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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Boehman—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1854. NO. 7.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

		MORNING			EVENING		
Jan. 1	Gen. 1	1 Luke 2	1 Gen. 1	1 Gal. 2	1	1	
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
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28	28	28	28	28	28	28	
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	

* The Athanasian Creed to be used.

Religious Miscellany.

CHINA.

The usual objection of the Chinese against Christianity has been, that it is the religion of foreigners. The insurgent edicts reply to this taunt by declaring that China once acknowledged the God of Israel, and that when the Chinese saw God, they glorified him not as God, nor as God in their knowledge: (Romans i. 21.)

Some almost say erroneously, that to worship the great God (Shang-Ti) is to imitate foreigners; and remembering that China has her histories, which are open to investigation. From the time of Pwan-ko (the first man of whom the Chinese speak) down to the period of the three dynasties, both princes and people honoured and worshipped the great God.

The fact is, that, according to the histories of the Chinese and foreign nations, the important act of worshipping the great God, in the early ages of the world, several thousand years ago, was alike practised both by Chinese and foreigners. But the latter foreign nations in the west have practised this down to the present time, while the Chinese only followed it up to the Tsin and Han dynasties; since which time they have erroneously followed the devil's path, and allowed themselves to be deceived by the gods of Babel. Now, however, the great God, in His compassion to the children of men, has displayed His great power, and delivered men from the dominions of the evil one, causing them to retrace their steps, and again to practise the great duty which was performed of old.

But strange customs and superstitious rites have been reported as observed by these imperfectly-converted men. Apparently borrowing the institutions of the bread from the Jewish tabernacle, or referring to the service of the true God their former modes of honouring their false gods—they make offerings of food before each of the Three Persons of the Trinity. There occur in their published books statements of a personal communication with the Almighty, and claims of a now and special revelation, which may render the future course of foreign missionary instructors one of difficult and dangerous. With all due abatements on account of the suspicious channel of hostile authorities through which many of their excesses have been reported, they nevertheless appear to pursue their Tartar operations with all the sanguinary destruction which was wrought by the Israelites under Jehu of old, and the associated executors of God's judicial wrath, on the nations of Canaan.

The waters of the Yang-tze-keang have floated on their bosom the scattered and drifted wrecks of idols of broken idols. The temples have been demolished, the emblems of superstition have been trampled, and, in cases of resistance, the priests have been put to the sword. The first principles of civil liberty, freedom, and of constitutional Government have yet to be imbibed from the same fountain-wealth which they gained their knowledge of the prominent truths of the Bible. The national policy of China seems as yet to have received no benefit; and, like the Israelitish monarchs of old, the great chiefs appear to have a plurality of wives. They make an external submission to Christianity as a means of adherence to their cause; and all the consequences of such a compulsory profession are expected to prevail in the hypocrisy of fanaticism among their multitude. The various and striking observables in their books, and the great pretensions proclaimed in some of their

* Concluded from last week.

edicts, lead to the conclusion that probably two classes of Christian professors are to be found in the movement—some enthusiasts, on the one hand, impelled by a conviction of their divine mission to extirpate false religion from the empire; and political adventurers, on the other hand, less palpably under the influence of religious motives, and willing to employ the arts of knavery, or the pious frauds of a middle-age Christianity, for overawing the multitude and banishing treachery from the host. Many facts however, which have been ascertained respecting them, exclude the supposition that such adherents as the latter class form a general specimen of the religious character of the insurgents. The lawless rabble of members of the Triad Society—who have recently risen against the local authorities and captured the cities of Shanghai and Amoy, and whom we have seen to be addicted to the practices of idol-worship and opium-smoking—are in no way to be confounded or identified with the character and cause of Thae-ping-wang. They have endeavoured to conciliate foreigners in this city by hoisting the flag of Thae-ping-wang, and by issuing a copy of one of his religious proclamations. But it is a mere device intended to excite foreign sympathy.

A recent visitor, an American medical missionary, relates of the insurgent forces within the city of Chin-keang, that among them the Sabbath was kept holy—[although, by an astronomical error in their calendar, they kept as such the seventh, instead of the first, day of the week]—public religious services were regularly held—appointed officers, like Cromwell's generals of old, preaching to the troops—and the general signs of order, morality, and decorum prevailed. At each dawn of day, the rebel garrison assembled for prayer in the various military guard-houses; and there, to the sound of martial music, they sung hymns, chants, and doxologies to the Trinity, all kneeling devoutly in prayer to the Almighty. Could we hope that even a small proportion of this vast multitude operates as a leaven of religious sincerity to give a Christian character to the general mass, it would be a spectacle partaking of the sublime, to witness tens of thousands of native patriots banded together for a great political and religious end, and, whose a little while ago idolatry reigned uncontrolled, to hear doxologies of praise and hymns of prayer ascending to the one true God through one Saviour of mankind.

How long the true character of this movement will be open to a closer view. In the mean time, we judge only from published documents and authenticated facts; and such a mingled aspect leaves opposite impressions on the mind—much that is hopeful combined with not a little that is dubious and unsound. While there is much that should render us indisposed to raise unduly the hopes of the Christian Church at home—to sound the notes of premature triumph—or to identify the continued stability of Protestant missions with the fortunes of the Thae-ping Dynasty; we may leave both sides of the picture—its lights and shadows—its bright colours and its sombre hues—its hopeful features and its dangerous aspects—to the careful, observing mind; promising only, that it requires the powers of a more than human foresight—it belongs only to the secret counsels of Him whose overruling Providence will assuredly direct the result—to know and to predict in which direction the religious bearings of this question may terminate. The mere political problem seems likely soon to be solved; and the dynasty of the Manchow Tartars is apparently falling or fallen to rise no more.

News Department.

THE BOURBON-ORLEANS CONSPIRACY.—A Remarkable letter addressed by the Duchess of Orleans to the Duke of Nemours, eldest surviving son of Louis Philippe, has appeared in the public papers.—It is French, but “done into English” runs thus:—“Eisenach, Dec. 10, 1853. My royal and dear brother-in-law—I have received your last despatch, by which you engage me to enter ‘frankly’ into ‘the fusion’ which you have concluded by your visit to Froulos. If I were to enter, it would assuredly be ‘frankly,’ and I could wish, on the principle of peace which is the basis of the Christian Religion, to

immediately adhere to the proposal which you now address to me with so much urgency; but the same motives which prohibited my consent when this question was debated in the presence of our august and very dear mother, at Claremont, still necessarily influence me to persevere in my reflections, and to delay my entry, or rather that of my son, into this union. I will once more explain myself, and that as clearly as possible. I am not ignorant, my dear brother-in-law, that you, as well as others, will tax me with obstinacy. If the question, indeed, was mere personal to myself—If it only regarded the peace of a family—I would join with you heartily. I have not sown discord, and therefore would it be easy for me to co-operate in establishing peace. But it is the sacred rights of my sons that are in question. They are orphans. They have me alone for their support; and by defending their rights, as far as may be, I defend in them the principle of elective royalty which issues from the revolution of 1830—a principle which was the guide of Ferdinand, my poor husband, whose memory will always be dear to me, and for the maintenance of which he knew how to conciliate the opinions of the great majority of the French. To enter into this union, this political compact, is nothing else but to fully and entirely recognize the principle of legitimacy; and whatever respect I may individually profess, and even by right of my birth, for this principle, it is impossible that I should consequently forget the circumstances under the influence of which your father became King, and under which also I, a woman, braving all dangers of a momentary state of popular excitement, dared to present myself within the Chamber of Deputies to claim the throne which I had dreamed of for my son, and—what do I say?—which I dream of for him still. Men, people, may change. Providence, impenetrable, reveals the hour of trial His will and His eternal justice, written down before time on his golden page. In Providence I have faith. Providence will repair the wrongs which I have undergone—which we have undergone—without any fault on our side.

“HELENE, DUCHESS D'ORLEANS.”

In conclusion, we may remark that the letter of the Duchess has excited the wrath of the Fusionists generally. Its authenticity, too, is denied by them. If it be not authentic, why are they angry? A denial of its authenticity has appeared in Paris under the signature of the chivalrous Duke de Nemours—the man who, with ten thousand troops under his command, delivered the Tuileries to a mob, and left his wife and family to escape as well as they could! But who shall assert that the alleged letter of the duke is authentic? And, if it be, what does it amount to?—That the duchess has not written the document put forward with her name! Who ever thought she had? Who did not recognize in it the hand of M. Thiers?

THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.—We are informed that a printed letter has been received from Bishop Selwyn by his friends in England, dated St. Barnabas-day, 1853, in which he notifies his intention to leave New England about this present month.—Among the objects of his voyage, we are informed is the permanent settlement and endowment of the two new bishoprics at Lyttelton and Wellington, and the consequent subdivision of his extensive diocese. It is also his intention to abandon his contemplated scheme of founding a college at Auckland for native missionaries from the Melanesian Islands, as he finds, upon experience, that the damp climate is not suited to the constitution of youths who have lived on what he calls “large reefs of coral.” The other objects of the bishop are understood to be connected with the establishment of a college of Church schoolmasters, and a scheme of synodical action for the Church of New Zealand.

A CENTENARIAN.—Died at Great Bentley, on the 10th inst., James London, aged one hundred years.—The deceased, who completed his hundredth year in August last, preserved to the last a beautiful head of hair of raven blackness, with scarcely a tinge of “telltale gray.”

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, to Feb 4.

ENGLAND.

THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The second session of the present Parliament was opened on Tuesday last by her Majesty in person, accompanied by her Royal Consort. About two o'clock the firing of a gun announced the arrival of the carriage at the New Palace of Westminster; and immediately afterwards the Queen entered the House of Lords amid profound silence and great excitement, all present having previously risen to receive her. Her Majesty was preceded by the heralds and great officers of state, bearing the sword of state, the crown, and the cap of maintenance. Prince Albert having conducted her Majesty to the throne, and taken his place in a state chair one step lower, the Usher of the Black Rod was directed to summon the House of Commons to the bar. In a few minutes a shout from one of the outer corridors announced the approach of the Speaker and several members of the Lower House. The Lord Chancellor then presented the Speech to her Majesty upon his knees, which the Queen read as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I am always happy to meet you in Parliament, and on the present occasion it is with peculiar satisfaction that I recur to your assistance and advice.

"The hopes which I expressed at the close of the last session, that a speedy settlement would be effected of the differences existing between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have not been realised, and I regret to say that a state of warfare has ensued.

"I have continued to act in cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, and my endeavours, in conjunction with my allies, to preserve and to restore peace between the contending parties, although hitherto unsuccessful, have been unremitting. I will not fail to persevere in these endeavours, but as the continuance of the war may deeply affect the interests of this country and of Europe, I think it requisite to make a further augmentation of my naval and military forces with the view of supporting my representations, and of more effectually contributing to the restoration of peace.

"I have directed that the papers explanatory of the negotiations which have taken place upon this subject shall be communicated to you without delay.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"The estimates for the year will be laid before you, and I trust you will find that, consistently with the exigencies of the public service at this juncture, they have been framed with a due regard to economy.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"In the year which has just terminated the blessing of an abundant harvest has not been vouchsafed to me. By this dispensation of Providence the price of provisions has been enhanced and the privations of the poor have been increased; but their patience has been exemplary, and the care of the Legislature, evinced by the reduction of taxes affecting the necessaries of life, has greatly tended to preserve a spirit of contentment.

"I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the commerce of the country is still prosperous; that trade, both of export and import, has been largely on the increase; and that the revenue of the past year has been more than adequate to the demands of the public service.

"I recommend to your consideration a bill which I have ordered to be framed for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom to the ships of all friendly nations; and I look forward with satisfaction to the removal of the last legislative restriction upon the use of foreign shipping for the benefit of my people.

"Communications have been addressed by my command to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with reference to the improvements which it may be desirable to effect in their institutions. These communications will be laid before you, and measures will be proposed for your consideration with the view of giving effect to such improvements.

"The establishments requisite for the conduct of the Civil Service, and the arrangements bearing upon its condition, have recently been under review; and I shall direct a plan to be laid before you which will have for its object to improve the system of admission, and thereby to increase the efficiency of the service.

"The recent measures of legal reform have proved highly beneficial, and the success which has attended them may well encourage you to proceed with further amendments. Bills will be submitted to you for transferring from the Ecclesiastical to the Civil Courts the

recognition of testamentary and of matrimonial causes, and for giving increased efficiency to the superior courts of common law.

"The laws relating to the relief of the poor have of late undergone much salutary amendment; but there is one branch to which I earnestly direct your attention. The law of settlement impedes the freedom of labour; and, if this restraint can with safety be relaxed, the workman may be enabled to increase the fruits of his industry, and the interests of capital and of labour will be more firmly united.

"Measures will be submitted to you for the amendment of the law relating to the representation of the Commons in Parliament.

"Recent experience has shown that it is necessary to take more effectual precaution against the evils of bribery and of corrupt practices at elections. It will also be your duty to consider whether more complete effect may not be given to the principles of the Act of the last reign, whereby reforms were made in the representation of the people in Parliament. In recommending this subject to your consideration, my desire is to remove every cause of just complaint, to increase general confidence in the legislature, and to give additional stability to the settled institutions of the State.

"I submit to your wisdom the consideration of these important subjects; and I pray God to prosper your counsels and to guide your decisions."

The house then adjourned during pleasure.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JAN'Y 31 CONVOCAION.

Sir John Pakington stated that as proceedings in Convocation were to be commenced, he wished to know whether Lord Aberdeen had given consent to the meeting, and whether it was the intention of Government to prevent the transaction of business by the authority of the Crown?

Lord John Russell replied that Lord Aberdeen had apprised the members of Convocation, with whom he had communicated, and that he did not think it desirable to depart from the usual course of meeting and prorogation; but that, if the business of Convocation were proceeded with beyond a day, it would be a case for interference.

We are enabled to state that the Army Estimates for the ensuing financial year, provide for an increase to the forces of no less than 10,000 men.

We understand that the active forces of the Royal Navy are to be increased by an addition of 10,000 seamen and 3000 marines.

It is rumoured that the 60th Rifles, the 79th Highlanders, and some of the Guards, are to hold themselves in readiness for departure to Constantinople.

Seventeen English officers have applied for service in Constantinople. Several who are recommended by the Ministers have been received.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—It is currently reported that two additional battalions will be added to this distinguished corps at the commencement of the financial year (the 1st of April); and that an increase of three or four companies will shortly reinforce our establishments in the Mediterranean.

It is stated in letters received from the fleet of Rear Admiral Cerry, that the vessels of the western squadron at Lisbon are ordered home, for the purpose of being stationed at the North and on the anchorage ground off the port of Sheerness, and are to be kept in a constant state of readiness for any emergency, and in case their services should be required in the North Sea.

A plan is said to be in contemplation for establishing a Minister of War in this country, who should be charged with the affairs of Army, Navy, and Ordnance.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA.—The public will learn with regret the serious indisposition of this venerable peer and distinguished officer. On Wednesday, as his Lordship was taking his usual morning walk, he was observed to rest against a lamp post, when a gentleman, who knew him by appearance, approached and found that his weakness was the result of an attack of paralysis. He immediately conveyed him to Uxbridge House, where medical aid was at once called in.

PRINCE ALBERT.—We have refrained, in our parliamentary report, from entering at length on the vindication of the Prince Consort; but we are desirous to place before our readers the only legal opinion of the matter which has been expressed on the undesired position of the prince. In the course of the debate, Lord Campbell said that, having closely studied the constitutional history of this country, he was of opi-

on that it was inevitable, on allowing a female to mount the throne, that such communication between the Sovereign and her Consort should take place—they must resort to the Salvo... to prevent it. It was not as a Privy Council... that his Royal Highness was present, but as an alter ego—as the Consort of the Queen; and it was highly desirable that the Queen regnant should have the advice of her illustrious Consort. He believed that the accusations were most groundless and most calumnious. It was a proof that, if his Royal Highness did give advice to her Majesty, most salutary that advice must have been, for he had no difficulty in saying that the Queen now upon the throne was the most constitutional Sovereign that ever reigned.—Church & State Gazette.

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.—RUSSIAN DEPARTURE.—On Wednesday his Excellency the Russian Ambassador, Baron Brunow, gave notice to the servants not immediately waiting on his Excellency, and their services were no longer required, as the Baron was about to leave the country. Every preparation had been made to enable his Excellency to start on one. Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia are broken off. It is reported that his Excellency Baron de Brunow, Ambassador of the Czar at the Court of St. James, left London at an early hour on Friday morning.

The state of the English stock market yesterday furnishes an encouraging view of the real opinions of an important commercial class. It was known that Baron Brunow, the representative of the Autocrat of Moscow, was about to leave us. We might be at that hour in absolute war with Russia. Yet 'Change stands just where it did—indeed, the funds rather than fell! So much for the 'Stock-market' before the dreadful consequences to ensue when the Russian Ambassador leaves London! The City people are the strong sense to see that the Czar is a desperate adventurer, who, having traded for a long time on false political pretences, is about to be exposed. He blusters, bullies, and says his Minister shall leave—but it is well known the Czar some time ago drew his last sovereign from our Bank—the City follows; he is obliged to resort to forced loans and an un-suspicious paper to keep himself financially afloat. They know that large military operations cannot be kept up without money, and they know that the covites are almost destitute of bullion. Hence the confidence which yesterday kept up the 'City' evidently calculated that a war with Russia carried forward manfully, cannot be either very costly, or very damaging.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE GOLD FLEETS.—A report from Australia states that the heavy 60 gun frigate, Dwina, that fitted out in England, has returned on that station. The Calliope, 26, is the British man-of-war on the Australian station, with the Fantome, 12, and a small tender or cutter are the only ships-of-war of this nation at the place.

DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.—In consequence of the appearance of a Russian fleet in the Pacific, the necessity of adopting adequate measures for protecting Australia has been mooted in the Victorian Legislative Assembly.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The answer of the British and French Governments to the communication recently addressed them by Russia, on the subject of the entry of combined fleets into the Black Sea, was delivered Wednesday in writing to Baron Brunow in London and to M. de Kisseloff in Paris. There is no doubt that the instructions already received by envoys from their own court leave them perfectly to the course they were to pursue in the event of a negative answer to the questions put by Count Scheroff's despatch and their own Notes. The answer they have received is such as to be regarded by them in an unfavourable light, in as much as it does not differ in any important particular from the verbal communication already addressed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg on the same subject. The reply to the Czar's inquiry, as to the necessity of the action of the combined fleets in the Black Sea, is virtually to the same effect as the answer given to the Admirals to protect the British territory and flag, and to command the Russian fleet.

COUNT SCHEROFF'S MISSION TO VIENNA.—It is affirmed that one part of Count Scheroff's mission is to obtain permission to send a Russian corps to the Danubian by way of Preburg, to the Danubian... His first interview with the Emperor took

Sunday morning. A despatch from Vienna of the 23d describes the first interview of Count Orloff with the Emperor as having been very brief.

It is now said that the objects of Count Orloff's mission are as follows:—He is charged to endeavour to lead Austria to Russia, and is empowered to demand secret pledges from Austria; or, at least, a favourable neutrality in the impending struggle. He is further instructed to persuade Austria to become the intermediary for the proposition of the counter-project to that which Russia has at present under consideration; and to which it is therefore manifest that she will not assent. The day after Count Orloff's arrival at Vienna, he received no one but Count Meyendorff. The next day he saw M. de Buol and the Emperor. With M. de Buol Count Orloff had a conversation that almost assumed the character of an altercation.

VIENNA, JAN. 24.—Public opinion in our capital is favourable to the Turks even in military circles. The Government appears to separate itself every day more and more from Russia. Count Orloff will have great difficulty in accomplishing his mission. No state has suffered more than Austria from the Russo-Turkish differences. The resolution of the Austrian Government to consider as lawful prizes all vessels navigating the Black Sea with munitions of war on board, has alarmed the British commercial world very little.

Letters from Galatz state that the greater part of the British fleet had returned to Constantinople, in order to convey troops and ammunition to Varna.

The General of Engineers, Schiilder, having left Vienna, at a short notice, on the 19th, by order of the Emperor, en route for Wallachia, has led to a rumour that Prince Gortschakoff has been superseded, to which a Parisian contemporary has added, that he "is dismissed, and has been ordered to retire to his estates."

DENMARK.

Danish papers confirm the reports already given of the Russians pressing Denmark warmly to declare on one side or the other in the approaching war; whilst from Copenhagen, of the 21st, we are told that the rumours of a Ministerial crisis continue to prevail; they obtain, however, very little credit. The facts which command the Sound and the Belt being placed in a condition for active defence, the movable coast batteries of Skapsdal are being constructed.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The headquarters of Omar Pasha are, at present, Kaschuk. The Turkish army is resuming the advance at all points. Selim Pasha has received reinforcements of regular troops at Kalafat, and has a number of irregulars to Sophia, in charge of several Russian prisoners. Nothing has taken place in Little Wallachia, except small affairs on banks of the Danube; but on the Lower Danube the Turks have returned General Engelhardt's raiding incursion, by visiting the Russian posts near Braila and Hirsova, and beating up their quarters.

FRANCE.

A great council of general officers was held on the 17th at the Tuileries, which may be called a veritable council of war. It was decided at this meeting that an army of no less than 80,000 men should be sent into the East. At first the intention was that the expeditionary army should only consist of 40,000 men; and afterwards that number was increased to forty battalions, to be selected one half in Algeria and the other half in Algeria; but it has been acknowledged that this force would be insufficient for the purpose. England will, on her part, send forward 20,000 men. The expense of the war will be divided between the two countries.

It is now said that General Baraguay d'Hilliers will be commander-in-chief of the expedition, and the army will be divided into four divisions, under Generals Canrobert, Macmahon, Pelissier, and Bourquet. Generals Bourrot and Anvity will command the artillery, General Foray the cavalry, Generals Niel and Allard the engineers. A force of 22,000 men is to be sent off from Algiers. Officers of the reserve of 1852, of the command of Paris, have received orders to join the army immediately. There will be no reserve called out will be called out immediately.

PRINCE NAPOLEON TO THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—Prince Napoleon, the son of Jerome, has just arrived for Brussels, on a special mission from the King of the Belgians. At Brussels several carriages were waiting for him at the station, and he immediately proceeded to the Chateau de St. Anne, where he is now the guest of King Leopold. It is understood that this mission was special-

ly requested by King Leopold, it being his wish to make a public demonstration of the good footing upon which he stands with France, and of the falsehood of the reports which attributed to him the character of an agent and partisan of Russia. Prince Napoleon is instructed to enforce upon his Majesty the necessity of showing to the world that he gives his cordial and unsuspected support to the allied Powers in the Russian affair.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB. 18, 1854.

The *Canada*, R. M. Steamer, found her way through the dense fog of Thursday, direct to Currier's wharf, in 12 days from Liverpool. The intelligence she brings is interesting. The Queen's Speech will be found elsewhere. The public mind in England was in high excitement, and if war must, after all pacific efforts, be the result, it is quite plain that it will be with the hearty concurrence of the nation at large. The most active preparations for the contest are being made—the navy and army are to be largely increased—and every thing denotes a speedy interruption of that peace which has happily subsisted for 39 years. Amid this shaking of the nations, how consoling to the Christian to look up to Him who "can make war to cease in all the world—who sitteth between the cherubims to the earth never so unquiet"—and whose righteous purposes, whether there be peace or war, must surely be accomplished.

We have devoted our whole available space to some of the speeches delivered at the D. C. S. meeting, among which will be found that of A. M. Uniceke, Esq. on the subject of the College, which is now of absorbing interest, and its concerns of paramount importance. That delivered by the Rev. G. W. Hill, who so ably and eloquently seconded the Resolution, will appear next week. We cannot say less of them, than that we listened to both with unmingled satisfaction, and during their delivery the thought frequently rose up in our mind, that King's College needed no better certificate of its usefulness than those two gifted Alumni who were then standing forth as its powerful advocates. There was at least one response to their appeals on the spot, in a handsome donation from one of our young merchants, sent in before the close of the meeting.

The collections on Sunday last, in St. Paul's Parish, on behalf of the Diocesan Church Society, were—

St. Paul's, Morning,	25 10 0
do. Evening,	10 8 7
St. Luke's, Morning	7 14 11

£43 8 6

Collection, Annual Public Meeting, £24 10 6

NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Meetings in behalf of the above object have been lately held in Chester, Lunenburg, Upper Lohave, Mill Village, Port Medway, Liverpool, Caledonia, Shelburne, Barrington, Weymouth, Dighy and Granville. The Committees formed last winter have resolved to work energetically, and with the assistance of the ladies, which is every where cheerfully given, the result must prove highly satisfactory. We are pleased to learn from Mr. Desbrisay, that the good folks of Lunenburg have decided, as the best means of forwarding the Exhibition, to hold a County Agricultural Show and Fancy Fair in that town during the next Summer, and to transmit the best articles exhibited, to the Exhibition at Halifax. To aid the Committee in carrying out the object, the County Agricultural Societies have contributed handsomely. We hope that Lunenburg, the capabilities of which are not inferior to those of other countries, will be well represented at the Exhibition of next Autumn.

We are sorry to hear that several cases of that fearful disease the small pox, have appeared in this City and Dartmouth, some with a fatal result. The authorities and the medical gentlemen are on the alert,

and steps have been taken to procure a general vaccination of all classes. It is to be hoped that rich and poor will hasten to avail themselves of that which is, if not an infallible preventive, at least an acknowledged mitigation of the destructive scourge.

The Legislature of P. E. Island met on the 9th inst when the Hon Mr Jardine was chosen Speaker. His Excellency's opening speech gives an encouraging account of the progress of the colony.—The revenue of the Island is stated at £36,000.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALUMNI VINDOBONENSIS will appear next week.

LETTERS RECEIVED

From Rev. J. Forsyth—amount received Jan. 26, £3, and duly credited—have plenty of Psalms and Hymns will send a catalogue. From Mr. Williams, Shelburne—paper discontinued a fortnight since. Wm. Mumford, Esq. with half in advance Rev H Stamer—Mr Pearce's subscription 10s—directions will be attended to.

BIRTH.

On the 5th instant, the Lady of His Excellency Sir J GASPARD LEMARCHANT, of a Son.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning, the 16th February, at St. Luke's Chapel, by the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Rev. J. William Bullock, the Reverend DONALD MACQUEEN BLESS, A B Rector of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, to SARAH HILL third daughter of the Hon. Sir Alexander Stewart, Master of the Halls of this Province.

At Liverpool, on the 6th inst, by the Rev John Ambrose, A B, Mr DANIEL MOORE, of New Germany, to LOUISE, relict of the late Mr. Jeremiah Harlow, of Liverpool.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Feb. 11th.—Schr Liverpool Packet, McCleary, Liverpool, N. S., 10 hours.
Sunday, Feb. 12th.—Brigs Bloomer, (pkt.) Doane, Boston 40 hours. Commodore Cummins, New York, Onward, Banks, Matanzas, 45 days, schr Lucy Alice, W. Phee, Boston, 3 days.
Monday, Feb. 13th.—Brigt. Ben Cushing, McDonald, Boston, 4 days.
Wednesday, Feb. 15th.—Schr Grogouze, (French) St Pierre, Antigonish.
Thursday, Feb. 16th.—R. M. Steamer Canada, Liverpool 12 days. R. M. Steamer Arabia, Jenkins, Boston, 35 hours.

CLEARED.

Saturday, Feb. 11th.—Steamer Merlin, Hunter, Boston.
Tuesday, Feb. 11th.—Alice Rogers, Boston; schr Charles Keen, (A. N.) New York, Brigt. Commodore, West-Indies.
Wednesday, Feb. 15th.—Eagle, Liverpool G. B.; Sugar Stairs, Susquehanna; Victoria, Kingston, Jam.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Apples, per bush.	3s. a 5s.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	27s. a 30s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	11d. a 1s.
Catsup, per gallon,	4s. a 5s.
Cheese, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair,	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Eggs, per doz.	1s. a 1s. 3d.
Geese, each,	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7d. a 7½d.
Hay, per ton.	£3 16s. a £4
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1. 9d.
Do. all wool.	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	16s. a 17s.
Oats, per bus.	2s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	3½d. a 4½d
Potatoes, per bushel,	3s.
Socks, per doz.	12s. 6d. a 15s.
Turkeys, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	20s.
Coal, per chaldron.	35s.

MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING.

JUST RECEIVED, the following MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING, all of the best quality.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
ACADEMY BOARDS.
Prepared MILL BOARDS.
PALETTE KNIVES.
BADGER BLENDERS.
Flat BRISTLE BRUSHES.
Sable Ditto.
DRYING OIL.

ALSO, ON HAND—Round, Square, and Oblong boxes of COLOURED CRAYONS, BLACK CRAYONS, Cork Stumps, Paris Crayons, Drawing Paper, and all Materials for Water Colour and Pencil Drawing.

February 18. W. H. GOSSIP, 54 Granville Street.

Missionary Intelligence.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS.

ANNUAL LETTER OF THE BISHOP OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND IN JERUSALEM.

Samuel, by Divine permission, Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland at Jerusalem, to all the brethren, who, in every place, call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity; and, especially, to those whose hearts desire and prayer to God for Israel is, that they may be saved:—*grace, mercy, and peace be multiplied.*

I am encouraged, as I am pressed by the sense of our manifold wants, enhanced by the signs of the times, again to invite you, beloved brethren, to unite with us on the 21st of January, 1854, in prayer to our God, that he may forgive us all our sins and shortcomings, heal all our spiritual diseases, pour his Holy Spirit upon us in a rich measure, and bless and prosper the work intrusted to our hands, that Israel may be led by our instrumentality "to seek the Lord their God and David their King," that Jerusalem may be made "a praise in the earth," and that the glory of the Lord may be revealed in the eyes of all nations.

Nor would I neglect to invite you on that occasion, and always to bless and to praise the Lord with us, for his loving-kindness to us individually and collectively, for the measure of success which He has granted to our feeble endeavours, for the protection and peace which we have hitherto enjoyed in the midst of anarchy; yea, also, for the chastisements with which He has visited some of us: and, above all, for the great mercy and long-suffering wherewith He bears with us, his unworthy servants.

It has again been our lot to pass through good report and evil report; but while I humbly confess our manifold shortcomings, our need of more spirituality in our whole life and conversation, and of more zeal in the cause of Him, whose footsteps we are called to follow, of more love to Him, who has loved us unto the death, and of deeper active compassion for our benighted fellow-men, both Jews and Gentiles, yet I am bound to say that our earnest desire and strenuous endeavour is to regulate both our life and ministry by the infallible Word of God. I speak of myself and fellow-labourers of the Jews, and the Church Missionary Societies, and the beloved brother, the faithful minister of the German portion of our community. We may commit mistakes in the manner in which we endeavour to discharge our duty, and in the means which we employ: we may be, and we have been occasionally, deceived by cunning Jews and by godless Greeks; but yet, dear brethren, I beseech you never to give credence to any report, whatever its source may be, or the amount of its extravagance, which pre-supposes on our part a wilful relinquishment of the Word of God as our guide in all things. Such reports have been spread during this year: but we humbly leave the issue of such matters with the Lord.

As to a kind of Protest lately circulated in England by some persons holding offices in the Church of England, addressed to the Patriarchs and Bishops of the Eastern Churches, I think that I may safely leave it in the hands of Him whom we serve. Still I confess that that protest has deeply humbled me, by reminding me of my weakness, and of how little I have done towards training the poor ignorant deluded members of the Greek, and Latin, and other Churches from darkness unto light, and from the power of Satan unto God. At the same time, I hope I shall always, by the grace of God, act in such a way as to give me cause to rejoice when thus blamed or slandered.

There is scarcely any new feature worth mentioning, either in the general character of the Jews here, or in our relations with them. There are still many Jews to whom we have no access; many, especially the rabbis, who still entertain a deep aversion and hatred to Christ and Christianity, as well as to the Missionaries: and yet, upon the whole, the prejudices of the mass are being gradually softened; an imperfect knowledge of the truths of Christianity is insensibly spreading: and it is surprising to discover how many Jews there are who seem to be intellectually convinced that Jesus is the Messiah, or, as they more readily express it, that Christianity is at least as good as Judaism: attachment to relatives, the habit of dead forms, and the love of sin, prevent them from making any good progress. We have had a good many of this kind for months under regular instruction without any apparent benefit. Sometimes on discovering their hypocrisy

and wickedness, we feel it our duty to separate altogether from them; at other times they themselves, seeing that they do not ameliorate their condition by their connexion with us, return to the Jews: now and then they go to the Roman Catholics, in hope of some temporal advantages: but I believe they do not gain much by the change, even in a temporal point of view. They get their food and lodging, as with us, as long as they go tolerably well. This is the least which can be done for inquirers, as long as they are supposed to be sincere: considering that from the moment they are known to enquire after the truth of Christianity, they are all, almost without exception, so absolutely destitute of all things, that they must be fed gratuitously, or starve.

By means of our temporary intercourse with several individuals of the class, we have been led to see, much deeper than before, into the abyss of depravity and moral degradation, into which many of the Jews are almost hopelessly sunk: and yet what else can be expected from sinners, who are taught from their youth deliberately to persevere in the rejection of a Saviour, whose grace alone can deliver from the power as well as the guilt of sin?

Conclusion next week.

Fontho's Department.

THE MATCH GIRL.

FROM THE BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER.

LITTLE Gretchen, little Gretchen
Wanders up and down the street,
The snow is on her yellow hair,
The frost is at her feet.

The rows of long dark houses
Without look cold and damp,
By the struggling of the moonbeam,
By the flicker of the lamp.

The clouds ride fast as horses,
The wind is from the north,
But no one cares for Gretchen,
And no one looketh forth.

Within those dark damp houses,
Are merry faces bright,
And happy hearts are watching out
The old year's latest night.

The board is spread with plenty,
Where the smiling kindred meet,
But the frost is on the pavement,
And the beggars in the street.

With the little box of matches,
She could not sell all day,
And the thin, thin tattered mantle
The wind blows every way;

She clingeth to the railing,
She shivers in the gloom,—
There are parents sitting snugly
By firelight in the room;

And groups of busy children
Withdrawing just the tips
Of rosy fingers pressed in vain
Against their bursting lips,
With grave and earnest faces,
Are whispering each other,
Of presents for the new year, made
For father or for mother.

But no one talks to Gretchen,
And no one hears her speak,
No breath of little whisperers
Comes warmly to her cheek.

No little arms are round her,
Ah me! that there should be,
With so much happiness on earth,
So much of misery!

Sure they of many blessings,
Should scatter blessings round,
As laden boughs in Autumn sing
Their ripe fruits to the ground.

And the best love man can offer
To the God of love, be sure,
Is kindness to His little ones,
And bounty to His poor.

Little Gretchen, little Gretchen
Goes coldly on her way;
There's no one looketh out at her,
There's no one bids her stay.

Her home is cold and desolate,
No smile, no food, no fire,
But children clamorous for bread,
And an impatient sire.

So she sits down in an angle,
Where two great houses meet,
And she curleth up beneath her,
For warmth her little feet.

And she looketh on the cold wall,
And on the colder sky,
And wonders if the little stars,
Are bright fires up on high.

She heard a clock strike slowly,
Up in a far church tower,
With such a sad and solemn tone,
Telling the midnight hour.

Then all the bells together,
Their merry music poured;
They were ringing in the feast,
The Circumcision of the Lord.

And she thought as she sat lonely,
And listened to the chime,
Of wondrous things that she had loved
To hear in olden time.

And she remembered her of tales
Her mother used to tell,
And of the cradle songs she sang,
When summer's twilight fell:

Of good men and of angels,
And of the Holy Child,
Who was cradled in a manger,
When winter was most wild;

Who was poor, and cold, and hungry,
And desolate and lone;
And she thought the song had told her,
He was ever with His Own.

And all the poor and hungry,
And forsaken ones are His:
"How good of Him to look on me,
In such a place as this!"—

Colder it grows, and colder,
But she does not feel it now,
For the pressure at her heart,
And the weight upon her brow.

But she struck one little match
On the wall so cold and bare,
That she might look around her,
And see if He was there.

The single match has kindled,
And by the light it threw,
It seemed to little Gretchen,
The wall was rent in two:

And she could see the room within,
The room all warm and bright,
With the fire-glow red and dusky,
And the tapers all alight.

And there were kindred gathered
Round the table richly spread,
With heaps of goodly viands,
Red wine, and pleasant bread.

She could smell the fragrant savor,
She could hear what they did say,
Then all was darkness once again,
The match had burnt away.

She struck another hastily,
And now she seemed to see,
Within the same warm chamber,
A glorious Christmas tree;

The branches were all laden,
With such things as children prize,
Bright gifts for boy and maiden,
She saw them with her eyes.

And she almost seemed to touch them,
And to join the welcome shout;
When darkness fell around her,
For the little match was out.

Another, yet another she
Has tried, they will not light,
Till all her little store she took,
And struck with all her might.

And the whole miserable place,
Was lighted with the glare,
And lo, there hung a little Child,
Before her in the air.

There were blood-drops on His forehead,
And a spear-wound in His side,
And cruel nail-prints in His feet,
And in His hands spread wide.

And He looked upon her gently,
And she felt that He had known
Pain, hunger, cold, and sorrow,
Ay, equal to her own.

And He pointed to the laden board,
And to the Christmas tree,
Then up to the cold sky, and said,
"Will Gretchen come with Me?"

The poor child felt her pulses fall,
She felt her eye-balls swim;
And a ringing sound was in her ears,
Like her dead mother's hymn.

And she folded both her thin white hands,
And turned from that bright board,
And from the golden gifts, and said,
"With Thee, with Thee, O Lord."

The chilly winter morning
Breaks up in the dull skies,
On the city wrapped in vapor,
On the spot where Gretchen lies.

The night was wild and stormy,
The morn. is cold and grey,
And good church bells are ringing
Christ's Circumcision day.

In her scant and tattered garment,
With her back against the wall,
She stich cold and rigid,
She answers not their call.

They have lifted her up fearfully,
They shuddered as they said,
"It was a bitter, bitter night,
The child is frozen dead."

The Angels sang their greeting,
For one more redeemed from sin;
Men said, "It was a bitter night,
Would no one let her in!"

And they shuddered as they spoke of her,
And sighed;—they could not see,
How much of happiness there was
With so much misery.

Selections.

The Kasir, the Hottentot, and the Frontier Farmer.
By the Venerable Archdeacon Merriman.
London: Bell.

This little volume is a proof that much that is worth knowing may be pleasingly conveyed in a small space. We have read half a hundred volumes on the Cape which have not in the aggregate afforded us half the amusement, interest, or information which we have found in these passages from the "Missionary Life of Archdeacon Merriman." They are published on the responsibility of the Bishop of Cape Town, and they give the incidents of a pedestrian and equestrian visitation, embracing some thousand miles, and made during 1850 and 1851. The archdeacon thus speaks of the Dutch:—

"The superiority of the Dutch to ourselves in one of the great functions of social and civilized life—viz. the founding of towns, arises entirely from the strength and unity of their Church. Ten times the number of English, in consequence of their religious divisions, could not do what the Dutch so easily achieve. A new town is agreed upon as desirable in a given district; the Synod of the Dutch Church appoints a commission: a spot is chosen, the farm purchased (generally on very easy terms from a man anxious to do something for his Church), and a church is built; even are marked out, and sold with conditions attached to them securing the maintenance of the church. This is the centre of attraction: old Boers, who have been a long way from the public ministrations of their religion, readily come and settle round the church; and the remaining elements of town life, as trade or winemaking, a clergyman and a magistrate, with Government salaries, speedily follow. I know of only one instance since the settlement of the English in 1820 where any attempt to found a town, except by Military or Government expenditure, has been made, or, at least, where the Church formed to any extent a prominent feature, and this is at Sidney: and a miserable contrast truly does that place bear to any of the Dutch towns I have alluded to here."

The Archdeacon speaks more favourably of the Dutch settlers generally than of any other of the sects; the leaders of the most of which have a sharp eye to their own individual interests. Here is an incident of travel worth reading. The archdeacon had been travelling with a caravan. Sabbath had arrived, and the arrangements for the holy day were to be made:—

"Our host, with a proper delicacy, intimated that the Scotch Wesleyan would officiate for them on the morrow, while I went to my poor congregation of free in the Churchman's waggon. But after a bit I reasoned courage and took up my parable, telling them that though a stiff Churchman, who could not give any of my principles, I thought it was a scandal to the sight of the heathen, as well as a disgrace to ourselves, that an isolated party of Christians, close to the bush where lurked so many Kasirs, and with a host of Fingo protectors round us, should exhibit our total religious disunion by worshipping God in separate congregations on the morrow. I could not see the use of those prayers which bound me in sympathy to my fellow Churchmen in Africa, in England, and all over the world; but if they would all join me in the Church prayers, I would gladly give up the idea of preaching, which they thought so highly of, to my Wesleyan brother; only let us form one, and not two congregations on the morrow. They applauded my discourse and to a man assented; when the Wesleyan minister, thinking me, said he would at once deliver the European congregation to me; and as he would talk Dutch, and had a good Kasir interpreter ready, he would assemble the Fingos and Hottentots in the bush and conduct service with them. This was accordingly agreed to, and so the knot of a very difficult and delicate matter was amicably cut through."

We report this trait with pleasure; and the book in which we take it we heartily recommend to the perusal of the public.—*Church and State Gazette.*

"Wood is the thing, after all," as the man with the mad dog said when the mad dog bit it.

EFFECTS OF LONDON GAS.—We have thousands of miles of gaspipes, and almost as many jets as there are lungs in the metropolis. It is time we should ask whether the system is perfect. Is our gas as good as it might be? Have we duly availed ourselves of the means discovered for its purification? We may also ask whether so great a boon is not necessarily attended with some drawbacks?

Nobody can have seen the paving of our streets disturbed, and it all is disturbed once or twice a year, without perceiving with dismay that the whole subsoil of the metropolis is thoroughly saturated with some black, stinking ingredient, of a most sickening nature. It tells its own tale; for common sense tells us that, where the effluvia from such soil can reach the lungs, it must impair strength and shorten life. As to its effect on vegetable life, we have heard repeated instances of healthy trees suffering by the approach of this underground foe. As the evil is cumulative, what will it come to? The question was answered the other day in some remarks by Dr. Letheby, addressed to the City Court of Sewers, on the subject of his report on the city gas companies. "Then, again (he says) there is a quantity of ammonia, which holds in solution a large quantity of tar, and whenever there is a leaking in the streets it oozes out. During the last fifty years, where it has got into the public road, it has rendered the road near to it so offensive that you can hardly move the pavement without doing a great deal of harm. What it may be in twenty years hence I cannot say, but I think it will be almost unsafe that you should then disturb the pavements at all." In twenty years, or at all events at the end of the century, we shall not be able to move the ground under our feet without the same results as if we were opening a common sewer; but as waterpipes, drains, and, more than all, the gaspipes themselves, are frequently in want of repair, the ground must be disturbed, in winter or summer, as may be, and that for whole streets at a time. Thus far it has been found impossible to prevent this leakage on account of the continual, but equal, subsidence of the soil in which the pipes are laid. The only thing to be done is to take stringent measures to compel the utmost possible purification of the gas itself.

Perhaps a still more palpable proof of the deleterious properties of the gas now in use is to be found in its effects upon many substances in rooms where it is used. Dr. Letheby says, "There is not a library in the metropolis the books on the upper shelves of which are not tumbling to pieces from this cause." As it happens we can bear witness to the truth of this remark. We have seen the bindings of books shrivel up and break after only two or three years' exposure, rather than use, in a room where gas is constantly burnt.—The destructive effect of gas on furniture and perishable substances is a matter of universal complaint, and is only tolerated because furniture in London is changed very soon, and few shopkeepers keep large stores of perishable substances. It is the oil of vitriol that does the mischief, and Dr. Letheby says that so highly is the gas of one company charged with sulphuret that he has obtained twenty-one grains of oil of vitriol from one hundred cubic feet of gas. Now, if the gas of the metropolis is so destructive to inert matter, how much more must it be so to the vital organs! It is true that gas is only one of the many deleterious agents at work in this metropolis. Dr. Letheby finds the snow itself, apparently so fresh from the purer regions of the sky, charged with sulphuric acid in combination with ammonia: and he has found the same with regard to the leaves of trees. But, if mischiefs are so rife among us, that is only the more reason why everything should be done to diminish their number and influence. Gas is becoming one of the most formidable. It assails us everywhere. It oozes from the soil, it rises from every area, and fumes out of every neglected basement. What with leakage, imperfect combustion, and the original bad quality of gas, it is seldom used without forcing itself on more senses than one. This is a heavy penalty to pay for an evening's illumination, and there is no real occasion why we should have to pay it. Gas can be brought under the public surveillance quiet as easily as any other modern necessary of life. Parliament has lately enacted some stringent and costly regulations as to the part of the Thames from which water shall be drawn, and as to the filtering and reserving of that water. The air that we breathe is even more important than the water we drink; and, if Dr. Letheby's account of the gas in London be correct, it is high time that Parliament did interpose to neutralize the subtle poison we have admitted into our atmosphere, and into the very ground that we tread on.

ATTENTION TO HEALTH.—If men gave three times as much attention as they now do to ventilation, ablution, and exercise in the open air, and only one third as much to eating, luxury, and late hours, the number of doctors, dentists, and apothecaries, and the amount of neuralgia, dyspepsia, gout, fever, and consumption, would be changed in a corresponding ratio.

THE CORRUPTIONS OF THE HEART.—I see it is much easier to pull up many weeds out of a garden, than one corruption out of the heart: and to procure a hundred flowers to adorn a knot, than one grace to beautify the soul. It is more natural to corrupt man to envy than to imitate the spiritual excellencies of others.

Diocesan Church Society.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,

The Annual Meeting of the Pictou Branch of the D. C. Society took place in Mr Smith's School Room on Friday the 27th of January. The building was well filled. After the evening prayers and those appointed to be used on the occasion had been offered, the 100th psalm was sung. After which the Rector opened the Meeting by calling on the Secretary, J. H. Lane, Esq. to read the Report of proceedings for the past year.

REPORT.

The Committee of the Pictou Branch of the D. C. Society of Nova Scotia, in making their Report for the past year, feel that the first duty they owe is to express their thanks to Almighty God for his goodness in having preserved the Province from the ravages of war, pestilence and famine, calamities to which other countries have been severely exposed. The earth has yielded forth her increase, and commerce has undergone a decided improvement. Pictou has shared in these Provincial blessings. There is no scarcity of food among us, nor that commercial depression which for some years hung over our town and saddened the hearts of its inhabitants, and therefore the Committee would express a confident hope that though our numbers have been lessened by emigration to the U. States and New Brunswick a ground of diminution to which we have long been subject, the contributions to this Society will not be less in the aggregate than for the year 1853.

Those who have taken an interest in the Colonial Church and carefully watched the causes that have either retarded its growth or advanced its prosperity must have observed that these causes are of a very mingled character, and have led to very opposite effects. In some few instances we see the Church of England flourishing under the voluntary system, while in others we behold it attaining vigour and rapidly extending itself under the united influence of local efforts and foreign aid. The result of general observation is, that the Church when left to depend entirely on local resources, has failed to maintain its high and proper ground in many places, and has shown symptoms of languishing and decline. The Church of England seems to act on this view, that it is a duty to occupy the whole extent of any country where she establishes herself, and therefore it is very evident that it could not be kept up in the rural and more distant settlements without assistance from public societies or from a local endowment fund.

In a Parish like our own, where the Church population does not form more than one-fiftieth of the whole, and these widely scattered, members from different countries, without any particular bond of unity, it would be next to a thing impossible so to concentrate their efforts and to call forth their liberality, as to provide for the regular and efficient services of the Church. Some few populous towns may support their own Clergymen without extraneous aid, but the rural districts could not at present. But while the Committee have expressed these sentiments they feel it a duty to record also their decided opinion that Churchmen in this Province, perhaps in the Colonies generally, have not done all that they might have done for the maintenance and extension of the Church, and that if foreign help is to relax instead of stimulating our energies, it is no longer a blessing. They would therefore earnestly call upon this congregation, while the support of a Clergyman bears lightly on them, to provide for the day of trial, either by the erection of a parsonage house, or by creating a local endowment fund. If we have done all that lies in our own power, we shall then be supported by that comfortable reflection, and may with some degree of propriety hope that the Church in Pictou will always have one to minister in holy things, "a man to stand before God for ever."

In local matters the statistics furnished by the Rector to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts are nearly the same as those for the preceding year. The return shows 88 communicants, being an increase of one. Contributions to Clergyman, the same. Children in Sunday School 45, being 20 less. Marriages the same. Baptisms 51, being 2 less. Burials three more than in the preceding year. The leading difference then is in the attendance at the Sunday School, and the Committee deem this a matter of such vital importance to the interests of the Church, that they would like the causes of this declension ascertained, and if possible the evil remedied.

They cannot close the Report without noticing the death of the late Henry Hutton, Esq., with whose name the early history of the Church in this place will long be

associated, and to whose erection he was a very liberal contributor. And in conclusion they would express an earnest hope that the faith of Churchmen will not fail them in these seasons of trial and difficulty; that they will give more of their worldly substance to the advancement of religion, and cause their light to shine brighter and brighter before men. They would say, in the language of St. Paul to the Corinthians, "Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

(Signed) DANIEL HOCKIN,
WALTER TANNER,
J. H. LANE,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
W. E. COOKE, } Committee.

The adoption of the Report was moved by Mr. Thomas Cooke, and seconded by Mr. H. B. Narraway, with some very appropriate remarks, and passed unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. Mulholland, and seconded by Mr. Jonathan Tanner, that the Churchwardens be requested to introduce the gas light into St. James' Church in the best and earliest manner that they may deem expedient which also passed.

A suitable document having been read by D. Hockin, Esq., setting forth the necessity for immediate efforts towards the erection of a Parsonage House, it was moved by that gentleman and seconded by Dr. Cooke, that a Committee of seven persons be appointed to carry out this important design, and that it consist of the following persons—The Rector of the Parish, Messrs. Hockin, Wilkins, Lane, Dwyer, Narraway, and Walter Tanner—which Resolution also passed unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. H. B. Narraway, seconded by Mr. Walter Tanner, and supported by D. Hockin, Esq. and passed by acclamation. That the thanks of the Congregation of St. James, are due to Major Norton, U. States Consul at this Port, for his personal liberality and unwearied exertions to advance the prosperity of the Church.

This elicited from the Consul a warm and powerful address, in which he declared his strong attachment to the principles of the Church, and the peculiar interest which he felt in the welfare of this Parish.

The Missionary hymn was sung and the blessing pronounced by the Rector. After which the Meeting broke up.

It appears that our expectations have been realized for the Secretary has transmitted to Halifax a sum which rather exceeds the amount of last year. There has been nothing which has given me more satisfaction than to witness the steady growth of attachment on the part of my people towards the D. C. Society. We have no trouble in collecting the subscriptions, and have now on our list the names of nearly all the Members of the Church in this place. From subsequent steps which have been taken, I am inclined to think that something effectual will be done towards the erection of a Parsonage, which only wants to be well commenced to be thoroughly completed. Mr. B. Burns, the Cathedral of the C. and S. Society was present at the Meeting and urged as while engaged in promoting the temporal benefit of the Parish, not to forget its spiritual interests, or to be lukewarm in our feelings towards the Kingdom of Heaven.

I am, yours faithfully,
CHARLES ELLIOTT
D. C. SOCIETY.

The Public Meeting of this Society, which had been postponed on account of the weather, from the previous Thursday, took place in the Temperance Hall on Wednesday evening. As usual, it turned out, that nothing was gained by the postponement, the weather being very unfavourable, and the streets in even a more dangerous state than on the night originally named, so that a recumbent posture was often involuntarily assumed by those who attended. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, a goodly number, (not less than 400) were found in their places to testify their interest in the affairs of their Church, and listen to the Report of the D. C. Society, its visible Representative.

The Chair was taken soon after 7 o'clock by the Lord Bishop, who was surrounded on the platform by the Venerable Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bliss, the Mayor, Hon. M. B. Almon, Revd. Drs. Twining and Shreve, Revd. Messrs. Uniacke, W. Bullock, Cochran, Owen, C. Shreve, Nichols, Leaver, Stewart, Dann, Heber Bullock, Mulholland, E. Gilpin, Jr. Messrs. H. S. Jost and B. Zwicker, M. P. P., Wm. Silver, H. Hartsborne, W. Hare, Dr. Dowdell, W. M. Brown, Marvin, W. Gossip, P. C. Hill.

The proceedings were commenced by singing a part of the 100th Psalm. After which the appointed prayers were offered up by Revd. W. BULLOCK, in the absence of the Ven. Archbishop. The Lord Bishop then addressed the Meeting nearly as follows:—

THE BISHOP after referring to the circumstances under which the public meeting of the Society was postponed on Thursday last, called attention to the fact that since the Act of Incorporation was passed, all the business of the Society is transacted at the morning meeting, which he hoped that the members would in future endeavour to attend. His Lordship spoke of the contrast between this and the Mother Country, which was particularly striking with respect to the provision for the spiritual improvement of the population. There the traveller beholds in every village, rising high its head above the habitation of man, the spire of tower of the House of God. When would this country enjoy the same privileges? When would each settlement have its church, and each church its appointed minister? The supply of the spiritual necessaries could only be hoped for from the Diocesan Society. Whilst in England he had regularly attended the meetings of the S. P. G. and was satisfied that with every disposition to do as much as possible for us, it cannot continue to aid us as heretofore. It was probable that

the system of Queen's Letters would soon be discontinued, because the new Societies which have sprung up regard with jealousy the privilege enjoyed by the throes to which the grant of a Queen's Letter on in three years has been limited. He believed however, that no communication had been made to the S. P. G. on the subject, and that there was no authority for the statements lately published in several of the newspapers. The Society derives about £10,000 per annum from this source, and if it is stopped much inconvenience will ensue, of which the officers will probably be painfully felt here. Even the S. P. C. K. will probably be unable to meet our requests for grants towards churches, schools, &c. with its accustomed liberality, for its expenditures has exceeded its income by about £0,000.—And this is not surprising when we consider the almost incredible growth of the Colonial Church within a few years. It is exactly 40 years since the third Colonial Diocese was constituted, and now they equal in number the Dioceses of England and Wales, whilst from every one of them appeals are constantly being addressed to the two venerable Societies at home.

After some further observations upon the similarity of our position to that of the Church in the United States, and the important advantages to be exported from the interchange of courtesies and kind offices, His Lordship said he would leave the two great subjects of the support of our University, and provision for widows and orphans of the clergy, to the gentlemen who had undertaken to advocate them on this occasion and would conclude with an earnest appeal for increased support to the Church Society. We have much cause for thankfulness that it is steadily progressing, but a large and decided increase is immediately required. If then, a few hundred pounds were placed at his disposal for a few years, he would at once send clergyman to several localities where the people were begging for their ministrations, and had proved their sincerity by guaranteeing considerable sums towards the maintenance of those who might be sent.

The members of the Church must be prepared to exercise self denial, and to give much more than the ordinary quantity. If all would scally study to understand the grounds upon which she claims the hearty and unreserved allegiance, they would not long be doubtful as to their duty in this matter. They would be convinced that they cannot more certainly promote the welfare of their country and the happiness of the children than by doing their utmost to extend the influence of our Church throughout the length and breadth of the land. To her has been vouchsafed the high honour of preserving in union what God has joined together and man may not put asunder. Apostolic doctrine and Apostolic order. In strong hearing her and securing the blessings of her teaching for your children you may be assured that you are handing down to them the same treasures which you maintain, that she will speak to them with the same voice with which she has spoken to you. That which was taught at the beginning she now teaches, and by God's help, according to his Lord's commission and injunction will still teach till time itself shall be no more, confiding in His sure word of promise that He will be with us even unto the end of the world. The tone and sentiments of individual numbers may vary, but her liturgy and formularies remain the same, by these she speaks, and by their conformity to these, true sons are distinguished. Old heresies are constantly being revived, and sects and errors multiplied. She stands upon the old paths, and resting on God's holy word, triumphantly refutes them all.

THE SECRETARY then read an abstract of the Report, which exhibited a favourable account of the Society's condition. The receipts for 1853 amounted to over £1,000, much exceeding those of the previous year.

The Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE spoke as follows.—
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have been honoured with a request to propose the ratification of the Resolutions which will be submitted for your consideration this evening; but I have so frequently addressed you on behalf of this Society that I suggested to the Committee the propriety of selecting some younger Member who might attract your attention, by more novel arguments than those which you have so frequently heard from me. They were however pleased to say that they thought I might still be of some use, and in compliance with their wish I again present myself to you. I consented to do so, the more readily, because I thought the Resolution would commend itself to your adoption, and should I require an advocate, I know that I shall be followed by one who will bring youthful energy, zeal and talent to its support.

His Lordship has expressed his regret at the comparatively thin attendance which the storm of the evening has occasioned. This like most of the events of life was a mixture of good and evil. While I regret well that many are absent who would have been here had the weather been more favourable, I am gladened by the thought that I am not addressing those who may have assembled to gratify curiosity or to pass an idle hour. I am not disposed to discourage those who attend from no higher motive, because whatever may bring them to meetings of this nature, it is possible that they may hear and learn something that may do them good—but I am animated by the conviction that you who have encountered the boisterous weather of to-night, have done so because you feel an interest in the proceedings and prosperity of this Society. I will now read to you the Resolution with which I have been intrusted:

Resolved—That the measure of success which has pleased Almighty God to bestow upon the labours of this Society during the past year, should encourage us to thank Him and with faithful hearts to continue our efforts in the great cause of Christ's Church militant.

This Resolution will naturally turn your attention

1st. To the object to which our labours have been directed. 2. To the measure of success that has attended those labours—and 3d. To the encouragement that success holds out to us to persevere in the good cause in which we are engaged.

Most of those I am addressing know, that the object of the Society is to preserve and perpetuate that pure and holy branch of the Church of Christ, which our pious ancestors in the land of our Fathers, early planted in this Province—and not only planted but continued to support during a long course of years, until Colonies of more recent growth and of greater material destination, compelled them to withdraw a part of that aid from us to bestow it upon them. With that good wish however which characterizes Englishmen they would not desert those whom they had induced to enter into their service, and they have continued up to the present day to contribute to the support of a large and respectable body of our Clergy—using upon our gratitude not only for past but for present services. But whenever it pleases God to call these valuable men from their labours among us, we must provide for the future support of their successors—and we are now called upon to provide for the present support of those additional Ministers which our increasing population requires. Under these circumstances this Society was formed, to concentrate the efforts of the Members of our Church—to increase its channel through which their bounty should flow, so as to prevent the painful necessity which our Clergy might otherwise be under of collecting the whole of their stipends from door to door in their respective parishes, and that in due time we hope to become the successor of that Society who have heretofore been their paymasters. As to the measure of success which has attended our labours throughout the past year we have been enabled to continue to assist in the building of Churches in various parts of the Diocese and an extensive Parishes, where settlements have sprung up in places where until within a few years the trees of the forest could only be found. Youthful Clergymen have been appointed, under experienced Pastors, to preach the Word to those who resided too far from the Parish Church to enable them to attend the worship of God there, thus preventing the inhabitants of these remote places from neglecting that sacred duty and spending the Sabbath in idleness if not in dissipation. Along our Eastern shore, where Parishes were not yet been established, a travelling Ministry are performing his arduous labours. For having been enabled to do this much the Society calls upon its Members to return thanks to the Giver of all Good, and to express its hope that they will, with faithful hearts, continue their efforts. Let us, my Christian friends, strive to realize the hope which the Society has expressed—let us not only continue but increase our exertions. Something has been done, but much, very much remains to be done for a large portion of our brethren in the Wilderness and along our shore, who are still unprovided with houses in which they can assemble to worship God, and with Ministers to preach the Gospel to them. Is it not the duty of all whom God has blessed with the means, cheerfully to do a doing it. Let those who have much give plentifully, let those who have but little do their diligence gladly to give of that little. Let no one suppose that the trifles he can afford is of no importance and may be withheld. Experience has shown in our Mother Country, that the pence, the shillings, the half crowns and crowns of those who are not wealthy, in their aggregate amount, frequently exceed the contributions of the rich, and a little reflection might have led us to anticipate such a result. In every community there upon whom it has pleased God to pour wealth with a profuse hand, form a very small minority. The great bulk of society is composed of those who in various stations of life and with very varied incomes, led from the circumstances in which they are respectively placed, that their annual expenditures very generally equal, and where prudence is not attended to, sometimes exceed their receipts. To this large class unexpected calls frequently produce inconvenience if not embarrassment. But my Christian friends, such calls as I am now urging upon you, should not be unexpected. They should be included in all the calculations of our annual expenditures, and ample provision should be made for them. What is required for His service from whom we receive our all, should certainly be given with no stinted hand. In the return made to the Society this year by a Rector of one of our distant Parishes, he gives an interesting account of one of his Parishioners, a widow upon the verge of three score and ten, who still gains her bread by the labour of her hands. This poor widow is accustomed to contributing her share to the Parish expenses, annually contributes her dollar to this Society, and is always ready when called for—the collector can find it necessary to pay her a second visit. Why this?—is this poor widow always prepared with a dollar, for any call that may be made upon her?—I find her so. Not so my friends—a dollar is a large sum for a person in her state of life—but she tells her pastor, that blessed with the means of grace herself, she feels it a duty to contribute to a Society whose object is to extend those means to those who are destitute of them, and therefore as soon as she has paid one year's contribution she begins to prepare for the next—of her daily or weekly earnings she adds mite to mite

and the requisite sum is made up, which she considers as a sacred deposit until it is called for. If, my dear friends, we would all follow the example of this poor widow, how much would the funds of this Society be increased!—if every one who can afford as well as we can to give a dollar were to do so, great would be our gain—but if only we could adopt her spirit and her disposition to them, we could do more. When the costly members of our fellow creatures are brought to our notice, the members of this community, and I may add the Province at large, are rarely backward in relieving them. When a case of suffering is presented to our eyes, or a well authenticated tale of woe is poured into our ears, the sympathies of our nature are so quick to exert themselves for the relief of the sufferer, that the sight of human suffering is a painful sight—practically relieve ourselves by relieving it. Few hearts are so hard that they do not in a greater or less degree derive pleasure from affording aid to the distressed. But spiritual destitution is not so obvious—the very subjects of it are too often unconscious of their own wants. It requires reflection, deep and earnest reflections, upon the momentous truths which are revealed to us in the Word of God, before we can duly comprehend it. Sad to say, those truths are heard by us as heedlessly as they listen to the passing breeze. We cannot expect to excite the sympathies of such persons in behalf of those who are destitute of spiritual instruction. But by those who have lent a listening ear to those wonderful truths, who have learnt from the Word of God that we are a lost and sinful race—who look into the world around them and find no declaration corroborated, and on searching their own bosoms feel it confirmed. By such persons spiritual destitution is deemed the direst poverty—and you with humble but firm faith they have themselves in the consolations which trust in the blessed Saviour conveys to them, they are animated with a desire to extend the knowledge of Him to others—they can no longer see with indifference the silent stream of Time sweeping into the abyss of eternity numbers of immortal beings who have never learnt the uses of their souls, who have never felt that they are sinners, or been taught to seek salvation from a Saviour. Under the influence of these feelings, they will gladly give of their substance to spread abroad the glad tidings of salvation—and if, my friends, it excites pleasurable feelings in our bosoms to alleviate the temporary sufferings of our fellow creatures, as they pass through this transitory state, how much more that pleasure be augmented by the reflection, that we are assisting to supply immortal beings with the bread of life—that we are permitted to aid in leading out to them that path which leads to everlasting happiness. This is the duty which the Society has upon you to perform. This is the pleasure which it invites you to enjoy. I entreat you to accept of this invitation.

The Rev. HENRY BRUCE seconded the Resolution in an able and interesting speech, which we shall be glad to publish in a succeeding No.

Mr. A. M. UNACKE regretted that the resolution committed to his charge would not permit him to address those before him in language of congratulation. Being so frequently appeared as the advocate of the College at Windsor, and hitherto so unsuccessfully, it was with sincere reluctance he consented once again to raise his voice on her behalf in this her day of need and necessity. But to desert her now when perilled in her very existence—to falter when threatened with extinction by the fast gathering storms of adversity, would indeed stamp him as a recreant son of a noble Mother. He therefore would solicit their notice to this Resolution intrusted to his care.

Resolved.—That the present critical state of King's College, Windsor, demands the attention of all Churchmen in this Province; and should arouse their exertions to provide that support upon which the farther existence of the Institution depends.

Such then was the appeal which this Resolution so earnestly pressed upon their attention. He trusted they would hear with him for a few moments, while they placed at its past history, its present position, and its future prospects. Founded as he was persuaded many of them were aware of, by the liberal donations of their fellow Churchmen in the Parent Kingdom, and aided by a Provincial Grant, it sprang into existence, fostered by an Imperial vote of £1000 a year in view of its course rejoicing; but after a few years it was withdrawn. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel feeling its critical position, and ever ready in this Province to assist in the good work of Education, kindly came forward and appropriated £500 a year from its funds towards its maintenance and support. But the pressing claims and more urgent wants of less favored lands than ours, compelled them to withhold their bounty; truly then indeed did the shadows of evening begin to fall around her, and when remaining hope rested upon our own Provincial Legislative Endowment Bill, strife and party spirit soon aroused a feeling hostile to our Institution, and aimed a blow at its very existence. Two successive sessions passed an Act repealing this Endowment—an endowment sanctioned by the pledged faith of the three branches of the Legislature, and regarded sacred by all who value and esteem the cardinal virtues of honesty and integrity. The members of the College knowing that another Bill would be introduced, which from previous despatches they apprehended would meet with the concurrence of the Provincial Minister, and be recommended for Her Majesty's assent, after anxious thought and mature de-

liberation, reluctantly consented to the passage of the Act, which while it deprived the College of this last remaining public support, yet entrusted to those who have ever felt a deep interest in her welfare her sole management, government and control. Shorn then of this her last hope and stay, she stands solitary, desolate and forlorn, but not yet forsaken. Such in the past, what is the present? The income derivable from the sources to which I have alluded, viz. the liberal contribution of our generous fellow Churchmen in the Mother Country, being barely adequate to discharge the salary of the present distinguished scholar at its head, the Associated Alumni requested an excellent and Reverend friend, Mr. George Hill, to proceed to England with the Bishop, and with the aid, the judgement, the zeal and energy of His Lordship, make an earnest appeal to the British public in behalf of our College. After untiring exertions, and within a few months £1000 was collected, and the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which had already contributed and paid £1000 liberally offered an additional £1000 whenever the friends of our Institution raised a similar amount. With this in view then, and being convinced that we could not place the College upon a firm and permanent basis without an income sufficient to procure the services of at least two additional Professors, the Associated Alumni determined with the advice and approval of the visitor, to send forth an urgent appeal to their fellow Churchmen throughout the length and breadth of this and the neighbouring Provinces, and to all who prize and value the inestimable blessing of a sound and religious education, calling upon them to come forward and contribute and aid them in obtaining the sum of £10,000. This is absolutely necessary, and must be procured to replace the grant which they hitherto enjoyed under the Act just repealed, and I may remark that in my experience through life, I have invariably found this result, that where there is a will there always is a way. With this amount then, and the income arising from the donations to which we had already alluded, we hoped and trusted that the new Board of Governors just elected would be enabled to infuse new life and vigor into our Institution, and place it in such a commanding position, that while it met the wants and requirements of the present age, would draw around it the affections, the regard and the sympathies of all. If then you appreciate the privileges you have hitherto enjoyed—if you contemplate the incalculable benefits conferred upon society by a liberal and enlightened system of education, if you feel the necessity there exists to uphold and maintain your College at Windsor, you will cheerfully assist us in this our effort to obtain the sum we so urgently require. In Nova Scotia there are six and thirty thousand Churchmen and women, and if every individual will but contribute the trifling sum of one dollar each, or the still less sum of one penny a week for one year the requisite sum is raised, and your College preserved. What language then can I use to induce you to evince an interest in the noble cause of Education. Shall I refer you to the ancient histories of Greece and Rome, and bid you behold her institutions renowned in learning and in literature, in arts and science, in poetry and prose. Shall I invite you to enter the far-famed city of Athens, and when in her zenith, her glory and her splendour to visit her academies, distinguished by the wisdom and eloquence of Plato, celebrated by the researches of Aristotle, and rendered illustrious by the intellectual cultivation of her youth in her Cynic and Peripatetic schools—or shall I point you to the more noble example of those who in the present day and in the parent land have implanted the standard of religious knowledge and instruction, and are gathering around it thousands of the uneducated peasantry of England, and tens of thousands of the untaught children of Ireland. Will you then, as Novascotians, will you as Churchmen, will you as Christians, turn a deaf ear to this our appeal, and withhold your hand, and refuse the asked for gift. The age we live in is a progressive age, all around us marks the current of improvement. Will you then not launch your Institution upon the broad stream which in its rapid course flows onward, or are you content to remain in listless inactivity, and calmly to behold the energetic and praiseworthy efforts made by other Christian denominations to support and maintain their Institutions, while we as Churchmen take no heed to our own. You cannot remain stationary in the present day.

Onward and upward, an earnest cry.

Rings loud and clear through the vaulted sky. You must arouse yourselves, and shake off the lethargy which enfolds you. You must burst asunder the chain of enchantment which binds you, or your College will moulder into ruin and decay. You must come forth as a giant refreshed, and with an outstretched arm and liberal hand, dispel the gloom and uncertainty which now overshadow her, or she will cease to exist save in the memory of the past; and be continued, here I may be permitted, while dwelling upon the past, to offer a tribute of esteem to the memory of one who but a few months ago in the pride and freshness of youth, passed from our College Hall, bearing with him the highest honors our Institution could confer, but who now sleeps beneath the cold waves of the broad Atlantic—while to another, a graduate of our own Alma Mater, I may be allowed to add my humble word of praise and admiration, who but a few days since stood upon the deck of the ill-fated San Francisco, and amidst the wreck, the storm, and the tempest, pointed in faith and hope the hundreds who surrounded him to that Saviour, who by His word created the Galilean Sea, and cheered His humble disciples by these sublime words, "Be not afraid."

Let me then earnestly and feelingly implore you to stay the destroyer's hand ere the voice of instruction is silenced within her courts. Let me plead with you on behalf of those who have been educated within her walls, and whose earliest associations are blended with her brighter days. Let me plead with you on behalf of those who shall hereafter fill the varied stations of public and of private life. Let me plead with you as Christians deeply impressed with the solemn truths of your Holy Religion, on behalf of those who shall hereafter discharge the sacred duties of your Ministry. Let me plead with you as Parents on behalf of your children, to aid us in this our hour of trial, in this our day of difficulty; and when you and I have passed away, and our time of usefulness shall have ceased, then may those growing up around us be enabled in pride and gratification to look upon the College at Windsor as the living monument of those who rescued her when the gloom of night enshrouded her, and desolation, destruction and ruin threatened her very existence. And as the year seventeen hundred and eighty-nine ushered her into being, God forbid that the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four should behold her downfall and seal her doom.

This Resolution was eloquently seconded by the Rev. Geo. W. HILL, but we are obliged to postpone the publication of that and other speeches, until next week.

Provincial Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE.

On Monday the House of Assembly affirmed the principle of universal suffrage, by a majority of 22. Mr. Martin Wilkins delivered an able speech against it, replete with sound argument and apt illustration, and exhibiting much historical research. This gentleman, whose ability exercises its due influence in the House, and whose humorous sallies have a happy effect on both sides, is one of the many ALUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE who have adorned the Legislative Halls of their country.

On the same day Mr. Howe introduced the following Resolutions of the subject of Railways:—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient forthwith to commence the construction of the Railways contemplated by the Act passed during the last Session, entitled, "An Act to authorize the construction of certain Railways in this Province."

Resolved, That in order to provide Funds, for the construction of the said Railways, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to open the Savings Bank, and to issue Province Paper in such mode, and to such extent, as may appear prudent and necessary, to open such Accounts with any of the Provincial Banks or with any Banking House in London, and to issue Provincial Bonds or Debentures.

Resolved, That the assignment, construction, and management of such Railways shall be confided to a Commission, to consist of six persons, to be appointed by the Governor in Council, the person first named in the Commission to be the Chairman, and to have a casting vote.

Resolved, That the portion of the work to be first commenced shall be that which, extending in a westerly direction from the Harbour of Halifax, will form a common Trunk for all the Lines.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners shall draw upon the Receiver General for any monies required, and account to the Financial Secretary quarterly, but shall not be empowered to expend monies or incur liabilities to a greater extent in any one year, than Two hundred thousand pounds.

Resolved, That should any difficulty arise, demanding such assistance, the operations of the Commissioners may be restrained by an Order in Council, until the Legislature can be consulted.

On a previous day Mr. Johnston had laid on the table of the House the correspondence between Mr. Jackson and himself during the past season, on the subject of the Railway Bills, from which it appears that in six weeks after those Bills were presented to the House, Mr. Johnston was in possession of full powers to commence operations by forming a Company, and subscribing £250,000 on account of Messrs. Jackson & Co. and paying up the requisite deposit. But the royal assent to the Bill not arriving, the hon. gentleman did not consider himself justified in taking any action in the matter. It is stated that £10,000 have been expended by Mr. Jackson in procuring a complete survey of the whole lines, trunk and branch. In one of the letters Mr. Jackson states, that the return of Mr. Beatty, C. E. is not to be regarded as a sign of his having abandoned the enterprise, but that with the plans of the surveys before him in England, he will have a better opportunity of judging of the feasibility of the great scheme, than could be arrived at in this country.

On Tuesday Mr. Howe's Railway Resolutions were taken up and debated until 11 p.m., when an adjournment was moved. The same subject was resumed on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, gentlemen going over much of the same ground that was so tediously travelled over last session.

Mr. Howe's Railway Resolutions were passed on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, by a majority of 3, and leave given to bring in a Bill in accordance therewith.

Advertisements.

LANGLEY'S AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

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

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

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, 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. 20. 1852.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS MYRAN AND BOSEY PATENTED WITH EARL DE COLONNE. The daily use of this much admired Fracture preserver and beautifier the TANNY—prevents Tartarous deposit, arrests decay, induces a healthy action in the Gums, and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist & Co. from London. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

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

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES, JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET. Jan. 14th. 1853.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR. MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS, CENTRE AND
Tomb Tables, Pier Tables
GRAVE STONES, BAPTISMAL
FONTS, &c.

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALF PAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Blowers' Streets. Gns Aug. 27.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM SCOTLAND, PER R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA, from Liverpool, G. B. Libraries of 100 vols. of Miscellaneous and other Books, for £6 5s.
McChesno's Basket of Fragments, Modern Sacred Poetry, by McCombie, Sonnets and other Poems, by Emilia Munro Sec. cur Treasury of History and Travel, Laws of the Church of Scotland, Bell's Christian Sociology, Boston's complete Works, in 12 vols., Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, splendid edition, handsomely illustrated, Hogg's Weekly Instructor, 6 vols., Foxe's Book of Martyrs, The Exhibition Keepsake, a splendid Book, Shepard's Parable of the Ten Virgins, Marchion on the Psalms, Boston's Memoirs, Farm Work Books.
Together with a great quantity of small Books, suitable for Sunday Schools, for sale by WM. GOSSIP, October 15. 1853. 24 Granville Street.

CHURCH SERVICES & BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER.

JUST RECEIVED BY R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA CHURCH SERVICES, in Plain and Elegant Bindings. Books of Common Prayer, do ALSO—ON HAND, A Large Assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, suitable for all Denominations. WM. GOSSIP, Dec. 3. 1853. No. 24 Granville Street.

LAW BLANKS.

IN accordance with the New Practice Act, viz. SUMMONSES, CAPTASSES, REPLEVINS, ATTACHMENTS, EJECTMENTS. For sale by WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street. Nov. 5.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

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

Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.
A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' STANDING

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

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

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, (Signed) J. GAMIS. Nov 23rd 1852

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

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

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

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ague | Female Irregularities | Scrofula, or King's Evil |
| Asthma | Stomachic Fevers of all kinds | Sore Throats |
| Bilious Complaints | Stones and Gravel | Secondary Symptoms |
| Bloaches on the Face | Gout | Tie Douloureux |
| Skin | Jaundice | Ulcers |
| Bowel Complaints | Liver Complaints | Veneral Affections |
| Colic | Lunacy | Worms of all kinds |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Piles | Weakness from whatever cause. |
| Consumption | Rheumatism | Retention of Urine &c. &c. |
| Debility | Scalding of the Urine | |
| Dropsy | | |
| Dysentery | | |
| Erysipelas | | |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 241 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 21s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. P. Cochran & Co., New York; Dr. Harding, Windsor, G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Clifton, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilmet; A. B. Picher, Bridgetown; R. Gucci, Yarmouth; T. B. Parillo, Liverpool; J. F. More, Antigonish; Miss Cardor, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norrie, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every order are affixed to each Box. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax General Agent for Nova Scotia Feb. 11, 1854.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING. Amount paid up and available immediately, £750,000. HALL'S NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS STREET.

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

HUGH HARTSHORN

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

LIFE INSURANCE

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately £775,000. HALIFAX AGENCY.—No. 172, HOLLIS STREET.

FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENTS regulating expenses arising from the combined Fire and Life Insurances, this Company is enabled to effect Insurances on Lives at very reduced rates of premium, as will be made evident by a comparison of their rates with those of other Offices. Attention is called to the 5th of premiums for Insuring a sum payable at death or at death and Table C of premiums to secure a child arriving at the age of 21 years—both which of Insurance are coming into more extensive use. The Company's Almanac for 1853, contains Tables of Premiums and a variety of general information of great value.

HUGH HARTSHORN

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 10th February, 1853.

COMPASSES, ASSORTED, DO. STEEL

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

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

Books! Books!! More Books!!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES

THE FOLLOWING WORKS:—Liddel & Scott's Greek English Lexicon, Spencer's Greek Testament, with English Notes, Buxton's Parish Sermons, Trench on the Parables, Trench on the Miracles, Klpp's Double Witness of the Church, Liza Apostolica, Bradley's Practical Sermons, Presbyterian Clergyman Looking for the Crown Part II. Packages of Interesting Howard Books from Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, Tracts and Reward-Tickets from the American Sunday School Union, Rev. J. C. Byle's Tracts—"Be Zealous," "Cross," "A Call to Prayer," "Living or Dying single or by the dozen," Union Bible Dictionary, Mrs. Sherwood's Stories on the Church Catechism, Ditto Flowers of the Forest, Rectory of Valchead, Beautiful Annuals for 1854.

WM. GOSSIP.

DEPOSITORY, S. P. C. K.

AN INVOICE OF BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, &c. having come to hand last Steamer from Liverpool, England, I shall now be happy to supply to Clergymen and others who may need them as follows:—

- BIBLES for Schools, large, 1s. 3d. Do. smaller size, 1s. 1/2d.
- TESTAMENTS, School, large, 7d. Do. smaller size, 6d.
- BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, 6d. and 9d. Small Emb. Gilt Edged do. 9d. and 1s. Church Catechism (broken) 9d. per doz. Hymns for Sunday Schools, 9d. per doz. Crossman's Introduction, INSTRUCTOR, No. 2, 2s. 3d. Gastrell's Faith and Duty of a Christian, Outlines of English History, for Schools, 1s. Monthly Record S. P. C. K. 1852. 4s. 1/2d. Outline of the History of the British Church, the period of the Reformation, 1s. 9d. The Gospel Missionary, 1852, 1s. 1/2d.

Aug. 20. WM. GOSSIP, Depository.

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for

WM. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

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