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# The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Eckman—Editor.

"Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1853. NO. 27.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS

Day & Date	MORNING	EVENING
June 30	Send of the Holy Spirit	John 14:26
July 1	First of July	1st John 1:1
July 2	Second of July	2nd John 1:1
July 3	Third of July	3rd John 1:1
July 4	Fourth of July	4th John 1:1
July 5	Fifth of July	5th John 1:1
July 6	Sixth of July	6th John 1:1
July 7	Seventh of July	7th John 1:1
July 8	Eighth of July	8th John 1:1
July 9	Ninth of July	9th John 1:1
July 10	Tenth of July	10th John 1:1
July 11	Eleventh of July	11th John 1:1
July 12	Twelfth of July	12th John 1:1
July 13	Thirteenth of July	13th John 1:1
July 14	Fourteenth of July	14th John 1:1
July 15	Fifteenth of July	15th John 1:1
July 16	Sixteenth of July	16th John 1:1
July 17	Seventeenth of July	17th John 1:1
July 18	Eighteenth of July	18th John 1:1
July 19	Nineteenth of July	19th John 1:1
July 20	Twentieth of July	20th John 1:1
July 21	Twenty-first of July	21st John 1:1
July 22	Twenty-second of July	22nd John 1:1
July 23	Twenty-third of July	23rd John 1:1
July 24	Twenty-fourth of July	24th John 1:1
July 25	Twenty-fifth of July	25th John 1:1
July 26	Twenty-sixth of July	26th John 1:1
July 27	Twenty-seventh of July	27th John 1:1
July 28	Twenty-eighth of July	28th John 1:1
July 29	Twenty-ninth of July	29th John 1:1
July 30	Thirtieth of July	30th John 1:1

## Portry.

### THE HEAVENLY JERUSALEM

High is your realm of light,  
Far above these lower skies.  
Fair and exquisitely bright,  
Heaven's unfolding mansions rise—  
Built of pure and massy gold.  
Strong and durable are they;  
Deck'd with gems of wondrous kind,  
Subjected to no decay!

Glad within these blissful abodes,  
Dwell the raptured saints above,  
Where no anxious care corrodes,  
Happy in Immanuel's love!  
Oce, indeed, like us below,  
Pilgrims in this vale of tears,  
Torturing pain and heavy woe,  
Gloomy doubts, distressing fears:

These, alas! fall well they knew,  
Sad companions of their way;  
Oh on them the tempest blew,  
Through the long and cheerless day!  
Oh their violence they deplored,  
Wills perverse and hearts untrue,  
Grieved they could not love their Lord,  
Love him as they wished to do.

Oh the big unbidden tear,  
Stealing down the furrowed cheek,  
Told, in eloquence sincere,  
Tales of woe they could not speak:  
But these days of weeping o'er,  
Past this scene of toil and pain,  
They shall feel distress no more,  
Never, never more complain.

## Religious Miscellany.

### HINTS ON CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

Corresp. of Christian Guardian.

THOSE churches which I have found most exhausting to voice, strength, &c., have had one or more of the following defects.—

1. POSITION OF THE CHURCH.—Painfully close to low houses, and noisy children, mechanic's shops—too near the streets, especially if rough and much travelled—so that every passing carriage duly announced itself,—and even the passing seegar-smoker. No flush upon the side-walk as to allow no fence,—exposing the prayer-meetings in basement to outside gazers, if windows open, if shut, ruining the meeting for want of ventilation.

From such defects as these your good sense, I trust, will preserve you,—aye, even though the site should be offered as a gift!

2. CHURCH-PROPORTIONS.—Want of internal symmetry—either out of proportion in length or width.—The wall of galleries too wide, placing the audience at a painful distance from the preacher—tempting him, perhaps, to pitch his voice too high to begin with, and to speak louder than he need to. Ceiling too lofty—allowing the voice to ascend too high before receiving a returning impulse, such as a properly-constructed ceiling always affords. Concave ceiling—always bad; but more on this by-and-by.

3. THE PULPIT.—Its Position and Fixtures.—Position:—At the entrance, where winds and noises may annoy the preacher the readiest, whether administering in the pulpit or altar. Too low, if ceiling lofty; too high, if ceiling improperly low. Fixtures:—Lamps too near for safety or comfort, leaving the preacher no choice but submit, recess behind:—Too deep, always bad; or if shallow, so abundantly supplied with white-wash, as to leave the preacher no alternative, but sit "bolt upright," like a boarding-school miss, or lean back for a moment, to rise like a powdered bean, or liveried servant of other days! Drapery behind the pulpit:—A nuisance evermore—it absorbs sound, with-

out separating them,—detains and deadens the voice. Floor-board:—Too high, or too low for the desk, or habit of the preacher, without means of lowering or raising his standing to suit; and so uneven and shaky withal, as to "creak time," with his motions.—Times, not a few, I have to fold my coat, and stand upon it, to avoid one or other of these disadvantages. Kneeling-board, or stool:—Too low,—so as to bury him to the shoulders when at prayer. Times without number, have I been forced to press cloak or Bible under knees as a remedy, or have prayed standing!

These are small matters to some, Sir, but they are often very annoying and vexatious to a preacher.

4. WINDOWS.—In particular, two or three facing the pulpit, dazzling the preacher's eyes on a bright and sunny day, without remedy. Windows, in general,—uncovered, or but one here or there so honoured, and so large as to require two men to lower or to raise them for ventilation; or so tight, that but one or two out of a half-a-dozen could be opened at all upon an emergency; or so loose, as when winds were on parade, to remind the boys of drum-beat on training-day; and so open as to give them lessons in the whistling science!

5. DOORS.—Perhaps I should have spoken of these first—but so wakeful as to announce arrivals and departures by creak or slam, with great faithfulness!

6. PEWS.—Dark, capped with a projecting ridge, or slender protuberance; and so upright and so narrow-seated withal, as to force wearied bearers to sit side-wise to the preacher at length,—and with that worried and displeased expression by no means inspiring to the preacher. And, besides, so inconvenient for kneeling, as to induce a general habit of sitting or standing at prayer-time.

7. LIGHTS.—Dim, or badly arranged, twinkling here and there, like a stray star in a gloomy sky!

8. TEMPERATURE.—In extremes of heat and cold; owing to want of judgement in the season, or absence of that invaluable appendage to our American churches, a good thermometer.

9. VENTILATION.—Neglected, or mismanaged. Neglected.—Air left unchanged after the congregation has retired,—to be re-inhaled by the next audience,—perhaps on a Sabbath morning, after having been imprisoned through the week,—exhausted and poisoned on the previous Sabbath, and now to be breathed over again,—voice making its way heavy through a loaded and leaden atmosphere, into the ears of yawning or sleepy hearers! Ah me! what sorrowful times have been my portion from this cause! Not one sexton in twenty has any rule against this evil. Mismanaged ventilation:—windows kept closed till the atmosphere becomes insufferable, then opened without judgment—wide and to windward—spreading discomfort and uneasiness in the vicinities. I have not found one sexton in ten who makes it a rule in such emergencies to open the windows on the sheltered side of the church; keeping those to windward shut, or but very slightly open. What next? Windows reclosed,—“better bear the ills we have,” than suffer others to fly to us, “that we know not of!” Thus the pure air, a friend indeed if properly managed, has made “cowards of us all.”

10. A few words about CHURCH CEILINGS.—A ceiling immoderately high may have some advantages. It may, in the eyes of some, perhaps look imposing. In hot weather, or when a large audience is present, may be somewhat refreshing, enclosing as it does a larger body of air for the brethren beneath. But depend upon it, the preacher pays the tax upon such slight advantages; in an increased outlay of both voice and strength; besides a sensible diminution of his ordinary power, enjoyed under a ceiling of medium height. He feels it; sinks by degrees, or loses heart, and closes under the impression of “a hard time.” Let him realize the same difficulty again and again in the same pulpit, and the apprehension will go far to weaken his faith in his usual preparation.

If the ceiling be concave or arched, the difficulty would be increased tenfold.

There is a singular sympathy, if I may use the word, between the voice and the ceiling. At least the voice is singularly aided or retarded by the character of the

ceiling. If it has to ascend high in space before it meets a substance to arrest, steady, and react upon it by a returning impulse, the preacher will sensibly feel the loss. It will force him to unusual exertion, risking the unnatural both in tone and manner. And this will exhaust! Remember this, my dear Sir, every foot you raise your ceiling above an ordinary and reasonable height, you are preparing a proportionate tax upon the strength of your excessive pastors.

Above all, Sir, let me caution you and your colleagues of the “Building Committee,” to reject, once for all, any plan which contemplates a sloped or concave or arched ceiling. I may not be using the proper architectural phrases, but you comprehend me. Either of these is almost ruinous to easy and effective speaking. I have tried them to my sorrow, and would warn you against them. Whatever advantages they might afford to orators, they are the bane of oratory—that, especially, that moves the soul or melts the heart. He is a rare preacher that succeeds in hewing down sinners under such a ceiling. If it does not create an echo, and it is sure to do so, if the congregation be small, it will attract the voice away from the audience assuredly.

It goes far to rob the voice of its reaction and power,—returning an empty sound to the ears of the people. Vacant locks will tell the labouring preacher there is something wrong or wanting. Solomon says: “If the iron be blunt, and he do not whet the edge, then he must put to more strength.” Just so! And he who preaches under such a ceiling, will soon find voice and sentences blunt enough. If he love souls,—if he desire to constrain sinners to feel that they have need of every thing that Jesus has purchased for them on Calvary, he will “put to more strength.” But “there's the rub!” This is just the extra tax he is paying to the ignorance or caprice of the architect, or his advisers.

I was holding a series of meetings some time since in a church of this sort,—contending with these difficulties, till my heart ached. And to add to them, a recess behind pulpit,—not deep, but wide and lofty, in the form of a gothic window,—of “dead wall,”—large as the eastern window of some Roman Catholic Cathedral, and, abundance of dead wall, on either side of it,—never better ally to the slopes above. I advised drapery, though opposed to it in general, hoping thus to interfere with the alliance! One evening, noticing the Architect present, I consulted him. He doubted whether drapery would help the matter much,—said, he was aware such ceilings did attract the voice from the audience, and recommended a sounding-board over the pulpit as the best remedy.

A couple of years ago, when travelling in the States, I preached in a small church of this sort,—seemed as if one was standing between two battlements of a bridge, underneath a high arch. It required the greatest manoeuvring to coax the voice down to its office in the ears of the audience! I happened upon two others in the States, somewhat similar,—both bad,—one has since been demolished.

Happily churches cursed with such ceilings, are not numerous; but they are increasing both in the United States and Canada. The gothic has become quite popular, of late years. A style which offers the architect strong temptations to pitch his ceiling not only unduly high, but somewhat in conformity with the window tops.

Methodism has lately come into the possession of several specimens. Windows, well enough for the gothic; but the architect, not contented to extend his ceiling at the height which their extraordinary altitude demanded, sloped it parallel with the rafters, clear up to the vicinity of a roof-top, by no means humble in its aspirations! Others I have noticed,—windows semi-gothic, lofty, of extraordinary width and height,—all well enough if made to raise and lower easy, which was not the case, for they required the strength of two men and frequently in vain! But, the architect, instead of spreading a plain ceiling at a reasonable height above the windows, sprang an arch a considerable height, carried it all around the edifice,—as if contriving how best to tempt the voice to vagrancy,—and suspended there on a stripe of common ceiling, affording “a pretty playground” for the voice to excursionize before doing its work in the ears and consciences of the hearers!

And now, Sir, I have given you the result of several years' observation, on both sides of the Atlantic. Please send this reply to the members of our "Building Committee."

Yours

JAMES CAHNEY.

P. S.—The farther you project your pulpit into the congregation, if the chapel be large, and you can afford it, the better. It is that advantage which renders the large chapels in England so easy for to preach in. On that account I have no objections to the orchestra behind the pulpit, if the front be a couple of feet higher than the preacher's head when standing, if lower than his head, it is injurious, as it divides and weakens the voice. Such an orchestra, besides, has this advantage. If the choir be disposed to whisper or "read" music, they will not annoy the preacher by seeing them, nor be offend them by reproving.

J. C.

UNITARIANISM IN SEARCH OF A CREED.—At the convention of Unitarians, lately held at St. Louis, chancellor Firtle, of this city, offered a resolution which was on motion referred to himself, the Rev. Mr. Heywood, of this city, and the Rev. Mr. Elliott, of St. Louis, to report thereon next year. The resolution offered by the chancellor is as follows:—

"As there is a misunderstanding of the views of Unitarian Christians on important subjects, it is deemed proper to make some declaration in reference thereto:

"Resolved, That we regard Jesus Christ not as a mere inspired man, but as the Son of God—the messenger of the Father to men, miraculously sent—the Redeemer of the world—and that we regard the miracles of the New Testament as facts on which the Gospel is based."

A significant movement this. For the last fifty years the Unitarians have wearied the patience of mankind with unceasing opposition and cant against all creeds and confessions of faith. "No creed but the Bible," has been the cry. But at last, one of the most intelligent members of the persuasion boldly avows, in an open convention of Unitarians, the propriety of making some declaration in reference to their religious sentiments, and the convention itself gravely refers the subject to a committee. The eminent chancellor has taken the wind out of the sails of his brethren handsomely enough.—*Protestant Churchman.*

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Grinnell has requested Bishop Wainwright to prepare a form of prayer for daily use in the Arctic Expedition, and that, in compliance, the Bishop has set forth the following:—

PRAYER,

To be used by those engaged in the Arctic Expedition, A. D. 1853.

O Almighty and Most Merciful Lord God, who didst create the heavens, the sea, and the dry land, and hast given to man wisdom and skill to plan and to work, we, thy sinful and dependent creatures, would ever seek thy pardon, thy guidance, and thy protection. We confess that we have often transgressed thy laws, abused thy favors, and forgotten thy watchful care over us. We humbly beseech Thee, let not our sins be now had in remembrance against us, but pardon them for the sake of Thy Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ. Preserve us in our present voyage from the dangers of the sea, from sickness, and from all fatal injuries. Make our way prosperous, and help us in the great work that lies before us, so that our labors and hardships may be rewarded with a good measure of success in accomplishing the objects of our undertaking, to the glory of Thy Holy Name.

Leave us not, we beseech Thee, to our own counsel, but strengthen our various faculties, bring all needful things to our remembrance, and in every danger give us presence of mind, skill, and power of arm to work out a deliverance. And do thou, O Lord, our Guardian and our Guide, grant that we may all return in safety to enjoy the blessings of the land and the fruits of our labor, and with a thankful remembrance of Thy mercies, to praise and glorify Thy Holy Name.

O Heavenly Father, we would call to remembrance before Thee, and commend to thy care and favor, our relations and friends, everywhere; our benefactors, and especially those whose benevolence, liberality, and energy have planned and fitted out this enterprise. — And finally we beseech thee, to comfort and succor all those who are in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity, especially such as may be exposed to the raging of the sea, or to dangers and privations amidst the snows and ice. To all travellers grant a safe return home; to all who are at sea, that

they may reach their destined port; and to all who are tossed upon the waves of this troublesome world, that they may come to the heaven of salvation and the land of everlasting life. All this we ask through the merits and mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in whose blessed words we sum up our petitions, saying:

Our Father:

News Department.

From Papers by the R. M. S. Niagara, June 11.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.—The official Returns relating to the Trade and Navigation of England, for the month ended 5th May last, have just been issued, and on a comparison with those for the corresponding period of previous years, present unquestionable proof of the prosperity of the country. Our exports have augmented in value from £5,350,924 in April, 1851, and from £5,268,915 in the same period of 1852, up to £7,578,910 for April of the present year, being an increase of £2,197,916 over the former, and over the latter year of £2,309,995. Upon an analysis of the shipments of the several articles there is, as contrasted with those of the corresponding period of 1852, a very large increase in beer, butter, candles, cheese, coals, cordage, metals, and silk manufactures; and a fair increase in cotton manufactures and yarns, earthenware, glass, leather and linen manufactures, and linen yarn, vegetables, oils, soap, and woollen manufactures; but a decrease in salt and refined sugar, and a considerable falling off in sheep's wool. As regards the value of the respective articles exported, there is an enormous increase in metals of all kinds, a very large increase in beer, butter, candles, cheese, coal and cordials, hardware and leather, silk manufactures, and stationery, and a fair increase in cotton manufactures, and yarn, earthenware, glass, linen manufactures, vegetable oil, salt, and woollen manufactures. The following table will show the value of our exports during each month of the present and two past years:—

	1851.	1852.	1853.
January. . .	£4,817,870	£4,821,781	£6,231,811
February . .	4,740,278	5,353,552	6,272,649
March . . .	6,965,196	6,400,415	7,887,233
April . . . .	5,350,994	5,268,916	7,578,910

Total £21,904,138 . . . £21,844,663 £27,970,653

It thus appears that the total value of the exports of our own produce, &c., has, during the first four months of the present year, increased, as compared with the value of the shipments in the corresponding period of 1852, to the extent of £6,125,970, and as contrasted with the like period of 1851, has increased to the extent of £6,066,495. With regard to the import trade there appears an enormous increase in the arrivals, during the past month as compared with those of the corresponding period of 1852, of potatoes, quicksilver, and molasses, and a large increase in hides, oils, spices, spirits, tobacco, provisions of every kind, rice, saltpetre, seeds, and sheep's wool, and a fair increase in animals, corn, flour, and Indian corn, cotton manufactures, and yarn, flax and guano, leather manufactures, metals, raw silk and silk manufactures of both Europe and India, wine, cotton wool, and woollen manufactures; but a very large decrease in both cocoa and coffee, and also in tea; and a moderate falling off in dyes, glass manufactures, hemp, linen manufactures, raw sugar, and timber and wood. With regard to the quantities taken for home consumption, there is shown an increase in cocoa, coffee, hides, leather manufactures, metals, butter, eggs, cheese, rice, seeds, silk manufactures of Europe, spirits, raw sugar, tallow, timber and wool, tobacco, wine, and woollen manufactures; and a large increase in corn, flour, and Indian corn, and silk manufactures of India, but a falling off in fruits, glass, linen manufactures, refined sugar, and tea. The accounts relating to the shipping trade show a falling off in the tonnage of the vessels employed in the foreign trade which entered inwards, but an increase in the clearances outwards. In the coasting trade there is shown an increase in both the entries inwards and the clearances outwards.

BISHOP PERRY ON EMIGRATION.—Extract from a letter written by the Bishop of Melbourne, dated Feb. 10, 1853:—"Many of our recent immigrants are, I am sorry to say, suffering great privations and much distress from sickness and want of house accommodation. It is strange that so great ignorance and want of consideration or judgment should prevail as to the condition of Victoria, and the opening it affords for settlers from the old country. My heart bleeds for many of those who bring letters of introduction to me, but for

whom I can do nothing. The fact is simply this—a young colony, and, especially a gold-producing colony, wants a large number of strong arms and skillful hands, but it wants comparatively few well furnished heads or fluent tongues. Above all, it is not the place for training persons for any kind of business; there is no time for that; every one here must be doing, not learning to do, his work."

EMIGRATION FROM SOUTH WALES.—A very large exodus still continues from various districts in the south of Wales. The Mormonite emigration is, if anything, increasing, as large bodies of these deluded people, principally from Carmarthenshire and the county of Glamorgan, still continue to leave their native land for the banks of the Salt Lake. A large number of colliers, principally from Aberdare and neighbourhood, have left Wales for Australia, taking with them their wives and families, and their example will also be followed by many others. Labour is now scarce in most parts of Wales.

THE NEWSMERE INSPECTION BILL.—It is right we should warn the friends of this measure, that ministers are making the most strenuous efforts to insure its rejection by the house. Lord John Russell, in his capacity of leader of the House of Commons, has written 15 letters to "hon. gentlemen," whose votes, from their official connection, he conceives government have a right to command, reproaching them, in very explicit terms, for having absented themselves from the division on Mr. Chambers' motion for leave to bring in the bill, and plainly intimating that a repetition of such remissness will not be overlooked a second time. We can also state, in the most positive manner, that a Cabinet Minister, a few days ago, spoke of the rejection of the measure as an absolute certainty. It therefore behoves the friends of the bill to leave no stone unturned to insure its transit through the legislature.—*Morning paper.*

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.—A French paper, the *Patrie*, announces the following magnificent project in such terms as half a century ago would have been employed to advertise the laying out of a common line of road.—"It is stated that after a serious study of the matter, a convention, in which the different powers interested have taken part, has just been concluded for the establishment of an electrical communication which will unite the European Continent with Algeria, by crossing the islands of Corsica and Sardinia. The submarine telegraph which comes from England to France is to be continued by land, and, after crossing Nice and Genoa, will reach Spezzia at the bottom of the gulph of that name. The new line will start from that point, and after crossing the Island of Corsica, will pass by Sardinia to the coast of Algeria, near Bona. From that place, if it be thought necessary, it will be continued as far as the Regency of Tunisia.—The works necessary for the accomplishment of the first part of this plan will be completed in two years from the date of promulgation of the law. At that time the line will be prolonged by the shore of the Mediterranean in Africa as far as Alexandria, in order from that point to reach India and Australia.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.—MELBOURNE, Nov. 12, 1852.—Comfort is unknown here—that is, in the town, although the house and garden in the bush is a very different thing. At present, all the varieties of the English climate, and in far greater severity—especially with regard to floods of rain, and dense clouds of hot blinding dust—rage in the golden land. There are thousands of persons, many of them women and children, daily landing at the wharf, who cannot either for love or money get places wherein to lay their heads. Imagine a gloomy day (of which there are many of the present season), the rain descending in torrents, and the unpaved streets a morass; the river steamers running up and down the Yarra between the town and Hobson's Bay (where the shipping are anchored) all day long, to convey at each trip hundreds of newly arrived emigrants: the passengers are landed, bag and baggage, on the wharf among hundreds of their fellow sufferers, and are left ruthlessly to their fate. The men of the different parties disperse about the town in quest of lodgings: the women seat themselves upon their piled-up luggage, gathering their wondering children around them, and await the husbands or brothers return with hope and confidence. Husbands, fathers, and brothers do return, but after long absence, with wearied feet, flushed faces, and sinking hearts. They have made a tour of the town, and there is no lodging to be had—they are absolutely houseless. Besides this, every article of consumption is enormously dear—store roots

or language (if found at all) is ruinous. Again the men start wildly on the same errand, and again return unsuccessful. I have seen tears rolling down more than one manly fellow's face, as he has stood contemplating his wife and children reduced to such hard necessities; and it is painful to witness the stunned look of despair, or the agony of grief and tears with which the English-women receive the cruel intelligence, and clasp with streaming eyes their homeless little ones to their hearts. The feverish bustle and excitement at the wharf are increased by a novel kind of sale or market, which is incessantly being held, and which, in itself, is also a disagreeable and ominous "sign of the times." The wares thus sold in the open air consist of the household furniture, the little lots of goods brought out as speculation, or often the personal 'kit' only of many of these people, who, unable to find storage for their things, except at a rent which would in a few days or weeks swallow up their whole intrinsic value, are compelled to sacrifice their property for anything that it will fetch. In short, there is a disagreeable effect about this first landing—a kind of damper thrown upon the hopes and prospects—a change in the bright ideas originally formed—a demolition of the visionary castles built, since leaving Europe, which (or I am much mistaken in the expression of the human countenance) very few fail to feel on touching the shore.—*Duffen's Household Words.*

**THE EXPECTED COMET OF 1856.**—From an article published by an eminent astronomer—M. Babinet, member of l'Academie des Sciences—the French journals give us some interesting details relative to a comet which in all probability will appear sometime about the year 1856. This is one of the largest comets described by European or Chinese observers. Its periodical course is about three hundred years. It was seen in the years 106, 392, 682, 975, again in 1264, and the next time in 1556, always described as shining with an extraordinary brilliancy. Astronomers had agreed in announcing its return in 1848; but it has hitherto failed to appear, and, according to the quaint expression of M. Babinet, up to this moment is living on its brilliant reputation! All the observatories went at first in despair regarding the fate of this beautiful star, and Sir John Herschell himself had put a crape upon his telescope, when a wise calculator of Middlburg, M. Homme, had the good fortune to reassure the world that it was not lost to us, as had been feared, but only retarded in its motion. Anxious, as all others had been, at the non arrival of this rare and renowned visitor, M. Homme, aided by the preparator labors of Mr. Hind, with a patience and devotedness truly German, went over the calculations, and made a new estimate of the separate and combined action of all the planets upon this comet, of three hundred years. The result of this severe labor gives its arrival in August, 1858, with an uncertainty of two years, more or less; so that between 1856 and 1860 we may hope to see that great luminary which in 1556 caused Charles V. to abdicate. Already dejected by reverses—the rest of the siege of Metz—the defeat of Renty—the humiliation of the treaty of Passaw—the combination of these calamities drew from that monarch the despairing cry, "Fortune abandons the old!" The appearance of the flaming meteor just at that time seemed to his superstitious sense, a direct message from Heaven. Not that he thought it was directed towards him as a man so much as to his station as a sovereign and he abdicated the throne to save his life. It is well known how short a time he survived in his monastic seclusion. Perhaps he might have lived longer had a superstition taken that better turn by which, in retaining power, he had directed his ambition towards a more noble end. We know of no better use for comets than to point such a moral, and even theologians seldom find a higher interpretation of the celestial phenomena.—*Dorset Transcript.*

**"THE CALAIS CHURCH."**—The Rev. W. Durell, Rector of St. Ann's Church, Calais, is present on a visit to our city, to collect contributions towards the erection of a Church at Calais. The Rev. gentleman preached at Trinity Church on the morning of Sunday last, and at St. John's Church, in the forenoon, and gave, on each occasion, a very interesting statement of the facts connected with his congregation in substance as follows:—

"The City of Calais contains between 6,000 and 7,000 inhabitants, it is rapidly increasing in size, and chiefly by emigration from the neighboring Provinces. Little more than two years since our services were for the first time established there. So greivous were the success attending the enterprise, that the Hall is quite too small to contain the congregation. Thirty

persons have been confirmed; there are more than 50 communicants, and a Sunday School of 80 pupils. The effort to establish a church on this frontier, is one in which the Bishop of Maine feels deeply interested, but the want of a suitable place of worship is felt to be a serious hindrance to the success of the effort. This want, it is to be hoped, will not long remain unsupplied. The frame of a Church was raised last week, but funds are needed to complete the work. Any donations to this object will be very gratefully received."—*Church Witness.*

Some excitement has been produced in Philadelphia concerning the final disposition of the remains of Arthur Spring, who was executed for the murder of the sisters Shaw and Lynch, last Friday week. On opening the coffin supposed to contain the body of the deceased, nothing but a log of wood and some clothing were found.

Several decided cases of Asiatic cholera are reported to have recently occurred in Alexandria, Va.

COLONIAL.

**MORE PARTICULARS OF THE MONTREAL RIOT.**—The Gavazzi Riots have superseded every thing else in Quebec and Montreal, in public interest, and indeed in public importance. A larger number of persons were killed and wounded in Montreal, than might perhaps have been in an ordinary battle. And the peculiar circumstances attending this tragedy have made it of fearful consequence to some, and of more than ordinary interest to the whole community.

The Lecture in Montreal was largely attended; and in consequence of the general impression, that ample provision had been made for preserving the peace, ladies formed a considerable portion of the congregation. It proceeded in the ordinary way, without disturbance, and with the usual applause attendant upon a popular lecture to a willing, if not an enthusiastic audience. After it had been about half through, a mob, variously estimated at about 750 or 1000, gathered round the Church, and gave the ordinary sounds and demonstrations usual to a deeply excited and hostile multitude. These reached the ears of the audience within the Church, who, in consequence of some observation made by Mr. Gavazzi at the moment, raised a counter cheer, with clapping of hands. The mob without, either regarding this as a demonstration of defiance, or being doublyasperated at the cause which produced it, made an immediate rush for the door.

Here they were met by a hundred, or upwards, of Policemen, under the command of Capt. Ermatinger. They were, at first, partially driven back by the Police, but ultimately rallied, and drove the Police before them, after a severe and violent conflict, to the Church door. During this contest, the person, Walsh, who led the mob, twice struck Capt. Ermatinger, once felling him to the ground. Upon the first occasion, Capt. Ermatinger, as we are credibly informed, and have reason to believe, told him that he was but doing his duty, as a public officer, and that if he, Walsh, did not desist, he would have to make an example of him. Walsh responded, by felling him with a blow. Captain Ermatinger rose and shot him dead on the spot. This was the signal for a more desperate onslaught of the mob. They rushed forward with renewed energy and determination, knocking the policemen down in every direction, and literally trampling on them on their way to the Church door. Capt. Ermatinger seeing himself and his men completely overpowered, went to the Church door, and asked for help—when some thirty of the congregation, who had prepared themselves for such an emergency with fire-arms, rose and followed him. When they got out, the fight was raging in all its violence with the Police; but which, as soon as they were seen, became still worse, the mob forcing their way, in accumulated numbers, over the yielding and fallen Police, almost into the Church. At this moment a few shots were fired from the mob, and stones were hurled into the faces of those who had come out of the Church. Pressed back, and pelted with stones, and in a few instances felled and trampled on by the mob in front, one of those who had come out of the Church, it is said, cried out, "Fire, or we are crushed!" They immediately, and nearly to a man, fired directly into the mob in front, who uttered a wild yell, and retired back, those who came out of the Church following them, together with the Police. How many were killed and wounded by this fire, was not known at the time, and probably never will be, as the parties who suffer on such occasions usually are not heard of. At this time, whether to take care of those who were killed and wounded, or whether to avoid a second fire, or to rally again when better prepared to sustain such attacks, the mob dispersed. That is, there was no longer concentration

for anything like united action on the part of the mob. They may have been preparing for farther, and more effective violence. They may have been intimidated by the deadly firing. Certain it was, at all events—whatever might have been the cause,—the mob was dispersed. The people who came out of the church and who took part in the attack which served to disperse them, returned; and the lecture, under circumstances of excitement of a kind that can but be conceived of, was proceeded with. It was concluded, without further disturbance. A yell—a cheer—a shout might have been now and then heard. But they were at a distance from the Church. No disturbance occurred around it. The Police remained in quiet possession of the ground they originally took. In the mean time, there were some single and fearfully sanguinary tragedies taking place. A Mr. Nicholl—who may not be quite accurate as to the name—who was injured in the contest at the Church door, was put into a cab, and was hurried, as it was thought, to his home. The cab was met—a few words were exchanged with the driver—a shrill whistle was given—in a few seconds afterwards Mr. Nicholl was dragged out by four or five men, and brutally murdered on the street.

To return however, to the other portion of these sanguinary tragedies. The congregation, after the lecture, walked in the usual way out of the Church, about one half of them, immediately that they came out, going home; and the rest remaining, as they described it themselves, to let the gas light get out of their eyes, and to see which way they might best go to avoid interruption or disturbance. Among these were several ladies. At this juncture some isolated shots were fired a short distance in rear of the Church, whether by boys, or for mere bravado, is not known. But it appears no one was hurt by them. Certainly there has been no proof, or even statement, so far as we could learn, put forth, of any actual violence, or sanguinary or other conflicts at this critical moment—critical, at least, for those who enacted what follows. At this time a company of soldiers, who had been placed in a commanding position a short distance from the scene above described, were actually commanded to fire upon these literally unoffending people, who were wholly unconscious of their danger. And they fired in platoons in two different directions, and nearly at right angles, thereby raking two different streets, and the whole square, or open space in front of the Church.

These things are fearful consequences to grow out of a mere lecture—out of an unreasoning—unthinking—mad mob—and out of the horrible—no can we use milder words—management of a soldiery proverbial for forbearance and generosity, rather than cruelty and recklessness. Pending the investigation we will give no opinion as to the responsibility for the firing having taken place at all, under the circumstances of those who ordered it not knowing the necessity for it, these things must be enquired into, if for nothing else, to remove such a cruel stain from the character of a noble soldiery. They should be enquired into, that the public may learn who to trust with power again.

**THE MONTREAL RIOTS.**—It is now generally admitted that the Mayor, Mr. Wilson, did give the orders to fire, though the troops seem not to have waited for the command of their officer before obeying the mandate.

The Mayor has left the city to escape the censure that his conduct has brought down upon him from all classes of the community,—and Mr. Alderman Atwater was, at the last meeting of the Town Council, unanimously elected to act in his stead during his absence.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The following items, from a U. S. paper, will show how they get up endowments in that country. When wanted for their Educational establishments.—We transfer them to our columns as farther stimulants to the zeal of our people in Nova Scotia:—

**Union Theological Seminary.**—We are gratified to learn that the effort which was begun a year ago, to raise \$150,000 for the purpose of endowing the Union Theological Seminary in this city—the subscriptions to be binding when the sum of \$100,000 was secured—has met with such noble liberality. By means of several very liberal subscriptions made within the past week the sum of \$105,000 has been secured.

**Newton Theological Seminary.**—Eighty-five thousand dollars of the endowment fund for Newton has been secured, and the remaining \$15,000 will doubtless be secured in the two months remaining of the time allotted for the completion of the subscription.

**"NO PAUVERS HERE, EITHER.**—In the town of Plymouth, in N. H., there is a hotel, which has long been kept without any 'medicine.' During the up-going travel to the White Mountain, last summer, a traveller stopped at this hotel—one who was not going up altogether for a look at Nature's grandest scenes, or a draught of cold water from the mighty alembic of Argencook. He sent from his rooms for a bottle of Bardolph's 'best wine,' to which the landlord replied that he kept no wine. The answer brought the gentleman himself down.

"Landlord, haven't you got ANY kind of liquor?"

"I don't keep liquors at all," replied the landlord.

"Don't keep liquors! How in the name of common sense do you accommodate travellers without it? I want some, and I had right to expect you kept it. I shall tell all my friends to stop somewhere else, where there is better accommodation."

"Tell 'em what you please," replied the independent landlord, "but don't forget to add, that there isn't a pauper here, either.—*Concord N. H. Indicator.*



## Youth' Department.

**BE NEAT.**—In a recent conversation with a wealthy merchant, he remarked that whatever he had acquired was owing in a great measure to the fact that his mother had brought him up to be neat when a boy.

His story, as nearly as I can recollect it, was as follows:

'When I was six years old, my father died, leaving nothing to my mother but the charge of myself and two young sisters. After selling the greater portion of the household furniture she had owned, she took two small upper rooms in W——street, and there by her needle, contrived, in some way—how I cannot conceive when I recollect the bare pittance for which she worked—to support us in comfort. Frequently, however, I remember that our supper consisted simply of a slice of bread, seasoned by hunger and rendered inviting by the neat manner in which our repast was served, our table being always spread with a cloth, which, like my good mother's heart, seemed ever to preserve a snow-white purity.'

Wiping his eyes, the merchant continued.

'Speaking of those days reminds me of the time when we sat down to the table one evening, and my mother had asked the blessing of our heavenly Father on her little defenceless ones, in tones of tender pathos, that I remember yet, and which if possible, I think must have made angels weep, she divided the little remnant of her only loaf into three pieces, placing one on each of our plates but preserving none for herself. I stole around to her side and placed my portion before her, and was about to tell her that I was not hungry, when a flood of tears burst from her eyes, and she clasped me to her bosom. Our meal was left untouched, we sat up late that night but what we said I cannot tell. I know that my mother talked to me more as a companion than a child, and that when we knelt down to pray, I consecrated myself to be the Lord's and to serve my mother.'

'But,' said he, 'this is not telling you how neatness made my fortune. It was some time after this that my mother found an advertisement in the newspaper for an errand boy in a commission store in B——street. Without being necessitated to wait to have my clothes mended, for my mother always kept them in perfect order, and although on minute inspection they bore traces of more than one patch, yet, on the whole, they had a very respectable air; without being obliged to wait even to polish my shoes, for my mother always kept a box of blacking with which my cowbirds must be set off before I took my breakfast; without waiting to array my hair, for I was obliged to observe from my earliest youth the most perfect neatness in every respect, my mother sent me to see if I could obtain the situation. With a light step, I started, as I had a long time wished my mother to allow me to do something to assist her.'

'My heart beat fast, I assure you, as I turned out of W——into B——street, and made my way along to the number my mother had given me. I summoned all the courage I could muster, and stepped briskly into the store, found my way to the counting-room, and made known the reason of my calling. The merchant smiled, and told me that there was another boy who had come in a little before me he thought he should hire. However, he asked me some questions, and then went and conversed with the other boy, who stood in the back part of the office. The result was, that the lad who had first applied was dismissed, and I entered the merchant's employment, first as an errand-boy, then as a clerk, afterwards as his partner until his decease, when he left to me the whole business, stock, &c. After I had been in his service some years, he told me the reason he chose me in preference to the other boy was because of the general neatness of my person, while in reference to the other lad, he noticed that he had neglected properly to turn down his vest. To this simple circumstance has probably been owing the greater part of my success in business.'

Will not all of my young friends who read this narrative of the successful merchant, like him, form in their youth habits of neatness? Remember that no one will love a slovenly boy or girl, and that if you would secure the respect of your acquaintances, you must be very careful in respect to your personal appearance. Purity and cleanliness of person are indispensable to the highest purity of character.—*The Schoolmate.*

**BLIND BOY AND HIS BIBLE.**—A little blind boy, about twelve years of age, wished to learn to read the Bible with raised letters, prepared for the use of the blind. In a very short space of time he learned to run

his fingers along the page, and to read with ease. The highest object of his wishes was now to possess a complete copy of the Bible for the blind, which consists of several large volumes. His parents were unable to buy one, but his minister obtained one from a benevolent society. It was in several volumes.

Not long after the little boy received the books, his pious mother saw him retire to the room where they were kept, and she stepped softly to the door to see what he would do. And why do you think the dear little boy went alone to this room? His mother saw him kneeling by the side of these precious volumes, and lifting up his hands in prayer to return thanks to God for this blessed gift of his holy Word. He then rose from his knees, and taking up one of the volumes in his arms, hugged and kissed it, and then laid it on one side and proceeded to the next, and so on, till he had in this simple but pleasing manner, signified his love for each of those blessed volumes, which through the medium of touch, had spread before his mind the wonders and glories of God's love to man.

"Why did you not pocket some of those pears?" said one boy to another; "nobody was there to see."—"Yes there was—I was there to see myself, and I don't ever mean to see myself do such a thing." I looked at the boy who made this noble answer; he was poorly clad, but he had a noble face, and I thought how there were always two to see your sins, *yourself* and *your* God.

## Selections.

**THE MAN OF THE WORLD.**—The following graphic sketch of GEORGE BRUMMEL, by the Rev. E. Neale, is a striking lesson to profit by, for the frivolous, the selfish, the improvident, and the unjust.

George Brummell—better known by his *soubriquet* of Beau Brummell—was the son of a government official who enjoyed the good opinion of Lord Liverpool, through whose patronage he held a lucrative appointment. Upon his (the Beau's) education, no expense seems to have been spared. He was brought up at Eton and Oriel; and was launched upon the world with means which, if not ample, were by no means inconsiderable.

His calm, self-possessed manner, the quaint and dexterous style in which he would relate a droll story, or repeat little biting quips and scandals—his acknowledged taste in dress, his power of conversational caricature—the aptitude with which he would seize the weak points of another party, and the dry irresistible humor with which he would expose them,—brought him under the observant eye of him who then led the revels at Carlton House.

The Prince's notice gave to Brummell's pretensions a prestige they would never otherwise have obtained; and the Beau instantly became a recognized leader in the fashionable world. His opinions on dress, equipage, articles of virtue, and cuisine, were deemed oracular and final. They were to be obeyed, not questioned. Backed by his entree at Carlton House, and the intimate footing on which he seemed to live with the Heir Apparent, he wielded in the highest circles a despotic influence scarcely to be understood in our day. He was courted, caressed, feared, imitated, and flattered by the most influential, the opulent, and the noble. Eagerly coveted was his approval: bitterly dreaded was his satire. And this perilous position he made good for a certain period against all pretenders. His success may be referred to a combination of somewhat unenviable qualities:—a matchless want of feeling; imperturbable impertinence considerable smartness and talent; and the most matured and cherished selfishness.

But at length he proved false to himself.—His vaunted tactics failed him. He quarrelled with the Prince; lampooned a lady whom His Royal Highness could hardly permit to be insulted with impunity; exceeded his meals by a career of folly and extravagance; became inextricably involved, and fled the country.

His first resting-place was Calais; thence he migrated to Caen, where he was appointed British Consul. Here by dint of begging and borrowing, and the most suppliant appeals addressed to former intimates, this selfish being contrived to indulge in some of his accustomed luxuries and elegancies for yet a few years. At length the sincere consulate at Caen being abolished, and his Calais debts being still unpaid, his principal creditor threw him into prison, where he remained three months. Thence he was liberated by subscription, and partially resumed his old habits. He had no self-respect. No reverses taught him prudence and self-denial. Nothing could induce him to forego his *Eau de Cologne*, for his toilet, his *maraschino* and *Bis-*

*cuits de Rheims* for his luncheon; and as he could not obtain credit for these coveted articles, he used occasionally to beg them at the shops where he had formerly dealt!

But 'The Closing Scene' drew on. The spirits sank. Health and intellect began to decay; and he was at last carried forcibly to the excellent receptacle *BON SAUVEUR*, whence his spirit passed to the dread *Eternal*.

Of his last hours this authentic record exists, drawn up by an English clergyman who visited him:

'Mr. Brummel was in an imbecile state when I arrived at Caen, and remained so until his death, incapable of remembering any occurrence five minutes together, but occasionally recalling some anecdote of days long since passed. He appeared quite incapable of conversing on religious subjects. I failed in every attempt to lead his mind (if he can be said to have retained any power of mind) to their consideration. I never in the course of my attendance upon the sick, aged and dying, came in contact with so painful an exhibition of human vanity and apparent ignorance and thoughtlessness of and respecting a future state; for I have before visited persons whose mental powers were equally shattered, but still it was possible to touch some chord connected with religion to which they responded, though perhaps weakly and imperfectly; with him there was some response when scolded on worldly subjects; *some on religion*, until a few hours before he died, when, in reply to my repeated entreaties that he would try and pray, he said, 'I do try;' but he added something which made me doubt whether he understood me.

About a week before Mr.—(the clergyman) paid him this his last visit. His debility had continually increased, his hour was evidently approaching fast; nature was completely worn out, and her lamp, which had burned too fiercely before the altars of folly and pleasure, was now on the eve of expiring.

The letter of the Rev. gentleman is but a sad and painful prelude to the description of his last moments, the particulars of which are given by the nun who had attended him from the time he entered the *Bon Sauveur*.

'On the evening of his death,' her statement ran, 'about an hour before he expired, the debility having become extreme, I observed him assume an appearance of intense anxiety and fear, and fix his eyes upon me with an expression of entreaty, raising his hands towards me, as he lay in the bed, and as though asking for assistance (*ayant l'air d'implorer que je vienne a son secours*), but saying nothing.—Upon this I requested him to repeat after me the *acte de contrition* of the Roman ritual, as in our Prayer Books. He immediately consented, and repeated after me in an earnest manner (*un air pénétré*) that form of prayer. He then became more composed and laid his head down a one side; but this tranquillity was interrupted about an hour after by his turning himself over and uttering a cry, at the same time appearing to be in pain; he soon however, turned himself back, with his face laid on the pillow towards the wall, so as to be hidden from us who were on the other side.—After this he never moved, dying imperceptibly. It was a quarter of nine in the evening of the 30th of March, 1840, when we perceived the breathing to have wholly ceased.' He who had basked in the sunshine of court favor—who had so often reproved, satirized, and silenced others—who had been the idol of a worshipping multitude—who had been the intimate associate of a prince; he had to 'try' to learn on a dying bed life's main lesson—preparation for eternity. Amid all his vast acquisitions there was one frightful exception—he did not know how to pray. He was a practical atheist. His life had been one continuous period of slave to the god of this world. And his death? What do we find in its gloomy details one trace or vestige of joy, or peace, or hope?

From it, as well as from Scripture, we glean the weighty truth—the righteous hath hope in his death.

**PRAYER AGAINST SUDDEN DEATH.**—LORD, be pleased to shew my clay cottage before Thou throwest it down. say it totter a while before it doth tumble. Let me; summoned before I am surprised.—Deliver me from sudden death. Not from sudden death in respect of itself, for I care not how short my passage be if be safe. Never any weary traveller complained that he came too soon to his journey's end. But let it not be sudden in respect of me. Make me always ready to receive Death. Thus, no guest comes unawares to him who keeps a constant table.—*Fuller.*

**LOVE OF READING.**—If the riches of both the Indies, if the crowns all the kingdoms of Europe were laid at my feet in change for my love of reading, I would part with the all.—*Fenelon.*

**A NOVEL COLLECTION; OR, THE WIDOW'S MITE.**  
—In the county of Chatham, Georgia, on the great Ogeechee river, on an area of six miles long and three wide, live about fifteen hundred negroes, and rather more than a dozen whites. A mission for the benefit of these negroes was commenced some years ago. In the month of February Tong-Chu-Kiung visited this mission. He delivered an address, giving an account of China, showing the wretchedness of a land without Bibles or Sabbaths, and describing all the horrors of heathenism. The negroes were much interested, and proposed that on each plantation they should collect what they could, and bring it up to church on the following Sunday. On Sunday they came, with troubled countenances to the missionary, and said, "Many of us are anxious to give, but we have no money; we have plenty of eggs and corn, but we could not get to Savannah in time to sell them." The missionary told them to bring their eggs and corn, and he would convert them into money. Their countenances immediately brightened up.

We met at Church. The plate was sent round. It was brought back filled with eggs, cents, and three and five cent pieces. A man also arrived from one of the plantations bringing some money and a basket containing six dozen eggs, which he had collected. Other persons continued to bring up eggs, and when we counted them they amounted to fifteen dozen. Another person then announced that the people of his place had five packs of corn to add to the collection. The result was, a white and black together raised twenty-four dollars.

The amount will doubtless seem small, when compared to what is contributed by our large churches. But when we remember that our Lord said of the poor widow who cast in her two mites, "Verily, I say unto you, that this poor widow hath cast in more than all they which have cast into the treasury," it may be that this humble offering may not be as valueless as it at first appears.

We often hear of the widow's mite being offered; when the only analogy is in the smallness of the gift; but in this collection we believe there are many contributions really resembling the widow's mite. One superannuated woman, too old to get to church, sent a dozen eggs, saying, she wished to give something for herself, and for her children, and for her grandchildren, to help to spread the Gospel.—*Spirit of Missions.*

We cordially join the editor of the Spirit of Missions in commending "the example of these poor children of Africa, in its spirit, to the thousands in the Church whom the Lord has blessed with abundance of means."—*Register.*

**BEDROOMS IN BEYROUT.**—We extract from Doctor Aiton's Travels in the East, the ensuing:

"I did not sleep on shore, but in the cabin of the steamer, because it was cooler, and besides the bedrooms in Beyrout are infested not only by vermin swarming every where, and tormenting musketoos, sounding like a band of music, and giving no rest, but with large long-legged beetles, ugly little green lizards, and long black snakes. On retiring to your room at night, candle in hand, you chance to notice an extraordinary shadow moving across the floor, you stoop down, thinking it is a mouse, but you find it to be an immense hairy spider, as big as a pigeon's egg. In the surprise of your horror the monster escapes like lightning down into his hole; and then you must turn into bed in the delightful uncertainty when he and the rest of his family may creep into your bosom. And as to these three lizards now looking calmly up in your face, you are told that should they creep over your naked body they are quite harmless, their bite not being venomous. And if a snake should affectionately twine round your neck before morning—what for no?—it will keep you warmer; and Fahrenheit's thermometer stands only at 98 deg.; and besides, the embraces of this domestic are never to be compared to the withering grasp of the boa-constrictor. And as to the fleas and musketoos, having been in Egypt you have surely learned long since to endure them. With consolations of this kind, the Arab takes away the candle, and leaves you in doubt and darkness most horrible, with the words, "EL am do Allah!"—praise be to God. When you rise in the morning there is nothing wrong after all, only the musketoos having punished you as severely about the eyes as if your head had been put into Chancery by Tom Crib, at a boxing-match.

**A SKETCH OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.**—Last Friday—three days since—I saw the man who is the nominal head of that ill-compacted and scarcely cohering empire, once held in rigorous obedience by fierce

and mighty monarchs, whose names were the dread of Christendom. From a wooden palace immediately on the Bosphorus—a sinner is building for him, of marble, and of florid Palladian architecture—rode forth, on a handsome black horse, a pale slender man, dressed in a blue frock and pantaloons, wearing the tarboosh or red cap, which here, with the French, has taken the place both of the hat and turban. Before him rode his Pashas, high officers of State and war, the men who dispose of the money that comes into his treasury, stout men, for the most part, with tolerable florid complexions. They were dressed in the same garb with himself. The enormous turbans and barbaric robes which officers of this class wore twenty-five or thirty years ago, are now only to be found in the Museum of Ancient Costumes, established by the Sultan's father in the Atmedan or Hippodrome. An Altan Abdul Medjid rode leisurely along, women were standing in groups beside the way reached forth petitions, wrapped in green silk, which were taken by some persons belonging to the Sultan's train, and handed to an officer on horseback, carrying a box, in which they were deposited. It is said that the Sultan is always careful to read them. He is represented as a man of mild, amiable disposition, who would be glad to govern his empire better than he does, if he knew how, or if those who surround him would only let him.—*W. C. Bryant.*

**THE SLEERY PARISHIONER.**—While Dr. Andrews was one of the divines at Cambridge, he was applied to by a worthy alderman of that drowsy city, who was beset by the sorry habit of sleeping under the afternoon sermon; and who, to his great mortification, had been publicly rebuked by the minister of the parish. As snuff had not then come into vogue, Dr. Andrews did not advise as some matter-of-fact persons have done in such cases, to titillate the "sneezer" with a rousing pinch. He seems to have been of the opinion of the famous Dr. Romaine, who once told his full-fed congregation in London, that it was hard work to preach to two pounds of beef and a pot of porter. So Dr. Andrews advised his civic friend to help his wakefulness by dining very sparingly. The advice was followed; but without avail. Again the rotund dignitary slumbered and slept in his pew; and again was he roused by the harsh rebukes of the irritated preacher. With tears in those two sleepy eyes of his, the mortified alderman repaired to Dr. Andrews begging for further counsel. The considerate divine, pitying his infirmity, recommended him to dine as usual, and then to take his nap before repairing to his pew. This plan was adopted; and to the next discourse, which was a violent invective prepared for the purpose of castigating the alderman's somnolent habit, he listened with unwinking eyes, and his uncommon vigilance gave quite a ridiculous air to the whole business. The unhappy parson was nearly as much vexed at his huge-waisted parishioner's unwonted wakefulness, as before at his unseemly dozing.

**NIGHT SONG.**  
FROM THE GERMAN.

HEART, be still!  
In the darkness of thy woe,  
Bow thee, silently and low;  
Comes to thee what'er God will,—  
Be thou still!

Be thou still!  
Vainly all thy words are spoken,  
Till the word of God hath broken  
Life's dark mysteries—good or ill—  
Be thou still!

Sleep thou still!  
'Tis thy Father's work of grace,  
Wait thou yet before his face,  
He thy sure deliverance will,—  
Keep thou still!

Lord, my God;  
By thy Grace, O may I be  
All-submissive, silently,  
To the chastenings of Thy rod,  
Lord, my God.

Shepherd, King!  
From Thy fulness, grant to me  
Still, yet fearless faith in thee  
Till, from night, the day shall spring;—  
Shepherd, King.

**RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION.**—The following rules we commend to all our patrons and friends for their excellence, brevity and practical utility. They are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and placed in a conspicuous place in every household. It is lamentable to contemplate the mischief, misery and ruin, which are the legitimate fruit of those deficiencies which are pointed out in the rules to which we

have referred. Let every parent and guardian read and ponder, and inwardly digest:—

1. From your children's earliest infancy, inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.
2. Unite firmness and gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.
3. Never promise them anything unless you are sure you can give them what you promise.
4. If you tell a little child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.
5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.
6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you, or make you lose your self-command.
7. If they give way to petulance and temper, wait till they are calm; and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.
8. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a great punishment, should the fault be renewed.
9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.
10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden under like circumstances at another.
11. Teach them that the only sure way to appear good is to be good.
12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.
13. Never allow tale-bearing.
14. Teach them that self-denial, not self-indulgence, is the appointed and surest method of securing happiness.
15. Guard them against the indulgence of an angry and resentful spirit.

**A POINTED SERMON.**—Many a discourse of an hour's length is not half as impressive as the following from an eccentric English divine:

"Be sober, grave, temperate."—Titus ii. 9.

I. There are three companions with whom you should always keep on good terms.

1. Your wife.
2. Your stomach.
3. Your conscience.

II. If you wish to enjoy peace, long life, and happiness, preserve them by temperance. Intemperance produces:

1. Domestic misery.
2. Premature death.
3. Infidelity.

To make these points clear, I refer you:

1. To the Newgate calendar.
2. To the hospitals, lunatic asylums, and work-houses.
3. To the past experience of what you have seen, read and suffered, in mind, body and estate.

Reader, *de-ide!* which will you choose? Temperance, with happiness and long life; or Intemperance, with misery and premature death?—*Harper's Magazine.*

**MISTAKES OF SIN.**—It is the character of sin, not only to love what is sinful, but to pollute whatsoever it touches; to make that which is in itself pure soon impure to the conscientious, and thus to deprive a good man of many an innocent enjoyment. It is probably in part from this, that some scrupulous people have cut themselves off from the pleasures of music, and that others look upon the taking of delight in the fine arts as a questionable indulgence; and that from poetry, painting, and sculpture, some have turned off their eyes as if they were the works of the Man of Sin, or, at best, the products of laborious idleness.

—R. H. DANA.

The birds that dance from bough to bough,  
And sing above in every tree,  
Are not from fears and cares more free,  
Then we who lie, or sit, or walk below,  
And should by rights be singers too.

What prince's quire of music can excel  
That which within this shade does dwell;  
To which we nothing pay or give?  
They, like all other poets, live  
Without reward, or thanks for their obliging pains.

—COWLEY.

**FIFTY IN SWEDEN.**—"The pious in Sweden" "never dream of asking you "Are you a Calvinist" or "Are you an Armenian?" but, "Do you love Jesus?" "Is He your All in All?" "Do you detest sin, and wrestle as Jacob did when he would not let the angel go unless he first blessed him, being intent in prayer to be more than conqueror of it?" "Do you show [your religion] in your life, and conduct, and in your love to God and your neighbour?"

The present aspect of affairs in the East is attracting all eyes in that direction. Almost every paper or periodical we take up has some remarks on the complicated movements going on there. Numerous writers of all classes seem to be of opinion, that we are on the eve of something that cannot well be defined—something that is not dreamt of in the world's philosophy—while many unhesitatingly predict that the issue will be the restoration of the Jews to their own land, and the establishment of a kingdom which shall not be destroyed. We think it is manifest that the dreary winter in Israel's history is drawing to a close, and we look forward with joyful hope to the time when "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose;" when "instead of the thorn, shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree;" when "the land that was desolate shall be like the garden of Eden;" and when "Israel shall blossom and bud and fill the face of the world with fruit!" But we consider at the same time, that it is the duty of the Christian to pray, and wait for the accomplishment of God's gracious designs on the Earth, with regard to His ancient people, without rashly determining the period when, or the means by which they may be brought about. It is remarkable, however, that coincident with the present extraordinary movement among the Jews, the land of Palestine seems to be providentially regaining its fertility. At the recent Anniversary Meeting of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Rev. Canon Stowell referred to this fact.

He said "he could not but believe that their restoration to the heritage was drawing nigh. He saw manifest signs and tokens that the Holy Land was preparing for the people, and the people preparing for the Holy Land. If he turned to the Holy Land, he perceived symptoms the most distinct that God was returning to restore its wildernesses, and clothe its mountains once again with beauty and with fragrance. The clouds were again dropping fatness upon its desert places, and many of its wildernesses were beginning to blossom, in promise that they should bloom in due time like the rose. He knew not whether they were aware of the fact, but it was one which was fully authenticated, that the 'latter rain' returned last year to Mount Zion—a rain that had been withheld, so far as information went, ever since the desolation of the people. And he who had brought the 'latter rain' in its season would also give the 'former rain' in its season, and the returning showers of earthly blessings were the harbingers of the returning showers of spiritual benediction from on high. (Applause.) There were other remarkable incidents of an equally interesting character, in connexion with the preparation of the land for the people. As the buried fragments of Babylon and Nineveh were being raised up by the mighty hand of God, so were the landmarks and boundaries of Judæa discovering themselves. A large portion of soil had been turned up for cultivation by returning Israelites, and, after rolling off one or two feet in depth of sand from the surface, they had come to a rich alluvial mould, and discovered the ancient landmarks—the stones standing at the corners of the fields, and which had been buried under the sand there perhaps ever since the carrying away of Israel into captivity. There, too, were the ancient wells, only waiting for the showers of rain in order to be filled up again; and once more the shepherd was tending his flocks in the mountains round about Jerusalem. Circumstances like those, he thought, beautifully indicated that the land was preparing for the people.—*Ch. Witness.*

Bishop Green has published a long letter in the *Mississippian*, respecting the Bishop of N. Carolina. He has some right to be heard, for he is a native of that State, and discharged the duties of a clergyman in it for twenty-nine years. During the greater part of that time, he was intimately associated with the subject of his communication. He says:

"When, therefore, in accounting for the apostasy of Bishop Ives, I say that *I have not, for the last five or six years, regarded him as a responsible man, I speak from personal observation; and I use language, however serious, that will be well understood, and will create no surprise in the Diocese of North Carolina, nor any other place where the Bishop has been familiarly known for some time past. Nay, in saying this, I but repeat the admission virtually made by himself, by his confidential Physician, and by one of his most intimate friends, to the Convention of his Diocese, in 1851.*

Could I be induced to look upon my erring brother in any other light, I would be forced, upon many grounds of personal knowledge, to think of him as I wish not to think of any one who dares the name of

Christ. It would be truly painful to me to be compelled to enter into particulars on this subject. I will not add that the unsettled condition of Bishop Ives' intellect or rather of his moral judgement, has been a growing source of pain to his Diocese for several years, so much as to include many both of his Clergy and Laity to set him aside, or at least to appoint an "Assistant" to him in the Episcopate. And nothing but his earnest entreaties and repeated recantations, joined to their own too-kind regard for his feelings, prevented them from doing so on more than one occasion."

Extracts are given from letters received from various parts of N. Carolina, expressive of belief in his insanity on the one hand, and the perfect freedom of the entire Diocese from all sympathy with his course on the other.

"To these extracts I will only add, on my own part, that in passing through North Carolina in November last, I was grieved at heart to see the general dissatisfaction of the Diocese towards their Bishop, on account of his many inconsistencies of conduct. All confidence was gone, and on every side the wish was openly expressed that he would resign."

It is very clear that he had run his course; flight and abdication, and submission to Rome, seemed to be the only door of hope.

### Correspondence.

#### SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 43.

#### ST. JOHN BAPTIST'S DAY.

At that time Herod the tetrarch heard of the fame of Jesus, and said unto his servants, This is John the Baptist: he is risen from the dead and therefore mighty works do shew forth themselves in him.—*St. Matthew, xiv. 1-2.*

A thousand lights their radiance throw  
On plumed helm and jewell'd brow,  
In Judah's regal hall:  
And dance and song with joy invest  
Each "high estate" that nigh a guest  
At Herod's Festival.

With lightsome step and graceful mien,  
The daughter of the lawless queen  
Has charm'd the monarch's eyes;  
"Ask what thou wilt"—my kingdoms share!  
"Give me the Baptist's head";—the prayer  
Is heard; the Baptist dies!

And all is still! the guests are gone,  
Herod the King is left alone,  
O'erwhelm'd with boddy fears:  
He sees a ghost in passing things;  
And in each sound that terror brings,  
The cry of murder bears.

And when the fame of Jesus flies,  
"Tis John!" the startled monarch cries,  
He is risen from the dead:  
I smote him when in love he spake,  
And now he comes with pow'r to slake  
His vengeance on my head.

When Priests and Prophets speak the word,  
Or when thy "still small voice" is heard,  
Lord, make our hearts attend;  
Subdue us with its accents bland,  
And with thy pow'r restrain the hand,  
That is on mischief bent.

W. B.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1853.

### GAVAZZI

The tragical affair at Montreal in connexion with Gavazzi's meetings was still the subject of investigation at the last dates. Every lover of order and of the principles of true liberty, must unite in condemning the conduct of those who disturbed those meetings and evinced such a diabolical and blood thirsty spirit as pervaded the furious mob on that occasion, and their conduct shews up in most favourable contrast the superior forbearance and moderation and respect for Law, which has distinguished the Protestant population of those Cities under circumstances of great aggravation. But still we are unable to see what advantage, to the cause of truth can arise from such demonstrations as those of Mr. Gavazzi. If the object be to expose the errors of the Church of Rome this has been done over and over again, and is still being done every day, and in a style of moderation and Scriptural power far more likely to do good than the fierce and reckless violence which is reported to characterize this Italian Orator. His position, moreover, is equivocal. He is moving heaven and earth against the abominations of Rome, and yet he has never left her

communion. He vehemently protests against the errors of that Church, and yet he joins no Protestant denomination, but wears the garb and calls himself a priest of Rome. If he wishes to inspire confidence in the minds of those who have separated from the unscriptural errors of that communion, which is the subject of his vehement denunciations, he ought to define his position, and tell us distinctly what he is. He ought to "come out" from what he believes to be a nest of abominations, "lest he be partaker of its plagues," and hoist some colours that we may understand. At present he seems to be a non-descript, hailing from "no where"

Non tali auxilio non defensoribus istis  
Tempus eget.—

At least in these parts we do not believe the great cause of Gospel light and truth would be advanced by the presence of Gavazzi, however powerful or eloquent he may be.

We fear he would make the matter worse rather than better—as regards the religious aspect of the question, —to say nothing of the evils of acrimonious strife and violence, and bloodshed, which might be the unhappy although unjustifiable result. We therefore sincerely hope that no member of this community will be so injudicious as to give him an invitation to visit Halifax.

### TORONTO.

The late numbers of the *Canadian Churchman* contain much interesting information as to the Church in that region. Its condition appears to be very prosperous as regards external things, and we hope the more important part of spiritual religion is not less so. As Oxford has this year had her installation of Chancellor, so has Toronto, and an imposing and deeply interesting ceremonial it must have been. Chief Justice Robinson is the gentleman who now fills the high office in Trinity College.

That Institution projected only three years ago in times of no ordinary difficulty, has been rapidly matured, and now seems to be firmly established, well officered, and well endowed—beyond the danger of political squabbles—and if its teachers shall be men imbued with the genuine spirit of the Gospel, and of our reformed Church, it will be a blessing to the land. The Churchmen of that country seem indeed to be "ready to give and glad to distribute." They do not mention former gifts as excusing them from more. They gave nobly to their College, and they are giving nobly still. The income of their D. C. S. is greater by ONE THOUSAND POUNDS this year than the last. At a late meeting of that Society, which happened to be the Jubilee of the old Bishop's ministry, a proposition was suddenly made to distinguish the period by founding a "Bishop Strachan Scholarship" in the new College. No sooner said than done. Faster than names could be taken down, the "needful" came in, and £500 was secured! and another like sum was pledged. In equally "double quick time" at the same meeting, £1750 was raised in further aid of the funds of Trinity College for some special purpose.

All this is a good example for the Churchmen of Nova Scotia, and we hope its effect will be seen when they are called upon to place our College on a secure and enlarged foundation.

It will be time enough for us to argue on the disproportion that the Diocese of Nova Scotia bears to that of Toronto, when we have all given in proportion to our means. We extract the following from a speech of the Rev. H. Patton before the Church Society, presenting a striking contrast:—

"Fifty years ago the Society's (P. G. F.) labours were confined almost exclusively to North America. Now they support in whole or in part upwards of 500 missionaries. Viewing the subject in another light—fifty years ago the Church of England had only two Colonial Bishops, and those confined to North America—one in Nova Scotia and one in Quebec. She is now encircling the earth with the zone of her episcopate, having Colonial Bishops in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, numbering 25 in all. Contrasting the present position of our own Diocese with what it was fifty years ago, we arrive at very gratifying results. Fifty years ago it contained but four Clergymen; it now contains 150. Then we had but 4 churches; now we number upwards of 300. Then our members were few, and scattered over a large extent of territory; now, according to the last census, we number 223,190, and have every reason to believe that even this number is far below the mark, and that we might safely estimate on a membership at a quarter of a million. These were very gratifying statistics, showing an increased liberality and a very great increase in the Church's usefulness. They should remember likewise that this has all been done within one generation, even within one ministerial lifetime, for it was not necessary to remind your Lordship, though it may be appropriate to mention to this assembly, that this is the 50th year since his Lordship's ordination, and that the present is the Jubilee ministerial year of our beloved and res-



pected Diocesan. (Great applause.) The statistics he had furnished were, he had no doubt, exceedingly gratifying to all present, as showing the vast increase which had taken place within the last fifty years, of the number of those who are laborers in the vineyard of the Lord. But there is another increase, the result of which, could he present the statistics, would be far more gratifying still, he alluded to the increase of immortal souls, whom he humbly trusted had, by the blessing of Almighty God, on the labours of our increased missionaries, been gathered into the heavenly fold. It, however, must be left to eternity to unfold the number of those who have thus been led within the fold, by the blessing of God upon the increased instrumentality of our missionary labours.—Let it suffice for us to indulge the pleasing hope that their numbers will preserve, at least, a corresponding ratio of increase with the increased number of laborers and the increased spread of zeal and liberality on the part of the members of our Church.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

TRINITY TERM, 1853.

The late B. A. examination held in the Hall on 13th 14th and 15th of June, furnished the following results: *In literis humanioribus.* *In disciplinis Math. & Phys.*

HENSLEY <i>optime.</i>	HENSLEY.
Savary, <i>laud. prog.</i>	Wiggins
Wiggins, <i>laud. prog.</i>	Ritchie
Moody, <i>sat.</i>	Moody
Ritchie, <i>sat.</i>	Savary
DesBarres, <i>sat.</i>	DesBarres.

Hebrew Prizes.

HENSLEY, *Chief Prize.*  
Wiggins, *prox. accessit.*

Bishops Prize Essay.

WIGGINS.

Judge Bliss's Prize—Latin Verse.

SAVARY.

Alumni Prizes.

Good Conduct—HENSLEY.  
General Scholarship—Savary.  
Mathematics—N. Uniacke.  
Modern Languages—Crisp.

Cognell Scholar.

RANDALL.

Matriculations from the Academy—21st.

ALMON, Exhibitioner  
Lawyer,  
Gray

Matriculations from Halifax Grammar School—22nd.

A. UNIACKE,  
Smith,  
Braine,

ENCENIA.—On the 22nd the Convocation was summoned at noon. After Commemoration Rev. Edmund Maturin, B. A., (T. C. D.) read a Latin Essay, and Rev. Thomas Leaver, B. A., delivered a discourse in English, as Degree exercises. Mr. Savary recited his Latin verses "In obitum Ducis illustrissimi Wellingtoni invitati." And Mr. Wiggins read his Essay "On the advantages of a liberal education not confined to the learned professions."

The following Degrees were conferred:—

Masters.

Rev. Edmund Maturin, B. A., T. C. D.,  
Rev. Thomas Leaver, B. A., K. C. W.

Bachelors.

J. M. Hensley, *opt. Schol.*, *Cogn. Schol.*, *Pres. Heb. Prizeman*, *German Prizeman*, *Good Conduct Prizeman.*  
C. G. Wiggins, *laud. prog.*, *Schol. S. G. F.*, *Bishop's Prize Essay*, *Pres. Heb. prox. access.*  
Graces were then passed in favor of Rev. T. Blackman, *Schol.*, and W. R. Pickman, *Sch. P. G. F.*

There was a large meeting of the friends of Temperance at the Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening last, when several of the Ministers attending the Baptist Association in the City, addressed the audience. Notwithstanding the encouraging success which here and elsewhere has attended the philanthropic efforts of those engaged in this good cause, much remains to be done, and there is great reason to bear constantly in mind the injunction—"Be not weary in well doing;" and the promise—"for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not."

Dr. W. J. Almon, has been elected Vice President of the Halifax Medical Society, in the room of the late Doctor A. F. Sawers, deceased.

LATEST FROM EUROPE—by Telegraph.—Lady Eglington at Quebec. Levy of all Mariners in French Ports, fit for service, married and single, to join ships of War. Austria fully APPROVES Menschikoff's proceedings at Constantinople. Austria and Russia are therefore concluded against England, France, Spain, and other continental powers. A tremendous Revolution in Europe expected!

ITEMS—COLONIAL AND DOMESTIC.

The usual examinations and celebrations have taken place at Acadia College, Horton. The *Christian Visitor* says—"We do not recollect ever to have seen so large an assemblage of people at any former anniversary at Wolfville. The spacious Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, many were in the adjoining rooms, and numbers were obliged to remain outside. More than fifty waggons were on the premises, the most of which came from a long distance, bringing those who were anxious to be present on the occasion."

The Corner-stone of the new Market House in this City was laid with Masonic ceremonies on Wednesday last. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor took part in the proceedings. There was a very large concourse of persons in attendance, notwithstanding the frequent and copious showers which prevailed throughout the day. We hope this is but the beginning of a series of such ceremonies to be called forth by the various institutions now in prospect—such as the Asylum for the Insane, General Hospital, Exhibition Building, &c. for which latter edifice we are glad to see that a movement is already made in the premium of £25 offered for the best Plan and Specification. At no distant date too, we may expect the public to be notified that the "first sod of the Great Trunk Railway" is to be turned up. We hear the surveys are proceeding with all speed and carefulness.

We dare say that some military display will give eclat to the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Barracks at Fort Needham.

We are glad to hear that our Fishermen around the shore, and especially at St. Margaret's Bay, are not labouring in vain, and that at least 2,000 barrels of mackerel have been secured within the limits of that Bay. We sincerely hope that the season thus auspiciously begun may by God's blessing continue to be successful, and thus make up for the severe losses of former years.

The alternate rains and sunshine of June have been most favourable for the agriculturist—and every thing looks well. It is expected that the grass crop will be more abundant than for many previous years.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Mr. W. Wilkinson, Miramichi, with remittance, the sums are credited. From Rev. W. Godfrey. From Geo. E. Jean, Esq.—directions attended to. From Rev. Mr. Harrison, with remittance—directions will be attended to.—From Rev. P. J. Fillet, Weymouth, with remittance—directions will be attended to.

DECEASED.

On Thursday, June 30th, at 5 o'clock p. m. after a long and severe illness, George R. YOUNG, Esq., Barrister at law, aged 51. The funeral will take place from his residence on Monday next, at 4 o'clock, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.  
On Saturday morning, after a short illness, Mr. RICHARD KINSMAN, aged 38 years—a native of Cornwall, England, leaving a widow and a large family.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, June 25th—Brigs. Fame, Bernier, Quebec. 7 days; Lady Maxwell, Dewar, Gaspé, 6 days; schrs. Billow, Hall, Montreal, 12 days; W. H. Hart, Evans, Port aux Basques; Zebina, Burko, Oderin, 6 days; Magnet, Locke, Fortane Bay, 6 days; Kocsuth, Messervey, St. George's Bay; Trinity, O'Brien, Pictou; Eliza Ann, Canso.  
Sunday, June 26th.—Brigt. Frederick, Philadelphia, 7 days; Brig Velocity, Cardenas, 16 days; Corner, (pkt.)  
Monday, June 27th.—H. M. S. Vulcan, Queenstown, G. B., 22 days; Brig Kingston, Cienfuegos, 20 days; Brig Fanny, Cienfuegos, 21 days; Brig Transit, St. Vincent, 23 days; Windsor, Cardenas, 16 days; John Thomas, Barin, N. F., Emma, Canso, Isabella, Sydney, Morning Star, Newfoundland, Tribune, Labrador; Steward Campbell, New York, 8 days; Atalanta, St. Louis, James, Sydney; John & Charles, Sydney; Elizabeth; Charles; Margaret; Isabella; and Three Brothers.  
Tuesday, June 28th.—Schr. James, McNab, Turner, Cienfuegos, 17 days; Sylphide, Walters, St. Johns, P. I., 21 days; Mary Ann, Long Boston.  
Wednesday, June 29th.—Brigt. Emerald, Porto Rico, 12 days; via New York, 7 days; Pearl, Fredericton.  
Thursday, June 30th.—H. M. S. Leander, 50 guns, Capt G. St. V. King, New York; Brig Belle, (pkt.) Boston, 3 days; Sarah, Magdalen Islands; Fanny, Magdalen Islands, Buenos, Magdalen Islands; Responsable, Pictou, 5 days.

CLEARED.

Saturday, June 25th.—Brigs. Plato, Rendle, F. W. I.; Dandy Jim, Vignean, Canso, schr Curlew, Eisan, Tracadie, N. B.  
Monday, June 27th.—Adah, Montreal; Brig. Lady Seymour, Philadelphia; Moselle, (pkt.) St. John N. B.; Susan, Cuba, Julia Eliza, Newfoundland.  
Wednesday, June 29th.—Magnet, Richmond, Va; Mary, Newfoundland; George Coles, Charlotte Town; Jairo Hart, Sable Island.  
Thursday, June 30th.—Brigt. Victor, Jamaica; Coronet, (pkt.) Boston; Bloomer, Boston.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JULY 2.

Apples, per bush.	3s. a 6s.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	35s a 30s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	8d. a 9d.
Cat-sup, per gallon.	none.
Cheese, per lb.	4d. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair.	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz.	6½d.
Geese, each.	none.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Hay, per ton.	£4 a 10s.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. a 9d. 2s.
Do. wool,	2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15s.
Oats, per bus.	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	4d. a 4½
Potatoes, per bushel.	1s. a 9d. 2s.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Turkies, per lb.	7½d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Wood, per cord.	16s.
Coal, per chaldron.	25s.

Advertisements.

TO PARENTS.

A VACANCY WILL SHORTLY OCCUR IN A DRUG STORE, FOR A RESPECTABLE YOUTH to learn the business.—A boy from the Country will be preferred and his age must not exceed 16 years, he will reside with the principal.

Apply to WM. LANGLEY,  
Chemist and Druggist,  
Hollis Street.

July 2nd, 1853.

'BIRMINGHAM HOUSE.'

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED PER HALIFAX, from Boston  
Setts Patent Waggon Axles  
Dozens Gig and Riding Whips.

ALBRO & CO.  
Cut Nail Manufacturers,  
Iron, Hardware and Leather Merchants

June 15<sup>th</sup>

BLACKING. BLACKING.

800 DOZEN "MASON'S" CHALLENGE BLACKING, 200 GROSS BRYANT AND MAY'S PASTE DO  
For Sale by  
ALBRO & CO.  
Birmingham House.

June 26<sup>th</sup>, 1853.

WILLIAM DUNBAR.

HAS RECEIVED FROM LONDON AND PARIS, THE Chief portion of his Spring Supply of GOODS, consisting of every description of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES, of newest and most fashionable styles; Gentlemen's Patent Leather and Calf BOOTS, of the best materials and workmanship; Children's Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. All of which having been personally selected, he can recommend with confidence.

He would particularly request the attention of Gentlemen to his STOCK of French Boots and Backs, and English Sole Leather which with a supply of Fannus Corium, or Leather Cloth for tender feet, he will make up to order in a superior manner. Barlington Street.

WANTED—Three or four good Bootmakers.  
May 14, 1853.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR IN AID OF FUNDS FOR REPAIRING St. John's Chapel, Bear River Bridge, will be held by the Ladies of that place, on the 27th July next. Donations or contributions of useful, ornamental and saleable articles are solicited from the kind and liberal—and will be thankfully received by any of the following Ladies:—  
Mrs. W. A. Godfrey, Parsonage, Moose River.  
Mrs. Sarah A. Purdy, St. Clement's Shore.  
Miss E. Chute, Bear River Bridge.  
Mrs. John Purdy, Hillsburg.  
St. Clements, 26th May, 1853. Col. Hill 1st July.

CORDIAL RHUBARB FOR THE PREVENTION and Cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels arising from debility, or loss of tone.

This preparation of RHUBARB, combined with valuable aromatics, antacids and carminatives, acts as a corrective of acidity, (the frequent cause of bowel complaints)—removes irritating obstructions, and when its use is persevered in, imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs.  
Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street—July 26.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!!

PER R. M. STEAMSHIP "AMERICA." A SUPPLY of the above for both the Kitchen and Flower Garden and which may be relied upon, as of the growth of 1852, has been received by the above vessel at LANGLEY'S Drug Store, Hollis-street. April 14th, 1853.

MONSIEUR LOUIS LE CHAUDELEC, PROFESSOR of French and Drawing, thankful for the Patronage received during his residence in Halifax, informs his friends and the public, that he continues to give instruction in the above branches of Polite Education, and that he has reduced his terms as follows:

Private Lessons—1 Pupil, per Quarter £2 10 0  
2 Pupils, do. 4 0 0  
Classes—1 Pupil, per Quarter 6 0 0  
Schools attended—Terms known by application to Mon. Chaudelec.—Residence Matland Street. June 4

FOR SALE.

The Property situated at the Collogo Gate in Windsor.

THERE IS A SMALL COTTAGE ON THE PREMISES, with 6 acres of land in excellent order.—As the Railroad, if carried on, will pass through this property, it is likely to be of increasing value.  
Particulars can be obtained from Mr. F. Cochran, a Messrs. Johnston & Twining's Office. March 12



Poetry.

THE INVISIBLE WORLD.

All over doth this outer earth  
And inner earth in fold,  
And sound may reach us of its mirth  
Over its palces of gold—T. H. Faber.

Truly, the dead are all around,  
Filling the thin blue air,  
Treading with us life's daily paths,  
Beside us every where

Stooping we cull the blossoms fair  
That gem life's beaten sod,  
We mark their footsteps in the path  
Where, late, the living trod.

Snail we, with throbbing hearts, upon  
The strange and in lighty deep;  
The wrecks of the departed there  
Shall cause our hearts to weep.

Truly, the dead are all around,  
In sunny glade, and dell;  
Peopling the vacant spots of earth  
With forms invisible.

And slowly we are moving on,  
With tread all firm and brave,  
To dwell in that dim land, that lies  
Beyond the unknown grave

God grant us rest to recognize  
This world, which many dread.  
So shall we, in our paths of life  
Walk with unflinching tread.

Advertisements.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR,  
MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS,  
Tomb Tables,  
GRAVE STONES

CENTRE AND  
Flor Tables,  
BAPTISMAL  
FONTS, &c.

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Blow-ers' Streets. Feb. 26.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.  
Amount paid up and available immediately, £275,115 stg.  
HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS ST.

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

HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.

N. B. Churches, Chapels, Court Houses and other Public Buildings, insured on the most favourable terms. Halifax, 19th February, 1852.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 stg.  
HALIFAX AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS STREET.

FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN REGULATING expenses arising from the combination of 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 Tables with those of other Offices. Attention is called to Tables of premiums for insuring a sum payable at the age of 60 or at death—and Table of premiums to secure a sum on a child arriving at the age of 21 years—both which modes of Insurance are coming into more extensive use.

The Company's Almanac for 1852, containing Tables of Premiums and a variety of general information, supplied gratis.

HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th February, 1852.

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. Not 23, 1852.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Copy of a letter from Mr. John Lloyd of Erewen, near Llan-lech, Merionethshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

(Signed.) JOHN LLOYD.

June 6th, 1852.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq. of India Walk, Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 9d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co. Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton, Moore & Chipman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown, R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Paillo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carter, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater, Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Annsbury; R. B. Hucstis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jett, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Josi, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia. February 1853.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

AGENT  
MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

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

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

THE PROFITS OF THE COMPANY for the period from 1810 to 1851 fall to be divided as at 25th May 1851, and parties who Assure during the present year will anticipate.

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

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

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

STEEL PENS!!

FOR SALE BY W. GOSSIP,  
24 Granville Street.

- MITCHELL'S SCHOOL PENS, GROSS BOXES.
- Do. D Pen of superior quality
  - Do. O and P Pens, blue temper
  - Do. Swan Quill Pen in boxes of 1 doz. with holder
  - Do. L and M Barrel Pen, excellent
  - Do. Metallic Barrel Pen in boxes of 3 doz with holder, cheap and good
  - Do. Black Barrel Pen
  - Do. MAPPING PEN
- Gillott's Pens of various descriptions  
Perry's Electro plated Pens (a neat article for Ladies)  
Do. Electro gilt Pens } use.  
Bramah's Quill Nibs—in Paper and Leather boxes  
Mitchell's Patent Pen Holders  
Silver Penholders

LOOK FOR W. GOSSIP AND 24 GRANVILLE ST

JUST RECEIVED PER BARQUE ALBRO COMPASSES ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINT

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

WILLIAM GOSSIP,  
No. 24 Granville Street.

May 21, 1853.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRAN OR BONAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. THE DAILY USE OF THIS

most admired & lucrative preservative beautifies the TEETH, prevents Tartarous deposit, arrests decay, induces a healthy action in the GUMS, and renders the BREATH agreeable and fragrant.

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

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

MACAGY & WITHROW, TAILORS, No. 136 GRANVILLE STREET.

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