reid now brought up a 24-pound howitzer, which was opened on the enemy's breastwork, within 25 yards, with marked effect. Major Reid was immediately wounded, but the fire of the gun was kept up by Lieutenant Ash. Finding that he could not re-assemble a sufficient number of the right wing, Sir J. Cheape now ordered up a reinforcement from the left wing, which, uniting with the men of the right wing, who had been collected by Major Holdich, "advanced in a manner that nothing could check," and carried the breastwork at once. Lieut. Taylor and Ensign Worsley fell in this last charge. Lieutenant Trevor, of the Engineers, was the first who entered the enemy's breastwork.

FOREIGN.

CIRCULAR NOTE OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT TO ITS DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.—The *Journal of St. Petersburg*, of the 12th of June, publishes an important document. It is a circular note, dated the 11th of June, relative to the Turkish question, and addressed by the Russian Government to all its diplomatic agents abroad: to be communicated by each of them to the Government to which he is accredited. In this circular note the Government protests energetically against the ideas of invasion attributed to it, and affirms that in the complications which have arisen in the East, it is only a question of the Holy Places. It passes in review all the incidents of the question, and endeavours to demonstrate that the protectorate claimed by the Czar over the Greeks in the East cannot be contested either in principle or in fact. The note then declares that the want of sincerity displayed in this question by the Turkish Government, which had acceded to Russia and France respectively contradictory firmans in favour of the Greeks and Latins, obliges the Russian Government to demand guarantees for the future. It demanded at first to have these guarantees inserted in a formal convention between Russia and the Porte; but afterwards, from a spirit of conciliation, it successively reduced its demand to the Sened; finally to an engagement taken by the Porte, in the shape of a note addressed by the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia. This note, the Russian Government declares, contains the extreme limits of its concessions, and that if within the delay of eight days the Porte does not accept purely and simply that proposition, which has already been the subject of the last communication of Prince Menschikoff to Reschid-Pacha, and on the first refusal of which it determined the departure of that envoy, Russia will be obliged to take the necessary measures to cut the knot which it would have been her earnest desire to loose peacefully; but it throws upon the Porte and those who have encouraged it to resist the demands of Russia, the responsibility of all the fatal consequences which the resistance will engender for the peace of the world.

TURKEY.—The Porte maintains a resolute attitude, and has addressed a note to the representatives of foreign powers at Constantinople, in which Prince Menschikoff's demand is alluded to as impossible to be complied with. "However great" says the Sultan, "may be the desire of the Porte to cherish and preserve more and more the most amicable relations with Russia, she can never engage herself by such a guarantee towards a foreign Government, either concluding with it a treaty, or signing a simple official note, without compromising gravely her independence and the most fundamental rights of the Sultan over his own subjects." The note then proceeds to speak of the preparations on the part of Russia which are going forward on a large scale in the localities bordering on the Ottoman empire, and says in conclusion that "the Porte, animated by no hostile intention, and as a simple measure of prudence, feels compelled to take measures of self-defence. She declares then, from the date of this note, that she intends to reinforce her army, and to take all necessary measures of self-defence, and she makes an appeal to the Powers who signed the treaty of 1841, cherishing the firm hope that on this occasion these Powers will decide that right and justice is on the side of the Porte." It is needless to add a single word in praise of the moderation and good spirit of this note. Meanwhile the preparations are, as the note intimates, proceeding rapidly; and M. Lacour, in virtue of instructions he has just received from Paris, has officially declared to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that France will side with the Porte. Lord Stratford has not yet received his despatches to enable him to act decidedly at so un contemplated a crisis.

On the 29th, the Sultan having come to the important decision of sending his fleet into the Black Sea, a couple of steam tugs commenced the operation of towing the three-deckers in the direction of Bayukdere. The fleet is composed of 27 vessels, large and small, carefully equipped, and well manned. The greatest activity prevails at the arsenal to fit up two frigates and the 110-gun man of war, to be ready for the middle of next month. The Minister of War has sent out an immense quantity of ammunition and clothing for the redifs, who have now begun to pour in from all directions. It is well known that the whole of the militia, amounting to 200,000 and odd men, have been called under arms, and will be organised as regular troops. Namick Pasha is appointed to the command of the troops on the Danube.

There is some ferment at Milan; and new arrests, with a concentration of troops on the neighbouring frontier of Ticino, are mentioned.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAHARAJA DULLEEP SINGH.

THE recent conversion and baptism of this distinguished individual has attracted much notice throughout India. A letter which we have seen, states that some of the newspapers have attributed the prince's conversion to Dr. Logan's influence: "But that gentleman in consequence of his delicate position as the prince's guardian, and in consequence of the known policy of the Government which he represented, sedulously abstained from exercising any influence. The Lord's doing is really marvellous! A Brahmin attendant of the Maharaja, who had himself studied in a Missionary School, introduced the word of God to his highness' notice. Dulleep Singh was strongly impressed by what he read, and panted after further instruction in the doctrine of the cross. So unexpected a movement in the mind of a heathen state-prisoner, the son and successor of Runjeet Singh, and lately the lord of the Punjab, and the head of the most valiant Indian race, was immediately reported to the Government, and communicated to the Court of Directors. The Court ordered that, if the prince were earnest in his wishes, then no impediment should be thrown in his way; and that he should have the benefit of further instruction if he desired it. Dr. Carshore, now Chaplain of Fettehgar, accordingly gave the desired instruction.

The prince is now admitted into the bosom of the Church—but the Brahmin attendant is still a heathen. What a wonderful exhibition of the power of Divine grace! Heathenism itself is made to contribute to the progress of the Truth."

Our readers will peruse with pleasure the following eloquent remarks of our able contemporary, *The Missionary*, of Calcutta:

"The baptism of an Indian Prince may be celebrated as a new era in the annals of the Church. There are but few instances, in the whole history of Christianity, of crowned heads being washed by the waters of regeneration after the deliberate renouncement of Paganism and conviction of evangelical truth. Nor does the addition of forced baptisms, such as those under Charlemagne, and of others which were stipulated for as terms of peace with Christian monarchs,—as in the case of Alfred and Guthrum,—enlarge the catalogue much. Those on which the thoughtful Christian can look back with most satisfaction, are instances like Clovis of France, or Ethelbert of Kent, where the heathen husband was converted by the silent, yet most eloquent persuasion of the virtuous example of a believing wife.

We venture, however, to think that the case of convert Dulleep Singh contains in it elements of greater interest than any of these.

Here the mind had to be emancipated from a system which was associated with civilization and learning, and, until lately, with political advancement. The veneration naturally due to the memory of an illustrious father, whose greatness as a king was consistent with his antipathy to Christianity had to be corrected. Whatever was dear to human feeling, or flattering to human pride,—whatever hope might possibly lurk in the mind of restoring the army of Runjeet Singh, and of making a last effort for the recovery of a throne lost during the convert's minority, might well be supposed to be marshalled against the progress of the Truth.—Runjeet, while he lived, was the hope of the Indian followers of the Vedas—perhaps of those of the Koran also. The English power, and the Christian religion, which it represented in their estimation, (would that it really represented it, in all purity!) they all equally hated. There was but one prince whose policy might some day successfully eradicate that hateful power from the plains of India, and that prince was Runjeet.—Could his son be insensible to his position as the successor of the man to whom India looked for deliverance from Christian influence? Could he embrace the very religion which his father and all his race hated? What a hot conflict must have passed in Dulleep's mind before he could place himself under the Banner of the Cross! He must also have been aware that many Sikh hearts, though humbled by their defeats, still beat for his restoration to the throne of Runjeet, and that if ever there was a conjuncture, their blood and treasure would be at his service. But they would not bleed for a deserter of Runjeet's religion and a follower of the system hated in all India. By renouncing the name of Nanak and Guru Gobind, Dulleep sacrificed every hope of regaining his patrimonial crown.

Nor could the system of Nanak itself, when once in possession of the mind, be easily dislodged. While it takes credit for any thing good that may be discovered

in the Vedas and other Shasters, it does not profess to be responsible for their faults. It accordingly imposes fetters which it is impossible to break by ordinary weapons.

Nothing short of the Holy Spirit could have broken those fetters. No monitor short of Divine grace could have taught young Dulleep that, while he was sacrificing his hopes of ever regaining an earthly crown, he was becoming an heir to a heavenly crown which fadeeth not away, and that the exchange was indisputably an infinite gain to him. And we believe the fact is that no other monitor than the grace of God has taught that lesson to the royal convert. The British Government is perfectly indifferent to the progress of Christianity. Notwithstanding the credit which the Hindus ignorantly give it of aiming at the conversion of India, it is indifferent to a fault to the extension of God's kingdom. It is far more unwilling to appear as the favourite of the Gospel than of the religion of its subjects.

Everything on the merely human side was against his embracing Christianity. Nothing but a rational conviction of the truth of the Christian system could be an adequate inducement to such a step. This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.—Human agency had deprived the prince of an earthly crown—Divine agency has now made him an inheritor of a heavenly kingdom. Man had deprived him of his *Koh-i-noor*—God has given him 'the pearl of great price'—the *true Mountain of Light*. Dulleep Singh has by his deposition gained a large loss. In the midst of the corruptions and intrigues which disgraced the Court of Lahore after the death of Runjeet Singh there could be no prospect, humanly speaking, of his escaping the vortex of dissipation and wickedness in which his relations and ministers were engulfed. The fall of an empire is in itself no preservative against vice and immorality. 'But the king's heart is in the hand of the Lord; He turneth it whithersoever He will.' God overruled his temporal humiliation to his spiritual welfare. He was placed under circumstances which were sanctified by Divine grace to lead to his conversion.

Such an event is no doubt intended in the counsels of God to give a more than ordinary impulse to the progress of the Gospel in India. But it was not in man to lift up the veil which shrouds the future. We may however, venture to say that Dulleep may, with God's blessing, prove another and a holier Nanak to his countrymen. Born to be the sublunary head of a valiant race, he may still maintain his position as their leader—not indeed, in a secular point of view, to make conquests of their decaying soil on the earth's surface, but in the spiritual warfare against sin and Satan.—He may yet rally his late subjects around the standard of Christ, and prove their master and guard, in subordination to Him, by inducing them by his example to lift up their eyes 'unto the hills from whence cometh our help.'

Youths' Department.

GOD WILL PROVIDE

BY GEORGE A. CROOKE, A. M.

MOTHER! o'er thy pale boy weeping,
Fearing soon his life may end,
His, whose eyes is never sleeping,
Succor unto thee shall send.
Remedies have not succeeded,
When in fondness, thou hast tried
What thy wisdom most is needed
Fear thou not, God will provide

Lone and lonely, mourning maiden!
Rest of every friend on earth,
Sore-afflicted, sorrow-laden,
Gloom sits brooding round thy hearth
Aid may come whence least expected,
Mercy's hand has not been dried,
God, whose Son was here rejected,
If you trust HIM, will provide.

Brother! thou who'st lost thy brother
Christed from thy earliest youth,
One who was but self another,
Loving life-mate, living truth,
Draw now nearer unto Jesus,
Cling more closely to His side,
His, mid sorrows, pitying sees us,
God, for His sake, will provide.

CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.—My young friends, you are now in the vigor of youth and the morning of your days. You are about to prepare yourself for a profession. Many are the paths in life before you. Which do you intend to pursue? We think we hear you say, "This path that will secure most happiness." Where is that path? Is it in the pursuit of wealth, in

the busy mart? Suppose after many years' toil you gain it, and with it power, position, and every earthly pleasure; believe one who has looked abroad among his fellows—they are all hollow. They will not satisfy your soul. They will not give rest to the "divinity that stirs within you."

Like the apples upon the shore of the Dead Sea, they are fair and tempting to the eye, but full of bitter dust and burning ashes. Even to "gather gear by every means that's justified by honor," is a poor business for an immortal soul. Wealth, and the eager pursuit of it, call the mind away from the "one thing needful," harden the heart, fill the soul with things "of the earth, earthly." The rich, with wealth, build barriers between themselves and heaven; their money is too often a curse to themselves and to their children, Oh! how often in the midst of his plans, does God say to the rich man, through his black winged messenger, "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee. Then comes the judgment. He who made the world and the heart of man says, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but rather lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal." "Most happiness" is found neither in wealth itself nor in the excitement of its pursuit. Then poison not your soul against a wedge of gold.

Do you wish to lay the foundation of your happiness in public applause? Better far "build upon some icy lake when summer's suns begin to shine," than smut and chafe your soul in the dust upon the political arena. Have not our intellectual giants toiled on like battling Titans, to threescore and ten, and gone down to their graves disappointed men? Where did they find happiness at last, when life's lengthening shadows told them their sun was almost down? Not in the huzzas of the multitude.

Is "most happiness" to be found in the winding mazes of the law? When pleading the cause of right, and glorious truth, it is a noble profession. When the lawyer flings the broadegis of the law over the helpless orphan, and strikes down with a heavy hand the robber of the widow, the oppressor of the poor, it is a noble profession. But how, when villainy holds out the purse of gold, and iniquity pays a fee to be defended? How, when rich and respectable rascality employs the aid of counsel against justice, the widow, the orphan, and the poor? How, when a fee is paid to darken counsel with words—to make the worse appear the better cause? This, some will do; many say they must do. Will you arm and array the soul the Almighty God of truth has given you, against the truth? Will you fight a mental mercenary, for error and for sin? Do so, and you will sear your soul, weaken your conscience, and break down your moral principle.

Is "most happiness" to be found in the daily walk of the physician? Ecclesiasticus says—"Honor the physician with the honor due unto him for the use you may have of him; for the Lord hath created him." Next to the minister—the man of God—he is perhaps the most useful member of society. Our Saviour himself was a physician, and "He healed all manner of diseases." It is a high and honorable profession, and there are many enthusiastic, liberal and philanthropic men, who love the profession for its own sake.—The physician is next to the minister in all the social relations. But unquestionably the highest of the professions, so cially and usefully, is that of the minister of God. Happy, indeed, if God should call you to the arduous duties of this office. But this, unlike others, is not to be taken up or laid aside at pleasure. Yet is there not reason to fear that young men sometimes feel themselves drawn to the office of the ministry, and yet repress their inclinations, supposing the sphere too humble and too closely linked with toil and poverty? Humble as it may appear to ambitious, worldly-minded men, it is full of the highest honor. The other professions are full of overflowing; here the harvest is white, and the reapers few. Put in your sickle, and reap for the granary of God, and your reward will be great. Labor for forty years, and only save one soul, and there will be joy in heaven; your work will not be in vain.

All other professions sink into insignificance before that of the minister of the Gospel. "I magnify mine office," said the apostle Paul as its vast importance loomed up before his gigantic mind.

As the meridian sunlight exceeds in glory the feeble gleam of the glow-worm in the grass, so does the humble minister, with his torch of living fire, dim the brightest luminaries of earth. Compare other professions with his. The physician heals our bruised and broken bodies, smooths the dying pillow of the pain-racked, sinking to his last, long rest, and here his

duties end. The minister pours the oil of Christian consolation into the bleeding heart, stills with "bleed's balm" the more than death-thrills of the tortured spirit and leads the trembling spirit to the Great Physician of sin-sick man. He scares the jibing fiends of hell from the bed of the dying, and says to the surges of the soul: "Peace, be still!"

What does the lawyer plead for? Riches that take wings and fly away. What does the minister plead for? An adamant throne in heaven, and an immortal crown. He is Christ's counsellor for his "joint heirs" of immortality, cheated by sin; and he pleads for poor man, the child of God, defrauded by the world and the devil. One pleads for hollow worldly pleasure, the other for celestial beatitude. One argues before an earthly tribunal, the other before the bar of God.—One wins empty worldly applause, the other "Well done good and faithful servant," from the King of kings. One gains high position upon earth, the other a place among angels and archangels, when "the earth shall flee away from the face of Him who sitteth on the great white throne." What are wealth and houses and lands here, to his "far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory?"

What are the lawyers' themes? Earth, money, dust, and to-day. What are the minister's themes? Life, death, heaven, hell, immortality, judgment, eternity, and Jehovah! If then God move you to take upon yourself this holy work, "confer not with flesh and blood."

But whatever you may determine upon as your choice of position in life, remember that holiness alone is happiness. "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness."—*Meth. Prot.*

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HEALTH, YOUNG MEN.—First, you need health. An earnest student is prone to ruin his health. Hope cheats him with the belief that if he can study now without cessation, he can do so always. Because he does not see the end of his strength, he foolishly concludes there is no end. A spendthrift of health is one of the most reprehensible of spendthrifts. I am certain I could have performed twice the labor, both better and with greater ease to myself, had I known as much of the laws of health and life at twenty-one as I do now.

In college I was taught all about the motions of the planets, as carefully as though they would have been in danger of getting off the track if I had not known how to trace their orbits; but, about my own organization, and the conditions indispensable to the healthful functions of my own body, I was left in profound ignorance. Nothing could be more preposterous. I ought to have begun at home, and taken their the stars when it should have come their turn.

The consequence was, I broke down at the beginning of my second college year, and have never had a well day since. Whatever labor I have been able to do, I have done it all on credit, instead of capital—a most ruinous way, either in regard of health or money. For the last twenty-five years, so far as regards health, I have been put, from day to day, on my good behavior, and during the whole of this period, as a Hibernian would say, if I had lived as other folks do for a month, should have died in a fortnight.

Health has a great deal to do with what the world calls talent. Take a lawyer's life through, and high health is at least equal to fifty per cent, more than brain. Endurance, cheerfulness, wit, eloquence, attain a force and splendor with health, which they never can approach without it. It often happens that the credit awarded to the intellect belongs to the digestion. Though I do not believe that genius and epepsy are convertible terms, yet the former can never rise to its loftest heights unaided by the latter.

Again, a wise man, with a great enterprise before him, first looks round for suitable instruments wherewith to execute it: and he thinks it all-important to command these instruments, before he begins his labor. Health is an indispensable instrument for the best qualities and the highest finish of all works.—Think of the immense advantage you would have in a suit in court, if after a week or fortnight's investigation of facts, you could come in for the closing argument, on the last day, fresh and elastic, with only so much more of momentum and fervor for the velocity and glow you had acquired, while your wilted opponent had a little more vitality than a bag of mud. How long will our teachers and trainers of youth suffer boxes and racers to be wiser in their generation than themselves?—*Mann.*

CONVERTS AND PERVERTS.—The Dublin Evening Herald says that during the last year no fewer than 10,000 Romanists in Ireland have joined the Protestant Church.

Selections.

SIGHTS AND IMPRESSIONS ABROAD.—One of the Editors of the New York Observer, at present in England, writes as follows:—

PORTSMOUTH, Eng. May, 1853.

My first day in England was the Sabbath. It was good to plant one's foot on the solid ground after crossing 3,000 miles of treacherous sea, and much as I loved old ocean, and rejoiced in the winds and waves that had us in charge, it was better to be on the bosom of mother earth, and to have a roof over my head and a decent bed on which to lie.

"I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord." And a noble, venerable and remarkable house it was, the parish church, on which the moss of six centuries have gathered, and around it the graves of many successive generations. We walked among the shrubs, and copied some of the old epitaphs, one for its quaintness thus:

"Here lies a careful loving wife,
A tender nursing mother;
A neighbor free from brawls and strife,
A pattern for all other."

A large congregation worshipped in this fine old church, and with great cheerfulness seats were provided for our whole party. The note of thanksgiving which I mentioned in my last was read, and it seemed to us that the people joined most heartily in the prayer and praise that followed. And though we were in the church of England to which few of us belonged, we felt that it was good to be there. This was my first day and my first Sabbath in England.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

If it had been called *the Isle of Beauty*, it would have been fitly named. A gem of the sea, perhaps once a part of Albion, perhaps set here by itself, like an apple of gold in a picture of silver, girt as it is by placid seas, and covered with the richest fields and flowering hedges and handsome residences, from the palaces of royalty to the cottage of the poor, it is altogether the most charming spot that I have ever visited. It is but a few minutes excursion from Portsmouth by the ferry, they call their ferry boats here floating bridges.

Landing on the island we were in Ryde, a fashionable and flourishing watering place, and a great resort in the summer season for Londoners and others.

Every acre of this island is classic. If I were making a book instead of a letter, I would give the history that makes all these hills and charming vales so precious to the memory of one who knows that the Romans, under Vespasian and the Emperor Claudius in person trod these fields, and founded towers but fifteen years after Christ was crucified; that the Saxons blasted them with their arms and filled the streams with blood: that the Druids once offered their human sacrifices here, and Christian persecution put all but 300 families to the sword, that the Danes in after years laid waste the island, and then in succeeding centuries when the flowers and fruits became wonted to the soil so often fattened with blood, that Edward the Confessor swept over it again with fire and sword, and was soon succeeded by one of the followers of William the Conqueror, 1068, who subdued it for his own use and profit, and became the first Lord of Wight. From that time down, this spot has been the scene of contention as if it were indeed a crown jewel, the fairest spot in the realm, and therefore most coveted by those who have the power to take what they want.

It is now more highly cultivated, and beautifully diversified in its scenery than almost any other part of England, of which it is called "the garden." As we were riding through its public roads, it seemed to us that we must be in the private grounds of wealth and taste. The banks were covered with primroses, the green hedges on either side, the meadows so rich and verdant, and so beautifully disposed with trees and streams, and here and there was a mansion, so plain and yet so spacious, permanent and elegant, with an air of comfort about it, that made us sure it was a delightful home; we rode on excited and often bewildered with the beauty that lay so quietly under the eye.

Osborne House, the marine residence of the Queen was on our right as we rode to the south: a splendid palace, belonging to her majesty as private property. She owns some hundreds of acres of land around it, which are laid out with exquisite taste. The Queen ends the early part of the summer here, and during the present week is to visit it with the last born prince, now but a few weeks old. She is building neat brick cottages for her laboring people, setting an example in this respect to many of her noble subjects who have so much sympathy for American laborers that they neglect to provide comfortable quarters for their own.

About nine miles from Ryde, near Newport, the borough town of the Isle of Wight, is Carisbrooke Castle, one of the oldest and most interesting ruins in England. The Romans laid the foundation in the year 43, and the Saxons and Danes completed it in after years.—For successive centuries it was the strong hold of the party, in power on the island, and these deep entrenchments have often been flowing with blood during the sieges and fights before its frowning walls. We ascended the hill on which it stands, crossing green fields and winding our way by the well-beaten path, till we came to the frowning gateway of massive masonry, which might have stood a thousand years. A rude inscription on a board directed us to the bell, and pulling an iron ring, an old porter made his appearance, and offered to show us the castle. We passed through the archway and were in the midst of the walls enclosing the castle, the keep, which struck the mind at once with the evidence of ancient grandeur, strength and historic interest. "That window is the one," said the guide, "from which Charles the First attempted to escape when he was a prisoner here. In this room his second daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, died." These spacious halls are the ancient hall rooms and scenes of festive mirth, where kings and nobles and high-bred dames and damsels have revolved in days of yore. They are silent now, and crumbling. Here is a well 300 feet deep. A lighted candle is let down by a cord, and we watched it descend to the crystal water in the far depth. Then a donkey (alas for such an introduction!) is bid to march upon his wheel, which slowly raises an immense bucket to the surface, from which we took a refreshing draught. We climbed up 73 broken stone steps to the summit of the keep, or a central tower, erected by the Romans, and here we had a magnificent view of the surrounding country. Before us was the village of Carisbrooke with its church, one of the oldest in the land: green hill with forest and fields, and herds scattered among them, and then all around us the sea, with its white sails, and the blue waves laughing in the sun. It was beautiful.

This keep has been the prison-house of the castle.—A dry well 250 deep, which many now descend into to explore its subterranean communication with the various parts of the enclosure, and the hollow sound given back when we stamped upon the ground, assured us that there were mysteries underneath which would repay the search of the antiquarian who should explore the hidden and long-buried chambers of Carisbrooke. This castle is now in charge of the Governor of the island, and the keeper, H. D. Cole, Esq., is appointed by him. I sent my card to him, and he immediately answered it in person, taking the place of the guide and conducting the party over the ruins, some twenty acres in extent, and by his lively and happy manner of information greatly increased the enjoyment of our visit.

Then we left the old castle, for another and widely different scene. Here we had stood upon ground that war and rapine and blood, revelry and crime and misery had made illustrious: then we went to the spot which virtue and innocence, poverty, peace, holy living and holy dying had hallowed. But I will not take my readers now to the grave of the Dairyman's Daughters.

THE BREAKING-UP OF AN ICEBERG.—When the immense iceberg begins to tumble to pieces and change its position in the water, the sight is really grand—perhaps one that can vie with an earthquake. Masses inconceivably great, four times the size of St. Paul's Cathedral, or Westminster Abbey, are submerged in the still blue water to appear again at the surface, rolling and heaving gigantically in the swelling waves.—Volumes of spray rise like clouds of white vapor into the air all round, and shut out the beholder from a scene too sacred for eyes not immortal. The sound that is emitted is not second to terrific peals of thunder, or the discharge of whole parks of artillery. The seas smooth and tranquil, is aroused, and oscillations travel ten or twelve miles in every direction; and if ice should cover its surface in one entire sheet, it becomes broken up into detached pieces, in the same manner as if the swell of an extensive sea or ocean had reached it, and before a quiescent state is assumed, probably two or three large icebergs occupy its place, the tops of some of which may be at an elevation of upwards of 200 feet, having, in the course of the revolution, turned up the blue mud from the bottom, at a depth of two or three hundred fathoms.

SCRIPTURE EXPRESSIONS.—So far as I ever observed God's dealings with my soul, the sights of preachers sometimes entertained me, but it was Scripture expressions which did penetrate my heart, and in a way peculiar to themselves.—*J. Brown of Haddington.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, June 29.

FOREIGN.

REPLY OF EUROPEAN AMBASSADORS TO RESCHID PACHA.—The following is the official reply from the ambassadors at Constantinople, to Reschid Pacha, when consulted by him on the draft of the ultimatum sent by Prince Menschikoff to the Divan:—"The representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia, in reply to the desire expressed by his Excellency Reschid Pacha, to learn their views on the draft of a note communicated by Prince Menschikoff, are of opinion that on a question which touches so closely the liberty of action, and, indeed, the Sovereignty of his Majesty the Sultan, his Excellency Reschid Pacha is the best judge of the course which ought to be adopted, and they do not consider themselves authorised, in existing circumstances, to give any advice or opinion on the subject. (Signed) Stafford de Redcliffe; E. de Kletzl; Waldenbuch.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.—The *Seicel* contains the following:—"Generals Klapka and Liebnig have offered to Reschid Pacha to form a corps of 30,000 Hungarians and Polish emigrants; the offer has not yet been accepted, neither has it been refused. Although hostilities have not yet been declared, they have in reality commenced. A Turkish vessel, with slaves on board, and another laden with corn, have been captured in the Black Sea. At the departure of the French packet from Constantinople, a report was current that a steamer belonging to an American company, having been summoned to surrender by a Russian brig of war, which had even fired several shots at her, ran into the Russian and sank her.

TERRIBLE DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY SCHAMIL.—Our old acquaintance Schamil is availing himself of the turmoil in the Russian camp, and has just defeated 40,000 men under the Russian General Wrevsky, in the neighbourhood of Arpile, in the Caucasus. Letters from Trebisonde and the Persian frontier state that this gallant chieftain has captured 23 out of 36 cannon which Wrevsky brought against him, and that the Russians have never sustained so terrible a defeat since they commenced the campaign. Another letter, from Tiflis, states that the whole of the "frosty Caucasus" is up and alive, and that many tribes which have hitherto hung back will now flock to Schamil's standard.—Russia will now find herself engaged in a conflict similar to that in which the Horatian brother so distinguished himself against the Curiaii. The Czar will have to fight France and England, and Schamil. The result of the conflict, however, will be inevitably dissimilar. As for Turkey, Russia, does not even include her amongst her foes—she is far too insignificant.

FRANCE.—The French Government has forwarded to its Ambassador at St. Petersburg an answer to the verbal note read by M. de Kiseleff to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. This answer, according to the statement in the diplomatic circles, is very dignified, but at the same time very temperate and conciliatory. It distinctly and positively denies the right of the Emperor Russia to occupy the Principalities under existing circumstances.

AUSTRIA.—A panic was occasioned on the Vienna Change by a rumour that the Russians had crossed the Pruth, and occupied the Danubian provinces. The report has not received confirmation.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

JESUITISM IN ENGLAND.—The Jesuits are more numerous in England than in Italy, and are carrying on their machinations in all classes of society. The following account of the origin of the Puseyite movement, is given by Dr. Desanctis, late parish priest of the Malcolaine at Rome, Professor of Theology, and official theologian censor of the Inquisition, in his recently published work entitled, "Popery and Jesuitism at Rome in the 19th century."—"The English clergy were formerly too much attached to the articles of faith to be shaken from them. You might have employed in vain all the machines set in motion by Borgnet and the Jansenists of France to reunite them to the Romish church; and so the Jesuits of England tried another plan. This was to demonstrate from history and ecclesiastical antiquity the legitimacy of the usages of the Church of England, whence through the exertions of the Jesuits concealed among its clergy might arise a studious attention to Christian antiquity. This was designed to occupy the clergy in long, laborious, and abstruse investigations, and to alienate them from their Bible. While the study of such works as Bingham's Ecclesiastical Antiquity, was recommended in England, the Pope of Rome advised by the Jesuits, was selecting

his ablest champions, and distributing among them sees and preferments, that they might have leisure for the study of Christian antiquity; and as documents abound in Rome, the Roman theologians were able to avail themselves of all the advantages they afford for altering and falsifying. Arringhi and Manacchi, and a host of inferior names, soon brought out in Rome their Christian Antiquities; and the Jesuits in England meantime, urged on the clergy to the same study, and led them to be desirous of visiting Rome and judging with their own eyes. The Jesuits in Rome took good care not to convert their guests; they wished to use them as so many apostles; and thus the Jesuits of Rome and England united in spurring a large portion of the English clergy in the direction of the sect now designated as Puseyites. And much money and much pains has this Puseyism cost."

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No 44.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

"He was a burning and a shining light, and ye were willing for a season to rejoice in his light."—John V. 35.

FREE from alarm the martyrs sleep,
No more they feel the oppressors' rod,
No more in dungeons left to weep,
The doom'd confessors of their God.

No longer made the scorner's jest,
No more unpitied left to die,
Among the dead in Christ they rest,
Safe in Thy care, O God Most High!

Of prophets born, the greatest seal'd,
We hail the herald of Thy Son,
Who first the Lamb of God reveal'd,
Who first announced the Anointed One!

Tho' doom'd the wrath of man to feel,
Tho' in a dungeon left to moan,
Tho' bow'd beneath the headsman's steel,
His warnings shook the Tetrarch's throne.

"A burning and a shining light,"
We still rejoice beneath its rays,
His voice still guides our feet aright;
His dirge is still our thankful praise.

But greater is thy witness Lord,
And wider is Thy matchless fame;
While grace and mercy in Thy word,
Shed light and glory on Thy name.

O! be to us a sun and shield
To guide our feet and guard our path;
And let Thy spirit comfort yield,
It call'd to bear the oppressor's wrath.

W. B.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1853.

THE LATE BISHOP INGLIS

SOON after the death of our late lamented Bishop, a few of his friends residing in this City set on foot a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory in St. Paul's Church, of which he had been the Rector before his consecration.

They found no difficulty in procuring funds, but were delayed for some time, because there was no suitable place for it in the church without disturbing some other monument, and they were unwilling to place it in an obscure corner. The object, however, was never lost sight of, and some months ago it was suggested that it might be united to that monument which he had himself erected to the memory of his Father, and thus be made doubly interesting to the members of the Church.

The Tablet of the Father has accordingly been raised high enough to admit the new one, and the object of placing this tribute of affection and respect for our late beloved Diocesan, in a conspicuous part of the church where he so often officiated as pastor and relate, has been effected.

It is generally admitted that the execution of the work does great credit to Messrs. Sinclair & Wesley, who have recently established marble works in this city.

It was not found necessary to re-open the subscription list, as the sums already subscribed were quite sufficient to defray the expense. Had it not been so, no doubt the members of the Church throughout the diocese would readily have made good any deficiency.

The following is the Inscription, which we insert for the satisfaction of the members of the Church at a distance:—

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN INGLIS, D. D.
By whom the above Monument was erected,
Has followed his pious Parent to the grave,
The inheritor of his virtues and of his zeal,
In the cause of his Divine Master,
After a faithful service of many years,

As Rector of this Parish,
He was consecrated A. D., 1825,
BISHOP OF THE DIocese.
Endued with talents of a high order,
He zealously devoted his whole life
To the diligent discharge of his sacred duties.
As A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST.
He died on the 27th of October, A. D., 1850,
In the 73rd year of his age,
And in the 20th of his Episcopate.
In erecting this monument,
To their lamented Pastor and Bishop,
The members of the Church
Have the melancholy satisfaction
Of reuniting it with that
On which he himself has so feelingly recorded
THE VIRTUES OF HIS FATHER.

LETTERS have been received from the Rev. Mr Hill, the agent of King's College, who does not seem much encouraged in regard to the objects of his mission. There is perhaps, a not unreasonable idea prevalent, that the Churchmen of Nova Scotia should first like those of Toronto, put their own shoulders to the wheel, before they call upon old Hercules, on the other side of the water. Moreover, just at this time our English friends have before them powerful appeals in behalf of colleges, &c., from the dioceses of Montreal, Quebec, Cape Town, and Australia, besides the great mammoth scheme of £12,000 for new Bishoprics in Africa and the East.—The Bishop of Cape Town has been in the field for nearly two years pressing the claims of his vast diocese of some 3,000 miles in extent. He is described as a most energetic man, as indeed his episcopal labours have proved him to be.

THE Lord Bishop of Quebec, who went home in January, was on board the steamer America, on his return to his Diocese. We were happy to see this, the oldest (in office) of our Colonial Bishops, looking very well. As intimated in our late extracts, his time has been fully occupied while in England, in attending to the various important matters affecting his own diocese and the Colonial church in general, which have come up for discussion during the last few months, and upon which the weight of his prudence, judgment, and experience must have had a salutary bearing.—His Lordship had not been in Halifax for nearly forty years, and it is much to be regretted that his stay was necessarily so short. When here before he was on his way to assume the Rectory of Fredericton, N. B., which he held for a few years, and where he is still affectionately remembered.

He was waited upon by the Archdeacon and such of the city Clergy as were at that early hour aware of his presence.

AMONG the varieties which the Temperance Hall presents to the public notice from time to time, we observe a notification that a Dr. Thomas, who calls himself "an eminent expounder of the Scriptures," is to hold forth there on Sunday next at the "usual hours"—(usual for what?) The notice winds up with what is probably not the least important point, that "a collection will be taken to defray the expenses of the Hall, et cetera—i. e. comprising it is presumed, somewhat for the Lecturer.

The gentleman does not say whether he is a Doctor of Divinity, or whether he is to honour the Sabbath by conducting Divine worship within Temperance Hall. But if such is not the case, we think the Managers had better have declined allowing this exhibition on the Lord's day.

The advertiser expresses a modest hope, "that multitudes will avail themselves of this rare opportunity of hearing the Scriptures ably and faithfully opened," &c. As if this opportunity was now occurring for the first time in the history of Nova Scotia. What the "multitudes" may choose that generally walk the streets, or lounge at home, or frequent the tripping shops on the Sabbath, we cannot say; but we trust that, at all events, no seat will be vacant in our Churches, on the Sunday, for such a purpose.

The members of our congregations, and of other Protestant assemblies, who have "ears to hear and hearts to understand," well know that they may hear "the glad tidings" without the assistance of this itinerant Doctor or his Temperance Hall substitute for the appropriate duties of the Sabbath day.

WE have to apologise to the correspondent whose anonymous communication on the subject of Colonial Synods, has been lying on our table for some time without notice. We do not think any good will come of the further discussion of the subject at the present time.

We understand that letters have been received, by the last steamer, from Mr. Jackson, the Railway contractor, intimating that he is coming out by the boat to leave England this day, and will be accompanied by Mr. Stephenson, the architect of the great Menai Tubular Bridge.

It is said that a measure was about to be introduced by Government into the Imperial Parliament, for imparting a constitution to the Church of England, in the Colonial dependencies of the empire, but we are not informed as to its precise character. Of course any such measure will not be imperative, but will be proposed for the acceptance or rejection of the Colonial Church.

Will not the Corporation take pity on the poor market people, who are exposed to the burning sun, and the rain, on the Parade, and erect a tent or shed for the shelter of themselves, and the preservation of their various articles of consumption? Such a market is a disgrace to the city, and not without peril to the health of the inhabitants.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.—We have to acknowledge the polite attention of Messrs. Bessonett & Brown in sending us several late numbers of this excellent and standard work, which has now reached its fifth volume. We have long been familiar with it, and cordially recommend it not only to the florist, the horticulturist, and the farmer, but also, for its varied information, to the general reader.

The price is very moderate, one dollar a year, payable in advance, or five copies to one address, for four dollars. Sent by mail free of additional charge. Bound volumes of the past years \$1 1-4.

It is published in Boston in monthly numbers of about 96 pages. The work may be had of Messrs Bessonett & Brown, Razor-row, Halifax.

We sincerely regret to record in our obituary list the name of Mr. J. G. West, eldest son of Mr. Jacob West, a Parishioner of St. George's, and of H. M. Dockyard—who, with the Captain, (Millers) and second mate, (Horn), has fallen a victim to the yellow fever at Kingston, Jamaica.

The news by the America does not add much information respecting the Eastern question. Matters remain in a threatening condition, and it is difficult for the most practised politician to discover how any settlement can take place, without a previous explosion of a fearful and overwhelming nature. Extracts from late papers will be found in our columns.

ITEMS.

THE YELLOW FEVER continues to prevail in various parts of the West Indies and Rio Janeiro.

Mrs. HAMILTON, lady of the Governor of Newfoundland, is exercising her influence in behalf of Schools. The school money voted by the Legislature of that Island, is thus divided—£3,646 for Protestants; £3,304 for Roman Catholics, apportioned to the respective districts.

The Electric Telegraph is in rapid progress of extension throughout the Island, and it is expected that the submarine wire connecting with P. E. Island will be laid during the summer, and communication thus established with the various parts of this continent.

The American vessel the "Advance," fitted out for the Arctic regions, under the charge of Dr. Kane, in search of Sir John Franklin, had been at St. John's, N. F. on which occasion a praiseworthy interchange of civilities had taken place. The Doctor gave an interesting account of his views and plans, and seemed sanguine of success in his benevolent object. We hope the prayers of the Christian world will ascend in behalf of him, and the rest of the noble bands which are already braving the dismal horrors of the frozen regions, in the hope of rescuing our poor countrymen, from their long imprisonment.

We are sorry to see that the Temperance Hall at Richibucto, N. B., has been blown up by gunpowder, applied, it is supposed, by those adverse to the cause. Perhaps the *lex talionis* would not be relished by the perpetrators. We deprecate a resort to violence in word or deed, on either side of the great question of temperance. It is the "cause of all mankind," and will work its way, by the Divine blessing.

A son of Mr. Collins, keeper of the Victoria Hotel at Windsor, aged 9 years, was unfortunately drowned on the river last week.

DR. FORNERT, late of Windsor, has received the appointment of Professor of Modern Languages in University College, Toronto.

FIRE.—Three houses and a shed, situated back of the Cemetery, on one of the roads leading to the North-west Arm, occupied respectively by Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Lownds, were destroyed yesterday by fire. The shed of which Mr. Calder was the occupant, contained a lot of woodwork for the new market, which was totally consumed. Mr. W. Caldwell lost a large proportion of his household furniture, &c. Partial insurance was

affected on the property. By the aid of the Fire Department, and the exertions of the military the flames were prevented from taking effect upon the adjoining cottage of Wm. Caldwell, Esq. Senr.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. H. Avery—will be attended to. Mr. Kotler Jollicure—will communicate. Rev. Mr. Ambrose—will send by Capt. McLearn. Rev. E. B. Nicholls—directions with reference to money matters attended to. Rev. Mr. Ruddle—will send immediately.

Rev. W. Gouffrey with remittance of monies due £3 18s paper discontinued. Rev. Mr. Alexander's books have arrived and are waiting an opportunity. From E. H. Cutler, Esq.—much obliged. From Mrs. Weeks,—shall be attended to.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Church Times who are in arrears for three years or more, are hereby notified that the 14th July completes the yearly term, up to which time they are requested to pay their arrears. Should they not do so, they cannot think it unjust if their papers are discontinued, and security is demanded for what they owe.

In view of the necessity for such a notice as the above, and the alternative it suggests, it is to be hoped that all who estimate aright the importance and usefulness of the Church Times as a medium of Ecclesiastical intelligence for the Diocese, will bestir themselves to increase its circulation. To support it in a state of efficiency requires a much greater effort than has hitherto been made; and a determination on the part of Churchmen, not only to take the paper, but to pay for it as promptly as for any other article they purchase. To all who have done so, the publisher returns a thankful acknowledgment. W. G.

The Rev. Dr. McCawley, President of King's College, Windsor, left Halifax in the R. M. Steamship Niagara for England.

Married.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., by the Rev. A. McLeod, Mr. JOHN E. SHAFER, to SARAH AUSTIN, only daughter of Mr. A. Morton, both of this city.

At Dartmouth on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. J. Stewart, Mr. GEORGE WALKER, to Miss ELIZABETH GAFFLE.

On Monday, the 27th ult., at the residence of the Bride's Father, by the Rev. John Griffiths, B. P. LADD, Esq. late of Boston, to MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Hubbard Davis, Esq., Westport, N. S.

Died.

At Kingston, Jamaica, June 9th, of yellow fever, JOHN G. WEAR, in the 26th year of his age, son of Mr. Jacob West, of H. M. Dockyard, leaving bereaved parents, brothers and sisters, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of one so much esteemed and beloved.

At Noody Quoddy, Eastern Shore, on the 18th inst., WILLIAM STUART, Senr. aged 49. He was much respected in life, and deeply regretted in death.

At Granville, on 17th June, MARY, wife of Mr. Christopher Winchester, aged 63 years—much respected.

At sea, on board the steamship Merlin June 25th, while on passage from St. Thomas to New York, Mrs COFFIN, wife of Capt. W. H. Coffin, of the barque Stanley, of Halifax.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, July 2nd.—Schr. Nova Viagante, Camerla, St. Ubes, Portugal, 49 days; Ann. Mitchener, New York, 8 days; Dehance, Curr, Puturast, 10 days; Two Brothers, Carr, Bathurst, 10 days; Caroline, Prosper Sunday, July 3rd.—R. M. S. O'pray, Corbin, St. John's N. F.; Brig. Charlotte, McDonnell, Liverpool; Liverpool, G. B. 15 days; Belkis, Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; Tiberius, Moore, Liverpool, 47 days; schrs. Susan Stairs, Mason, Cienfuegos; Smith, Tuttle, Am. Sabie Island—bound to Boston.

Monday, July 4th.—Brig Humming Bird, Tuzo, Porto Rico, 21 days; Brig Lord Lovat, Jost, Quebec, 11 days; schr Alphonse, Fournier, Quebec; Morning Star, LaPolla, 5 days; Gul. Bigg, Bay St. George, 7 days; Emily, St. George's Bay, 9 days; Providence, Bay Chaleur; Temperance, Sre. do.; Villager, Watt, Miramichi 5 days; Isabella, Hdg. v. Guys-ora; He, NewCarble; Lolla Rookh St. Peters; Victore Leslie, Magdalen Isles, Nightingale, Canso; Lucy, Switney; Mary Elizabeth, Burke P. E. Island; Union, Leveche, Gut of Canso.

Tuesday, July 5th.—Schr Rambler, Knowles, Ponce, 25 days; Jane Sprout, McNab, LaPolla, 4 days; Joseph Lowe, Kaye, Newfoundland.

Wednesday July 6th.—R. M. S. Medea, 6 steamship, Com. Bull, Port Royal, Jamaica, 13 days; R. M. S. America, Liverpool, 19 days; Pioneer, Porto Rico, 22 days; Alrt, Miramichi, Nova Scotia, Margaret's Bay.

Thursday, July 7th.—Schr Nova Scotia, St. Margaret's Bay.

Friday July 8th.—R. M. Steamship Niagara, Lettch, Boston, 33 hours; brig Mary Pfen, Sponagle, Baltimore, 7 days; brig. Rob Roy, Ashok, Ponce, 20 days; Carib, H. P. Carliff, 47 days—bound to New York—leaky; Spray, (p.k.) Hunter, Bermuda; schrs. Highland Lass, Whitehead, 6 days; Caroline, Prosper.

CLEARED.

Friday, July 1st.—Schr. Velocity, Shepant, Newfoundland; Sarah, Roberts, P. E. Island; Bellona, McRae, Buctouche.

Saturday, July 2nd.—Brig Velocity, Langenburgh, Kingston, Jan; schrs. Bellow, Morgan, do; Atalanta, Brier, Trinidad, Mazerpa, Thorburn, Labrador; Noble, Murphy, St. John's N. F.; Swift, LeBlanc, Bay Chaleur, Montano, Green, P. E. Island.

Monday, July 4th.—Brig. Loyalist, Pugh, Jamaica; Belle, (p.k.) Meagher, Boston.

Tuesday, July 5th.—Barque L'Eras, Jones, Quebec; brig. Lady Seymour, Conrod, Bermuda; schrs. Sarah Griffin, Boston; Mary, Bond, Burlin.

Wednesday, July 6th.—General Washington, Boston; Mary Ann, Boston; Joseph Howe, St. Andrew, N. B.; Kocenth, Newfoundland; R. M. S. America, Boston.

Thursday, July 7th.—R. M. S. O'pray, Corbin, St. John, N. F.

Friday, July 8th.—R. M. Steamship Niagara, Lettch, Liverpool, G. B.; brig. Fanar, Swick, Boracoa; schrs. Solphide, Achet, F. W. Indles; James Goude, Blais, Qu-

bee; James, Fraser, Newfoundland; Emily, Shaw, Newfoundland; Gal. Buzz, Newfoundland; Sarah Ann, Meservey, Bay St. George; Prudette, Bay Chaleur; Temperance, Sre; Windsor, Francis, Windsor.

Passengers.

R. M. S. NIAGARA.—Boston to Halifax.—Hon. Enso Colins, Mr. Esdall and Lady, Mr. Grant and Lady, Mrs. Hay crostock and child, Messrs W. McCullen, W. G. Kay, C. H. Phillips, P. R. Starr, W. S. Mitchell, A. McArthur, A. M. Kay, R. Harwood, Dr. John Thomas, M. D. Mr. Cramp ton, P. R. M. S. O'pray.—St. John's to Halifax, July 3rd.—Mrs. Robinson, two children and servant, Miss Barron, Miss Platt, Mr. Le-Mouster and lady, Dr. Winter, Capt. McLaughlin, Messrs. Freeman, Rogerson, Marsh, Little, Munn, Babwin, McNeil, Neville, Parsons, Darrall, R. Meagher, D. O'Donnell, W. Scott, J. Hanlow, Kearney, Anderson, and Lewis.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Apples, Beef, Butter, Catsup, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Do. smoked, Hay, Homespun, Do. wool, Bacon, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, Wood, Coal.

Advertisements.

HOOP IRON.

THE Subscribers have received per "Emerald" from Liverpool. 3 Tons HOOP IRON, ass'd. 1 and 2 in. 2 do. PLOUGH PLATE, 2 1/2 and 3 1/2 For Sale at "BIRMINGHAM HOUSE," ALBRO & CO July 9.

BARSS & HARRIS.

OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR STORES. COMMERCIAL WHARF. 1000 Coils best Gourock and English Cordage, from 2 yarn Spun yarn, to 5 inch Standing Riggings.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Includes Coils Bolt and Polar Rope, Coils Manila, Bolts Bleached Gourock Canvas, Do Best Navy Canvas, Do Do Cotton Canvas, Chain Cables, Anchors, Ton Topmast Sheet Chains, Bags Spikes, Tons English & Halifax Oakum, Barrels American Tar, Barrels Pitch, Barrels Rosin.

With a General assortment of Lines, Fishing and Salt Twines, Nets, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, &c. &c., kept constantly on hand. July 2nd. 1853. 3m.

TO PARENTS.

A VACANCY WILL SHORTLY OCCUR IN A DRUG STORE, FOR A RESPECTABLE YOUTH to learn the business.—A boy from the Country will be preferred and his age must not exceed 10 years, he will reside with the Principal.

Apply to WM. LANGLEY, Chemist and Druggist, Hollis Street July 2nd. 1853.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR IN AID OF FUNDS FOR REPAIRING 120 St. John's Chapel, Bear River Bridge, will be held by the Ladies of that place, on the 27th July next. Donations or contributions of useful, ornamental and saleable articles are solicited from the kind and liberal—and will be thankfully received by any of the following Ladies—

Mrs W. A. Godfray, Larsonage, Moose River. Mrs. Sarah A. Purdy, St. Clement's Shore Mrs. E. Chute, Bear River Bridge. Mrs. John Purdy, Hillsburg. St. Clements, 26th Mar. 1753 Col. till 1st July.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STEELING. Amount paid up and available in ready cash, £275,115 1/2 HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY, No 172, HOLLIS S.

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

HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.

N. B. Churches, Chapels, Court H. use, and other Public Buildings, insured on the most favourable terms. Halifax, 10th February, 1853.

MACAGY & WITHROW.

TALIORS No. 136 GRANVILLE STREET.

Poetry.

We know that all things work together for good to them that love God.—Rom. viii. 28

Nor in each scene of life, when viewed alone,
The eye of faith God's loving-kindness sees,
By Him at once the first and last are known—
To us they open slow, and by degrees.

That all should work together is the word—
Not one detached and separate from the rest,
For in God's hand even hostile things accord,
And oft from bitter is the sweet express.

Wait, then, with patience till the promised hour
Nor judge what adverse seems before the close,
But trust alike His goodness and His power;
For when He works, who dares or can oppose?

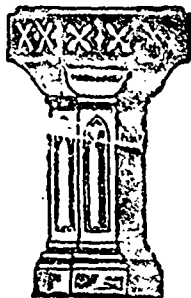
TWO CHARACTERS

SOME murmur when their sky is clear,
And wholly bright to view,
If one small speck of dark appear,
In their great heaven of blue,
And some with thankful love are filled,
If but one streak of light
One ray of God's great mercy gild
The darkness of their night.

In palace are hearts that ask
In discontent and pride,
Why life is such a dreary task
And all good things denied
And hearts in poorest huts admire
How love has in their aid
(Love that not ever seems to tire.)
Such rich provision made.

Advertisements.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR,
MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS,

CENTRE AND

Tomb Tables.

Pier Tables.

GRAVE STONES

BAPTISMAL
FONTS, &c.

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Blowers' Streets. Feb. 21.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING

Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 5/6

HALIFAX AGENCY—No 172, HOLLIS STREET.

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

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

HUGH HARTSHORN, AGENT.

Halifax, Nova Scotia 19th February, 1853.

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

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

PRINTING INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND PRINTING INK of first rate quality in cans of various weight, from 1lb to 15lb, at prices from 1s 6d to 3s 6d Extra Jet Black Ink, in 1lb. cans Extra Jet Card Ink, in 1lb. cans Fine Book and News Ink, Red Ink, superfine in 1lb. cans Blue do do 1lb. do Green do do 1lb. do Yellow do do 1lb. do Gold Size do 1lb. do

WILLIAM GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

May 14 1853.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Copy of a letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Brunswick, near Halifax, Mar. 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

Sir.—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you that for a very long period I was afflicted with a dangerous giddiness and frequent swimings in the head, attended by loss of appetite, disordered stomach, and generally impaired health. Every means had failed to give me any permanent relief, and at length it became so alarming that I was really afraid of going about without an attendant. In this melancholy condition I waited personally upon Mr. Hughes, Chemist, Halifax, for the purpose of consulting him as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended your Pills, I tried them without delay, and after taking them for a short time I am happy to bear testimony to their wonderful efficacy. I am now restored to perfect health, and enabled to resume my usual duties. You are at liberty to publish this letter in any way you may think proper. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN LLOYD.

June 6th, 1852.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a letter from Edward Rowley, Esq of India Walk, Calcutta, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skillfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a letter from Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist, of Clifton near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Head-aches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial result; at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASM IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Bostock, Druggist, of Ashton-under-Lyne, dated July 31, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I have much pleasure in handing to you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood with whom I am well acquainted was afflicted for a long time with violent spasmodic pains in the stomach and liver, arising from frequent colds, smells of paint, and the effects of a stooping position which he was obliged to assume in his business. The spasms were of an alarming character, and frequently left him in a weak and debilitated condition. At length he heard of the salutary effects of your invaluable Pills, and was induced to give them a trial. The first dose gave him considerable relief, and by following them up in accordance with your directions, they have acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and stomach, and strengthening the digestive organs that he has been restored to the enjoyment of good health. I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM BOSTOCK.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Stomachic Fevers	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Head-ache	Tic Douloureux
Colic	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jandice	Veneral Affections
Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness from whatever cause.
Dysentery	Piles	&c. &c.
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
	Retention of Urine	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 214 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co. Newport: Dr. Harding, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton, Moore & Clipman, Kentville; E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibson, Wilnot; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest, Yarmouth; T R Pattillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant Bay; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg; B Legge, Malton Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Huestis, Wallace; W Cooper, Pugsash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T R Fraser, New Glasgow; J & C Hood, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P Smith, Port Joli, T & Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia February 1853.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR,
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE,
22, St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
NOVA-SCOTIA.—HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker. Chas. Twining, Esq., Barrister.
Hon. W. A. Black, Banker. John Bayley Bland, Esq.
Lewis Miles, Esq. Hon. Alex. Keith, Merchant.
James Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.
MEDICAL ADVISER.

AGENT
MATTHEW H. RIGHEY.

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

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

The PROFITS OF THE COMPANY for the period from 1816 to 1851 fall to be divided as at 25th May 1851 and parties who Assure during the present year will participate.

AGENCIES.—Amherst, E. B. Dickey, Esq. Annapolis James Gray, Esq. Arichat, C. F. Harrington, Esq.—Bridgetown, T. Spurr, Esq. Digby, J A Dennison, Esq. Kentville, John C. Hall, Esq. Liverpool, J. N. S. Marshall Esq. Yarmouth, H. A. Grant Esq. Lunenburg, H. S. Jost, Esq. Pictou, J. Crichton Esq. Pugsash, A. H. Chandler, Esq. Shelburne, C. White, Esq. Sydney, C. E. Leonard, Esq. Truro, A. G. Archibald, Esq. Wood sor, Jeter h Allison, Esq.

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

MATTHEW H. RIGHEY, Secretary to the Local Board in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Feb. 5, 1852. 9m

STEEL PENS!!

FOR SALE BY W. GOSSIP,

22 Granville Street.

MITCHELL'S SCHOOL PENS, GROSS BOXES

- Do. D Pen of superior quality
- Do. O and P Pens, blue temper
- Do. Swan Quill Pen in boxes of 1 doz. with holder
- Do. L and ad Barrel Pen, excellent
- Do. Metallic Barrel Pen in boxes of 3 doz with holder, cheap and good
- Do. Black Barrel PEN
- Do. MAPPING PEN

Gillett's Pens of various descriptions
Perry's Electro plated Pens in a neat article for Ladies
Do. Electro gilt Pens } use.
Bramah's Quill Nibs—in Paper and Leather boxes
Mitchell's Patent Pen Holders
Silver Penholders.

LOOK FOR W. GOSSIP AND 24 GRANVILLE ST

JUST RECEIVED PER BARQUE ALBRO

COMPASSES ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINT

- 3 Joints, 6 inches.
- Do. Loose Leg, 3 joint, 6 inch
- Pen Compasses
- Cards Penknives, ass. tool, warranted.
- Silver Pen and Pencil Cases,
- Bronze Inkstands with glasses.
- Welch Slates, hardwood frames
- Patent Penholders,
- Steel Pens great variety.

WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street, Mar 21, 1853.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE

TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BOKAH, PREPARED WITH LEU DE COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the BREATH a grateful order

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c. from London. Halifax, N. S. Feb. 1852.

FOR SALE.

The Property situated at the Collogo Gato in Windsor.

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

PUBLISHED every Saturday, by Wm. Gossip, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence relative to the Paper, intended for publication, or matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.

TERMS.—Ten Shillings per Annum, payable in advance.