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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

"Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1853. NO. 40

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date		MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Jan. 23.	Septuagesima	Gen. 1 Mat. 21	Gen. 2 1 Cor. 6
M. " 24.	.....	.....	.....
T. " 25.	Coar. Et Paq.	Wis. 6 Acts 22	Wis. 1 1 Cor. 23
W. " 26.	.....	.....	.....
Th. " 27.	.....	.....	.....
F. " 28.	.....	.....	.....
S. " 29.	.....	.....	.....

Poetry.

FOREVER WITH THE LORD.

'Forever with the Lord'
Amen. So let it be;
Life from the dead is in that word;
'Tis immortal.
Here in the holy tent,
Absent from Him I roam,
Yet nightly pitch my moving tent
A day's march nearer home.

My Father's house on high,
Home of my soul, how near,
At times, to faith's aspiring eye,
Thy golden gates appear!
Ah! then my spirit faints
To reach that land I love:
The bright inheritance of saints,
Jerusalem above.

Yet doubts still intervene,
And all my comfort flies;
Like Noah's dove, I sit between
Rough seas and stormy skies,
Above the clouds depart,
The winds and waters cease,
While sweetly o'er my gladdened heart
Expands the bow of peace.

'Forever with the Lord'
Father if 'tis thy will,
The promise of Thy gracious Word
E'en here, to me fulfil.
Be Thou at my right hand,
So shall I never fall;
Uphold me, and I needs must stand,
Fight, and I shall prevail.

So when my latest breath
Shall read the veil in twain,
By death I shall escape from death,
And life eternal gain.
Knowing 'as I am known,'
How shall I love that word,
And oft repeat before Thy throne,
'Forever with the Lord.'

Religious Miscellany.

CLERGY RESERVES IN CANADA.

THE subject of the Canadian Clergy Reserves will probably be brought speedily before Parliament, whether in the shape of an act from the local Legislature, or of a bill from a Colonial Secretary. Any measure before Parliament is submitted for the consideration of the plain-thinking, practical people of England, and if it be an ecclesiastical measure, for the special consideration of the clergy and the religious laity of England,—of all who are praying for the peace of Jerusalem, and labouring to "build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we be no more a reproach." To all who are thus interested in the just settlement of this agitated question we address ourselves.

The question which the Imperial Parliament will be called on to answer is simply this,—Shall the majority*

* In the following Table, the particulars respecting Upper Canada are transferred from the Census Returns of 1851; those which respect Lower Canada, are calculated from the Census Returns of 1851, on the supposition that each denomination has doubled itself in the last twenty years. Only the first two classes are entitled to share in the benefits of the Clergy Reserves.

	Up. Canada.	L. Canada.
1. Church of England	223,228	69,210
2. Church of Scotland	57,713	30,138
3. Church of Rome	167,530	804,911
4. Free and other Presbyterians	146,809	15,022
5. Wesleyan and other Methodists	208,611	14,038
6. Baptists	45,457	4,922
7. Other denominations	31,034	11,358
8. Not classed, or no creed returned	70,471	
	952,053	932,267

(four-fifths) of the population in Canada be permitted, by the sanction of the Imperial Parliament, to plunder the minority (one-fifth) of the religious endowment which belongs to them?

I. The first consideration of course is—Have the minority a good title to the endowment in question? Their title rests on the foundation which alone has given security to any property in Canada since the Provinces became, in 1763, a part of the British empire, viz. on an Act of the Imperial Parliament, on that very important Act (31 Geo. III. xxxi. anno 1791) which gave to Canada the first element of a representative government—its Legislative Assembly. The army which conquered Canada in 1759 agreed, in the Articles of Capitulation, to leave its people (amounting to 70,000 Roman Catholics) in the possession of their churches, parsonages, and tithes. This stipulation was not in any way noticed, either for confirmation or reversal, in the Treaty of Paris in 1763, which rested in a general concession of liberty of religion to the Canadians. The contest between England and her American Colonies drove a large number of loyal British Churchmen to seek refuge in Canada, and this circumstance made it necessary to define the rights of ministers of religion in that country. Acts of Parliament in 1774 and 1791 recognised, in order to limit, the accustomed rights and dues of the Roman Catholic clergy; and the latter of these acts contained further provisions, obviously framed with a defensive view to prevent the ultimate predominance of a form of Christianity which is repugnant to the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race, which experience has shown to be inimical to the British constitution, and which we believe to be peculiarly fraught with danger to the souls of men. In the Act of 1791, among other provisions for the gradual settlement and future government of the country, there was a distinct provision for the establishment and endowment of the Protestant religion. It was enacted, that when any new district or township should be reclaimed from the primitive forest, and disposed of for settlement, one-seventh portion of such waste land should be reserved "for the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy." As the population advanced from the bank of the St. Lawrence and the shores of the great lakes, to the north and west, these tracts of land accumulated, and became known as the Clergy Reserves. Acts were passed in 1827 and in 1840 authorising the gradual sale of the lands, and the application of the proceeds for "the support and maintenance of public worship, and the propagation of religious knowledge" in Canada. One-third of such proceeds was appropriated to the Church of England, (to be expended under the authority of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel,) and one-sixth to the established Church of Scotland; the remaining three-sixths being left at the disposal of the Governor-General for similar purposes. The funds thus annually accruing are called the Clergy Reserves Funds; these, as they accrue, are invested, and the interest arising from the investment is appropriated to the religious purposes above specified. The yearly income thus appropriated to the Church of England in Canada can never amount (it has been stated) to £20,000 per annum.

Such, then, is the origin of the Clergy Reserves Fund, and such the title of the Canadian Church to that portion of the fund which forms her present endowment. When the Norman kings conquered England, and when the Tudors threw off the papal yoke, they bestowed freely on their followers the rich lands which they had acquired by violence; and their grants remain in force to this day among a people who know how to yield a willing respect to law. But when the British conquered Canada the possessions of the inhabitants were left untouched, and a portion of the wild wood, claimed only by the moose-deer and the bear, was set apart by the conquerors for the perpetual maintenance of a succession of teachers, who, while they "ballowed the name," should keep alive the knowledge of God in the land, and extend the elevating and consoling influence of our pure faith to the growing nation. Scarcely have two generations passed away, when the pious grant is first made the subject of murmurs and bickerings, then is tampered with; and

next is threatened with annihilation. No charge is brought against the Church, as if she had abused the gift, or failed to fulfil the purpose which it was intended to enable her to fulfil. She has done nothing to forfeit her trust. Her ministers, very poor in this world's wealth, but having richer gifts to dispense, have been no slothful stewards. Scattered everywhere, stationary in the towns, or threading the back-woods, they have striven even beyond their power to offer the sacraments of Christ, and the pure and entire word of God to every creature.*

Justice would be satisfied with them if they had fulfilled their trust, whatever might be its effect. But a wise people would not fail even to own a debt of gratitude to the office which the Canadian clergy have discharged. For it cannot be that two hundred and thirty men should be employed, as they have been, administering the consolations and instructions of religion to the rich and the poor, without leavening in some degree the whole mass of society, repressing dangerous tendencies, and drawing out many better qualities of human nature, by which the happiness and welfare of the community are promoted. And, further, those who agree in the view of the Roman Catholic religion expressed above, will be of opinion that a great though invidious service is performed by the men whose teaching has been the principal check upon the predominance of that obnoxious form of Christianity in Canada.

It may suffice to have indicated these considerations, which might be easily enlarged. On them, rather than on any technical grounds, we desire to rest the title of the Canadian Church to her endowment;—a title derived immediately from the source of human property; a title cognate with the earliest germ of the civil constitution of Canada; a title to endowments which have deserved not forfeiture for abuse, but confirmation for their beneficial results.

Shall, then, the majority in Canada be empowered by the sanction of England to plunder the minority of an endowment to which they have so good a title, and which they have used to such purpose?

II. It may be well to consider who constitute this majority, by whom, or rather in whose name, so unjust a claim is advanced. Four-fifths of the people of Canada, or about a million and a half of persons, might derive pecuniary advantage from the proposed confiscation of the Clergy Reserves. Among these are (in round numbers) 1,000,000 Roman Catholics, 70,000 Free Kirk Presbyterians, 70,000 other Presbyterians not belonging to the Scottish Establishment, 220,000 Methodists, and 50,000 Baptists. The Free Kirk Presbyterians, who, when they recently seceded from the establishment, ceased to participate in the benefit of the Clergy Reserves, are among the most importunate for the confiscation. The Wesleyan Methodists are said to entertain a general feeling against the confiscation.

The opinion of the recently elected Canadian Legislative Assembly was tested last September, when a se-

* See the *Annals of the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto*; and the *Church in the Colonies*, 1, 2, 9, 18, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

† The only technical ground, as far as we know, on which her title has been challenged, is an interpretation of the power to "vary or repeal," given to the Legislature by the Act of 1791. This, however, is answered by the unanimous opinion of the judges of England, delivered on April 13th, 1840, in the following terms:—

"In answer to the question secondly put to us, we are all of opinion that the effect of the forty-first section of the Statute is prospective only, and that the power given to the Legislative Council and Assembly of either of the Provinces, cannot be extended to affect lands which have been already allotted and appropriated under former grants; for the manifest import of the forty-first section appears to us to be limited to this, viz. the varying or repealing the provisions respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands, and not to comprehend the varying or repealing allotments or appropriations which have been already made under provisions of the Act whilst such provisions continued unreppealed and in full force. The provisions of the Statute of Wills might be varied or repealed without affecting the devises of land already made under it."

For this quotation we are indebted to the valuable letter of Archdeacon Bethune, published in the *Times*, Nov. 19, since the greater part of this article was written.

ries of seven resolutions was moved by Mr. F. Hincks. These resolutions proposed an address to the Queen, condemnatory of Sir J. Pakington's refusal to introduce into the Imperial Parliament a bill for the repeal of the Clergy Reserves Act (3 and 4 Vict. lxxviii.) of 1840; they also re-asserted Earl Grey's declaration, (in his despatch dated 27th January, 1851,) that the decision of this matter ought not to be removed from the Provincial Legislature; they threatened Her Majesty with "deep and wide dissatisfaction" among her Canadian subjects, at the "violation of their constitutional rights," if their demand is not complied with; and they concluded with a singular protestation of "loyal feelings," and a "desire to prevent the lamentable consequences of a collision." The motion of Mr. Hincks was not by an amendment proposed by Mr. Boulton, to the effect that "it is not desirable to revive the agitation or in any wise to legislate on this subject, which has heretofore produced such discord, strife, and hatred, in this colony." This amendment was negatived by a majority of 37 against 22, and Mr. Hincks's resolutions were carried by majorities still larger. An analysis of the votes on the amendment appeared in our last number, page 166; it may suffice to remark here, that the minority of 22 included a majority of Protestants, and a majority of the representatives of Upper Canada. So that a question affecting the property belonging to Protestants, is carried against Protestants by Roman Catholics; and a question affecting property belonging principally to the Upper Province, is carried against the representatives of the Upper by the representatives of the Lower Province.

Not without reason then, we deny in the strongest terms the justice of allowing the Canadian Legislature to confiscate the endowments in question. The majority in that Legislature has generally shown itself incapable of dealing with the matter with either justice or wisdom. Even in wrong-doing they have been inconsistent. It must not be forgotten that when Sir F. Head was governor, they presented a report recommending a five fold division of the (Protestant) endowment among the Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome, the Methodists, and the Baptists. They passed a bill in the time of Lord Sydenham, by which (had it not been disallowed in England) the annual proceeds of the Clergy Reserves would have been divided among sixteen different religious denominations, according to their respective numbers, to be ascertained once in every four years. They accepted the Act (3 and 4 Vict. lxxviii.) of 1840, as a measure professedly intended to "provide for the final disposition of the lands called Clergy Reserves," and in 1846* they adopted a report recommending "that no change or deviation from that Act should be sanctioned by the Legislature." Yet they now threaten rebellion unless the British Parliament repeal that Act, and surrender the property unconditionally into their hands, not for redistribution, as Lord John Russell stated, but for alienation to secular uses.

With significant good taste, when they sent last year an emissary to England to urge their request, they selected for this purpose Mr. F. Hincks, a well-known Unitarian. This is a pregnant fact. An Unitarian representative of a Roman Catholic majority came to demand from the Imperial Parliament the unconditional surrender of the property of the English Church in Canada. Was this step prompted by ignorance of British feelings, or by excessive confidence in their chosen advocate, or by a profound estimate of the character of Earl Grey? Had they any ground for imagining that the minister in whose eyes the appointment of Colonial Bishops is "a kind of perquisite" of the Colonial Department, would show himself peculiarly ready to listen to the counsels of Dissenters with regard to the proper exercise of the influence of the State on the Colonial Church?

The feelings of the Roman Catholics and of the Dissenters who do not participate in the profits of the Clergy Reserves form the ground work of the present opposition.

* See *Colonial Church Chronicle*, vol. iv. page 377.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, Dec. 26.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The following is a copy of an official despatch received at the Admiralty:—

"Her Majesty's ship, North Star,
Beechey Island, Sept. 7, 1852.

"Sir,—I beg to report to you for their Lordships' information the arrival at this place this morning of the merchant steam-vessel Isabel, (Commander Inglefield.) His stay is so short that I do not enter into any particulars of what he has done, but confine myself entirely to a short sketch of my own proceedings from the 24th

ult., the day which the Prince Albert left this, with a full account of the movements of the whole squadron.

"On the 26th August, considering the ship in a secure place for wintering, and that as much ice was out of the bay as was likely to come, I resolved on leaving for Maxwell Bay; therefore shoved off at two in the afternoon with a month's provisions. After a day's detention at Gascoigne's Inlet by a gale of wind, I got into the Bay on the 29th ult., landed on its western shores, to the northward of Cape Herschell, and could almost see at once that the land was continuous all round the head of it; however, to make sure I remained the greater part of next day for a more complete examination, when I got a latitude placing me in 74 deg. 42 min. 7 sec. N., but did not succeed in obtaining the longitude; but as I was perfectly convinced that no passage, either by water or land, for travelling over, could be found from the head of this Bay, I consequently made the best of my way back to the ship, which I reached on the 2d instant. On my way, both to Maxwell Bay and back again, I found on several occasions more of the same sort of circles found at Capo Riley, and from the examination was perfectly satisfied that they were not placed by any white people. Again, at one spot among them, I found several pieces of the vertebrae of the white whale. In a small bay to NE. of Capo Hurd, I found the roots and 20 feet 4 inches of the stem of a red pine, well above the high water mark, and 3 feet 6 inches in circumference just above the roots. It had, apparently, been lying there a long time, was white from exposure, and saturated well through to the heart.

"On my return to the ship, I found the Bay was completely clear of ice, the vessel lying at her anchor, and on two occasions nearly driven out to sea by the pressure of such heavy bodies as were forced out with the strong northerly gales lately blowing and strong currents running through the narrow between Beechey Island and the main. However, I now consider there is nothing more to apprehend, and am anxiously looking for Mr. McCormick's (surgeon) return, and if not here on Thursday shall send a boat as far up Wellington Channel as Cape Osborne, not only to meet him, but to make caches for the spring operations, thus anticipating the sledge party I intend sending away as soon as the ice is made.

"Wellington Channel from the summit of Beechey Island, as far as the eye can reach, is still open, and I anticipate Sir Edward Belcher has got very far on this season; but, as I said in my letter of the 23d ult. by Prince Albert, that I should endeavor to communicate with him next spring, I still hope to do so, more particularly as we have picked up the dogs Mr. Kennedy of the Prince Albert, landed on Beechey Island the eve of his leaving, rather than kill them.

"The house, which I have called Northumberland House, in honor of his Grace the First Lord, is progressing, and I hope to make it so far complete that it will afford a most comfortable asylum for any who might reach it, and need its shelter. It is seven feet high, thirty feet long, and twenty-five feet broad.

"We are now preparing the ship for the winter, but I do not expect the bay will be frozen over for some time, as the temperature of the water is yet high—29 this morning, air 23 30 is the lowest we have had; strong north and north-west winds have been prevailing lately. Much snow has also fallen, which is constantly driving about with the gales.

"In conclusion, I beg to acquaint their Lordships that all my crew are in good health and high spirits, and with a firm determination of doing their best endeavors to set at rest the long-pending question.

"I have, &c.

(Signed)

"W. J. J. POLLEN.

"P. S.—Commander Inglefield, by his discoveries in Smith's and Jones' Sounds, has greatly narrowed the field of search; for it is perfectly evident that no traces of our missing countrymen have been found in Smith's or Jones' Sound; but a great addition to our geographical knowledge of these regions has been gained.

From Papers By R. M. Steamship Europa, Jan. 8.

The R. M. S. Europa arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning, after a boisterous passage.

All the new Ministers returned to their constituencies, had been re-elected, except Mr. Gladstone.

We understand that when the steamer left England, Mr. Gladstone's re-election was doubtful. On the third day he was about 40 ahead of his opponent. We presume unsoundness in politics, and not in religious doctrine, is the cause of his predicament.

The three great northern Powers have acknowledged the new dynasty of France, and not coldly. Their autocratic Majesties style Napoleon *mon frere*. The Em-

peror is creating new senators by the dozen, among them are recruits from the Legitimists. There are some in England who think that to keep his huge army from mischief at home, he may attempt an invasion of England, if he can conjure up a pretext.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ELECTION.—On Tuesday a Convocation was held, for the election of a Burgess in the place of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Provost of Oriel proposed Mr. Gladstone, and alluded to the ancient and salutary principle of returning a member, when once chosen, for life. Archdeacon Donison, of Oriel, proposed Mr. Dudley Perceval, of Christ Church. Mr. Donison remarked on the pain with which he sored a friendship of 30 years, but Mr. Gladstone's conduct and Mr. Gladstone's junction with his present colleagues compelled him to the step.—Dr. Robert Phillimore, who obtained permission to speak in English, passed some very severe censures on the committee who had, as he stated, used Lord Chandos's name without authority, and regretted that the etiquette of the university did not permit Mr. Gladstone to explain his present opinion and causes of conduct. Dr. Macbride, who had taken part in the opposition to Mr. Gladstone, assured Dr. Phillimore that neither himself nor any of the honorable gentlemen who acted with him had used Lord Chandos's name without being assured, and in their own minds convinced, that his lordship had consented. After about an hour and a half, spent in preliminaries, the Vice Chancellor adjourned to the Convocation House, and the polling commenced. At the close of the poll, on Thursday, the numbers were:—

For the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone,	277
For Dudley Perceval, Esq.	294

THE REVENUE.—The official return of the Receipts and Expenditure for the Quarter which terminated on Wednesday, has been published. The gratifying result is an increase, compared with the corresponding period of last year, of no less a sum than £702,776.

BENEFICES.—There were in England and Wales in 1850, 8,077 benefices where the incumbents were resident; 2,952 where they were non-resident; and 699 miscellaneous cases. The number of benefices upon which there is a glebe house amounts to 8,214.

THE present naval force of Great Britain consists of 545 ships-of-war (either in commission or in ordinary,) carrying from 2 to 120 guns each. Of this number 180 are armed steamers, from 100 to 800 horse power engines, constructed on the most approved principles, for active sea service (besides revenue cutters and smaller vessels). This immense fleet, the largest of any maritime power, employs in time of peace 140,000 able-bodied seamen, 2,000 boys, and 15,000 Royal Marines, divided into four divisions (102 companies), viz:—First division, head quarters, Chatham, 25 companies; second division, Portsmouth, 27 companies; third division, Plymouth, 25 companies; and fourth division, Woolwich, 25 companies; and 10 companies of Royal Marine Artillery, head quarters, Portsmouth. Besides, there are 7 brigades of Dockyard Volunteers well trained to gunnery, viz., Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Pembroke, and three other battalions, Coast Guard, &c.

NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—It is the impression in naval circles, as letters have been received by officers who formerly served in Arctic expeditions, requesting them to state to the Admiralty if they were willing to serve again, that one, if not two expeditions will be sent to the Arctic regions early in the present year, and both well appointed with steam and sailing vessels. One of the expeditions will be sent to Smith's and Jones's Sound, to follow up the discoveries made by Commander Inglefield last year. It is also expected that that officer will be promoted to the rank of captain, and be appointed to the command of the new expedition; and that an efficient steamer will be made ready to proceed with the expedition for further exploration in the open sea he discovered during his last voyage. The other expedition will proceed to Behring's Straits, with the object of aiding Capt. Collison's expedition, as all eyes are now turned, in the expectation that some intelligence will be learned of Sir John Franklin from Capt. Collison's party; and the Rattle-snake, at Sheerness, is fitting to proceed as a store-ship, under Commander Trollope, to Behring's Straits.

Professor Wilson, so long a contributor, and for several years editor of the *Edinburg Review*, died in that city last month.

THE TELEGRAPHIC LINES OF THE WORLD UP TO 1853.—The extent of telegraphic communication completed and in operation throughout the world, at the beginning of the present year, may be estimated, as far

as can be gathered from the returns, at nearly 40,000 miles. Of this amount there was nearly 4,000 miles in Great Britain, of which 100 miles only were under ground, with about 400 or 500 miles in course of construction in England, Scotland and Ireland, and as many more projected. In America there were 20,000 miles of telegraph completed and in operation, with ten thousand more in process of construction. Russia has just commenced her system of telegraphs between St. Petersburg, Moscow and Cracow, and the ports of the Baltic and Black seas. About 400 miles are about to be constructed in India. The only unsupplied portions that will soon present themselves on a telegraphic map of the world, will be Australia, Africa and China.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF MR. HEALD.—We are authorised to state that there is no truth whatever in the paragraph that has been going the round of the papers respecting the alleged death of this gentleman. Mr. Heald and his party have safely arrived at Cadiz. The entire story of the loss of his yacht, and its consequences, must therefore have been a fiction.

CONVERT FROM ROMANISM.—The Hon. Miss Stapleton, sister of Lord Beaumont, has renounced the errors of Popery. She received the sacrament at Carlton Church on Christmas-day.

STEAM NAVY OF FRANCE.—We read in the *Phare de la Loire*:—For some time past the establishment of Indret has been manufacturing steam engines for vessels at different ports. One has been sent to Lorient for the Jean Bart, and one to Cherbourg for the *Marceau*. At this moment, also, experiments are making on the *Montebello*, at Toulon, with an engine of 160 horse power from Indret, intended as an auxiliary for first-class sailing ships, to leave port without being towed. An engine of 150-horse power is about to leave Indret for the *Austerlitz*, at Cherbourg. In construction there is one of 400-horse power for the *Assas*, which is building at Rochefort; one of 650-horse for the *Ulm*, which is building at the same port; and one of 400 horse power for the *Phlégethon*, which is built at Cherbourg. To these we must add a machine of 1,200-horse power, which the Minister of Marine has ordered for the *Bretagne*, which is to be built at Brest.

RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE BY RUSSIA.—M. de Kisseleff on Wednesday presented his new credentials to the Emperor.

EXTENSIVE FORTIFICATION OF VIENNA.—A letter from Vienna, of the 30th ult., in the *Breslau Gazette*, states that the Austrian government has resolved, on the recommendation of a military commission, to surround the capital with a continuous wall of fortifications, the extent of which will be five German miles, (about 22 English miles.)

UNITED STATES.

THE ERICSSON EXPERIMENT ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL.—The calorific ship *Ericsson* made her trial trip down the bay this morning, (Jan. 11.) and the result is universally regarded a perfect triumph. She is of 2200 tons burthen, is 250 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and draws 17 feet of water. She is remarkably sharp, and, unlike the ocean steamers, carries but two masts. Her wheels are 32 feet in diameter. She has four cylinders, each 14 feet in diameter, and with six feet stroke. On deck there are four small white pipes, two serving as chimneys, and the others for conveying air. The machinery is compact, and so arranged that much valuable space is preserved, which in ocean steamers is devoted to machinery, &c. It is estimated that a saving of 6 or 7 thousand dollars in fuel may be made in a voyage to Liverpool and back. The most coal that can possibly be consumed, is seven tons in 24 hours, this being about one-sixth of the quantity required for vessels of the same class propelled by steam. There can be but little wear of machinery, and it is believed that it may be used five years or longer, without having need of repairs. But two men—the fireman and engineer—are required to work the engine. The magnitude of the cylinders, the curious and ingenious application of the working beam and crank, first attract the attention of the observer. The machinery is not very complicated.

In our last we took from the latest No of the *News of the World*, a list of the newly formed Ministry, which turns out to be incorrect, and we therefore publish to day the names as they now stand, (until the next change comes.)

Earl of Aberdeen, Premier; Lord Cramworth, Lord Chancellor; Hon. Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Palmerston, Home Secretary; Lord John Russell, Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of the Colonies; Sir James Graham, first Lord of the Admiralty; Earl of Granville, President of the Privy Council; Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal; Hon. Sydney Herbert, Secretary of War; Sir John Wood, President of the India Board; Sir W. Molesworth, President of Public Works; Marquis of Lansdowne, seat without office; Hon. Mr. Caldwell, President of Board of Trade; Sir A. Cockburn, Attorney General; Sir W. P. Wood, Solicitor General; Earl St. Germain, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; with other inferior appointments.

The *N. Y. Herald* of 13th inst. states, that the negotiations for a treaty relative to the Fisheries and reciprocity in trade with Canada, have been forwarded to England, and will not be returned for some weeks. He adds, that it will not probably be sanctioned by the Senate.

Provincial Legislature.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The House met yesterday at 2 o'clock, and took up the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, presented on the previous day.—An amendment was moved by the Hon. J. W. Johnston, on the clause relating to the Fisheries, the object of which seemed to be to guard against a committal to any particular course or to any premature concession of our privileges, without such an equivalent as the people of Nova Scotia, through their Representatives might approve. After much discussion, in which Messrs. Johnston, L. M. Wilkins, Marshall, &c. on the one side, and Messrs. Howe, S. Campbell, Wado, &c., on the other, took part, the House divided, and there appeared for the amendment, 18, against it 26—majority in favor of the original clause, *i. e.* in favor of Government, 8.—During the debate there were indications that "asperities," had not quite passed away.—Mr. Johnston asked leave to present several Bills, among them, one altering the Elective franchise, and another similar to that of last Session, for Elective Councils. Mr. Howe congratulated Mr. Wilkins on his return to the red-benches, without the loss of any of that good humour and manly bearing for which he had formerly been distinguished.

In the Legislative Council, matters came to a *fix*. In the answer to the Governor's Speech, the clause in which His Excellency enjoined caution, in reference to the liabilities to be contracted by the Province for Railroads, was unnoticed. Mr. Almon, proposed as an amendment, an echo of the said caution, which was closely debated, but owing to the absence of Dr. Grigor there was an equality of votes, so that they could neither move one way nor the other, whereupon the matter was adjourned until the next day; when it is presumed the amendment will be lost.

Correspondence.

AYLESFORD BRANCH DIVISION CHURCH SOCIETY.

A meeting was held at St Mary's School-house, Aylesford, near the Church, on the evening of Thursday, 30th Decr., at 6 o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. Avery, Rector, in the chair. The Meeting was opened with prayer; after which the Rev. chairman addressed the meeting at some length in eloquent and expressive language, showing how indebted we are to the parent country for funds and assistance, and setting forth the objects of the Society, its efforts and operations, the great necessity for active and increased exertions on the part of its members, &c.

Messrs. Buskirk, Wm. Tupper, and Wm. Morton then addressed the meeting, urging the necessity for renewed and continued exertions, stating the destitute condition that thousands of our fellow men are in, and the great want of the Gospel, of teachers and missionaries, not only in Heathen lands, but in our own Province.

Owing to the bad state of the roads those from a distance were not able to attend.

The meeting was closed by singing the Doxology, and the members retired much pleased with the proceedings.

31st December.

A Meeting was held at Morden, on the evening of Tuesday, 11th Jan., at 7 o'clock, at Mr. John Orpin's house.

The meeting was opened by singing and prayer, when the Rev. Mr. Avery took the chair, stating the purpose for which the meeting had been called; showing how much we had received from the home country, and as there were now claims from other parts, much more urgent, we could not reasonably expect to receive as we hitherto had, but that we should now consider the destitute and that our own Farms, our Houses, our Shops, and our vessels, all should help in forwarding this great and good object, reminding us, how we had been favored for the last twenty years in having one of the most faithful of Ministers, and whose labours should not be forgotten, &c.

A subscription and collection was then taken and £4 6s. 3d. received. The meeting closed with singing and the benediction.

WILLIAM H. MORTON.

13th January.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

A meeting of the local Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, took place in the Schoolhouse at Mahone Bay, on Tuesday evening, 11th inst. at 7 o'clock. The meeting was opened by singing the 100th Psalm, and the prayers usual on such occasions were offered up by the Rev. W. H. Snyder, Pres. who after briefly and succinctly stating the objects of the Society, and the causes which led to its formation, then called upon the Rev. H. L. Owen to move the first Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Lewis Knaut, and passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That the acknowledged wants of the Church in this Province, and the inability of the Diocesan Church Society, with its present income, to supply those wants, are a loud call upon every member of the Church in this Diocese cheerfully and liberally to do

his and her part towards making that income equal to the increasing demands upon it.

The 2nd Resolution was moved by Benjamin Zwicker, Esq. M. P. P., seconded by Mr. Frederick Ernst, and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the bountiful liberality of the D. C. Society, in which this Parish has so largely participated, is by us most thankfully acknowledged, and *Resolved* further, that we manifest our gratitude by cheerfully contributing to the extent of our means towards the increase of its funds.

The 3rd Resolution was moved by Doctor Lane, seconded by Benj. Legge, Esq. Churchwarden, and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That we regard the employment of Traveling and Assistant Missionaries as greatly calculated to make the D. C. Society more generally useful, and also to recommend it to the cordial approbation and support of every Churchman in the Province.

The 4th Resolution was moved by Daniel Owen, Esq. Barrister at Law, seconded by Mr. A. W. Savary, Student, and passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That the great spiritual blessings conferred through the instrumentality of the venerable Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel, and for Promoting Christian Knowledge, upon the Colonial Dependencies and other portions of the British Empire, and especially upon these N. American possessions, entitle them to the warmest gratitude of every son and daughter of the Church.

The meeting was addressed on the several Resolutions by the Rev. Mr. Owen, Messrs. Knaut and Zwicker, Dr. Lane, Messrs. Legge, D. Owen and Savary.

A vote of thanks to the Rev. H. L. Owen, Daniel Owen, Esq. (who had come from Lunenburg to render their highly valuable services) and Mr. Savary (of King's College, Windsor) for their assistance on the occasion, was passed unanimously.

The usual Board of Office-bearers, Standing Committee and Delegates, were chosen.—the collection was taken; after a few appropriate closing remarks from the Rev. the President, the Doxology was sung, and the meeting dismissed with the Apostolical benediction.

The urgent, able and very creditable appeals on behalf of the Society from the resident speakers, and the kind and attentive manner in which the numerous, and in most instances protracted addresses were received by a crowded audience, afforded proof alike cheering and gratifying, that the people of that portion of the Diocese fully appreciate the great blessings we all enjoy, and are indeed "zealously affected" in the "good cause," which we hope may speedily gain ground among us.

January, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I am happy to be able to communicate the following instance of liberality towards our Church, and trust that in making it publicly known, it may be the means of inducing others who have it in their power, to follow so good an example. Mr. Seaman, a large landed proprietor and merchant, residing at Minudio, about seven miles from Amherst, lately presented me with four acres of land in the middle of the village of Minudio, and a hundred pounds for the purpose of erecting a Church—the site is a very fine one, and is intended by Mr. Seaman both for a Church and Parsonage. In recording this fresh instance of Mr. Seaman's exertions for the benefit of his country, I may mention that he has likewise built a School house near the site of the Church, and brought from the United States a superior teacher, who is chiefly supported at his expense. The school house is conveniently arranged internally, and is surmounted with a very neat spire and gilded vane, and is also furnished with a sweet toned bell, such as few of our country Churches possess. All this will appear the more commendable when I tell you that Mr. Seaman's own children are grown up and engaged in the active pursuits of life, and therefore with the exception of a few grand children, his exertions in behalf of education are in a great measure for the benefit of the community generally.

In addressing the above particulars to you, I do not intend my letter for insertion in the *Church Times*, but merely to give you knowledge of facts which you can make use of as you please.

I am,

Your brother in Christ.

GEO. TOWNSEND.

Rev. J. C. Cochran,
Editor *Church Times*, Halifax.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR.—Some time since you suggested, that it would be gratifying to the Members of the Church in different parts of the Diocese, if the "Notitia Parochialis" from each Parish, were forwarded for insertion in the *Church Times*.—especially as the Annual Report of the Society F. G. F. did not reach us for some time, and even when it did, very few, comparatively speaking, of the members of the different congregations, had an opportunity of seeing that Report. I now therefore forward the number of Baptisms &c. in the Parish of St. Stephen's, Chester, for the year 1852. Baptisms—*one hundred*; Marriages—*thirty*; Burials—*nineteen*. Of these last, seven died in infancy, three were over fourscore years, and one upwards of ninety; five, in the vigour of youth, were suddenly called into eternity; four having been drowned at one and the same time, some distance from their home; and the other, a promising young man, accidentally shot by his friend and companion.—*Communicated*.

Missionary Record.

A PASTORAL LETTER TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, 23rd December, 1852.

MY DEAR BRETHREN.—I have received communications from different quarters, at home and within this Province, expressing a desire that, as Senior Bishop of the North American British Episcopate, I should proceed to England to meet the Bishop of Sydney who, under certain preconcerted arrangements with the Home authorities in Church and State, has arrived there from Australia.—the object of his visit being to confer with those authorities upon matters affecting the interests of the Colonial Church.

As there are many reasons connected principally with the exercise of my episcopal duties, which make it extremely difficult that I should leave the Diocese at this particular conjuncture, I had hoped that the object in view might have been met by another arrangement which I conceive to be equally satisfactory, but this not having been capable of execution without some delay, I have been urged to undertake the task, and have felt it my duty to yield to the reasons thus pressed upon me.

The difficulties, peculiar in their character, which attach in different ways, to the administration of Ecclesiastical affairs in the Colonies, and the desire felt, in common with other Colonial prelates, by the Bishops of these North American Dioceses, to procure the formal and legal co-operation of the Clergy and Laity in the management and regulation of such matters, have already been placed before you, in the Minutes of the Episcopal Conference, held at Quebec, Sept. 1850. In the tenor of those Minutes, I have authority for saying that the whole of the North American Episcopate are agreed,—the two Bishops who, out of the seven, were unavoidably absent, having, subsequently to their reception of copies of the Minutes, put me in possession of their sentiments upon the subject.

It is with reference to those difficulties, and, in particular to the measure which I have just indicated as fitted, (it may be hoped,) to a great extent, to afford relief for them, that the consultations are to be held in which I have been invited to join. Without at all touching the question of the revival of Convocation at home, I am not aware of the existence of any opposition in the minds of Churchmen within this diocese, clerical or lay, to the exercise of synodical action within the Colonial Church: I am very sure that the want of it is experimentally felt and generally acknowledged among us; and I cannot possibly fail to see that the proximity of the United States, in which the triennial Conventions of the whole Church and the annual Convention of each Diocese, with every allowance for the imperfection inherent in all human things, have been long seen to work efficiently and advantageously for the Church and to provide for many points at which we are at a loss, suggests to the thoughts of our Clergy and Laity, a feeling of claim for our being, with certain requisite adaptations, assimilated in this particular point to our neighbors.

It is this view of our case which I have exhibited to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in answer to a Circular addressed, last summer, to the Colonial Bishops, upon the subject here in question. I have taken care, of course, to assure Sir J. Pakington of our sincere and settled desire (as appears in the Minutes of the Episcopal Conference) to preserve the Royal Supremacy intact.

Having had in my contemplation, as I have stated, an arrangement which included no necessity for my going home myself, and which left more time open to me for all which may suggest itself as necessary or proper in connection with the visit of one of the North American Bishops to England, I am now rather hurried in my preparations, and obliged to deal more abruptly with the subject than I could desire. There is no way left to me in which I can benefit by taking counsel with you, unless any of you who may individually feel prepared to express his views or to make useful recommendations upon the topics to which I have here adverted, should favor me by doing so by letter, which should be done at his earliest convenience, addressing me at the office of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in Pall Mall, London.

Should any gentlemen of the laity desire to take this course, the simplest mode perhaps of effecting the object will be, that they should put their respective

*The Bishop of Montreal having occasion, for other objects, to go home immediately after Easter, and having expressed his willingness to strain a point in order to go a little earlier, for the object here in question, I had hoped his visit would have been in season at that time.

Ministers in possession of what they desire to communicate, and that it should thus be passed out to my hands.

And now, my dear brethren, I commend myself and the work which I have in hand to your prayers to God through Jesus Christ; and assuring you that mine are never wanting for you, and invoking upon you at this holy season all blessing from above, with an advancement in holiness as season after season may, by the pleasure of God, return to you, I remain,

Your affectionate servant in the Gospel,
G. J. QUEBEC.

Fourth's Department.

THE LAZY BOY.

The lazy lad I and who's his name?
I should not like to tell
But don't you think it is a shame
That he can't read or spell?

He'd rather swing upon a gate,
Or paddle in the brook,
Than take his pencil and his slate,
Or try to con his book.

There, see, he's lounging down the street,
Ill: but without a rim;
He rather drags than lifts his feet—
His face unwashed and grim.

He's lolling now against a post,—
But if you've seen him once,
You'll know the lad amongst a host,
For what he is—a dunce.

Don't ask me what's the urchin's name,
I do not choose to tell;
But this you'll know—it is the same
As his who does not blush for shame,
That he don't read or spell.

THE PROMISES OF GOD.—The following little incident recently occurred in the infant department of the Sabbath-school of a church in Connecticut, which was founded more than two centuries ago, by the celebrated Thomas Hooker. Upon a Sabbath morning intensely cold, the pastor visited these little ones. Ice winter had locked the streams, and a heavy mantle of snow was thrown over the earth. They were addressed in the familiar manner so happily adapted to rivet the attention of a child, in substance as follows. "My young friends, this is a cold winter's day, and the snow lies deep around us. Will the beautiful spring and the joyous summer return?" "Yes, sir," was the prompt reply. "But," continued the pastor, "the last night was very cold, and at my house I found this morning in the yard, very thick ice; and why do you believe that the opening buds and blooming flowers will return?" "Because replied a bright-eyed boy, "we have the promise of God himself, that 'summer and winter, seed-time and harvest, shall never fail.'"

"My young friends, let me claim your kindness for the old. They are well entitled to your sympathy. Through this bright world they move mistily, and though they rise as soon as the birds begin to sing, they cannot hear the music. Their limbs are stiff, their senses dull, and that body which was once their beautiful abode and their willing servant has become a cage and a heavy clog. And they have outlived most of those dear companions with whom they once took sweet counsel,

"One world deceased, another born,
Like Noah they behold,
O'er whose white hair and furrow'd brows,
Too many sons have roll'd."

Make it up to them as well as you can. Be eyes to the blind and feet to the lame. On their way to the sanctuary be their supporting staff, and though it may need an extra effort to convey your words into their blunted ear, make that effort;—for youth is never so beautiful as when it acts as a guardian angel or a ministering spirit to old age. And should extreme infirmity or occasional fretfulness try your patience, remember that to all intents you were once the same, and may be the same again;—in second childhood as in first, the debtor of others "patience and tenderness and magnanimity."
—Hamilton's Royal Preacher.

LOOK NOT AT CRIME.—If we are to turn off our eyes from beholding vanity, much more are we to do so with respect to crime. Wickedness is never to be contemplated, except when necessary to its prevention, correction, or punishment. It throws its shadow on the mind, chills its nice sensibility, and obscures its brightness.

Still more injurious is the habit, there are many temptations, "detailing the proceedings of our courts of justice," says a pious writer, "instead of warning the young against the dreadful consequences of a sinful course, it is no uncommon thing, so to dwell upon some

ludicrous circumstances connected with the appearance of the parties, or the manner of their giving their evidence, as to make these criminal offences rather matters of amusement, than proofs of those out-breakings of the evil of the heart, which should be perused with sorrow and disgust. Let me guard you against becoming familiar with such details."

He whose object is excellence in the fine arts, confines his attention to models of beauty. Deformity is carefully avoided. It is the beautiful alone with which the imagination is allowed to hold converse. Much more should he whose object is holiness, avoid the contemplation of sin.

Sin should, moreover, always be spoken of seriously. Speaking lightly of it in any of its forms, leads one to think lightly of it, and he who thinks lightly of sin, readily falls into the practice of it. Evil and only evil results from ludicrous descriptions of the sin of drunkenness. Sin is the abominable thing which Jehovah hates, and we should turn aside from beholding it, except when called to do otherwise in the course of duty.

When tempted to dwell on the simple examples of men, even of the greatest men, let us look to the perfect example of Christ. If we can find no delight in contemplating his example, let us feel the deepest solicitude and put forth the most vigorous efforts to secure deliverance from the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity.—Evangelist.

Selections.

ANCIENT MINES ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Lake Superior region of America is richer than any other region of the world in copper. It is not many years ago since these rich seams of copper were discovered, and with our knowledge of the Indian's character, and our entire ignorance of the history of the past, in respect to the inhabitants of North America, it was supposed that our modern discoveries of these minerals were the first ever made by mortal men. The huge mounds scattered over our country have left traces behind them of a race long since passed away, but in a more striking manner have evidences of that race been recently brought to light in the discovery of ancient mines, tools, &c., in the Lake Superior region. In 1848 the first of these old mines was discovered, and in it was found a mass of pure copper, weighing six tons, which had been raised by ancient wedges, and rolled along the gallery. These ancient mines extended over a tract of country 100 miles long, running from N. E. to S. W. A great number of ancient tools have been found, they all consist of hard stone, with single and double grooves for the reception of handles, like those now employed by blacksmiths for holding their wedges. The marks of old fires extended everywhere, shewing that they employed heat in their mining operations—by heating the rock first, then cooling it quickly with water, to soften it—the plan for softening copper. When did those ancient miners work these mines, and who were they? Trees of hundreds of years' standing extend their roots on the surface of a soil, which have required ages to accumulate, over some of their deepest works. We have no evidence of who those miners were except by the tools which have been left behind them; but at one time they must have been numerous, for quite a number of their old excavations have been opened up. Is it possible that they were the forefathers of the present race of Indians? It is possible; a savage man in all countries is the wreck of former civilization. The descendants of the Greeks and Romans are not like their forefathers; we know them to be wrecks of a former civilization. Tribes and men, separated from communication and contact with others of their species, soon degenerate and dwindle into the savage state. It is, therefore, quite possible that the old copper miners of the Lake Superior region were the forefathers of the present race of Indians.

A CANNIBAL.—A Spanish criminal, named Manuel Blanco, now under sentence of death in Galicia, has confessed to a long series of the most horrid crimes. Having committed several murders in the province of Leon, and being pursued by the courts there, he took refuge in Rebordechao, an out of the way village, enclosed by mountains, and with very little communication with any other part. Here he practised great austerity, and by daily attending at mass, and constant reading of devout books, &c., he acquired a reputation for great piety, and all the houses there were open to him. Pretending to have property at Santander, he availed himself of the influence he acquired over the minds of no less than nine persons, widows and children in most cases, to induce them one after another to set out with him from the village across the mountain barrier, promising them good positions and employment at Santander; but murdering them and putting de-

vouring them as it would appear, when involved in the intricacies of the mountains. His first victims at Robledocho were one Manuela Garcia and an infant child, whom he promised to provide for at Santander. He returned three days after setting out, and said he had lost them on the way, very happy, and in company with a carrier; and in a short time pretended to have received a letter, in which they described their good fortune at Santander, and the result of which was, that a sister of Manuela Garcia, named Bonita, who lived at Laza with her son, desired also to go there, and he set out with them, and disappeared of them the same way; and so on till the number of victims reached to nine. He also confessed to many other murders committed at different places. The skull of one of the victims was found and produced before him, but it made no impression on him, and his pulse remained firm and quiet. All his victims being of the poorest class, powder could hardly be the incentive to these crimes. His own statement is that his nature is changed from time to time into that of a wolf.

FEARFUL ENCOUNTER WITH INDIANS.—The following account of an encounter with the Indians is extracted from a letter received in England from California:—"I was chased through the mountains nearly nine miles by a band of seven Indians; and were it not that I was very well armed, I should certainly have been murdered by them. They followed me to the north fork of the Trinity River. I tried to make my mule take the river to swim across, but found it impossible to get into the water; there seemed no possibility of escape for me—they were close upon me. A spur of one of the mountains terminated abruptly on the river in a high rocky bluff almost perpendicular. I had just dismounted, intending to abandon my mule, &c., and try to swim the river myself, which like all other rivers in the mountains, rushes with great velocity down its bed, which is strewn with enormous rocks, against and over which the current roars with terrible force. To swim for it was indeed a forlorn hope, but my only chance of escape. Before I had time to pull off my boots, the Indians were within 100 yards of me. I sprang up. I had in my holsters two of Colt's revolvers of the largest size, and a good large knife. They came on. I must tell the honest truth; my very heart sank within me as they ran up to me with an exulting yell. I uttered a cry of horror and alarm—it seemed impossible to escape. At my cry they gave another yell of triumph. I drew out one pistol, took a cool aim at the nearest, who was not more than ten steps from me, fired, and, strange to say, I missed him, I pulled the next barrel, however, fired, and he fell dead not three steps from me. He had been in advance of all the rest who now ran up one after the other. I felt very cool and steady, and before five seconds more, had shot down two more, one of them mortally. Just then the fourth, the ablest and stoutest of the party had run close up to me, and, as I knelt down that I might be able to see under the light smoke from my pistol, he stumbled over me and fell, in his fall grasping me by the left arm with both his hands. My right arm was at liberty; I drew it back, and exerting my whole strength, buried the projecting hammer of the pistol into one of his temples, when he shuddered a moment and relaxed his hold of me. I looked around and saw the other three, who had not yet come up, standing some little distance off, their bows and arrows ready in their hands. Without standing up, I fired at one of them, and struck him in the left arm; he let fall his bow, turned, and with the others fled. I had changed in a moment from being alarmed and terrified. I sprang up, and pursued them for about two miles; but, as they ran like deer, I soon gave up the chase. I then returned, and found the Indian I had struck in the temple, and whom I supposed dead, sitting up and staring wildly about him. At sight of me he started to his feet. I finished my horrid work by shooting him through the head. I eat down and washed the blood which had spouted from his temple on me, and in about ten minutes four white men came down the trail, who were astonished to find such a spectacle. The Indians were armed with bows and arrows, and each bore a long knife and a small hatchet slung on his belt."

'I AM WHAT I AM.'—John Newton in his old age, when his sight had become so dim as to be unable to read, hearing this Scripture repeated, 'By the grace of God I am what I am,' paused for some moments and then uttered this affecting soliloquy: 'I am not what I ought to be. Ah! how imperfect and deficient I am not what I wish to be. I abhor that which is good, I am not what I hope to be. Soon, soon, I shall get off mortality, and with mortality all sin and imperfection. Though I am, not what I ought to be, what I wish to be, and what I hope to be, yet I can truly say I am not what I once was, a slave to sin and Satan; I can heartily join with the apostle, and acknowledge by the grace of God I am what I am.'

be, and what I hope to be, yet I can truly say I am not what I once was, a slave to sin and Satan; I can heartily join with the apostle, and acknowledge by the grace of God I am what I am.'

PRAY NOT FOR LENGTH OF DAYS.—The eulogy of Hon. Horace Binney, upon the Hon. John Sergeant in the Federal Court Room in Philadelphia, is described by the papers of that city as eloquent and impressive in the extreme. When he had spoken for three-quarters of an hour—slowly, and with deep feeling—he turned to his brethren at the bar and said: 'Let no man pray for length of days, for the old man is lost alone when he has buried all the friends of his youth. It was my grateful and painful duty, three years ago, to pay my last offering of regard to the memory of Chauncey. I am now come to pay a like tribute of regard to John Sergeant. This is probably the last time that my voice will ever be heard by my associates of the bar, and I now offer them my last friendly salutations.' He sat down, evidently much moved.—The room was silent.

"Remembering the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive,' the true disciple will value wealth chiefly as he can spend it on objects dear to his dear Lord. To him money is a talent and a trust; and he will feel it a fine thing to have a fortune, because it enables him to do some thing notable for some noble end. And whether like Granville Sharp, he spends it in pleading the cause of the oppressed and the friendless; or like Howard devotes it to reclaim the most depraved and degraded; or like Simeon, purchases adoptions in order to appoint faithful pastors; or like Thomas Wilson, multiplies places of worship in a crowded metropolis; there is no fortune which brings to its possessor such a return of solid satisfaction as that which is converted into Christian philanthropy. Our houses tumble down, our monuments decay, our equipages grow frail and shabby. But it is a fine thing to have a fortune, and so able to give a grand impulse to some important cause. It is a happy thing to have wealth enough to set fairly afloat an emancipation movement or a prison reform. It is a noble thing to be rich enough to provide Gospel ordinances for ten thousand people in a vast and world-wielding capital. It is a blessed thing to be 'a man to whom God has not only given riches and wealth,' but so large a heart,—so beneficent, so brotherly, that his fruition of his fortune is as wide as the thousand who enjoy it, and the reversion as secure as the heavens in which it is treasured."—*Hamilton's "Royal Preacher."*

PREACHERS AND HEARERS.—"Half the power of preaching lies in the mutual preparation. The Minister must not serve God with that which cost him nothing, but it is not the Minister alone who should 'give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. There is a scriptural duty on the part of the hearer. He should come with a purpose, and he should come with prayer. He should come hopeful of benefit, and bestirring all his faculties, that he may miss nothing which is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. He should come with a benevolent prepossession towards his pastor, and with a friendly solicitude for his fellow hearers, and thus as iron sharpens iron, so his intelligent countenance would animate the speaker; and, like a Hur, or an Aaron, his silent petitions would contribute to the success of the sermon."—*Rev. J. Hamilton.*

"Behold that home of yours! What an Eden a thankful heart might make it! What a concentration of joys it will appear as soon as the Spirit, the Comforter has revealed its brightness; or as soon as its little groups and its daily scenes can only be viewed in the pictures of gold and ebony which furnish the mourner's memory! And yet, how often does your own peevishness embitter all its joy; and how often with foolish hankering do you quit its hoarded pleasures, and fly away to clubs, and crowded rooms, to theatres, or lonely travel, in search of the honey you have left at home!"—*Job.*

There are now said to be two thousand Chinese labourers in the Island of Cuba, and six thousand more on their way there. They are exported at a cost of \$125 per head, and receive \$5 a month for the eight or ten years for which they are bound to their employers, by whom the expenses of their exportation are paid. Those already on the island, it is said, have given great satisfaction by the industry and intelligence they display.

In ten years sixty thousand houses have been built in London.

UNKINDNESS.

SIXTY life's best joys consist in peace, and ease,
And though but few can serve, yet all may please;
O let th'ungentle spirit learn from hence,
A small unkindness is a great offence.

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 10.

SEPTUAGESIMA.

O SOURCE divine of life and light,
Beneath whose wing primeval night
Became a radiant dawn;
Whose word dispell'd the ebon shade,
That on the formless void was laid,
Before the world was born.

Come with Thy brooding pow'r once more,
And let Thy word the earth restore
To righteousness again;
Like to a burning lamp go forth,
From Judah to the utmost North;
From Zion to the main.

O Holy Dove—who on the head
Of Jesus Christ thy radiance shed,
In Jordan's limpid wave,
Who by the tongues of plastic flame,
Gave pow'r in His prevailing name
The sinful world to save.

Again, thy Presence we implore,
Come as Thou wilt, and hover o'er
The chosen of the earth;
O let th'atonement blood impart
Its healing to the mind and heart,
And bless our Second Birth.

W. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

TIT: Newport Local Committee of the Diocesan Church Society held its anniversary Meeting on Wednesday the 12th instant. It was very well attended, and we hope had the effect, which such Meetings are calculated to produce,—that of increasing the interest of the congregation in this Society, as well as its attachment to their Church. At no period perhaps since its formation has the call of this Society been more urgent upon its friends for their zealous and increased support. The wide field which is opening before it, as well as the comparative deficiency of its funds, make this call imperative, if she is ever to take her stand as the main support of the Church in the Diocese.

After the usual prayers and the singing of some verses of the 67th Psalm, the following Resolutions were passed, accompanied by animating speeches:

1. *Resolved*, That Churchmen should give their utmost support and encouragement to the D. C. S., not merely on the ground of its present benefits, but because the future welfare and existence of their Church is essentially connected with its prosperity. Moved by Mr. Woodroffe; seconded by Mr. Marshall Mumford.

2. *Resolved*, That as the income of the Society still continues far below what its important nature and the wants of the Diocese demand, no well wisher to the sacred cause in which she is engaged, ought to remain a lukewarm spectator of her difficulties. Moved by Rev. Alfred Gilpin; seconded by Wm. Mumford, Esq.

3. *Resolved*, That the late liberal Resolutions of the General Committee, to double their own subscriptions, many of which had been doubled before, ought to call forth the imitation of every member of the Society, as far as their means permit. Moved by Mr. Crisp, of King's College; seconded by Mr. Randal, also of King's College.

The fourth Resolution relating to the election of the Executive Committee, was moved by the Revd. Wm. Taylor, and seconded by the Secretary, Mr. George Cochran.

After this many subscriptions were paid in, and others left to be collected by persons appointed. The hundredth psalm was sung in the course of the proceedings, and Heber's Missionary Hymn at the close of the Meeting. The assemblage dispersed after the benediction by the Rector,—much pleased, and, we trust, confirmed in their disposition to support to the utmost of their ability so deserving and noble an Institution.

MEETING AT WALTON.

The following day the Local Committee of the D. C. Society in this place, was held at 12 o'clock in the neat Church, which forms a prominent object upon the hill, at the entrance of the river. It was a cold day, and the meeting was not so fully attended as on other occasions. Sickness in several families also kept many away. It was however a very interesting Meeting, and called forth the zealous expression of attachment to the Society from the leading members of the congregation. The meeting opened with the 100th psalm and the appointed prayers: but as the resolutions were nearly the same as those passed at the Newport Meeting, it is not necessary to repeat them. They were supported by the following persons—Messrs. George Parker, Wm. Stephens, Bernard Wier, Wm. Woodroffe, of Newport, and Francis Parker, Esq.

A good collection was taken, larger than at several previous meetings, and which will most likely be increased before the funds are sent in from these Committees. The Meeting terminated in the usual way.

The Congregation in this place have never yet been backward in contributing some share to most of the objects for which they have been called upon in behalf of the Church; and since the resumption of the duties

in that part of the Mission by the Rector,—a stipend has been cheerfully subscribed for him, and has been hitherto faithfully paid.

May the disposition to give to the support of the Gospel, become more general than it is, and more in proportion to the rule, "as God has prospered us." To give to such an object—with a right spirit—is not parting with our riches:—it is lending them to Him, who will one day return them more than a hundred fold—into the hands, which have generously and wisely given them.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1853.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of this "our own Society," is at hand. In a little more than a fortnight the interesting day will have arrived, and the clerical and lay Delegates from the various Parishes will assemble here. It is to be hoped that there will be a goodly number of these, and that they will not come empty handed, but that increased contributions will be announced, on that night, from the Platform, as evidence that the members of our Church, throughout the land, are alive to their responsibilities, and have been "devising liberal things." It would add much to the interest of the Annual Report, if the Clergy or the Secretaries of the different local Committees, would forward, in good time, matters of fact, tending to shew the value of the Society's labours. The Assistant Missionaries who are partly paid by the Society, could, very properly and very fully, supply such substantial evidence from their own Journals.

We see by the Cape Breton News of the 12th inst. that the St. George's Committee had held its anniversary at Sydney. P. H. Clarke, Esq. in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. Porter, Capt. Ouseley, J. Bourinot, Esq. &c. The retirement of the Rev. C. Ingles from the pastoral charge of Sydney, was feelingly alluded to by Mr. Porter, coupled with expressions of sympathy for the heavy bereavement which he has recently sustained.

GAMBLING AND BAZAARS.

A FATHER, in the time of a revival, called on a Minister to converse with his son who had formerly a habit of gambling, and for whose spiritual interests they were under much concern. The Minister did so, and was treated by the young man with much courtesy, and he had hopes that his visit was crowned with success. When about to leave him, the young man requested to be heard for a moment, and addressed the Preacher as follows:—"Three years ago, the H— Church had a fair and festival. Those splendidly bound books which you see on the table, were set up at lottery. After much persuasion, on the part of a young female friend, I consented, against my inclination, to purchase two tickets. The prize fell to me, and I was so elated with my success, that I embraced the first opportunity of gambling on a larger scale, and since then I have lost hundreds of dollars. But for that lottery, under the patronage of a Christian Church, I never should have become a gambler."—*Western Recorder.*

[How careful should we be not to countenance what may, even in one single instance, have the effect related in the above extract. Especially how cautious ought parents to be, not to permit in their houses, under the name of "innocent amusements," any thing which may have a tendency to encourage a gambling spirit in their children. *There is death in the rattle of the dice*, and many, who have been early accustomed to its sounds, at their fathers' tables, have afterwards been led to ruin, temporal and eternal,—often closing their earthly course by their own suicidal hands. Let every parent, who would not hereafter bear his child charge him as the author of his destruction, be able to say, *my son did not first learn gambling in my house.* If cards or dice are now in that house, we suggest the fire as the best place of deposit for them.—Ed. C. T.

Colonial Church Chronicle and Missionary Journal, for December, 1852.

This is a more than usually interesting number, containing an able and comprehensive article on the long vexed question of the Canada Clergy Reserves, a portion of which we think it desirable to place on our columns to-day. We observe that Sir John Pakington stated in the Commons on 3d Decr. that H. M. Government did not intend to propose any alteration of the existing arrangement respecting these Reserves. Whereupon Sir W. Molesworth gave notice that immediately after the Christmas recess, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Legislature of Canada to dispose of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, subject to some new conditions. We shall be anxious to see whether the new Ministry will take the course announced by the late Secretary for the Colonies.

We published last week an interesting account of the departure of the Bishop of Sydney from his Diocese, and his arrival in England. We commend the calm, moderate, reasonable, and candid view which he takes of Colonial Church organization, to the attentive perusal of our readers.

OPENING OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

ON Thursday last at 2 p. m., His Excellency Sir GASPARD LEMARCHANT, attended as usual by the Provincial Aides-de-Camp, came down in state to the Council Chamber, and opened the Parliamentary campaign by the following Speech, the Commons headed by their Speaker, (respectably wigged and gowned), having first made their appearance below the Bar.—

SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In meeting you for the first time, I cannot but congratulate myself, that I see before me those who represent an intelligent people—whose Constitution is well defined—and who are accustomed, while enjoying the largest practicable measure of self-government, to cherish respect for the Queen's Prerogative, and feelings of loyal attachment to the Parent State.

I shall direct to be laid before you certain papers connected with the important subject of an efficient protection of the Fisheries, including correspondence between the Executive and His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief on this station, with respect to the best mode in which this service should be carried out. To the zeal and experience of that distinguished Officer, and to the active and cordial co-operation of the Officers of the Squadron employed under his command, we are much indebted for the vigilance with which our national rights have been guarded, without, at the same time, any diminution of the friendly relations which ought to subsist between those whose common origin, and mutual interests, offer so many pledges for the preservation of peace.

You will be pleased to learn that the Government of the United States has at length consented to negotiate on the subject of their Commercial relations with the British Empire. I shall rejoice if those negotiations result in the opening of more extended markets for the productions of British America, and the adjustment of questions in which the Legislatures of all the Provinces have hitherto evinced a lively interest.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Public Accounts, and the Estimates of the expenses of the current year, shall be laid before you without delay.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The question of Railway communication has received from the Members of my Government that grave attention which its vital importance to the future interests of the Province demands. The negotiations for an Inter-colonial line having been broken off prior to my assumption of this Government, Nova Scotia was freed from previous obligations, and left at liberty to frame such measures as should be suited to her own peculiar position and requirements. The promulgation of a Minute in Council, pledging the Government, with the approbation of the Legislature, to construct certain lines upon our Great Thoroughfares, has induced parties to make propositions well deserving of your careful consideration. That you might the more readily be enabled to deal with the whole subject, and decide wisely upon the policy to be adopted, I have been careful that the means to carry out that policy should be provided: and, when the papers referring to this subject are laid before you, I trust that you will be satisfied that every effort has been made to prepare the way for wise and successful Legislation.

While I estimate at their true value the great advantages to be derived by the public generally from the construction of Railroads, and while I also look confidently forward to their completion, I trust, I need not remind you of the serious responsibility which rests upon you, to confine the liabilities of the Province within those limits which its revenues and resources will justify, in order that the honor and good faith of Nova Scotia may continue unquestioned and unimpaired.

The system by which grants of money are expended, on the Great Roads of this Province, is confessedly so defective, that I have instructed the Members of my Government to prepare a measure for your consideration that I hope may be approved.

So large a portion of the population of this country being engaged in the cultivation of the soil, there is no subject which demands more careful investigation than the means by which their condition can be elevated, and their productive power increased. From the best information I can gather, it would appear, that notwithstanding the liberality of the Legislature and the exertions of the Central Board and Local Societies, there is yet a wide field for improvement in this department. Your attention will be called to a revision of the existing Law, and to the means by which finer breeds of Cattle and Sheep may be introduced into the Province, and sound knowledge, bearing upon the pursuits of Husbandry, more widely diffused.

Circumstances having prevented the Legislature from revising the Common School Act during the last Session, that duty devolves upon us now; and I confidently anticipate that in maturing the measures which I shall direct to be laid before you, I shall have your enlightened co-operation.

My attention has been called to the injuries occasioned to the River Fisheries of this Province, from obstructions to the free passage of Fish, by the erection of dams and the setting of nets in violation of the Law. This subject is one of great importance. The Salmon Fisheries have been gradually decreasing within the last few years, and I shall rejoice if your wisdom and local experience can avert the destruction of a valuable resource, either by an amendment of the law, should it be found defective, or by providing for its more vigorous execution.

The Blessings of Divine Providence it behoves the Representative of a Christian Sovereign duly to acknowledge. They are spread around us on every hand. An abundant Harvest has crowned the labours of the Husbandman; Commerce freed from restraints, has sought new channels; though the Fishery I regret to learn, has not been so productive as usual in some localities.

In the success of every measure calculated to develop the resources and elevate the character of Nova Scotia, I shall ever take a deep interest: and you may rely upon my desire to conduct public affairs in such a manner as will lighten your labours, soothe the asperities incidental to public life, and promote the prosperity of all classes through out this fine country.

The Council Chamber was crowded by ladies and gentlemen, civil and military, who listened with becoming attention to this first address of His Excellency to the Legislature of Nova Scotia, which it will be perceived is of somewhat longer dimensions than usual.

It is pleasing in these days of self glorification and worldly wisdom, to find a distinct acknowledgment of the hand of an overruling Providence, in the bounties showered upon our land during the past year.—a sentiment which was suitably dwelt upon afterwards, by the Mover of the Address. The hint, too, in reference to the asperities of public life, is well timed, and it is hoped may not get the go by, when our Legislators fairly set to work. There has unquestionably been enough and more than enough of crimination and recriminations on both sides. Let head, heart and tongue be now devoted to the public interests of the country, and let the only strife be, which side shall promote these best. His Excellency looked well, and wore an uniform of blue and silver, with several decorations.

Lady Le Marchant occupied a conspicuous place on the right hand of the Throne, in the neighbourhood of which we also observed Major General and Mrs. Gore, (a native of Halifax and sister of the late lamented member for Windsor,) Col. Bazalgette, &c.

After the delivery of the Speech His Excellency left the Chamber, and the most of the spectators repaired to the Assembly room, where Mr. Speaker was reading it again. After which he briefly alluded to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Fraser during the recess, and called upon Lewis Wilkins, Esq., who had been elected in his room, to take the oath, which he did in the presence of the Commissioners, (Members being uncovered,) and took his seat. A Bill was then presented *pro forma* by Mr. Annand, and Mr. Stewart Campbell next rose and moved the Address in answer to the Lt. Governor's Speech, which he did in a neat and appropriate

ate style, touching briefly but pertinently on the main topics of the Speech.

Mr. Lecke seconded the motion, and it was agreed to defer the consideration of the answer until Friday at 2 p.m.

The red benches were filled, and certainly presented a very respectable array, to the eye of the beholder; and it will not be for want of intellectual power if the weighty questions propounded by the Executive, are not successfully handled.

The galleries and lobbies were crowded, and judging by the objurgations outside, there must have been many of the sovereign people unable to enter.

We thank the P. E. I. Weekly Advertiser for its favourable notice of this paper in the No. of 16th Dec. Mr. Pippy, the Editor, says—"We are ignorant of the amount of support the C. T. has received in this Island, but should suppose that, as the organ of the Episcopal Church, it would find many patrons in the community. We are pleased to witness the recent improvement in size and typographical execution of the C. Times, &c."

We hope that as in this Province, so in the Island, a vigorous effort will be promptly made by the Clergy and other friends, to place this Paper on a sure basis, by according to it simply that reasonable support which churchmen ought to give.

AUSTRALIAN VOYAGERS.—Not long since, letters from passengers in the *Aurora* from this Province, gave dismal accounts of their bad fare and many discomforts on the passage. And now we see in the *Wesleyan* a still more doleful account of the state of things on board the *Great Britain*, steamer, which was at Cape Town on the 15th Oct. It would appear that gross deception has been practised, and the writer recommends Nova Scotians to come in their own country vessels. He complains, not so much of fare, as of the drunken brawls, obscenity, blasphemy, gambling, &c. which set common decency at defiance, and must have converted that boasted ship with her great saloons, into a floating place of torment, to any one possessed merely of a common sense of propriety, to say nothing of religious principle. The writer says the only good attendance was at the bar room, and that he could compare his situation only to being shut up in the lowest tap room. He attributes the delay caused by their stopping at St. Helena to the excessive use of strong drink on board the Steamer, to which may no doubt be ascribed a large proportion of marine disasters.

NOBLE LECTURERS.—We see that even noblemen in England do not think it beneath their dignity to become lecturers at "Mechanics' Institutes." The Earl of Carlisle, and the Duke of Newcastle (now Sec'y of the Colonies,) have been lately announced in that capacity, as contributing to the intellectual improvement of those around them.

MORTALITY IN HALIFAX.—Under this heading the *Chronicle* reports the deaths in 1852 to have been 350, and that most of the interments were of infants or very young persons. The editor justly remarks on the happy smallness of this mortality, considering the population of the city, and congratulates his readers on this being one of the most healthy cities in the world. We would thankfully endorse that saying, but let us not forget that "in the midst of life we are in death," and that however pure and bracing our atmosphere, there are never wanting instances to prove, that neither our young nor our old can boast themselves of to-morrow." The article alluded to refers to the small pox of 1827-8, and to the dreadful cholera of 1834, which struck down, each its thousand of the population. How mercifully have we been dealt with in reference to this last scourge of a guilty world. While Canada has been visited four or five times we have been smitten but once. May we not be "high minded but fear," nor provoke by our ungodliness, the severe chastisements of the Lord.

OBITUARY.—In our list of the departed last week, will be found the name of a friend who belonged to

one of the oldest and most respected families of Halifax; a name which is one of the few remaining to remind us of Society as it was here some 40 years ago. What is better, it is a name that has always been found on the roll of our Church, of which the departed lady was over a consistent and attached member. And what is best of all, is the hope left behind her that she had a "new name" given her, which "is written in the Lamb's Book of Life." She was enabled to attend in the Courts of the Lord even on the last Sunday of her life, when the "fir tree, the pine tree and the box together, which beautify that Sanctuary," may have reminded her of that tree in the Paradise above, whose "leaves are for the healing of the nations" of this dying world.

MORE LIBERAL THINGS.—We call attention to the letter of Roy. G. Townshend in another column, which we have thought it better to insert entire than merely to give its substance. We hope we may have the pleasure of recording many such instances of liberal regard for pious and useful objects on the part of others' whom Providence has endowed with the means. How much better too is it to do what they can, for works of piety and charity, while life remains, as Mr Seaman is doing, than to leave their intentions to be carried out, imperfectly perhaps, if at all, by their Executors.

ANOTHER JUBILEE YEAR.—We see by the Bible Society Reporter, that as the B. & F. Society will on the 7th March next, enter upon the 50th year of its existence, it has been determined to mark the epoch by a special and devout commemoration.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL DRAWING ROOM COMPANION. Published in Boston, Mass.—will commence on the 1st of January, a new volume, being Volume IV. of this elegant illuminated journal. It will appear with new type, new heading, and splendidly improved in every department, besides which, the price is to be greatly reduced. The publisher is resolved to commence the new year with a circulation of one hundred thousand, and therefore offers the most liberal inducements to clubs. Realizing the spirit of the age, the great improvement in art, and the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the publisher, with this change of prices will vastly improve his already splendidly illustrated journal. Especially will a great improvement be manifested in the engraving department as well as the literary character of the paper, so that the Pictorial shall appear in a style, not only to merit all the encomiums of praise so lavishly bestowed upon it, but also to challenge increased respect for its enhanced excellence and perfection. In short, the whole paper will be far superior to anything ever yet offered to the public by the publisher. By referring to the following list, which forms a part only of the regular contributors to the Pictorial, its high literary character will at once be understood.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Alice B. Neal, Miss Phoebe Carey, Miss Alice Carey, Mrs. Caroline Orne, Miss Anne T. Wilbur, Mrs. S. P. Daughy, Mrs. C. A. Hayden, Mrs. R. T. Eldridge, Mrs. E. R. B. Waldo, Rev. H. Hastings Weld, Henry Wm. Herbert, T. B. Read, T. S. Arthur, A. J. H. Duganne, Epes Sargent, George W. Dewey, Francis Durivage, Park Benjamin, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Ben. Perley Poore, &c. &c.

The following are the terms of the paper:—One subscriber, one year, \$3.00; two subscribers, \$5.00; four subscribers \$9.00; eight subscribers \$16.00 The paper will be for sale at all the periodical depots throughout the country; after the 1st of January, at six cents per copy.

Any paper inserting the above editorially with this paragraph, shall receive the Pictorial one year.

The Secretary of the Diocesan Church Society of N. S. will be obliged to the several assistant Missionaries of D. C. S. if they will promptly communicate to him, for the Annual Report, any matters of interest which have come under their observation in the discharge of their ministerial duties during the past year.

D. C. S.

Received Jan. 6.	Rev. Dr. Rowland,	£5 0 0
	Rev. Mr. Alexander	
	(Jubilee)	0 8 8
	To be added to next col.	0 6 3
	15, Amherst	13 8 4½
	20, Lutesburg,	15 0 0
	Edwin Gilpin, Jr. Sec'y.	

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Mr. Stamer with remittance—viz. 10s. self, 20s. Mr. Benj. Leonard, and 10s. Mr. John Eagar. (May all his parishioners be eager to take our sheet and eager to pay.) Mr. Stamer justly says, "that it is the bounden duty of every Churchman, and particularly of every Church Clergyman to guard, as far as they can, the persons engaged in the Paper, from any loss." From Rev. Mr. Avery, the remittance was duly received. From Mr. Savary, K. Coll. with remittance 15s.—5s. yet duo up to time he specifies. From Rev. Mr. Forsythe, Alhlon Mines, with remittance. From Rev. Mr. Elliott. From Rev. Mr. Forsythe, with remittance £1. From Rev. Dr. Shreve with \$3 note—directions attended to. From Mr. J. T. Moody, K. C.—the book is not to be found in the City. Rev. Mr. Robertson, with remittance. Rev. W. R. Cochran with do.

Married.

At Sackville, N. S., on the 13th Inst., by the Rev. T. Maynard, Mr. WILLIAM SMALL, to ELLEN J., eldest daughter of Mr. John Ellis.
At Charlotte Town, P. E. I. on the 12th Inst. by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, the Rev. ROBERT T. ROBERT, Rector of the Episcopal Church, Westmorland, to SARAH, youngest daughter of the late J. B. Palmer, Esq. Barrister.
At Liverpool Eng., on the 18th ult. CHARLES SANDERSON Esq. of Yorkshire, to ANNA MARIA PRETT, fourth daughter of John A. Barry, Esq., Halifax, N. S.

Died.

On Tuesday evening, the 20th Inst., JOHN BERNARD, in fant Son of the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Junr., Head Master of the Halifax Grammar School.
On Sunday evening, Mr. JOHN BIGNY, in the 78th year of his age.
On Wednesday evening, the 12th Inst., ELIZABETH, widow of the late Mr. Henry Brockwell.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Monday, Jan. 17—Brig Velocity, Lauchner, Kingston, Jan, 30 days.
Tuesday, Jan. 18—Schr Hopo, Dowsley, New York, 12 days.
Wednesday, Jan. 19—Schr Magnet, Fortune Bay, N. F. Flora, Leonard, do, 48 hours, bound to New Brunswick. Joseph Howe, Kaye, Newfoundland, bound to New Brunswick.
Thursday, Jan. 20—Schr Emily, O'Bryan, Boston, 5 days; Hector, Kelly, Portaux Basquo, 61 hours; Expert, Day, Fortune Bay, N. F.; Elizabeth, Lannigan, Fortune Bay, N. F.; James G. Plaster Cove, 3 days.
Friday, Jan. 21—R. M. Steamship America, Letch Boston, 40 hours; Europa, Shannon, Liverpool G. B. 12 days; Brig Halifax, O'Bryan, Boston, 5 days.

CLEARANCES.

Jan. 17.—Victoria, Dont, Trinidad.
Jan. 18.—Brig Alpha, Hartley, St. John's, N. F.; Brig Acadlan, Meagher, Matanzas; schr Emily, McPhee, Newfoundland.
Jan. 20.—R. M. S. Ospray, Corbin, St. John's, N. F.; Levantine, Hunter, Bermuda.
Jan. 21.—R. M. S. America, Letch, Liverpool, G. B.; Europa, Shannon, Boston; Ino, Perry, B. W. Indies; Lydia, Burke, New York.

PASSENGERS.

R. M. S. EUROPA—Liverpool to Halifax—Hon. Arthur Hay, Capt Curtis, Rev. Mr. Schutte, Mr. G. W. Anderson.
R. M. S. AMERICA—Boston to Halifax—Miss W. Blake, Messrs. J. H. Foote, J. J. Neville, R. H. Lewis, R. Holmes, R. Harvey, J. J. Mitchell, E. H. Twining, E. M. Sargeant, and E. Swordsman.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 22.

Apples, per bush.	2s. 6d. a 3s 9d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	25s. a 30s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	11d. a 1s.
Catsup, per gallon.	none.
Cheese, per lb.	4d. a 5½d.
Chickens, per pair.	1s. 3d. a 1s. 9d.
Eggs, per doz.	10d. a 1s.
Geese, each.	1s. 3d. a 2s.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	6d. a 6½d.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.
Do. wool,	2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	13s.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	3½d. a 4½d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	3s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Turkies, per lb.	6d.
Yarn, worsted, per lb.	2s. 6d.
Ducks per pair.	2s. to 2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Coal, per chal.	25s.
Cord Wood,	16s a 17s.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

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

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

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

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

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

HENRY PRYOR, Assist. Sec'y.

Halifax, Jan. 21, 1853.

Poetry.

PEACE IN BELIEVING.

They calmly lie on Jesus' breast,
And upward look with steadfast eye
To that serene, that perfect rest,
Prepared for them beyond the sky.

Earth's sorrows lose their sharpest sting,
And thus they journey on by faith,
And while His praise they sweetly sing,
Thorns turn to roses in their path.

Earth's storms may blow, and thickening gloom,
Their souls are still serene and calm,
Earth's flowers may wither in the tomb,
Their griefs are healed by Gilead's balm.

Blossoms that once were fair to sight,
And blighted hopes may strew their way;
But still they trust, till the dark night
Shall merge into a glorious day.

Thus guided by the Pillar cloud,
Surrounded by a wall of fire;
They fear not—the' deaths vale enshroud,
But still Jehovah's ways admire.

Their journey on through life's short day,
Till all their wanderings here shall cease—
Till the dark shadow flee away,
And end in an eternal peace.

Advertisements.

D. C. S.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE D. C. S. OF N. S. will be held (D. V.) at Halifax on the second Thursday (10th) February next. The Local Committees are requested to send in their accounts previous to that date.

E. GILPIN, Jr.
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR.

ENGLISH PRIZE ESSAY.

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

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

The Prize is open to the competition of all Members of the University who have completed their 12th, and have not entered upon their 20th Term, at this date. Each Essay is to be distinguished by a Motto, and to be accompanied by a sealed paper, bearing the same motto, and containing the name of the writer.

October, 1852.

DEPOSITORY

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE,
No 24, Granville Street.

JUST Received per R. M. Steamship America, Bibles for Churches or Schools, 12mo, 1s. 3d each, New Testaments, 6d. and 7d. ea. Books of Common Prayer, with new version of Psalms, 2d. each, Do Do Do 1s. 9d. do. Do Do Do 2s. 6d. do. Do Do Do 3s. 0d. do. Do Do Do 5s. 0d. do. Com. Prayer Pearl 8 vo. Elastic 1s. 6d. do.

Tracts on Confirmation viz.— Reflections on Confirmation, 2d. per doz. Meaning of the Answer "I do," 1d. ea. Village Conversations on Confirmation, 9d. per doz. Subjects for Meditation, and Prayers for the Day of Confirmation, 1d. Instructions for them that come to be Confirmed, 1d. Meditations and Prayers for Sick Persons, 2d. Poor Man's Wealth, 1d. Davies' Conversations on the Liturgy, 3d. Teachers' Friend in 6 Parts, per set, 3d. Hymns for Sunday Schools, 1d. each, Sunday School Lessons on Sheets, 6 sheets, 1 1/2d per set. Lewis' Church Catechism Explained, 3d. Arithmetical Table Books 1d. New Series First Reading Book, parts 1 & 2 and 3 & 4, 1 1/2d each.

Church Catechism, 4d per doz, 3d each. Manners and Customs of the East, on 22 Sheets, Col'd. 5s. 6d. per set. plain, 2s. 3d. per set—for Schools. The Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books above noticed, will be found of an excellent quality, both as regards the typography and strength of binding, and are it is believed cheaper than ever before offered; all the other Books will be found excellent of their kind, and remarkably cheap. The School Books are well worthy the attention for Teachers and Parents.

July 21, 1852.

W. GOSSIP,
Depository.

ON HAND, a large Stock of the Society's School Books, and large School Maps; also Miscellaneous Books and Tracts.

CLARIFIED COD LIVER OIL! OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, for sale at DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE, 63 Hollis Street.
Nov. 27.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. THIS CELEBRATED Remedy for sale Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE,
Dec. 18.

NEW HONEY! JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY of fresh Spanish Honey, at DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE, 63 Hollis Street,
Nov. 27.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale at the Depository, S. P. O. K. No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET. A SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS FOR THE DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SANCTIONED BY THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Single Copies of the Book will be sold at 1s. 4d. A small discount will be made to Country Parishes when twelve or more are ordered. Sold for Cash only.
WM. GOSSIP,
Nov. 13. 1852.

E. K. BROWN,

NO 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE

HAS RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS, A WELL selected Stock of HARDWARE, Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL, Smiths' Belows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Rasps, Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Stock Mouths, Manure Forks and Shovels, Mill Saws, Circum, Pit, Crescent, and Hand Saws, Nails, Spikes, Lathes and Hinges, Molasses Gates, Mahogany, Rosewood, Mineral and Ivory Knives for Mortice Locks, Coach Wrenches, Brass Bands, Patent Axles, Carpenters' and Lumberers' Rules, Wool, Cotton and Cattle Cards, Cut Tacks. A general assortment of Brushes, Borax.

TABLE CUTLERY.

Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors, Harness Mounting Cabinet Brass Ware, Grith, Chair and Bruce Web, Stoves, Iron Pots, Oven and Oven Covers, Tea Kettles, Boilers, Fry Pans, Preserving Kettles and Saucepans, Sash Weights, Cart Boxes, Block Bushes, Ship's Compasses, Colours and Time Glasses, BEST LONDON WHITE LEAD, Black, Yellow, Red and Green Puttish, Linseed Oil, Copal and Bright Varnish, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting and Ochres, Gunpowder, Shot and Sheet Lead, Fish Hook—9, 12, 15, 18 Th. Lincs. Salmon, Mullet, Mackerel and Herring Twines, Brunswick Black, Venetian Green, Polishing Paste, and a great variety of other articles, which he offers for sale at the lowest rates for Cash or approved Credit.
Oct. 16.

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

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. 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. 29, 1852.

MRS. KIDDER'S CORDIAL! FOR THE CURE OF CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, &c. Gives immediate relief in the most violent cases. Its effect is to quiet, heal, strengthen and perfectly regulate the stomach, and bowels. It also assists digestion. It checks vomiting, and has proved an excellent remedy in Seasickness. CHILDREN THAT ARE ILLTHING are greatly benefited by it. CERTIFICATES from persons of the first respectability who have used this medicine accompany the directions that are put up with each bottle. The above is sold Wholesale and Retail at DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE, 63 Hollis Street, in bottles containing nearly a quart, at 3s. each. Sept. 18.

CORDIAL RHUBARB FOR THE PREVENTION and Cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels arising from debility, or loss of tone. This preparation of RHUBARB, combined with valuable aromatics, antacids and carminatives, acts as a corrective of acidity, (the frequent cause of bowel complaints)—removes irritating obstructions, and when its use is persevered in, imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs. Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street July 26.

GENUINE BEAR'S GREASE! FOR SALE AT DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE, Warranted as to purity. Packages for the Country put up with care and promptly forwarded.

GENUINE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, &c. &c. WM. LANGLEY has received from England his FULL SUPPLY of the above, together with a Variety of other Articles usually sold by Druggists. They are all of the best quality, and are offered for Sale at moderate prices. Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. Oct 9th, 1852.

CUT NAILS! CUT NAILS! 150 TONS OR 3000 Kegs of the above, from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4, of superior quality, domestic manufacture, for sale at £19 per ton. We strongly advise our friends to purchase at the present price. In the coming Spring this article cannot be manufactured and sold under £21 £22 per ton, in consequence of the recent rise in the price of Iron. Samples sent to the country by Coach free. Apply to EDWARD ALBRO & CO.
Dec. 11 1852.

DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE AND SEED WAREHOUSE. English, French, and Mediterranean Drugs, Spices and Perfumery, of the first quality, imported from the best sources, and kept constantly for sale, at No. 63 HOLLIS-STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. (Formerly 81 Sackville-st.) N. B.—A Bathing Establishment on the same premises. July 24, 1852.

LEECHES! LEECHES!! FINE, HEALTHY Leeches for sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE.
Nov 18th

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A MOST MARVELOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS AFTER 43 YEARS SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galtin, of 70 Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851. To Professor Holloway.

Sir.—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed.—Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment, and, as a last resource after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and straggled to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless without scum or scab, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating her sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALTIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS' OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG OF 30 YEARS STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens of Huddersfield, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851. To Professor Holloway.

Sir.—I suffered for a period of 30 years from a bad leg the results of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, as was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADED BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penhurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850. To Professor Holloway.

DEAR SIR.—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Fox, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Haxham, dated May 15th, 1850. To Professor Holloway.

Sir.—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of my leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint.

(Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Brethons, Letham Road, Edinburgh, dated April 20th, 1851. To Professor Holloway.

Sir.—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject from time to time, to attacks of Inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.

(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—
Bad Legs Scalds
Bad Breasts Contracted and Stiff Nipples
Burns Sores throats
Bunions Elephantiasis Skin diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes Fistulas Scurvy
and Sand-Flies Gout Sore-heads
Coco Bay Glandular Swellings Tumours
Chilblains Itches Ulcers
Chapped hands Piles Wounds
Corn (soft) Rheumatism Yaws

Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Box.

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Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by the most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 9d., 4s., 6s., 3d., 10s. 8d., 3s. 4d., and 60s., each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
July 10, 1852. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

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