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# The Church Times.

J. C. Brechin—Editor.

"Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1884. NO. 10.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

		MORNING.		EVENING.	
1	1st East.	Num. 19	Acts 20	Num. 22	1st Pet. 2
2	2nd East.	2 Sam. 30	21	2 Sam. 21	2
3	3rd East.	Exodus 4	23	Exodus 6	1st John 1
4	4th East.	1 Sam. 22	23	1 Sam. 23	2
5	5th East.	1 Kings 2	23	1 Kings 2	3
6	6th East.	1 Kings 4	29	1 Kings 4	6

## Poetry.

### DUST.

THE races of the past,  
The fading now, and veiled to come,  
Flow from one common source, and rest  
Within the common tomb.

Oh man! within whose heart  
Quick truths and eager passions burn,  
Ever remember, that from dust thou art,  
To dust thou wilt return.

Dust! like to that upborne  
By this Autumnal breeze on high,  
Telling the glories of the blushing morn,  
And clouding the pure sky.

A cloud of dust! whence  
Shells from forgotten graves arise:  
From oblivion's shore, obscure and dim,  
Gleam past my trance'd eyes.

Within this cloud, I see  
Death's painless drama o'erspread,  
From Cain's portentous prologue, to the tree,  
Whereto the Linnæ expired.

And on, age after age,  
The crawling hosts, with noiseless tread,  
Appear our household dead.

The army of to-day,  
That with us shares the vital breath,  
And the overflowing flood, whose waves obey  
Thy stern commands, O Death!

Onward the cloud still flies!  
And lo! the prophet eye,  
Earth's future countless myriads rise,  
Exist, endure, and die.

The heaving, throbbing tide  
Of life, in death's embrace is hushed;  
And on the tomb of human power and pride,  
God's hand has written Dust.

But O! thou earnest soul,  
Whose immortality would earn,  
Fear not; thy hopes shall reach their goal,  
Though dust to dust return.

Death cannot grasp the mind;  
From its prison it will roam,  
And speed its onward course, free, unconfined,  
To its eternal home.

And see, from that bright clime,  
The dust-formed worlds in darkness die;  
And nature, weary with the flight of time,  
Veilish beneath God's eye.

N. Y. Churchman.

## Religious Miscellany.

### IN THE DESERT ON RELIGION.

At the time I was in Asia (said my friend) I was in a part of the Arabian desert, to the Red Sea. Of course, on this journey it is necessary to have not only a guide, but a body-guard; and we were composed of eight or nine as wild and picturesque Bedouins as you would wish to see in the desert, and Ishmaelites of pure descent. There could not be much doubt about that, as we had encamped as usual beside a well, secured our horses, lighted a fire, and our coffee.

It did not much disturb the loquacity of my friend; but I paid little heed to their rapid conversation, all the sheik, turning suddenly round upon me, and saying:

"How so?" I asked. "Why strange?"

"You never fast," said he.

"Not often," I replied, laughing; "that is, when we can get anything to eat."

My Arab friend laughed too, for that evening we had supped sparsely from necessity. "But," said he "it is not part of your religion? and—before I could reply—"I don't think you have any religion. You don't pray; you don't give alms; you do nothing."

This was a homothrust, and my conscience felt it. I had looked upon the poor fellows around me as so bigoted in their faith, and had considered myself so completely in their power, that I had deemed it prudent to avoid every topic that might rouse their passions. In my solitary tent at mid-day, I had read the Word of Life; but I had concealed, with jealous care from my guards the knowledge that I carried about me "the Christian's Koran;" and when at morning and night I had commended myself in prayer to God my Maker, through Christ my Saviour, I had drawn close around me the curtain of the tent and whispered low and fearfully, lest I should be overheard: "You have no religion," said the sheik; "you don't pray; you do nothing."

"God forgive me!" I thought. "The rebuke is not altogether unjust."

"Now we," continued my reprover—and he went on boastfully to tell what their prophet required of them, and how faithful was their obedience in matters of devotion, charity, and self-denial; and while he spoke, I lifted up my heart to God, and sought courage to bear a feeble testimony to his Word. When the sheik paused, I put my hand into my bosom, and drew out a New Testament. "I have a religion," I said. "Would you like to hear what it teaches me on these high matters?"

By this time the attention of all my guard was directed to me. Their sparkling eyes were fixed fiercely, as I thought, upon me, their dark visages looking more grim by the flashing fire around which they were seated; and their hands were ready to grasp a weapon that would speedily bring down vengeance upon the head of the infidel dog who should dare to blaspheme their prophet.

"Listen," I said, as I opened the New Testament at the sixth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. "You speak of almsgiving; hear what my Koran says about giving alms; and I rendered into Arabic the first four verses: 'Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them, &c.'" When I stopped, I looked up, and the dark countenances around me were glistening, but not with anger.

"Good!" exclaimed the sheik; "this is very good; go on."

I gathered courage, and read again: "And when thou prayest," &c. I read—translating as I read—to the fifteenth verse. Again I looked around me.

"Bismillah! but this is wonderful!" exclaimed one to another, stroking their black beards: "wonderful!" and every harsh and forbidding feature was softened down to quiet, calm attention.

"More, more."

I read on: "Moreover, when ye fast," &c.

"Bismillah!" exclaimed the sheik again, "but this is wonderful!"

I needed no further urging on. Verse by verse, paragraph by paragraph, I read on to the close of the chapter, interrupted by their exclamations of wonder and approbation.

"Wonderful!" said my swarthy friend, the sheik, when at length I closed the book; "but this is wonderful!" And what good people you Christians ought to be!"

I never (continued my friend) forgot, and I hope I never shall forget, the lessons taught me by that desert fire. In the first place, I saw as I had never before seen, that caution may degenerate into cowardice, and I learned, in the second place—the enemies of Christianity themselves being our judges—that if the professed followers of Christ were but in all things what they ought to be, "like-minded one toward ano-

ther, according to Christ Jesus, then would they "with one mind and one mouth glorify God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ; and the constrained verdict of the unbelieving world would be, 'Nay, but this is wonderful!'"—*London Tract Magazine.*

### THE MEN TO MAKE A STATE.

"The men to make a State must be intelligent men. I do not mean that they must know that two and two make four; or that six per cent a year is a half per cent a month. I take a wider and a higher range. I limit myself to no mere utilitarian intelligence. This has no place. And this will come, almost unthought, the contact of the rough and rugged world will force men to it in self defence. The lust for worldly gain will drag men to it for self-aggrandizement; but men so made will never make a State. The intelligence which that demands will take a wider and a higher range. Its study will be man. It will make history its cheap experience. It will read hearts. It will know men. It will first know itself. Who else can govern men? Who else can know the men to govern men? The right of suffrage is a fearful thing. It calls for wisdom and discretion and intelligence of no ordinary standard. It takes in at every exercise the interests of all the nation. Its results reach forward, through time into eternity. Its discharge must be accounted for among the dread responsibilities of the great day of judgment. Who will go to it blindly? Who will go to it passionately? Who will go to it as a sycophant, a fool, a slave? How many do! There are not men to make a State.

"The men to make a State must be honest men. I do not mean that would never steal. I do not mean men that would scorn to cheat in making change. I mean men with a single face. I mean men with a single eye. I mean men that consider always what is right, and do not care for the highest bidder. Men that are in the market for the highest bidder, men that make politics their trade, and look to office for a living; men that will do anything where they cannot climb, these are not men to make a State.

"The men to make a State must be brave men. I do not mean the men that pick a quarrel. I do not mean men that carry dirks. I do not mean the men that call themselves hard names; as Bouncers, Killers, and the like. I mean the men that walk with open face and unprotected breast. I mean the men that do but do not talk. I mean the men that dare to stand alone. I mean the men that are to day where they were yesterday, and will be there to-morrow. I mean the men that can stand still and take the storm. I mean the men that are afraid to kill but not afraid to die. The man that calls hard names, and uses threats; the man that stabs in secret, with his tongue or with his pen, the man that moves a mob to deeds of violence and self destruction; the man that freely offers his last drop of blood, but never loses the first; these are not the men to make a State.

"The men to make a State, are themselves made by obedience. Obedience is the health of human hearts; obedience to God; obedience to father and to mother, who are to children in the place of God; obedience to teachers and to masters, who are in the place of father and mother; obedience to spiritual pastors, who are God's ministers; and to the powers that be, which are ordained of God. Obedience is but self-government in action; and he can never govern men, who does not govern first himself. Only such men can make a State.—*Bishop Doane.*

ANNOYANCE IN CHURCH.—A medical man in the *Leeds Mercury*, says, "Repeated observation has convinced me that a very large proportion of those who Sunday after Sunday disturb our congregations by their coughs, are not the subject of any diseased condition, but that their cough is either voluntary or is simply the result of habit. The action, performed at first because it is agreeable, by frequent repetition, comes to be performed almost involuntarily, and almost insensibly to the individual."

## News Department

By R. M. Steamship America, April 1.

BOUEN, OR LONDON, March 24.

## DAY OF HUMILIATION.

The Earl of Clancarty observed that the nation was placed in a critical position at the present moment, being on the very verge of war. The measures adopted by the Government to meet that state of things were all that could be desired, and the enthusiasm of the forces, naval and military, was never greater. However, there was one circumstance overlooked, which to him was a cause of regret and surprise—namely, that no step had as yet been taken for the purpose of supplicating the divine blessing on our arms (hear). He therefore wished to ask the noble earl if he contemplated the setting apart of a day for public devotion in connection with the present warlike crisis? (hear).

The Earl of Aberdeen replied that, though war was imminent, it had not yet taken place; therefore, any such proceeding at the present moment would be premature.

MARCH 30.

## RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA.

The Earl of Malmesbury inquired if it was true that Russian vessels had quitted Sebastopol for the purpose of conveying troops to the garrisons on the coast of Circassia; and, whether while they were so doing, the French and English fleets had remained at anchor at Beicos Bay?

The Earl of Clarendon was not in a position to say if the rumour were true or false; but he would say that the information which he had officially received rather contradicted than supported the truth of such a rumour, so far as it related to Circassia. He had received a telegraphic message that Russian ships of war had left Sebastopol, but had not gone to Circassia. The steam-vessels of the English and French fleets had made a cruise in the Black Sea, but had returned without having seen a single Russian vessel.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Earl of Malmesbury asked if any convention had been signed by France, Turkey, and England; and, if so, whether it would be laid upon the table of the Eastern Question, or such a convention had been signed by England, but, owing to an oversight, had been only provisionally signed by France. When completed there would be no objection whatever to its production.

## ENGLAND AGAINST RUSSIA.

## DECLARATION.

It is with deep regret that her Majesty announces the failure of her anxious and protracted endeavours to preserve for her people and for Europe the blessings of peace.

The unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Russia against the Sublime Porte has been persisted in with such disregard of consequences that, after the rejection by the Emperor of Russia of terms which the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Prussia, as well as her Majesty, considered just and inevitable, Her Majesty is compelled by a sense of what is due to the honour of her Crown, to the interests of her People, and to the independence of the States of Europe, to come forward in defence of an ally whose territory is invaded, and whose dignity and independence are assailed. Her Majesty, in justification of the course she is about to pursue, refers to the transactions in which her Majesty has been engaged.

The Emperor of Russia had some cause of complaint against the Sultan with reference to the settlement, which his Highness had sanctioned, of the conflicting claims of the Greek and Latin Churches to the holy places of Jerusalem and its neighbourhood. To the complaint of the Emperor of Russia on this head justice was done, and her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople had the satisfaction of promoting an arrangement to which no exception was taken by the Russian Government.

But while the Russian Government repeatedly assured the Government of Her Majesty that the mission of Prince Menchikoff to Constantinople was exclusively directed to the settlement of the question of the holy places at Jerusalem, Prince Menchikoff himself pressed upon the Porte other demands of a far more serious and important character, the nature of which he in the first instance endeavoured, as far as possible, to conceal from her Majesty's Ambassador. And these demands, thus slyly concealed, affected,

not the privileges of the Greek Church at Jerusalem but the position of many millions of Turkish subjects in their relation to their Sovereign the Sultan. These demands were rejected by the spontaneous decision of the Sublime Porte. Two assurances had been given to her Majesty—one, that the mission of Prince Menchikoff only regarded the holy places; the other, that his mission would be of a conciliatory character. In both respects her Majesty's just expectations were disappointed.

Demands were made which, in the opinion of the Sultan, extended to the substitution of the Emperor of Russia's authority for his own over a large portion of his subjects, and those demands were enforced by a threat; and when her Majesty learned that, on announcing the termination of his mission, Prince Menchikoff declared that the refusal of his demands would impose upon the Imperial Government the necessity of seeking a guarantee by its own power, her Majesty thought proper that her fleet should leave Malta, and, in co-operation with that of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, take up its station in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles.

So long as the negotiation bore an amicable character her Majesty refrained from any demonstration of force. But, when in addition to the assemblage of large military forces on the frontier of Turkey, the Ambassador of Russia intimated that serious consequences would ensue from the refusal of the Sultan to comply with unwarrantable demands, her Majesty deemed it right, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, to give an unquestionable proof of her determination to support the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The Russian Government has maintained that the determination of the Emperor to occupy the Principalities was taken in consequence of the advance of the fleets of England and France. But the menace of invasion of the Turkish territory was conveyed in Count Neesselrode's note to Rechid Pacha of the 19th (31st) May, and re-stated in his despatch to Baron Brunow of the 20th May (1st June), which announced the determination of the Emperor of Russia to order his troops to occupy the Principalities if the Porte did not within a week comply with the demands.

The despatch to her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, authorising him in certain specified contingencies to send for the British fleet, was dated the 31st May, and the order sent direct from England to her Majesty's admiral to proceed in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles was dated the 2nd of June. The determination to occupy the Principalities was, therefore, taken before the orders for the advance of the combined squadrons were given. The Sultan's Minister was informed that unless he signed within a week, and without the change of a word, the note proposed to the Porte by Prince Menchikoff on the eve of his departure from Constantinople, the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia would be occupied by Russian troops. The Sultan could not accede to so insulting a demand; but, when the actual occupation of the Principalities took place, the Sultan did not, as he might have done in the exercise of his undoubted right, declare war, but addressed a protest to his allies.

Her Majesty, in conjunction with the Sovereigns of Austria, France and Prussia, have made various attempts to meet any just demands of the Emperor of Russia without affecting the dignity and independence of the Sultan; and, had it been the sole object of Russia to obtain security for the enjoyment by the Christian subjects of the Porte of their privileges and immunities, she would have found it in the offers that have been made by the Sultan. But, as that security was not offered in the shape of a special and separate stipulation with Russia, it was rejected. Twice has this offer been made by the Sultan, and recommended by the Four Powers—once by a note originally prepared at Vienna and subsequently modified by the Porte—once by the proposal of bases of negotiation agreed upon at Constantinople on the 31st of December, and approved of at Vienna on the 14th of January, as offering to the two parties the means of arriving at an understanding in a becoming and honourable manner.

It is thus manifest that a right of Russia to interfere in the ordinary relations of Turkish subjects to their Sovereign, and not the happiness of Christian communities in Turkey, was the object sought for by the Russian Government, so such a demand the Sultan would not submit, and his Highness, in self-defence, declared war upon Russia, but her Majesty,

notwithstanding, in conjunction with her allies, has not ceased her endeavours to restore peace between the contending parties.

The time has, however, now arrived when, the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations of Russia becoming daily more extended, it is too obvious that the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a course of policy which, if unchecked, must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

IN THIS CONJUNCTURE HER MAJESTY FEELS CALLED UPON, BY REASON FOR AN ALLY, THE INTEGRITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF WHOSE EMPIRE HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED AS ESSENTIAL TO THE PEACE OF EUROPE, BY THE SYMPATHIES OF HER PEOPLE THE RIGHT AGAINST WRONG, BY A DESIRE TO AVERT FROM HER DOMINIONS MOST INJURIOUS CONSEQUENCES, AND TO SAVE EUROPE FROM THE PREPONDERANCE OF A POWER WHICH HAS VIOLATED THE FAITH OF TREATIES AND DEFIES THE ORDERS OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD, TO TAKE UP ARMS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE SULTAN.

Her Majesty is persuaded that in so acting she will have the cordial support of her people; and that the protest of zeal for the Christian religion will be in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of its holy precepts, and of its pure and best spirit.

Her Majesty humbly trusts that her efforts may be successful, and that, by the blessing of Providence, peace may be re-established on safe and solid foundations.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

## DECLARATION.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of conducting the war as little onerous as possible to the Powers with whom she remains at peace.

To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, Her Majesty is willing to present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights pertaining to her by all nations.

It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the right of preventing neutrals from bearing the arms of war, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with a force against the enemy's forts, harbours, or coasts.

But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing the enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, if it be contraband of war.

It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war, found on board an enemy's ship, and her Majesty further declares that, being anxious to lessen as far as possible the evils of war, and to restrict operations to the regularly organised forces of the belligerents, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

On Thursday a deputation from the Dublin Protestant Association, headed by its president Dr. Grogan, Esq. M. P. waited on Sir H. Inglis, at his residence in Bedford square, and presented a dress on his retirement from public life, expressing their admiration, sympathy and respect, for the baronet's unswerving consistency of principle, truthfulness of character, and wise appreciation of a long career, of the true source of British power and eminence—the Protestant faith.

Lieutenant General Lord Raglan, G. C. B. who proceeds to take the command of her Majesty's forces in the East, will be invested with the full powers of a plenipotentiary and generalissimo, to enable him to act on any emergency on his own judgment without being under the control of any ambassador on so important a mission.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.—We have announced the death of his Grace the Duke of Portland, which took place at his seat, Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire, on Tuesday afternoon. He was a nobleman, William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke and Earl of Portland, Marquis of Titchfield, Viscount Woodstock, and Baron of Caister, was born in 1768, and had consequently reached a patriarchal age. In 1795 he married the daughter and co-heiress of General Scott (whose name he assumed). The offspring of this marriage was the Marquis of Titchfield, now Duke of Portland.

late lamented Lord George Bentinck, Lord Henry Bentinck, M. P. for North Notts; Lady Charlotte Despard, and Lady Howard de Walden.

The celebrated ship *Mitro, Polo*, after making another extraordinary run to Australia, has got on shore at Melbourne, and, it is feared, will not be got off. Her passengers were, happily, all landed in safety.

Intelligence has been received by despatches to the Royal Geographical Society, and letters to his private friends, from Dr. Barth, that the enterprising traveller has safely reached Timbuctoo. He set out from Kuka at the end of November, 1852, and proceeded first by Zinder and Katsina to Sakatu. The last letters received from him, till those which have just arrived, were dated Katsina, March 6th, 1853; his route from Katsina to Timbuctoo is therefore at present unknown, the letters despatched on that part of his journey having miscarried. On the 7th of September, 1853:—

Dr. Barth entered the city of Timbuctoo in grand style, escorted by the brother of the Sheikh-el-Bakay, a leading chief, and by a splendid suite on horseback, on camel and on foot, welcomed and saluted by the entire multitude of the inhabitants. The latter had been made to believe that the arriving stranger was a messenger from the Great Sultan of Stamboul! The real character of Dr. Barth was only known to the Sheikh himself, whose protection and good will the wretched traveller had been fortunate enough to obtain, and who considered it advisable that he should assume that character, on account of the very fanatical disposition of the great mass of the people. During Dr. Barth's subsequent stay, up to the 5th October, the Sheikh-el-Bakay and his brother had remained the faithful friends of the pretended "ambassador from Stamboul;" but even under this character, Dr. Barth considered himself not entirely free from danger. Owing to the complicated nature of the political powers which exercise a sovereign sway over Timbuctoo, the habitants being composed of various nationalities, here are—first, the Sonray, forming the great mass of the people; then Arabs of various tribes—Fellatahs and Tuareks, together with a small number of Bambara and Mandingo. One faction was not at all favourably disposed towards Dr. Barth, but wished his death; so that it was necessary for him to observe great caution in his movements and in his intercourse with the people.

**CANADA WON'T REBEL.**—A correspondent of the *New York Daily Times*, writing to that paper with respect to some of its allusions to an Irish invasion of Canada, declares the idea to be a very ridiculous and needless one. He says:—

"I regret, Sir, you should seem even in appearance to sanction the statement of such men, and recommend an attempt to stir up and aid a rebellion in Canada. I have not the extent of the movement made here in such an end in view, but as a Canadian possess considerable opportunity of learning the state of public feeling in that country, allow me to say that we are prepared in Canada to meet them, however extensive they may prove. You speak of a slumbering rebellion in Canada. There never was a greater mistake. If causes of disaffection did once exist in Canada, they exist no longer. From Sandwich to Cape, not a murmur of discontent with the British Government is to be heard. We have now responsibility of government, and if bad legislation takes place, it is our own fault, not the fault of the Mother Country. Our connection with her is not only our glory but our life. Never, perhaps, in the history of the colony, has this sentiment more universally prevailed all classes of the people. And there is good reason for this.—Our country is not only free; it is prosperous and progressive. Proofs of this are abundantly supplied in the letter of your Toronto Correspondent, which appears in this morning's edition. To this permit me to add that Canada presents a field for mercantile operations perhaps unequalled in the world at this time. Her debt is small; the public exchequer bringing the revenue more than double the expenditure, our natural securities are 17 per cent. prices; our banks are large and solid institutions—no speculative, much less a failure having occurred for twenty years. English money is flowing into the country for investment, and vast public works are being on with English funds and at English risk. Less than 3000 miles of railway are now chartered, whether going on or with a near prospect of doing so. Real estate has greatly risen, and labour of every kind is in much demand. The prospect is one of unexampled prosperity. In this state of matters Mr. Mitchell's influence will be of small avail in fomenting disaffection or rebellion."

The *International Journal* says.—We see plainly that Canada is too comfortable a place for any wild scheme. She could fight some, when time was; but the soldier of "Anno's wars" who did not want

to storm breaches, when he had got his purse pretty well replenished, when asked to begin again she will say:—

D'ye think me, honest people, such a sot?  
Let them turn rebels who have ne'er a groat!

**Editorial Miscellany.**

**KING'S COLLEGE.**—The Liverpool Committee beg to acknowledge the following additions to their Subscription list:

A Cowie & Sons,	£100	0	0
S. P. Freeman,	25	0	0
H. C. Holmes,	0	5	0
Mrs. Holmes,	0	5	0
D. R. Blackett,	1	0	0
Master A. Casten,	0	2	6
" Jos. Spurr,	0	1	3

**KING'S COLLEGE, N. S.**

**TERMINAL EXAMINATIONS—EASTER 1854.**

Ap. 5.	Ap. 6.	Ap. 7.
<i>In Literis In Disciplinis In Linguis Recentioribus.</i>		
<i>Humanior- Mathematicis et Physicis.</i>	<i>Teut. Gal. It.</i>	
RANDALL N UNIACKE Crisp	Jrnp McColla	
N Uniacke R. Uniacke } Randall	Braine N. Uniacke	
R Uniacke Randall	R. J. Uniacke McColla Moren	
	N. Uniacke	
Crisp	Moren	
McColla } McColla	R. Uniacke	
Moren } Moren	R. Uniacke	
R. J. Uniacke R. J. Uniacke	Smith	
Jarvis	Jarvis	
	Gray	
Braine	Braine	
Smith.	Smith	
Gray	Gray	
Almon & Sawyer,—	agriliant.	
	GEORGE McCRAWLEY,	
	President.	

During the absence of the Rev Mr Colman, the responsibility of the Editorial department of this Paper will rest with the Proprietor.

**SUPREME COURT.**—The trial of Thomas Murphy, John Gordon, David Parsons and Mary Ann Kennedy, indicted for the murder of Alexander Allen, a sailor belonging to H. M. Ship Cumberland, on the 7th Sept. last, commenced on Thursday. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. The trial had not concluded when our Paper went to press.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint James R. Forman, Esquire, to be the Chief Engineer for the construction and superintendence of the Lines of Railway to be constructed under the provisions of the Act passed in the last Session, to authorise the construction of Railways in this Province.—*Royal Gazette.*

The Railway Board has been sitting from day to day during the past week. Mr. Forman, Engineer-in-Chief, attended by several scientific and practical gentlemen, took the field on Monday for the purpose of locating a Section of the Railway, commencing at the Governor's Farm and extending northwardly.

Active measures, we understand, have been adopted to complete not less than ten miles of the contemplated Railway before the season closes.—*Ibid.*

The basis of a Treaty between the Imperial and United States Governments, covering the question of the Fisheries and Reciprocal Trade, is reported to have been agreed on—subject to the approval of Legislatures of the several Colonies interested. The details have not yet transpired.—*Ibid.*

**LATER NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.**

A Telegram to the "Merchants' Reading Room" on Monday last, reports arrival of steamer *Arctic* at New York, with four days later intelligence from Europe.

The Russians are everywhere successful on the right bank of the Danube. The entire Russian Fleet had left Sebastopol. Cotton in better demand, prices advancing. Flour had further advanced sixpence to one shilling per bbl. within the last three days. Wheat advanced two pence per bushel. Corn unchanged in price, but in good demand. Beef, Pork and Lard, not in much demand. Weather very favorable for Agricultural purposes. Coffee very firm at 45s. to 50s. per cwt.—large business doing in this commodity. Manchester Trade report favorable.—Consols for Money quoted at 86½.

**STILL LATER.**

The Steamship *Asia* arrived at New York on the 20th inst. in 12 days from Liverpool, with dates to the 8th inst.

There was no news from the Baltic or Danube since previous steamer. Consol Market firm and prices for money quoted at 87. Flour and Grain market very fluctuating—Flour had declined 1s. to 1s. 6d. per bbl.

Wheat declined 2d to 3d per bushel. Corn had also declined in price. Provision market dull at lower rates. Sugar in moderate demand. Tea firm, at a slight advance. Coffee—sales dull, prices lower.

The Revd. Walter Kerr Hamilton, has been appointed to the vacant See of Salisbury.

We extract the following favorable notice from the *Times*—"The Rev W. K. Hamilton acted as Curate to the late Bishop at St. Peter's, Oxford, and on Dr. Denton's elevation to the Episcopate, became his examining Chaplain and a Canon of Salisbury. During the fatal illness of the Bishop he was never absent from his bedside. He is said to possess considerable powers as a Preacher, but is chiefly remarkable for the simplicity of his character and the consistent piety of his life. It may safely be predicted that he will tread worthily in the steps of his lamented friend and predecessor.

At an Ordination recently held by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, a Methodist Preacher of high standing received Holy Orders in the Church.

The Canadian Parliament is expected to meet, for the despatch of Business, about the middle of June. Very few measures, it is said, will be brought forward. After a very brief session the House will be dissolved, and a new one elected under the amended Representation Act. The number of members in the existing Parliament is 84—increased to 130 under the new Bill.—*Chron.*

The Declaration of War against Russia, a portion of which we published in our last week's city edition, is an important historical document, and will be found at length in this day's impression.

A Public Meeting of the Nova Scotia Bible Society was held on Wednesday evening last, at St. Matthew's Church, Wm. Fryer, junr., Esq., in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Kent, Colonial Deputy from the Parent Society, and by Clergymen of all persuasions, who attended upon the occasion.

The Anniversary of St. George's Day, will be celebrated by the St. George's Charitable Society, on Monday, April 24. The Society will walk in procession to St. Paul's, where a Sermon will be preached by the Lord Bishop.

We understand that an appropriate Anthem, composed by Mr. Caserio, organist of St. Paul's, will be sung by the Choir.

**Married.**

On the 19th inst. at the residence of the Hon. W. GRIGOR, by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis D. D. WILLIAMS, Esq. of Christeville, Canada East, to GEORGINA, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Grigor, East Burnside, Morayshire, Scotland.

On Monday evening last, by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Capt. CHARLES ROY to Miss MARY LEAVIS.

In Middle Musquodoboit, on the 22d March, by the Rev John Dixon, THOMAS BOCKRE GLADWIN, Esq. son of Lieut. Col Gladwin to CATHERINE HARRISON, youngest daughter of William Harrison, Esq. Surgeon 10th of Middle Musquodoboit.

**Died.**

At Woodside, on Tuesday evening, 18th inst. in the 68th year of her age ANNA, the beloved wife of the Hon John E. Fairbanks and daughter of the late John Prescott, Esq. of Preston. By this afflicting dispensation a numerous circle of relatives and friends are left to mourn the loss of one long endeared to them, by her mild and gentle disposition, and the faithful discharge of her duties. She bore her sufferings with resignation, and died in full reliance on the merits of her Saviour.

On Wednesday night, ISABELLA, wife of Mr Frederick Clarke, aged 32 years.

At Shelburne, on the 15th inst., ROBERT BOGGS, son of Charles Boggs, Esq., in the 42d year of his age.

At Amherst, N. S. on the 15th inst. in her 21st year, SARAH SPENCER, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Wm Spence. She was loved and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

**Shipping List.**

**ARRIVED.**

Saturday, April 15th.—New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company's steamer, Victoria, Watson, New York, 70 hours—bound to St. John's, N. F.—brigs Anziko, Card, Glasgow, 25 days, Lucy Ann, Simpson, St John, N. B. 6 days—lantho, Fenton, Fortune Bay, 5 days, Mayflower, Purdy, Burin, 11 days: Ellen Vicas, ditto, Durham Fader, Port Medway, Union, Mahone Bay; California, Griffin, Ragged Islands; Union, Liverpool—bound to Canso.

Monday, April 17th.—Brigt. R. B. Porter, Shaling Liverpool, 30 days—Revenue schr Daring, Sable Island, schrs Providence, Crowell, Boston. Emtr. Crowell Barrington, Irving Cloud, Frost, Yarmouth.

Tuesday, April 18th.—Schr Wasp, Nicholson, Cors walls.

Wednesday, April 19th.—Barque Asia, Cochrann, Liverpool, 30 days.

Thursday April 20th.—Ship Minnie, Au' Greenock, 33 days.

**CLEARED.**

Saturday, April 15th.—Steamships Canada, Stone Liverpool American, Lang Boston brig Lowest Pugh, Jamaica.

Monday April 17th.—Brigt Kingston, Meagher, Boston brigs Sarah Ellen, Morris, England Arrw, Harrison, D. W., India.

Tuesday, April 18th.—Brigt. Adraiozem, Harding, F W. Laddes; schrs. Ellen, Vicas, Newfoundland.

### YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

SIX.—On a fine autumn day, Richard was keeping his twelfth birthday. He was the son of kind and pious parents, who had given him a large number of presents of different kinds, and allowed him to-day to invite a party of friends.

They were playing together in the garden, in which Richard had a small garden of his own, with flowers and fruit-trees in it. On the garden wall there were growing some young peach-trees, which were bearing fruit for the first time. The fruit was just beginning to ripen, and the red cheeks were showing through the delicate bloom which covered them. They looked so beautiful that the boys began to long for them.

But Richard said, "My father has told me not to touch these peaches; for it is the first fruit which the trees have borne. I have all sorts of fruit in my garden. Let us all go away, or we might be tempted to pick them."

Then the boys said, "Why should we not taste them? To-day you are king of the garden, and no one else. Besides, is not this your twelfth birthday? You are a year older to-day. You don't mean always to be a child in leading-strings, do you? Only come into our garden. No one tells us not to pick things there."

But Richard said, "No, come with me. Father has told me not to touch them."

Then the boys answered, "But your father will not see you, and how is he to find it out? If he asks you, you can say you know nothing about it?"

"Fie!" replied Richard, "that would be telling a lie, and my cheeks would turn red and soon betray me."

Then the oldest said, "Richard is right. Just listen; I know another way. Look here, Richard: let us pick them, then you can say you did not do it." Richard and the others agreed to this. So they broke off the fruit and shared it.

As soon as it was getting dusk the boys went home. But Richard was afraid to meet his father: and whenever the house door opened, he was frightened, and began to tremble.

At last his father came, and when Richard heard his footsteps, he ran, as quickly as he could, to the other side of the garden, where his own little garden was. But his father saw how the young trees had been stripped, and called, "Richard, Richard! where are you?" When the lad heard his own name he trembled still more from fear.

And his father came to him and said, "Is this the way you keep your birthday? and are these the thanks I receive, that you rob my trees?"

But Richard replied, "I have not touched the trees, father. Perhaps one of the boys did it."

Then his father took him into the house, and placed him in front of him in the light, and said, "Do you still want to deceive your father?" And the boy turned pale, and trembled, and with tears, confessed the whole. But his father said, "From this time you are never to go into the garden again."

With this his father left him. But Richard could not sleep all night; he felt miserable as he was lying in the dark, he could hear his heart beat: and whenever he was falling asleep he was frightened by dreams. This was the worst night of his life.

The next day he looked pale and wretched, and his mother began to grieve for the boy. So she said to his father, "Look how Richard is taking it to heart, and how low spirited he is. The locking up of the garden is a sign to him that his father's heart is locked against him too."

And the father said, "That is what I wish. That is the reason that I locked up the garden."

"But, then," said his mother, "it is so bad a beginning to the new year of his life."

"It will for that very reason, be the happier afterwards," was the father's reply.

After a few days, the mother said again to the father, "I am afraid of Richard's despairing of our loving him again."

"There is no fear of that," replied the father,

his own guilty heart will assure him of the contrary. Hitherto he has enjoyed our love, now let him learn how to know and admire it, that he may recover it again."

"But," said the mother, "does not it seem to him now to be somewhat serious and stern?"

"That is true," answered the father; "for it appears as justice and wisdom. But let him learn in this way, through the consciousness of his sin, to fear and honor it. And in due time it will appear to him again in its original shape, and he will again, with-

out timidity, call it love. His present trouble is a proof that he is sure to do this by-and-by."

Some time had again passed by, when Richard came one morning out of his bed-room, with a quiet, but serious face. He had put together, in a basket, all the presents which he had ever had from his parents; and he now brought the basket and put it down before his father and mother.

Then the father said to him, "What does this mean, Richard?" and the boy said, "Father, I don't deserve your kindness, so I have brought back the presents. But my heart tells me that I am beginning to be a new child. So pray forgive me; and take me and everything you have so kindly given me."

Then the father folded his child in his arms, and kissed him, and wept over him. And his mother did the same.

THE LAND BEYOND THE MOUNTAINS.—BY HELEN BRUCE.—The little child was dying. His weary limbs were racked by pain no more. The flesh was falling from his thin cheek, and the fever that for many days had been drying up his blood was now cooling rapidly, under the touch of the icy hand that was upon him.

There were sounds and tokens of bitter, but suppressed grief, in that dim chamber, for the dying little one was very dear to many hearts.

They knew that he was departing, and the thought was hard to bear; but they tried to command their feelings, that they might not disturb the last moments of their darling.

The father, and mother, and the kind physician, stood beside their dear Eddy's bed, and watched his heavy breathing. He had been silent for some time and appeared to sleep. They thought that it might be thus that he would pass away. But suddenly his blue eyes opened wide and clear, and a beautiful smile broke over his features. He looked upward and forward at first, and turning his blue eyes upon his mother's face, said in a sweet voice—

"Mother, what is the name of the beautiful country that I see beyond the mountains—the high mountains?"

"I see nothing, my child," said the mother; "there are no mountains in sight of our home."

"There, dear mother," said the child, pointing upward, "yonder are the mountains. Can you not see it now? In tones of the greatest astonishment, as his mother shook her head. "They are so near me now—so large and high, and behind them the country looks so beautiful, and the people are so happy—there are no sick children there. Papa, can you not see beyond the mountains? Tell me the name of that land?"

The parents glanced at each other, and with united voice, replied, "The land you see is Heaven, is it not, my child?"

"Yes, it is Heaven. I thought that must be its name. Oh, let me go—but how shall I cross these mountains? Father, will you not carry me? Oh, take me in your arms and carry me, for they call me from the other side, and I must go."

There was not a dry eye in the chamber, and upon every heart there fell a solemn awe, as if they stood upon the very verge of eternity—as if the curtain which concealed its mysteries were about to be withdrawn.

"My boy," said the father, "will you not stay with us a little longer? You shall cross the mountains soon, but in stronger arms than mine. Wait—stay with your mother a little while longer; see how she weeps at the thought of losing you!"

"O mother, O father, do not cry, but come with me, and cross the mountains—oh come!" and thus he entreated, with a strength and earnestness that astonished all.

The chamber was filled by wondering and awe-stricken friends. At length he turned towards his mother, with a face beaming with rapturous delight, and stretched out his little arms to her for one last embrace, he cried, "Good bye, mother, I am going; but don't you be afraid—the strong man has come to carry me over the mountains!"

These were his parting words; upon his mother's breast he breathed his last, and they laid the fair little body down upon the pillows, and closed the lids over the beautiful blue eyes, over which the mist of death had gathered heavily, and bowing by the bedside, prayed with submissive, though bleeding hearts, and said, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord."

TEACHING BY EXAMPLE.—Whatever you would have your children become, strive to exhibit in your own lives and conversation.

### SELECTIONS.

THE CAVALRY.—SITANI SWORDS.—Captain Nau, in his work upon the "Cavalry"—its history and tactics—speaks of the effect produced by the swords:—

"When I was in India an engagement between a party of the Nizam's irregular horse and a numerous body of insurgents took place, in which the horsemen though greatly inferior in numbers, defeated the Robillas with great slaughter. My attention was drawn particularly to the fight by the doctor's report of the killed and wounded, most of whom had suffered by the sword, and in the column of remarks such entries as the following were numerous.—'Arm cut off from the shoulder'; 'both hands cut off (separately at one blow) above the wrist, in holding up the arm to protect the head'; 'leg cut off above the knee' &c.

I was astounded. Were these men giants to lop limbs thus wholesale? Or was this result to be attributed (as I was told) to the sharp edge of the native blade and the peculiar way of drawing it? I became anxious to see these horsemen of the Nizam examine their wonderful blades, and learn the knack of lopping off men's limbs. Opportunity soon offered for the Commander-in-Chief went to Hyderabad on a tour of inspection, on which I accompanied him. After passing the Kistnu river a squadron of the very horsemen joined the camp as part of the escort. And now fancy my astonishment!

"The sword-blades they had were chiefly old dragon blades cast from our service. The men had mounted them after their own fashion—the hilt and handle, both of metal, small in the grip, rather flat not round like ours, where the edge seldom falls true; they all had an edge like a razor from heel to point; were worn in wooden scabbards; a single ring held them to the wrist-belt, from which a strap passed through the hilt to a button in front, to keep the sword steady and prevent it flying out of the scabbard. The swords are never drawn except in action.

"Thinking the wooden scabbards might be objected to as not suitable for campaigning, I got a reference from one of those regiments and found the average of broken scabbards below that of the regulars who have steel ones. The steel is snapped by a kick or a fall—the wood, being elastic, bends. They are not in the man's way, when dismounted they do not get between his legs and trip him up; they make no noise—a soldier on sentry of a dark night might move about without betraying his position to an enemy by the clanking of the rings against the scabbard. All that noise in column which announces its approach who miles off, and makes it so difficult to hear a word of command in the ranks, is thus got rid of, as well as the necessity of wrapping straw or hay round the scabbards, as now customary when engaged in any service in which an attempt is to be made to surprise an enemy.

"An old trooper of the Nizam told me the old British English blades were in great favour with them when mounted and kept as above described. But, as we wore them, they were good for nothing in their hands. I said, 'How do you strike with your swords to cut off men's limbs?' 'Strike hard, sir' said the old trooper. 'Yes, of course; but how do you teach the men to use their swords in that particular way, (drawing it)?' 'We never teach them any way, sir; a sharp sword will cut in any man's hand.'

WHAT IS COAL.—No one would imagine below hand that there could be any difficulty in telling what is coal. When one comes, however, to try to give a scientific or legal definition, he finds it is not so easy to tell what coal is. There was, not long ago, a keen litigation in Canada, turning entirely on the question, 'What is coal?' and there has lately been a similar case in Scotland, where many lawyers and men of science were engaged, and several thousand pounds of expense incurred. In the latter instance a company had leased a track of ground for coal, ironstone, iron, limestone, and fireclay, but not copper or other minerals. They contemplated making something colorable out of a certain stratum of what is called gas-coal, which was believed to be there, because it abounded in the neighboring grounds. They did find this mineral in large quantity, and for some time they worked it at a good profit; but now the proprietor comes in and says, 'This mineral is not coal, and therefore not included in the lease. It will be the subject of a separate bargain. In a jury trial on the question, which lasted for a week, a cohort of geologists, and chemists gave conflicting testimony on the point. That the stuff was a bituminous clay,

not coal was testified by Prof. Ansted, Prof. Brand, on chemical data, said it was 'not coal.' Prof. Ansted, that it was a 'black carbonaceous mineral;' Mr. Milne Edwards, that it was a 'bituminous clay and not coal.' Professor Chapman, finding no organic structure in it, thought it not coal. Mr. Hugh Miller found it had an earthy instead of a carbonaceous base, and was only an 'inflammable shale.' Two other geologists and three chemists denied its being coal; while several microscopists found it equally wanting in the true character of that mineral. On the other hand, Professor Fleming considered it a 'cannel coal,' Professor Huxley, Mr. Jukes, and Mr. Charles Maclellan, all of them eminent geologists, regarded the stuff as having the essential characters of coal; and ten chemists supported the same view. So great a discrepancy gave much surprise to the public, who never feel comfortable unless they get a decisive pronouncement on any subject interesting to them. Many felt it no small support to the lurking suspicion which possesses them—that science is 'all humbug,' which possessed rather pleased when the judge put aside all philosophical testimony, and recommended the jury to decide according to their sense of what would be regarded as coal in a mercantile transaction, and when the jury consequently gave a verdict in favor of the base coal.

There would have been less discredit to science and its professors from this trial, if the grammatical aspect of the question had been considered as well as the scientific. It was primarily a question of definition. The word is used twenty-four times in the Bible, where it must mean simply wood, for mineral coal was not known to the ancients. This shows how wide and vague may be the meaning legitimately attached to the word. It therefore appears to us that the witnesses for the plaintiff made a great mistake in bringing down to themselves a certain limited definition of coal, for which there was no sort of authority, and which could only be received as an arbitrary judgment of their own minds. In saying that coal is not really coal, must be composed of vegetable matter of which the organic structure can be seen, or which leaves a certain quantity of coke, was to advance a proposition utterly incapable of proof, and to put themselves into a painfully false position. The common sense of the public will see, that the clever in microscopic observations, or in telling the effects of certain chemical changes, is not to be taken as a reasoning mind, or a sound judgement. Ordinary men will also be somewhat startled to find that science can pronounce so differently even on facts of such a case—some alleging for instance, that there was no trace of organic matter, while others said there was. Where, they will be ready to ask, is the science, when instead of illuminating us on an obscure and difficult subject, it only adds to our perplexity?

The only defence they can bring forward is a cantillanous that science is as yet in its infancy, and liable to great errors, though continually going forward to clearer ground. On the other hand, it will be replied, and replied fairly, they ought to be wiser.—(Hampden's Journal.)

Adult converts from Romanism were recently added into the Church of England at Whitechurch, Dorset, by the Rev. W. Palmer. In the course of the same day six other converts, three male and three female, (numbering with their families fifty persons) were publicly received at St. John's, Bradford. The papers give the following account of their reception:

Order of evening prayer ended, the Rev. Henry Willis, incumbent of the church, proceeded to communion table, and the persons to be reconciled, without the rails, the short but solemn service of admission of converts from the Church of Rome compiled by Archbishop Tenison, and now reprinted and published under the superintendence of the British Reformation Society—was gone through, chanting at intervals portions of the 115th Psalm. When the services had concluded, the penitents had retired to their seats, the Rev. Vicar of Bradford, delivered a truly edifying and appropriate sermon, taking his text from the Prophet Jeremiah vi., 18.—'Thus saith the Lord, stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the good way, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.' Towards the close of his sermon the preacher addressed himself to the converts, and with much earnestness and affection to them, and after exhorting them to a still more diligent study of the Holy Scriptures commended them to the prayers of the congregation.

**THE SAILOR'S BIBLE.**—After the recent heavy storm on the coast of Massachusetts, a sailor's chest which had been swept from some wrecked vessel, was cast ashore, and discovered by those who found it.—A narrator says:

"But we found a precious treasure in the sailor's chest. No diamond of Brazil—no gem of the western coast. So precious, yea, the price of it was above rubies. It was the word of God. We are glad to see it. The sight of it sent a tide of pleasant thoughts through our hearts. If we knew not where the tempest had sent the body, we could not but hope this precious Bible had sent the spirit to a heavenly home. No name yet met our eyes. But these beautiful lines cut out of some book or periodical, were pasted on the fly-leaf:

"A parent's blessing on his son,  
Goes with this holy thing;  
The love that would retain the one,  
Must to the other cling.  
Remember, 'tis no common toy,  
A mother's gift I remember, boy.

"In company with the Bible we found a jaguorreo, type of a lady—beyond question the mother of that son; the giver of that precious book. As we gazed on the placid features, we could not but think those beautiful lines were placed there by her whose image was now before us. Her own fond and pious heart had made this gift, and as aught an expression of maternal love in these lines. A pious mother's blessing with such a gift!"

**WEALTH OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**—Mr. Conybeare, who threw the various elements in the Church of England into so much commotion by his survey of Church parties in a prior number of the Edinburgh Review, has to a great extent atoned for this indiscretion, by an admirable article in the number for January last, on ecclesiastical economy, which entirely vindicates our mother Church from all suspicion of being under a financial plethora. It turns out that so far from the clergy of the Church of England being overpaid in proportion to other learned professions, their income is the lowest of all others, and independent of their private means, would be insufficient for their support. It turns out that even under our despised voluntary system, when we consider the relative values of articles of consumption here and in England, the clergy of our poorer communions are better supported than that of the church they are too often accustomed to taunt with losing her spirituality in her excessive wealth.

The estimated net annual value of the 12,270 benefices in England and Wales, is but £3,479,460, which sum is to be divided among 17,155 parochial ministers, including 5885 curates. Each benefice consequently yields an average of £283 per annum. Two thirds of the parochial incumbents receive less than £300 per annum, out of which they are compelled to maintain an assistant; and left with these are nearly 5000 curates, whose salary does not average above £100 per annum. After paying off enough to meet the enormous taxes with which the clergy are weighed down, the average income of the latter hardly reaches £20, or £320.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

I will hazard the assertion that no man ever did, or ever will become truly eloquent, without being a constant reader of the Bible, and an admirer of the purity and sublimity of its language.—*Fisher Ames.*

**A NEWSMAN'S DOG.**—The *Albany Knickerbocker* gives an account of a wonderful dog belonging to one of its carriers: The carrier falling sick, sent out a boy to deliver the papers, who, being unacquainted with the round, was followed by the dog, which stopped at the door of every subscriber, never missing one in a list of 600. At the door of the subscribers who had not paid for a long time the dog was heard to howl.—*New York Tribune.*

**WORM TRYING.**—Sweet oil is said to be one of the most effective weapons that can be used against bed-bugs. To drive these midnight depredators from your bed, all that is necessary is to take a leather and oil the joints and crevices well. After remaining several days, by rubbing it off with a woollen cloth, it will give bedsheads a handsome polish, and prevent any further visits for a long time.

**BOIL YOUR MOLASSES.**—When molasses is used in cooking, it is a very great improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. When molasses is much used for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

**Collegiate.**  
**KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.**

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

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

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

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

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

**UNCONDITIONALLY.      CONDITIONALLY.**

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

The Lord Bishop	£100 0 0	The Master of the Rolls	100 0 0
Miss Halliburton	5 5 0	Hon. S. B. Hobie	100 0 0
Miss El. Halliburton	1 0 0	H. H. Cogswell	100 0 0
Miss E. Halliburton	1 0 0	M. B. Almon	100 0 0
Miss Lawson	0 5 0	A. M. Uniacke	100 0 0
Miss Isabel Lawson	0 5 0	J. W. Ritchie	100 0 0
Miss Willis	0 5 0	The Archdeacon	100 0 0
Mrs. Weeks, Now Dublin	0 10 0	William Canard	100 0 0
J. C. Cogswell	50 0 0	James A. Moren	100 0 0
Dr. Cogswell	25 0 0	Chief Justice	50 0 0
Miss Cogswell	25 0 0	J. C. Halliburton	50 0 0
T. Boggs, Junior	5 0 0	Scott Trammah	
J. W. Nutting	5 0 0	L. Hartshorn	
Alex. G. Frazer	2 0 0	Henry Pryor	100 0 0
Henry Yeomans	2 0 0	Jas. Stewart	
Edward Binney	10 0 0	Wm. G. Fife	5 0 0
William G. Fife	5 0 0	William C. Silver	1 0 0
William C. Silver	1 0 0	Daniel Gallagher	1 0 0
Daniel Gallagher	1 0 0	Nepean Clarke	25 0 0
The Misses Miller	1 5 0	Rev. G. W. Hill	25 0 0
The Hon. A. Keith	2 0 0	P. C. Hill	50 0 0
Henry Lawson	5 0 0	Mrs. Steph. Boggs	50 0 0
Thomas Dunn	5 0 0	J. T. Sawyer	
S. L. Shannon	10 0 0	H. J. B. Uniacke	100 0 0
William Evans	2 10 0	W. A. Black	
Mrs. Jeffery	2 0 0	L. M. Wilkins	
Miss Fawson	0 10 0	Rev. W. Bullock	25 0 0
W. G. Anderson	1 0 0	Peter Lynch	25 0 0
William Dunbar	2 0 0	James Creighton	25 0 0
W. H. Tapp	10 0 0	Jon'n. C. Allison	25 0 0
H. Ince	10 0 0	Arth. Woodgate	
J. Shaffer	1 5 0	William Hare	100 0 0
A. McLeod	1 5 0	Hen. E. Harvey	
R. Wetmore	0 5 0	Saml. A. White	
J. Withrow	0 10 0	Henry Pryor, second donation of £25	25 0 0
Mrs. & Miss Cogswell	0 15 0	Wm. Kennell	25 0 0
Miss S. J. Lannigan	0 5 0	James Treman	5 0 0
Wm. Tully	1 0 0	Edgar Dodson	20 0 0
Mrs. Clarke	5 0 0	Major Ansell, Town	50 0 0
Miss McNeil	0 3 1	Major P. E. Island	5 0 0
Miss Jane Fraser	0 2 6	Miss Eliza Marr	0 5 2
J. T. Wainwright	5 0 0	Miss Mary Storey	0 5 2
James Treman	5 0 0	Benjamin G. Gray	1 0 0
Major Ansell, Town	50 0 0	Patrick Whitton	0 10 5
		William Fortbanks	5 0 0
		Thomas C. Kinnear	10 0 0
		John Dallas	5 0 0
		Mrs. Almon	2 0 0
		William A. McArgy	2 0 0
		S. R. Morse	2 0 0
		Joseph Robinson	5 0 0
		Edm'd. F. Stewart	10 0 0
		J. Cleverton	2 0 0
		Lockhart Sweet	
		Arthos Hill	0 5 2
		Charles Twining	5 0 0
		William Graham	1 0 0
		Rev. Jas. Breading	5 0 0
		Thomas Abbot	0 7 6
		Miss Hopkins	0 12 6
		Miss Fanny Hopkin	0 5 0
		Mr. A. Stevens	25 0 0
		Henry Boggs, and Arthos Hill will give £25 additional when the £10,000 is collected.	25 0 0
		James Pryor	12 10 0
		John H. Symons	12 10 0
		G. Van Buskirk	12 10 0
		Joseph Wier	25 0 0
		Benjamin Wier	25 0 0
		Cart. Lutetian	

Halifax, 21st April, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR.—We have ventured to solicit aid on behalf of the permanent endowment of King's College, and beg to hand you for publication the accompanying list of additional Subscribers. It is pleasing as well as gratifying to us to bear testimony to the generous and cheerful response which we experienced from all whose contributions we sought to obtain. We avail ourselves of the present opportunity of intimating to those who have subscribed, that on the first of July next, we shall be prepared to hand to each party respectively, his Certificate. It having been enquired of us what advantage the owner of a certificate would enjoy, we would therefore in reply direct the attention of your readers to the following extracts from the circular of his Lordship the Bishop, addressed to his Clergy; as also from the Appeal put forth by the Associated Alumni. "You will perceive that the gift of £100 is to entitle the donor to a perpetual right of nomination, in virtue of which he may always have one Pupil at the College without paying any fees for Tuition, and as a Divinity Student may obtain an Exhibition of £30 per annum, the son of a poor man wishing to prepare for Holy Orders may pass through College without any expense to his family or friends." "A Student may pursue a particular course of study without attending all the Lectures, and will thus be enabled to apply more exclusively to a preparation for the Profession to which he intends to devote himself in after life, he will also be permitted to reside out of College under the sanction of the President." It is the desire of the Governors of the College, if possible on the first of September next, to add to the present Staff of Professors, one of Modern Sciences and one of Pastoral Theology, thereby increasing the number to five. "And if the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds can be raised, both of these can be established and other improvements introduced. In order to accomplish this, nothing is wanting but a spirited, united and vigorous effort, on the part of the Churchmen of Nova Scotia." We also deem the following suggestions from an esteemed correspondent, well worthy of reflection. He remarks—"that one of my Parishioners in speaking of King's College, where he was educated, submitted a proposition which pleased me much, viz., that each Parish should be requested to contribute £100, which should be forever for the benefit of the Sons of the Clergyman of the Parish; this would tend to unite Clergymen and people more closely together, and make them feel a greater interest in each others welfare,—and the affectionate regard of the people for the Clergyman and his family, would make them more anxious to see the people."

We remain, yours truly,

A. M. NIACKE.  
GEORGE W. HILL.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

UNCONDITIONAL.	CONDITIONAL.
Geo. Smithers 5 0 0	Robert Davis 25 0 0
W. H. Pallister 2 10 0	Wm. J. ... jun. 12 10 0
Miss Wells 0 2 6	
A Friend 0 10 0	
John R. Willis 1 0 0	
Jas. Donaldson 10 0 0	
Edward Wallace 5 0 0	
Dr. Jennings 2 10 0	
Martin G. Black 5 0 0	
James S. Clarke 2 0 0	
David H. Clarke 1 0 0	
E. D. Meynell 1 0 0	
Fred. LeBlanc 2 0 0	
Edward Morris 5 0 0	
Dr. Parker 1 5 0	
Mrs. Hicks 1 0 0	
Mrs. Tracey 0 5 0	
Mrs. Cha. O'Brien 1 0 0	
Edward Goudge 0 10 5	
Robert Hodges 1 0 0	
The Miss Hodges' 1 0 0	
The Miss Newtons 1 0 0	
W. & J. Campbells 5 0 0	
Man. McCreith 10 0 0	
Richard Tremain 1 0 0	
John B. Esy 1 0 0	
William D. Cutlip 1 0 0	
Joseph Fairbanks 1 0 0	
Henry Spike 0 6 3	
P. Whiston's fam. 0 10 0	
Wm. Colwell 0 12 6	
Jno. & And. Smith 5 0 0	
H. Yeomans 2 1 0	
The Miss Brohms 0 5 0	
Samson Saunders 2 10 0	
F. H. Snelling 5 0 0	
A Friend 0 10 5	
Thomas Braine 5 0 0	
William Howe 1 0 0	

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1854,

COLLEGE AGENCY.

No. 4.

ON Tuesday 11th, I passed from Bridgetown to Granville, the roads being still very bad, and was warmly welcomed by the Rev. J. M. Campbell, who enters with all his heart into the object of my visit: and from the influence which he justly possesses, over his interesting and extensive congregations, I have every reason to hope for a favourable result. From peculiar circumstances, however, it was impossible to ascertain that result during my stay. I addressed the people at three different places, and endeavoured to impart that information, in respect to our object, of which the necessity is everywhere apparent. A few donations were received, which were tendered in an excellent spirit, and I hope may be regarded as the first fruits of a still larger harvest. Granville is a flourishing part of the country, but being remote from Windsor, and the thoughts of the worthy farmers not having been much exercised on the subject of the College, a little time, perhaps, must be allowed for bringing the matter to a point. There is a rising village springing up at "the Ferry," where much business is already carried on, and where I hope good things from the leading men. It was here that I received the first donations, and these from females.

An excellent Church feeling prevails in the length and breadth of this flourishing parish, which we trust will show itself, amongst other modes, in a liberal response to the appeal made to them, in behalf of the College, from which, under God, that Church must be supplied with its future ministry.

When our honest friends, whose well built houses, handsome churches, rich orchards, and broad unembarrassed acres, line the Granville shore of the beautiful Annapolis river, bring the matter home to their consciences in that point of view, I cannot but feel that £100 will be too low a mark to set for their contributions.

I spent several days, including Easter Sunday, at Annapolis, in furtherance of the object of my mission, in which I have received every assistance, as well as all possible kindness and hospitality, from my excellent friend the Rev. E. Gilpin, whose health I was rejoiced to find reestablished. The Rev. M. Ritchie also entered most warmly into the matter, and besides being a large contributor, is doing his utmost to secure subscriptions throughout the Parish. A respectable meeting was held in the Court House (the neatest and best kept Building of the sort that I have seen) on Saturday afternoon. The Chair was ably filled by the Rector, who spoke at length on the subject; and the interest of the meeting was well sustained by the other speakers, who were Revd. J. Ritchie, Messrs. Pickman, Cutler, J. Hill, G. Millidge, and A. Whitman, M. P. P. An active and zealous Committee was chosen, to knock at every Churchman's door, and enlist every individual in the cause. Some ladies, however, did not wait for that knock, but sent in handsome donations before the meeting; and, generally speaking, I think the College will be much indebted to the friends of that sex for their countenance and support. We have already £100 secured, and a considerable sum towards a second hundred; nor shall I feel quite satisfied, if this old Town, of Royal name and classic celebrity, stops short of £300.

This Parish has, for more than half a century, enjoyed the pastoral care of distinguished Alumni of the College; and I am sure we shall not be disappointed in finding among its members an enlightened appreciation of the importance of the Institution to the Church at large.

I am about to proceed this afternoon to Clements, where a meeting is appointed for the evening,—thence to Digby where one is notified for Wednesday evening. Weymouth, Friday,—hoping to be at Yarmouth on the 23rd inst.

JAS. C. COCHRAN.

Annapolis, April 17, 1854.

EASTER SERVICES IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

WE are happy to state that the Services of the Holy Week have been well attended twice every day, and particularly at the evening Lectures, which were delivered by different Clergymen on each occasion, on some of the principal types of our blessed Lord, appropriate to the Sacred season. The following was the order of the subjects on each evening during the week:—

Sunday.—Rev. W. Bullock—"The Priesthood of Melchizedek."—Heb. vii. 1, 4.

Monday.—Rev. R. H. Bullock—"The Rock in the Wilderness."—1 Cor. x. 4.

Tuesday.—Rev. Thomas Dunn—"The Offering of Isaac."—Gen. xxii. 7, 8.

Wednesday.—Rev. W. Bullock—"The Drazen Serpent."—Numb. xxi. 9.

Thursday.—Rev. Edmund Maturin—"The Paschal Lamb."—John i. 29.

Good Friday.—The Lord Bishop—"The Ceremonies of the Day of Atonement."—Lev. ix. 11, 12.

Easter Even.—Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Junr.—"The Prophet Jonah."—Jonah ii. 6.

It will be remembered that this is the second successive year in which this arrangement has been adopted, for having an evening service and lecture on each day of Passion Week, in addition to the usual miscellaneous service, and it is very encouraging to find that the result has been most satisfactory in every instance. The subject of the Lectures for 1852 related to the events of the Holy Week, and that for 1853 to the Seven Sayings of Christ on the Cross. It is a matter of special thankfulness to Almighty God, that on this year, as well as the two former occasions, the state of the weather was highly favourable, with the exception of the first evening, and the average number of the congregation throughout the week, was probably about 500. On the evening of Good Friday, the Church was completely filled in every part, and great numbers were unable to obtain accommodation. We trust that this mode of carrying out the Services of the Church will be accompanied with real spiritual benefit to all who were engaged in them, and that it will be instrumental in producing a more realizing interest in the stupendous events connected with our eternal redemption, which are commemorated at this solemn anniversary of the Death and Resurrection of our blessed Redeemer. We may be permitted also, to express a hope that the same system may be adopted in many other Churches of the Diocese, at least in the principal towns and other populous settlements throughout the Province, and we trust many a zealous Pastor in our rural Missions will be stirred up to make increased exertions to promote the spiritual efficiency of our Church, by a more complete practical development of her system, and that if spared for another year, we shall hear of many a little flock in Nova Scotia meeting together in the house of God for daily prayer and exhortation, on the first week of April, 1855.

On Easter Sunday, the congregations were usually large at each of the three Services in St. Paul's. The pulpit was occupied by the Lord Bishop in the morning, and by the Rev. E. Maturin in the afternoon and evening. The Holy Communion was celebrated on Good Friday, and on Easter Sunday, the number of communicants on the former occasion was 113, and on the latter 156,—and in St. Luke's Chapel of 116. It will be recollected that a Confirmation was held in St. Paul's on the 7th April, when 59 persons (consisting of 17 males, and 42 females) were admitted by the Bishop to the full Communion of the Church, and it is gratifying to state that most of these young persons have since availed themselves of the privilege by uniting in the Church at the Table of the Lord.

On Sunday afternoon, the congregation of St. Paul's witnessed a very interesting Service in the baptism of the infant child of his Excellency Sir J. Casper Le Marchant. The solemn ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop after the second Lesson, and the child was baptized by the names of "SERVUS MEVSX HALIFAX," the latter name being given in commemoration of the place of his birth, which is thus perpetuated in the annals of the family. We observe that the language of the Baptismal Service seemed to be peculiarly suitable to the subject of the Easter Festival, as shadowing forth the typical nature of holy baptism, and all the other parts of the afternoon service were in striking harmony with the occasion. We earnestly hope that this example will produce good effect on all Christian parents, in our congregations, by inducing them publicly to present their children to God in the time of Divine Service, according to the appointed order of the Church, and to unite in prayer with the assembled people for the "inward spiritual grace" of baptism. We are fully persuaded that nothing would tend more effectually to remove objections and misapprehensions, than the devoted and proper use of our Church Services, in a spirit of faith and prayer,—and we hope to see the time, when members of our Church will not be satisfied, except in cases of necessity, with the baptism of their children in their private houses, which now unhappily prevails in many parts of this Diocese.

We cannot conclude this notice without expressing our thankful convictions, that there are numerous evidences of increasing vitality in our own branch of the Church of England within the last few years, and

would earnestly entreat the prayers of our Christian brethren, that God would pour out His Holy Spirit upon us all, and that the sacred Services of the past week may be attended with a permanent blessing to our people, in the revival of a pure and undefiled religion in all our congregations.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Dr. Shrove with £2, viz., £1 for Mr. Feder, 14s. 2d for Mrs. Sanders, remainder to own credit—other directions attended to. From Mr. W. A. Calnek, with £2—have attended to his directions. From Rev. R. J. Uniacke—directions will be attended to. From Rev. Mr. Ruddle—directions will be attended to.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Apples, Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, etc.

Advertisements.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY WILL MEET AT MASONIC HALL, on Monday morning, (21st April,) at 9 o'clock, to celebrate the ANNIVERSARY of St. George's Day. A beautiful new Flag will be publicly presented to the Society. After this ceremony the Procession will form to meet His Excellency the LIEUT. GOVERNOR, and will then proceed to St. Paul's, where a Sermon will be preached by the BISHOP of NOVA SCOTIA.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs to leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the latest and very best patterns, which he offers at extremely low prices, and on accommodating terms.

"MIGMAC" FROM GLASGOW.

W. GOSSIP, has just received per Ship Migmac, a part of his SPRING IMPORTATION of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, comprising Foolscap, Letter and Note PAPERS, of all the various qualities, Envelopes, adhesive and Plain, and Blanked BLANK BOOKS of various descriptions.

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

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

- List of provisions including Butters, Cheeses, Fishes, Meats, and other goods.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

April 7, 1854.

An Act Concerning the Elective Franchise.

[Passed the 31st day March, 1854.]

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

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

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

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

4. At every election, the name of each person offering to vote by virtue of residence, shall be entered by the poll clerk in the poll book, and if objection be made in relation to his right to vote at that election by any person entitled to vote at the same poll, the presiding officer shall tender to him the following preliminary oath: You, A B do swear that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence, and qualification as an elector. So help you God. The presiding officer shall then proceed to propose to the person challenged, the following questions or such of them as shall be required by the person objecting:

- First. What is your name?
Second. What is your age?
Third. In what county do you reside?
Fourth. In what township do you reside?
Fifth. How long have you resided in this province?
Sixth. How long have you resided in this county?
Seventh. Do you reside in this polling district?
Eighth. How long have you resided in this polling district?
Ninth. Are you a native born subject of her Majesty?
Tenth. If not a natural born subject.—Have you been naturalized?
Eleventh. (If a naturalized subject) When and where were you naturalized?

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHEDULE.

OATH NUMBER ONE.

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

OATH NUMBER TWO.

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

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

NUMBER THREE.

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

NUMBER FOUR.

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

An Act to Amend the New Practice Act.

Passed the 31st day of March, A. D., 1851.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An Act to Facilitate Proceedings under the New Practice Act.

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

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

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

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

April 17. 1m.



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

HALIFAX, April 6th, 1854.

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

JAS. B. UNIACKE

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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

(Passed the 31st day of March, A. D. 1851.)

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

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

April 15. 1m.



Poetry.

FLOWERS.

BY MRS L. H. SIOURNEY

O, glorious flowers! with robes so bright / Fair guests of Eden-blith. / In changeful characters of light, / What lines of love divine ye write / Upon the troubled earth.

Man sinned in Paradise, and fell- / And when the storm arose, / When thorns and brambles sowed his path / And gentle nature turned to wrath / Ye loqued not with his foes.

Ye sinned not—yet to him ye clung, / When at the guarded door, / The penal sword its terrors hung / And warned him with its burning tongue / To enter there no more.

Toith by his side ye gently faced / With meek reproachless eye: / And when the angry lion roared, / A balmy breath of fragrance pour'd / Like pity's deay sigh.

Ye sprang amid the broken sod, / His ingrate brow to kiss, / Bloom'd in his path where'er he trod, / And told his criny heart of God, / And of a world of bliss.

The same blest words to us ye speak, / From field and cultured glasse, / Ye speak them to us till we die, / Then point us to a brighter sky, / When vo no more shall fade.

Advertisements.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS MYRRI AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH LAD DE COLOGNE. This use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit, arrests decay, induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c, from London. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 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 an undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certain are published respecting them. These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, &c, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general family aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Nov. 20. 1852.

PAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. THIS Powder is carefully prepared with the purest of the choicest quality, according to a formula received from India by an officer of the British Army, who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent, and when the accompanying receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. For sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

PER B. M. Steamship "ARABIA." W. LANGLEY, has received his usual supplies of seeds, above, which are believed to be of the growth of 1853 and can therefore be confidently recommended. LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. Halifax, March 18th 1854.

TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH—is quite free from Acid, less destructive to the Enamel, and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d, each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan. 21.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES.

JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET. Jan'y 14th. 1854.

SEEDS, SEEDS.—1854.

PER STEAMER "ASIA." A full supply of GERMAN and FLOWER SEED, from the same Establishment as those which for years past have given such universal satisfaction. For freshness and purity these are not to be surpassed and with confidence we recommend them. Mangel Wurzel, Swedish Turnip, Water Clover, and other AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, all of the best quality, and at prices as low as GOOD SEEDS can be obtained. For sale at DE WOLF'S BEAN WORKHOUSE, of Hollis Street March, 15th 1854.

LAW BLANKS

IN accordance with the New Practice Act, viz. SUMMONSES, CAPTASSES, REPLEVINS, ATTACHMENTS, EJECTMENTS. For sale by WM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

January 18.

WM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING. The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfit for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON, Dated Jan. 1st. 1853.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' STANDING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

DEAR SIR,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints, I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs, her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and she declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, (Signed) J. GAMIS. Nov. 13th, 1852.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE. Copy of a Letter from W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town; but obtained no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than when I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them I was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period had elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint. I am, Sir, your obliged Servant, (Signed) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS. Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goble, dated February 14th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicine. CAPTAIN JACKSON, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to become swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel came necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced taking your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) G. LIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co New Port; Dr Harding Windsor; G N Fuller Horton; Moore & Chumman, Kentville; E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; A Gibbon, Wilmot; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest, Yarmouth; T R Parillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia; also Carver, Pleasant River; Robt West Bridgewater; Mrs Nell, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith Truro; N Tupper & Co, Amherst; R B Huestis, Wallace; W Cooper, Pughwash; Mrs. Hobson, Pictou; T R Fraser, New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P Smith, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

Feb. 14, 1854. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax General Agent for Nova Scotia.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS,

HALIFAX, N. S., March 30, 1854 TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the DAY the 30th June, 1854, for the Erection of an Hospital for the Insane, on a piece of Land situate near Dartmouth and opposite the City of Halifax.

Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract, may be seen, and every information obtained on application at this Office, from the 1st June until Tuesday, the 29th June, 1854.

The Board of Works reserve the right of rejecting the whole or any part of the Tenders they may receive.

The party or parties whose Tenders may be accepted, will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, for the due performance of the contracts.

April 8. till 30th June.

MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING.

JUST RECEIVED, the following MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING, all of the best quality. OIL COLORS, in Gallipots, Tubes, ACADEMY BOARDS, PREPARED MILL BOARDS, PALETTE KNIVES, BADGER BLENDERS, FIRST BRISTLE BRUSHES, SABLES, DRYING OIL, ALSO, ON HAND—Round Square and Oolong boxes, COLOURED CHAYONS, BLACK CHAYONS, COLOURED PORTO CHAYONS, Drawing Paper, and all Materials for Water Color and Pencil Drawing. WM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

February 18.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, of 100 VOLUMES, for the Proprietors of Religious Societies, and the following Books from the same Society: Heilich Abtheilung, Love & Joy, Stories of the Holy Scriptures, BARON'S LITTLE OIL CHRYM, In the World but not of the World, Christmas at Home, Our Little Comfort, Our Own N. S. Edition, Packages of Sunday School Books.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES of 100 VOLUMES, for Societies for Promoting Foreign Missions, &c. Libraries are got up at a very low and appropriate price, and are well worthy of inspection. Rev. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goble, is the sole Agent for Halifax.

ALSO FROM BOSTON. SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES from the American Society for Promoting Foreign Missions, &c. Consistive Union Catalogue &—Matthew, Lake, and John, Union Primer, Union Spelling-Book. WM GOSSIP, No 24 Granville Street.

February 20.

COMPASSES, ASSORTED, DO. STEEL.

3 Joints, 6 Inches. Do. Do. 6 Leg, 3 Joint, 6 Inch. Pen Compasses Cards Penknives, as ordered, warranted. Silver Pen and Pen Cases, Bronze Inkstands with glasses, Welch Scales, hardware & Linen Patent Penholders. Steel Pens great variety.

Dec 18, 1853. WILLIAM GOSSIP, No 24 Granville Street.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the annual value £25 currency, have been founded by the Honorable JOHN HILYARD CAMERON, Esq. to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, residing in any part of British North America. The Scholarships are tenable for three years, and the holders are required to graduate in Arts in Trinity College. Candidates, the preference will be given to any student who intends to receive Holy Orders. One of the Scholarships will be open to competition in October. Information respecting the day and the subject of examination, and on other matters connected with the College, may be obtained on application by Letter to the Provost, Trinity College, Toronto. Toronto, 1st March, 1854.

CHURCH SERVICES & BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER.

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

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for the W. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

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