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The Church Times.

Rev. J. B. Coburn—Editor.

“Evangelical Unity—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

Vol. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1856.

No. 52.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
Dec. 25	Isaiah 9; Luke 2	Isaiah 7; Tit. 2
26	Isaiah 6; Luke 2	Isaiah 4; Acts 7
27	Isaiah 6; Rev. 1	Isaiah 6; Rev. 21
28	Isaiah 6; Rev. 1	Isaiah 6; Rev. 21
29	Isaiah 6; Rev. 1	Isaiah 6; Rev. 21
30	Isaiah 6; Rev. 1	Isaiah 6; Rev. 21
31	Isaiah 6; Rev. 1	Isaiah 6; Rev. 21

To verse 8, d To verse 16. e Begin verso 10, to verso 17.
 To verso 4, to verso 9. g Begin verso 8, and chap. 7, to verso
 A Begin verso 65, to verso 65. f To verso 18.

Poetry.

THE DEAD.

Jeremiah xxii. 10.

O, NOT for those who die
 In early childhood, weep,
 For hallowed is their resting place,
 And beautiful their sleep!
 Sin ne'er hath dimm'd the spirit's light—
 Guilt never stain'd the breast—
 Then weep not—they are far from earth,
 Forever with the blest!

Weep not for those who fade
 When life is young and fair,
 Ere time hath woven in the brow
 A seam of human care;
 Ere hope's romantic hues grow pale;
 Or truth deserts the soul;
 O weep not that the weary feet
 Will never reach the goal!

Weep not for those whose hopes
 Long years have swept away—
 Whose friends have fallen—whose loved ones gone
 By slow or swift decay;
 From out their sky, no friendly star
 Beams brightly overhead,
 And but the last sad wish remains
 To slumber with the dead.

Weep not for those whose feet
 Tread the dim vale of age,
 On whom the storms of many years
 Have spent their blistering rage;
 Their forms with sorrow bowed—
 Their burden'd spirits shrunken—
 They long to leave this noisy world,
 For warmer climes in heaven!

Episcopal Recorder.

Religious Miscellany.

CHURCHES IN THE EAST AND THEIR CLAIMS.

Following article will be read with great interest
 presentment, even by those who cannot sanc-
 conclusions of the writer:

Liberalism is made just now to obtain sup-
 Russia on the ground of sympathy for the
 in the East, are abundantly surprising to ma-
 but to none, perhaps, so much as to those
 travelled far enough to see the mosque and
 church side by side. Some scholars who
 travelled—men of deep and extensive erud-
 ition, it is true, do travel in order to un-
 derstand the most religious of Englishmen may
 prefer the worship of the mosque to that of
 the Church, in the form in which both ap-
 pear in Turkey this day. The scholar, tra-
 veller, remembers the old feuds between
 the Greeks and the Latins in the twelfth century, when the Greek
 monks were taught in their catechism to anathem-
 atize Mahomet because he was ‘solid and
 therefore no fit object of worship, before
 the time of Manuel Comnenus that there was
 no such thing as a mosque, through a misunder-
 standing of an Arabic word, which meant ‘eternal’—
 the word being only a figurative sense. The same
 error was committed by Byzantine orthodoxy then as now,
 and the behaviour of the wise men of the day,
 who tried to remove the anathema, but substituted,
 instead of it, Mahomet, for his deity. This sort of
 error is very like what the traveller may see now,
 the aggression, and spirit of the superstition,
 on the side of the Greek Church.

One may travel all over Turkey, Syria and Egypt,
 and find Greek churches by the way-side; but one
 might go a long way through Russia without meeting
 with a mosque; and, as for the character of the worship,
 there is probably not a Christian man in England who
 would not, on the spot, prefer the Mahometan faith and
 worship to that of the Greek Church as it appears in
 Arabia, and at Smyrna, Damascus, and Constantinople.
 There was a time when it was forbidden by the Patri-
 arch to paint any representation of the first person of
 the Trinity—to the ‘Russian Christians’ made paint-
 ings of an old man with white curling hair who was
 called Christ; but it was not long before this figure
 was grouped with that of the more usual representation
 of Christ and of the Holy Ghost; and now the offen-
 sive spectacle of that kind of picture is seen in almost
 every Greek church he traveller enters. It is not the
 only offensive kind of picture that the visitor is com-
 pelled to see. Paintings of monkish stories—daubs
 which remind one of Mexican idolatry—are objects of
 obeisance to kneeling worshippers. Let any one look
 at the gilding, the shrines, the priests’ frippery, the se-
 ries of gestures of the worshippers, and then say whether
 there could have been anything in the ritual of old
 Egypt that could have been more repugnant to all his
 ideas and feelings.

At Mount Sinai there is the *Burning Bush* shown in
 two places within the convent walls—under the altar
 in its own chapel, where the monk reverently removes
 the silver plate which covers its root; and in one of the
 convent courts, where the bush itself flourishes, a monk
 furnishes sprays to every passing traveller, who is per-
 mitted to see the shrub that has flourished for 3,000
 years, and will certainly never die. At Bethlehem,
 there is the Greek department of the Empress Helena’s
 Church, like nothing but a gigantic baby-house, with
 its dolls and other gauds; and below are the crypts
 and caves with their offensive and childish legends—
 legends too offensive and childish to be reproduced in
 English. At Jerusalem one encounters the feuds be-
 tween the Greeks and the Latins in the church of the
 Holy Sepulchre—in that church where the rival priests
 used to tug at the altar cover, and come to blows for the
 privilege of removing it; and where the Greek fire
 used to burst forth in red and green flames from aper-
 tures on each side the altar, till so many devotees were
 trampled to death in rushing towards it that the kind-
 ling now goes on by means of a torch carried round.

The only cure for the feud has been found to be the
 appointment of a Mahometan Governor of Jerusalem
 to remove the contested altar-cloth. On festival days
 Turkish guards are necessary to preserve the peace,
 and none but the Governor, with his Mahometan im-
 partiality, can keep the rival Christians from tearing
 one another’s throats. At Damascus the full truth is
 seen of the inferiority, in every sense, of the Greek
 Christians to the worshippers of the Prophet. In know-
 ledge, in intelligence, in temper, in social standing, the
 Christians are there, quite inevitably, an inferior class.
 They have a chapel and new church, with a carved and
 gilded screen; as fine as could be desired; and a grey-
 headed patriarch, who is borne on the shoulders of
 his followers when he goes round his diocese, and comes
 back unharmed and inflated with vanity; but he and
 his flock appear nothing better than idolaters in the
 presence of the Mahometans, who worship one God in
 reality and without metaphysical subterfuge; and who
 are not burdened with a priesthood, like the Russo-
 Greek priesthood, nor severed from their object of wor-
 ship by such an intercession. Going forwards towards
 the Lebanon, one comes upon the traces of the Greek
 again at Baalbek, where in the most exquisite of the
 smallest temples the door-posts and the inner walls are
 daubed with their barbarous and repulsive paintings.
 And so on, wherever the mosque and church are found
 together; and, indeed, where they are no longer found
 together. At Mount Sinai, the Christians abolished
 the mosque which once rightfully stood there; whereas
 there appears to be no attempt of the Mahometans any-
 where to get rid of the Christian churches.

It will not be supposed that Englishmen have any
 leaning to Mahometanism; but we doubt whether there
 is any British traveller or resident who is not conscious
 of the superiority, architectural, moral and spiritual of

the mosque over the Greek church. No obtrusive priest-
 hood is there—no mummery—no noise—no obvious su-
 perstition. The structure is beautiful—the courts
 are spacious, cool, simple and silent. There is the re-
 servoir in the midst for ablution; and within there
 may be some venerated copy of the Koran, some valu-
 able lamps, and traces of decorations on the walls; but
 the utmost possible of remoteness from image worship.
 The houseless poor may sleep on the matting of the
 mosque—the aged may retire there for quiet—and even
 children may play in the marble courts. It is the home
 of the spirit where every one may come to sleep himself
 in spiritual influences, without hindrance or interven-
 tion, and where a sweeter income of charity is forever
 floating round than ever arose from the gold and silver
 censers of the Greek worship. If it is objected that
 the worship of the mosques is not Christian, the next
 question is—what, then, is the worship of the Greek
 Church? We hear every day at home that the Ro-
 mish worship is not Christian, and from the very men
 who want to subordinate the Turkish to the Russian
 faith. But let it be fairly ascertained what each Church
 has done to entitle it to honour for its operation on hu-
 man welfare, and its claim to the highest title we can
 give. Despite the many errors and sins that have
 brought about its fall, there can be no question of the
 bygone services of the Latin Church—of its faith and
 polity—in enlightening, humanising, and civilizing the
 most advanced portion of the human race. Western
 Europe, the vanguard of humanity, owes very much to
 it, and should remember this the more, the faster the
 ancient faith decays. Mahometanism is, in its influen-
 ces, far more like Christianity than some-staying pro-
 testants could be made to believe. But really, as to the
 Greek Church, the more nearly it is approached, and
 the more closely it is studied, the more barbarous and
 intrinsically idolatrous it is found to be. The Turks
 are, at all events, no more idolaters than Jews are.—
 The Greek Christians are as truly idolaters, under
 every definition of the term, as the old Egyptians or
 the existing Hindoos. Before Englishmen propose to
 build them up into an empire, and to erect the Greek
 Church on the ruins of the mosque, they really ought
 to go into the East, and see what it is that they propose.
 Till they have done so, nothing that they say can be
 worth attending to.—*Daily News.*

SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY.

‘I am not a Minister, nor the son of a Minister:’ it
 is not from selfish motives then, that I would draw the
 attention of your readers to the above subject. To my
 mind, it seems one of the strongest evidences of the
 low state of religion in the Christian Church, that so
 many of the faithful servants of God are so inadequately
 supported. How many a *professing female*, in this
 city of worldly prosperity, spends in one year, simply to
 adorn her own person, as much, or more, than the whole
 salary of many a clergyman in this diocese, having a fam-
 ily to support. Professing Christians! think of this.
 Inquire, and you will find it too true. But we will
 now quote from a man of God, long since gone to his
 reward, whose large family was supported on a mere
 pittance—the Rev. Thomas Scott, author of the *Com-
 mentary*. He says—‘For persons who reap the spiri-
 tual benefit of the minister’s labour, to yield a propor-
 tion of their temporal goods, as if it were an *alm*, or a
 great favor conferred on him; for it is at least as much
 his due as the soldier’s or the laborer’s wages! How
 should it be expected that men will give up the pros-
 pect of lucrative employments, and creditable profes-
 sions, to engage in this warfare, to labor in the Lord’s
 husbandry, or to feed his flock, if they cannot do it in
 hope of living by their profession? How can they
 face the dangers, and endure the hardships of plough-
 ing up the fallow ground, by preaching to the ignorant,
 careless and profligate, if pinching want be their only
 prospect, however diligent and successful they may
 be? Or how can they minister to the comfort and
 edification of believers, when they are burdened with
 debts, destitute of necessaries, surrounded by indigent
 families, compelled to place their children in unsuitable
 situations, or driven, themselves, into other employ-
 ments for bread? How can they but suspect that their

bearers are deceiving themselves, in professing to love Christ and his gospel, while they enjoy plenty and lay up for their children, yet leave their *Pastors* to wear out their lives in distressing poverty? Ministers have passions and feelings like other men: they find as much inward and outward opposition to the exercise of faith, and hope, and patience, as their brethren, and commonly more: so that their spirits are often depressed and their hands weakened, on these accounts: when a regard to the real dignity of their office forbids them to complain, and induces them to suffer in silence and submission. Reader, you may have a Pastor, who is according to general estimation, well supported. This is all well, but how many in this land are justly described in the above, and even those who occupy the pulpits in large cities, how few can with proper care even leave anything for those dear ones whom they are so often called away from. Just picture to yourself the case of a popular minister's family suddenly deprived of their head. For a few months, it may even be years, his people mourn his loss, but soon another takes his place. Their void is filled, not so with his sorrowing family—caressed and petted as may have been his children—beloved as may have been his wife, soon they are made to feel that they have to struggle for themselves in the midst of a heartless world, all the more heartless because now painfully contrasted with the elegant refinement, which is always exhibited by an affectionate people, in the charmed circle of a beloved pastor's house. Oh! how we could wish that some noble minded steward's of God's bounty, would associate together to create a fund for the relief and assistance of the families of those who have spent the prime of their manhood for the good of the church—the application of whose abilities to any worldly subject, would have placed their families far above the need of any such assistance.

C. S. M.

Phila., Nov. 6, 1853.

News Department.

From Papers by the R. M. S. America, Dec. 11.

ENGLAND.

THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.—The metropolitan see of Sydney will be offered to the energetic Bishop of New Zealand on his return to England.—This tribute to the virtues and success of one who has been, without exaggeration, called the 'Apostle of the South,' reflects credit on the authorities who offer it. Directly, it shows that labour is considered the true test of efficiency in making such appointments: and indirectly, it may be considered a proof that tried colonial experience is deemed the best credential for the important post of head of the Australian episcopate. Translation in ordinary administration of colonial dioceses, the Church is reasonably averse to. But Bishop Selwyn will occupy a metropolitan see, and one of that importance which eminently requires a bishop personally habituated to colonial wants and feelings, already skilled in missionary work, and with age and practical knowledge such as shall attract the confidence of an important people.—Without doubt the appointment will be as popular in Australia as in England. The Venerable Octavius Hadfield, Archdeacon of Waimate, will probably succeed Bishop Selwyn in the see of New Zealand.—*Morning Chronicle.*

BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN.—Her Majesty has just been pleased to re-constitute the bishopric of Cape Town, and to direct that the same shall comprise the western districts of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of the divisions of the Cape, Stellenbosch, Caledon, Swellendam, George, Beaufort, the Paarl, Worcester, Malmesbury and Clanwilliam, and all portions of the colony of the Cape not comprised in these divisions lying south of the Orange and west of the Ongar Rivers, and also the island of St. Helena, and be called 'The Bishopric of Cape Town;' and Her Majesty has appointed the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. Robert Gray, to be bishop of the said see of Cape Town, and to be Metropolitan Bishop in the said colony of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, and in the island of St. Helena: and Her Majesty has further appointed that the Bishop of Graham's Town and of Natal shall be suffragan bishops to the said Bishop of Cape Town. Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the Right Rev. the Bishop of Sierra Leone to be a member of the council of that colony.—*Gazette.*

THE BISHOP OF NATAL AND GRAHAM'S TOWN.—On Friday last, as these bishops were proceeding to Cuddesden Palace to meet a party at the Bishop of Oxford's, the carriage was upset near Wheatley, and the right rev. brethren were extricated from their perilous situation by being helped through the window, as the door could not be opened. Their lordships sustained no injury, and as the Bishop of Oxford's carriage, returning also from Oxford, fortunately reached the depot shortly after the accident, their lordships were enabled to proceed to their destination without much delay.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

ALLIANCE OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, AND PRUSSIA, TO TERMINATE THE WAR.

Positive and definite engagements have been agreed to by the four mediating Powers, pledging them to maintain the existing territorial arrangements of Europe, and to recommend fresh preliminaries of peace in the East. The proposition originated with the British and French Governments. The Prussian Government signified to its Ministers in London and Paris that it was prepared to co-operate with the Western Powers on the basis proposed. On the following day the Austrian Government gave its assent, and the Conference of the Four Powers at Vienna proceeded at once to despatch to the Porte the grounds on which these Powers are prepared to recommend an adjustment of these differences, and, if necessary to enforce it.

It is stated that the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, and the withdrawal of the demands preferred against the Sultan's authority, are indispensable conditions of the settlement, but it would be impolitic in the extreme to neglect the present opportunity of placing the whole system of Eastern affairs on a footing more generally conducive to the security and benefit of Europe. In this respect it is not improbable that the traditional views of the great Cabinets may now undergo considerable modifications.

A letter from Vienna states that the report that an alliance had been formed between the four Powers is incorrect: a collective note has been drawn up, but no mutual pledge given to enforce its acceptance.

Letters from Krajova state that the Russians had made no advance against Kalafat. It was thought that General Fishback had been ordered to fall back upon Bucharest, where Prince Gortschakoff is concentrating the whole of his troops, with the front of his army turned towards Silistria. On the 27th, 28th, and 29th ult. the Turks renewed their attacks near Giurgevo, without, however, obtaining any favourable results.—Within the last ten days about 420 of the Russians who were wounded at Oltonitza had died. Among them were about 15 officers and 3 colonels. The Russian General who was killed in that battle was a Baron Plosen.

In Moldavia affairs are conducted in the most absolute manner, by General Uruhoff. The Jews in particular are the victims of his brutality. Some Austrian Jews, who believed that, as foreigners, they were entitled to a different sort of treatment, were peremptorily told to go to Lemberg, in Austria. They had to invoke the protection of the Austrian Consul-General.

The struggle continues in Asia. The Russians, after three sanguinary affairs, have been driven by superior force from Koblis on Laskow. The fortress of Saffa, and it is said also that of Akistan, have been taken by assault by Selim Pacha. The entrenched camps of the Turks at Bayagido, had been attacked by the Russians without success, who failed on the 17th of Nov. in a renewed attack upon the fort of St. Nicholas.—A small Turkish steamer was captured.

The Capudan Pacha had given a grand banquet to the Admirals and officers of the English and French fleets, on board the Turkish flag-ship, the Mahmoude. The officers had been presented to the Sultan, and Lord Stratford made a speech, in which he promised to Abdul-Medjid effective support against unjust aggression, at the same time that he recommended the conclusion of an honorable peace as soon as possible.

The Sultan replied, that he desired peace, but on the condition that it should in no wise offend the honor of Turkey, and that it should be compatible with his sovereign rights.

The Turkish garrison at Kalafat is changed every day, the troops being relieved from Widdin. It is supposed that this circumstance gave rise to the incorrect report that Kalafat had been evacuated by the Turkish forces.

A similar regulation is observed at Mekan. The Turks passing to and fro incessantly alarm the Russians at Giurgevo, who, not being relieved, suffer exceedingly.

It is stated that a three months' armistice, demanded by England, has been refused by the Turkish Ministers, and in consequence Lord Stratford had an audience of the Sultan, which lasted five hours. An extraordinary Divan was appointed to meet.

The desertions from the Russian army of Asia were so numerous that three Polish officers had been commissioned by the Turks to organize them into a legion, which at the date of the intelligence contained 1,000 men.

LANDING OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS IN ASIA.—The Russian journals contain an official account of the landing of 16,000 Russian troops, with two batteries and 829 horses, upon the Asiatic coast, from the fleet of Sebastopol. Nichimov commands the Russian squadron in the Bosphorus. His flag-ship is the Constantina, a three-decker. The Russian fleet stationed at Sebastopol consists of 14 three-deckers, of which 4 have 120 guns, and 10 have 84 guns; 2 frigates with 54 guns, and 2 with 44: 2 corvettes, 7 war steamers, and 14 transport vessels. The Adjutant-General Kornilow directed the landing of the above troops. In Suchum-Kale, where the water was too low to allow the approach of the larger vessels, the disembarkation was effected by means of the transport vessels, and was completed by the 21st ult. It is said that the Russians will not attempt to force a passage at Galatz until the arrival of General Orten-Sacken's corps.—Baron von Rosen is the name of the Russian general who fell at Olenitza.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT ST. PETERSBERG.—At St. Petersburg the excitement is fully as great as at

Constantinople. Since the news of the engagement on the Danube reached the capital, the greatest agitation has existed, and no efforts have been wanting on the part of the Government to stir up the amour propre as well as the religious fanaticism of the people. The Czar passes different bodies of troops in review almost every day, and is profuse in his distribution of honours and rewards.

SWEDEN.

The text of King Oscar's speech is more energetic than the German version of it which has been published. In the passage relating to the defence of the country the King says, 'Called by my duty as a King and by the present state of Europe, I will order to be laid before you an estimate of the needs of the army, and of that which is necessary to assure the independence of Sweden. Every sincere patriot must take such interest to heart. A King of Sweden never appeals in vain to Swedes when the honour of the country is in question. You, I am sure, will act like worthy sons of a nation whose heroism and patriotic devotion are inscribed in ineffaceable lines in the most glorious annals of history.'

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH

No. 62.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

"The Lord is at hand; Be careful for nothing, but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God."—*Phil. iv. 4.*

A voice to ev'ry land
Proclaims the way, prepare,
The Lord is nigh at hand,
To judge the world in righteousness,
And with His great salvation bless
His saints who watch in prayer
In praise before His throne,
Let ev'ry knee bow down;
Let ev'ry want be known;
With joy lift up your heads on high,
For lo! redemption draweth nigh
His waiting saints to crown.
To pray'r! to pray'r! the cry
Rings through the earth and air;
The day of God is nigh;
Go forth to meet the Bridegroom King,
And to His blest espousals bring
The sacrifice of pray'r.
In faith and patience wait,
The blissful scene to share,
When He shall come in state;
And all whose bridal lamps will burn,
Who care for nought but His return,
Shall be transform'd in pray'r.*
Then nobler notes of song,
In purer strains shall rise,
His praises to prolong,
Whose blissful reign shall never cease,
Who keeps the heart in perfect peace,
That on His blood relies.

W. B.

* St. Luke ix. 28.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

CHRISTMAS! What a charm there seems to be in the word—the assembling of families, the unusual, warm recognition of friends, the more thorough diffusion of cheerfulness, and the greater abundance of happy faces rise up, like spirits of love at its very sound!

The old man smiles as he thinks of the gathering of his family around him on that day. The merry child is doubly merry at the thought of Christmas holidays and Christmas presents. So determined does every body seem to be happy, that one would think some gladdening change had come over the world, that the millennial year, so much talked of, had really dawned.

Why is this? The more I think of it the more strange and unreasonable it seems! What is Christmas? What is the day kept for? Every child in the Sunday School will tell you that it is *Christ's Birthday*, kept in honor of Him; and most gladly do we answer, 'Yes, most appropriately kept, though he has not commanded it.' If we keep the birthday of a brother, of a sister. If we keep our own birthday, and think it an honor to have others keep it, then surely it cannot be unacceptable to the Saviour of men that we should thus honor Him. But I said, it seemed to me unreasonable and strange that the world should assume such a happy tone on this occasion. Not strange that He should be loved, not strange that He should be honored, not unreasonable that His Birthday should be kept. But most strange and most unreasonable that it should be kept by such persons and in such a way as it is.

How many thousands rejoice in Christmas that never rejoiced in Christ? How many thousands dishonor and displease Him in the very keeping of His Birthday! Look in at the rich man's house, and see the horn of plenty poured out, and laughing men and joyous children partaking of the Christmas feast and the Christmas glee. Go in among them, speak to them of the day, talk to them of the love of Christ appearing on their behalf, expatiate on the riches of His goodness, the loveliness of His character, the glory of His person; call Him "the chiefest among ten thousand, the altogether lovely," speak of His bold

ness and the happiness of being like Him, and see what a gloom you have cast around! See how you have marred the joys of the happy party; and then ask is it reasonable that these should keep such a day? Go again to the decaying hovel of the poor man. It is pleasant to see his family around him partaking of a full meal. He has scraped together money sufficient to buy a goose for his dinner, and perhaps some more favored citizen has sent him sweetmeats for his children, and he has invited some friend, equally poor with himself, to partake of his hospitality. Listen to their conversation. Hear the low jest, the Christless song! Ay, hear the name of Christ blasphemed, and then say, is it reasonable that such persons should keep such a day? Is it not strange that such a day should be kept by them?

Yea Christmas is a lovely sweet day to those who love Christ. How full of holy recollections! How full of anticipated joys! The song of the angels, "Peace on earth, and good will towards men," pours its heavenly music over the soul, and seems to breathe its living truth in the "meekness and gentleness of Christ!" How profitable to think of that meekness and imitate it. How good to admire that gentleness and practice it! But, O! how heart-sickening to see the enemies of Christ, those who have never given their hearts to Him, as well as those who blaspheme His great Name, assuming unwonted cheerfulness; having "the harp, and the viol, the tabret and pipe, and wine in their feasts, while they regard not the work of the Lord, neither consider the operation of his hands." His first coming seems to them full of mirth and gladness; what will His second coming be? Brethren in the Lord! Let us keep the feast indeed; let us keep it with holy gladness; let us partake of the temporal comforts which Christ has purchased for us, while our hearts burn within us with love to Him who so loved us as to leave the glories of His throne to make us "joint heirs with Him," of "an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away." RUFAMAU.

(COMMUNICATED.)

A meeting was held at St. Mary's School House, Aylesford, on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 8th. on the great subject of Education. Mr. Chas. Randal Superintendent of Schools, took the chair, according to the Provincial Act, and delivered to a very respectable audience a neat and appropriate discourse. He treated the present state of most of the Country Schools—spoke of the necessity of proper Teachers, Houses, and Grounds,—would have the first suitably sized, the 2nd conveniently large, properly ventilated, and comfortably heated,—the last tastefully ornamented and arranged for gymnastic exercises. He stated that the mode of teaching in not a few of the country schools, admitted of much improvement, (a fact too true.) He would introduce the system so successfully adopted in the United States and Upper Canada, &c.

The meeting was also addressed by several other gentlemen present, including William Miller, Esq., Commissioner of schools, who exhibited a laudable zeal in this noble cause. The following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously acquiesced in:—

1st—Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the principle of assessment for the support of Schools is sanctioned by the circumstances of the country, and should be promoted to the interests of Education.

2nd—Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting a Normal School for the training of Teachers, is indispensable to the promotion of the interests of Education in this Province.

3rd—It is to be hoped that a notice of similar meetings should appear in the Provincial journals, in order that representatives of each county may become aware of the well understood wishes of the people, and that the united wisdom such laws may be enacted as to revolutionize a system now so abortive, but which others so necessary, to place "our own, our own hand," in a scale not inferior to her neighbours.

INGLIS VAN BUSKIRK,
Secretary.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE BOOK OF NATURE.

None need be ignorant! a book
Of knowledge doth its leaves unfold,
To all who in it choose to look!
Yet not to careless, or to cold
Peruser, is it given, to see
Of each bright page, the mystery.
It needeth patient poring o'er,
Determined will and ardent mind;
To such it yieldeth up its store,
And those its hidden lore may find;
Nature's great volume ne'er denies
Its treasures to enquiring eyes.
A universal speech doth clothe
Its broad, illuminated page;
And nought but intellectual sloth,
Shunning in labour to engage,
Preventeth Man from mastering
That language, study for a King.

Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, each
Doth, in its own appointed time,
Sweet, soul enlightening lessons teach
To habitant of every clime:
Alas! that Man so little heeds
Those lessons, and so seldom reads!
The birds that in the forest throng,
Or with swift pinions cleave the air,
Beast, insect, fish,—things weak—and strong,—
Shew forth their Maker's skill and care,
Who, when His reason's power denied,
With instinct's gift its place supplied.
Yea, even the ringed earthworm speaks
(Wriggling through the obstructing sod),
To him who for instruction seeks,
Of Him the great Creator! God!
It saith, "Though I am but a worm,
Me, none but God, Himself, could form."
Nor pass we microscopic tribes,
Seen but by magnifying lens;
For each its signature inscribes,
In cyphers legible, for men's
Instruction! though unaided eye,
Would fall their being to descry.
The flower, that spreads its sweets abroad,
The tree that lifts its boughs in air,
Proclaim "Nought but Creation's Lord
Could give us our proportions fair."
Proportions fair, indeed! where shino
Traces of workmanship divine.
Day unto day doth knowledge prove.—
Knowledge design'd man's heart to bless!
It speaketh in the ocean's roar,
'Tis 'n the solemn tenderness
That, in the dewy twilight-time,
Mingleteth the soft with the sublime.
The stars reveal it night by night,
As in their courses high they roll;
Written in characters of light,
It radiates man's inmost soul,
That, viewing, longs its flight to urge,
Beyond mortality's dull verge.
None need be ignorant! before
Mankind a mighty volume lies;
And he who looks its pages o'er,
Beholds, each hour, new wonders rise:
None need be ignorant! oh, Man!
Neglect not Nature's book to scan.

SRELSBURNE.

A. B.

Diocesan Church Society,

LUNENBURG COMMITTEE.

THE Sixteenth Annual Meeting of this Committee was held in the Temperance Hall of this town, on Wednesday evening, December 14th. The interesting and important objects of the Society, and the beauty of the evening, were again successful in drawing together a large and attentive audience; and the excellent singing, and some good speeches, combined in rendering the hours thus spent, both profitable and pleasing. We hope the time is approaching when every member and friend of the Church in the Diocese, will consider it their duty, where practicable, to strengthen the cause and promote the operations of this most valuable association, not only by pecuniary contributions, but also by their presence and influence at its stated meetings. What is the duty of one is the duty of all, and union like this will become its strength.

After the 100th Psalm was sung, and the appointed prayers were offered up, the President opened the meeting by stating the various objects the Society had in view, entering somewhat particularly into each, and giving some interesting facts connected with them. The Annual Report was next read in a clear and distinct manner, by the new Secretary, Mr. Charles Edwin Kaulback, in which was shown the steady growth of the Society, and a statement of what has been done during the last five years by the members of the Church, for the Society; the Bishopric; the College; and the Pastoral Professorship.

The adoption of the Report was moved in the 1st Resolution, with some appropriate remarks, by J. Heckman, Esq., seconded by Mr. Joseph Rudolf, Senior Church Warden.

The 2nd Resolution, expressing the Society's liveliest hope of the Divine blessing upon its several designs, and of the diligent co-operation of the members of the Church in effecting its objects, was moved in an able speech by Rev. W. H. Snyder, missionary at Mahone Bay, seconded by H. M. Movie, Esq., Collector of the Port, and supported by J. H. Kaulback, Esq., High Sheriff.

The 3rd Resolution, contemplating the present state of the world; the command of God, the resources of the Church, and the promise of ultimate triumph, as multiplied motives of continued and increased efforts, was moved in an entertaining and highly practical speech by Hon. W. Rudolf, seconded by Mr. George Anderson, and supported by Capt. King, with some excellent remarks.

The 121st hymn in the new collection of Psalms and Hymns, was here given out by the Chairman, and was well sung by the ever-ready and obliging Choir of St. John's Church, and by the meeting generally.

The 4th Resolution, urging the necessity of fervent prayer for the promised outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Church and upon the vast field of Missionary

labour, was moved in the unavoidable absence of H. S. Jost, Esq., M. P. P., by Daniel Owen, Esq., in a very earnest manner, and seconded by C. E. W. Schmidt, Esquire.

The 5th Resolution, expressing the thanks of the Society to its office bearers and supporters during the year now expiring, and appointing the officers and committee for the year ensuing, was moved in the absence of Dr. Jacobs, by Mr. Joshua Kaulback, Churchwarden, and seconded by Mr. James Dowling.

Patron.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

President.—The Rev. H. L. Owen, Rector of the Parish.

Vice Presidents.—John Heckman, Esq.; Dr. G. Jacobs; Geo. T. Solomon, Esq., Hon. W. Rudolf.

Secretary.—Mr. Charles C. Kaulback.

Treasurer.—John Croighton, Esq.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

John H. Kaulback, Esq., Daniel Owen, Esq., Mr. Edmund Zwicker, Mr. Adolphus Gaetz, H. S. Jost, Esq., Mr. Joseph Rudolf, Mr. Peter Mason, Mr. Joshua Kaulback, Mr. W. B. Lawson, Mr. Robert Scott, Mr. Geo. Anderson, H. M. Moyle, Esq.

DELEGATES.

Hon. W. Rudolf, John Croighton, Esq., Henry S. Jost, Esq.

Member of the Executive Committee, under the 9th Bye Law of the Society, Hon. W. Rudolf.

The above named Delegates were appointed to the next annual meeting, to be held in Halifax, on Thursday, the 2nd of February, and the Hon. W. Rudolf, was likewise appointed as the local member of the Executive Committee, under the 7th Bye Law, passed at the annual meeting of the Society in Halifax, February 18th, 1852.

The 6th Resolution, conveying the thanks of the Meeting to the Rev. W. H. Snyder, for his presence and assistance.

Was moved by Mr. Adolphus Gaetz, and seconded by Geo. T. Solomon, Esq., both of them expressing their cordial concurrence in the sentiments of the Resolution.

Several Annual subscriptions were handed in, and a collection taken for the use of the Room. The President then stated that he had distributed printed collecting cards in various parts of the parish, which he was confident would alike swell the number of subscribers and the amount of subscriptions, as well as engage the feelings and efforts of the scattered and distant members of the Church. In conclusion the meeting united with the choir in singing Bishop Hebers beautiful Missiary Hymn; and the President concluded with the apostolical benediction; but he cannot close his report of the proceedings of this interesting evening, without expressing his conviction that the sponsors and supporters of the Resolutions, who did so well on this occasion, will at the next annual meeting feel confidence enough in their own powers to be effective movers, as well as judicious supporters of the Resolutions.

Editorial Miscellany.

FISHERMAN'S CHURCH, TURNS' BAY.

'God loveth a cheerful giver.' 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'

I offer my best thanks to the undersigned friends for their much needed help, and hope this season for "presents" will be yet more productive.

Hon. C. R. Prescott, Cornwallis,	£1 5 0
Hon. W. Young,	1 0 0
Hon. Hugh Bell,	1 0 0
Mr. T. Woodill,	1 0 0
Mr. S. S. B. Smith,	1 0 0
T. C. Kincaid, Esq.,	1 0 0
An old friend at Kentville,	0 12 6
Dr. Almon,	0 15 0
Mr. W. M. Harrington,	0 12 6
Captain Durkee,	0 12 6
Mr. Jas. Woodill, 10s. Mr. John Woodill 5s.	0 15 0
Rev. Mr. Yewens 5s. Cash 3s. 1 1/4 d.	
M. G. Black Jr. 5s.	0 13 1/4
Mr. Thomas Braine	0 12 6
Dec. 24. J. C. COCHRAN, Missy.	

ST. ANDREWS' AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—The difficult pass at the Goldsmith Lake has at last been conquered, and the Locomotive now crosses the Bridge. Beyond the Bridge the rails are laid for six miles in a continuous line, whilst beyond at intervals, tracks are laid for several miles; the fact is that the contractors are now in a position to receive the produce of the forest, in ship timber, &c., &c., from the well wooded ridges in the neighbourhood, and with the greatest ease to convey the same to a highly remunerative market.—Charlotte Gazette.

THERE was some excitement among the gold diggers in Australia, on account of license fees. Large and tumultuous meetings were held to procure an abatement of the charge.

VERY stormy weather has lately been experienced at Bermuda, which no doubt has had a beneficent effect on the atmosphere.

THE Revenue of Canada for 1853, is calculated at £1,034,969—being an excess over the preceding year of nearly £300,000.

Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY S. P. G. F.

REPORT FOR 1853.

At the commencement of the present year an attempt was made to procure from the Society's Missionaries abroad more abundant information respecting the work which they are carrying on. The want of such information has been long felt as one of the greatest obstacles to the extended support which the Society is seeking at home. Sympathy which was ready to be secured has been neglected and lost. The bond which knits together the Church at home and the Church abroad has been relaxed, while many have sought in vain for such details of Missionary or pastoral work as might answer to the warmth of their own religious feelings, and others have wished for statements more distinct and systematic than the Society has had the means of giving, to show the general progress of the Church, and the extent of the work before her, and the means and institutions employed for propagating the Gospel. A letter, a copy of which is subjoined,* was sent for general circulation to every colonial Diocese which is assisted by the Society. The desired results have as yet only partially followed: sufficient time has not been given for completing the necessary arrangements everywhere, and affairs of greater moment have in the past year engrossed the attention of many of the Colonial Prelates. But there is ground for expecting that such measures are in progress as will leave the supporters of the Society no further reason for anything like dissatisfaction on this score.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM MISSIONARIES.

The following Letter, signed by one of the Assistant Secretaries, was sent by the standing Committee at the close of last year, to every Colonial Bishop whose diocese is aided by the Society:—

1. I am desired by the Committee to call the attention of your Lordship to the increased demand which exists in England among members of the Church, for additional information regarding the operations, the progress, and the wants of the Church in the colonies, and among the heathen. Notwithstanding the increase of late years in the number of the Society's publications,† and the larger amount of information which is thus circulated, a complaint is frequently made, by those who are most active in supporting the missionary work of the Church, that the information supplied by the Society is less abundant than is ought to be; that it wants the regularity of a continuous history, and the interest attaching to individual detail; and that it is not sufficiently copious and exact for statistical purposes.

2. The Committee believe, that by removing the ground of this complaint great benefit would accrue to the sacred cause in which we are engaged, through the deeper sympathy which would be excited and maintained between different branches of the Church, and among members of the same body in widely different positions. Still, in endeavouring to meet the acknowledged want, they desire to make it understood that no intention exists, on their part, of exercising any new control or inquisitorial power over their fellow-labourers abroad. Neither would they encourage such an indiscriminate and injudicious publication of personal details as would merely gratify curiosity, at the expense of destroying all singleness of purpose in a Missionary, and in those to whom he ministers. But they are of opinion that the information which they seek may be obtained without incurring this risk.—And I am instructed to ask your Lordship's assistance in procuring the co-operation of all in your diocese who are connected with the Society, in carrying out the wishes of the Committee.

3. *Quarterly Report of Missionary Operations.*—We respectfully request your Lordship to make known to them, that the Society would be glad to receive from each missionary, catechist, and schoolmaster, a periodical account of his exertions, within his own sphere, for the Propagation of the Gospel. Generally, this should assume the form of a quarterly report or letter detailing the proceedings of the writer during the three months preceding. A travelling missionary, or

a missionary first entering on a new field of labour, or a missionary among the heathen, would probably, find ample materials for a daily journal of occurrences, and for a description of the people and the country around him. Others might select any unusual or interesting incidents, which give variety to their ordinary parochial work, and may be properly communicated. It would be convenient that these quarterly reports should be made up to an uniform period. They might be sent by the writers to your Lordship at the four quarter-days, Lady-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas, and be transmitted to the Society at your Lordship's earliest convenience.

4. *Annual Return of Missionary Statistics.*—In addition to the quarterly report of the Missionary's occupation, the Society would be glad to receive once a year a statistical account of the condition of the mission at the close of each year. The Report for 1852 contains statements of this kind from the dioceses of Nova Scotia, Jamaica, Guiana, and Capetown.—Such an account should always include the particulars specified in the annexed printed form of annual return. The Society would be glad to have these, and any similar particulars, either from your Lordship, if they exist already in a condensed tabular form, or in detail, from the missionaries, with their Christmas quarterly reports, through your Lordship.

5. *Collegiate Report.*—An Annual Report should be sent at Christmas, by the proper authorities of any College or other educational institution which is in receipt of assistance from the Society. This would, of course, have special reference to divinity students, or others in immediate connexion with the Society.

6. *General Diocesan information.*—If to these your Lordship would add an annual statement at Christmas, of the present condition of the diocese, of any changes during the past year, of the progress which the Gospel has made, and of the hindrances which it has met with, of any missions which may be vacant, and of the provision which can be reckoned on for the maintenance of a clergyman therein, and a statement of the most pressing wants of the diocese which your Lordship desires to have brought before the Church of England:—the Society would have nothing more to seek in the way of information on these subjects.

7. *Paper.*—Lastly, I am requested to say that it would be a convenience to us if the above, and all other official letters, and documents, were written on folio or foolscap paper, with the inner margin left for binding.

JAMAICA.—*Bishops' College.*—We have to record the foundation of a theological and educational institution bearing this name, by the respected and distinguished prelate who occupies this see.

For a long period of years this desideratum has been sorely felt, and the many failures which have taken place in endeavouring to found such an institution, have been the opprobrium of Jamaica: on the other hand, the very small sister island of Barbados has long been distinguished, not only for her excellent Codrington College, but for the many able men who have been nurtured within its walls, and who now adorn the several learned professions, and give tone to the various positions of life in which they move.

Nor can we pass over in silence the progress of similar institutions in the colonies of more recent growth, and the promise which they hold forth of supplying their youth with a solid education, based on Christian principles, rendering that painful and hazardous separation between them and their parents or guardians, for the purpose of being educated in Europe, no longer necessary.

It has been left, then, for the present Bishop of Jamaica to carry into execution that which has been long the wish, not only of his predecessor, but of every father of a family in our colony.

His Lordship has accomplished his praiseworthy undertaking at the cost of great personal sacrifice and inconvenience, which, we believe, is not generally known. The commodious residence, and the convenient and healthy locality of Bishop's Lodge, have been voluntarily surrendered by his Lordship for the whole term of his Episcopate in this See. *Colonial Church Chronicle.*

MORMONISM IN THE EAST.

Referring to the Mormonite efforts, the Rev. C. E. Driberz writes:—

"I am sorry to report that the Mormonites entered into our villages last April, and succeeded in deluding some (only, I am thankful to say, the unsteady

and disaffected ones,) to adopt their abominable system. I have been very careful to impress upon the minds of the Christians, and such heathens as have inquired about the matter, that the followers of Joe Smith have no claims whatever to be considered a branch of Christianity, or Christians in any sense. I trust the evil will soon pass away. Several who had been perverted are now desirous of returning, having, I believe, seen the sinfulness of the step they took.—The Christians generally and well disposed heathens, have been disgusted with the practices of the Mormonites—especially, in their countenancing people who are living openly in adultery, by baptizing them, and giving them the Lord's Supper after their fashion."

The Rev. H. J. Harrison, in charge of Dhauhat-ta and Kharri, also reports an attempt of the Mormonites on the Christians belonging to his mission. Four families were misled in the following extraordinary manner:—

"Four Christians from Sibpur,* having heard of the new sect, undertook a journey to Calcutta to see what they could get from the Mormon *Sahibs*. On the way they were met by some of the native Mormonite teachers, who asked them what they were, and whence they came? They replied that they were Christians who had come from a distant village to learn the new religion. The teachers urged the necessity of their being baptized without delay, when the converts inquired what each of them should get in the event of their joining. That question would be settled afterwards, they replied, they must first be baptized. The Christians submitted, and then they renewed their solicitations. To one of them who could read was handed a paper, which passed for an authority to preach and administer the sacraments, according to the rules of the Mormon Church. The man started, and asked what he was to preach—he knew nothing about Mormonism, and had no book, except a Bible and a Prayer-book. He was informed that he needed no other books, he was to read the Bible and use the prayers of the Prayer-book. His salary would be 7rs. per mensem. His companions were promised a monthly allowance of 2 and 4rs., and so they were dismissed. They returned to their village gratified, and reported that a ship-load of money was coming from England for the support of the Mormon brethren; and they strongly advised the other Christians to follow their example. Some of them asked the newly elected teacher what he had to say for the religion he had embraced, and of which he was appointed minister; others asked him where he intended to get bread and wine for the Lord's Supper. He said, 'there was no necessity to use bread and wine, he could substitute *cocoa-nut* and the *milk of the cocoa-nut*.' These four, with their families, were the only converts who strayed away from my charge."

* A Village situated on the very edge of the Sunder bands.

Selections.

OUR LORD'S LOVE OF NATURE.—No one ever loved nature with a purer, intenser love than the Saviour himself. We delight to contemplate this feature in the Saviour's character; there is so much of childlike and pure humanity about it. When he walked by the sea of Galilee, as he often did, and felt his jaded spirit soothed by the refreshing sight of its clear waters, and the musical murmur of its waves—when he pointed his hearers to the trooping ravens that hovered above him, or to the lilies of the field that decked the sides of the mountain—or when he followed him to the lone mountain, where he loved to retire at the close of the day, when his spirit was wearied and broken down by the wickedness of his age—we feel that we are in fellowship with our Lord, though Divine, has the purest human sympathies; and not the least attractive and prominent of these is his intense love of nature. His frequent walks by the seashore, and on the quiet road, skirted with trees, leading from Jerusalem to Bethany, his wanderings upon the mountains, and all his many beautiful allusions to familiar but never-to-be-forgotten objects in nature, bore witness to the ardent love with which he looked upon the heavens above and the green earth beneath. His spotless spirit was in harmony with every thing that was good, and beautiful, and true. Hence some of his most striking and appropriate illustrations were taken from the mountain flowers or from the moorland birds, or from the varied forms of placid beauty or towering grandeur which the scenery of Judea daily brought before him. He loved the quiet, sequestered rural retreat. His sympathies for man—and every thing that was human—were of the purest, the strongest, and the most enduring character; but he loved the solitude and the calm of the mountain summit, or the woody slope, or the margin of the murmuring brook, or the lone shore of the lake, or the peaceful hamlet nestled in the forest shade and sheltered by the towering hill, where there was little or nothing to disturb the uniform process of social life. Hence we find him oftentimes on the mountain or by the sea shore,

† In addition to the gratuitous publications, the Annual Report and the Quarterly Paper, which are regularly forwarded to the colonial dioceses, that they may be at the disposal of every Missionary, the Society has recently issued two monthly periodicals, the *Monthly Record* and the *Colony Missionary*, which are sold through booksellers.

† See Appendix, p. 135A.

in the shady walk, or in the midst of the fruitful corn fields. His love of nature was intense, but not by any means ascetic, not selfish—not leading him to overlook the great interests of congregated masses in the towns and cities of his country. He who was thrilled with the beautiful landscape of mountain, lake, and valley, of richly cultivated fields—where art had done its utmost, or where nature was left in all its wild and native grandeur—that burst upon his view as he descended the slopes of Mount Olivet, paused in deepest anguish of spirit to weep over the guilty city that lay at its base.—*The Bible and the Working Classes.*

CHILDREN IN INDIA.—Prematurely enfeebled by the intense heat of the climate, and exposed to all the diseases incident to infancy in other countries, they either grow up poor attenuated creatures, or are sent to England ere they attain their sixth year, that their constitutions may not be shaken irrevocably. In either case the parents endure much agony. They must either see their offspring waste away and fall victims to disease, or consent to be separated from them for many years to the utter destruction of all those sentiments which hallow the relation of parent and child, and constitute the chief charm of existence. It is rare, indeed, that after a separation of five or six years, a son or daughter sufficiently remembers their parents to feel towards them the affection which is the result of perpetual intercourse. A sad drawback is all this to the pleasure of matrimony in India, but it is an evil without remedy. There are certain schools and sanatoria in the mountains of India, access to which is comparatively easy, and where the fierceness of the sun is mitigated and subdued by the fine breeze from the north; but the quality of education at the academies, and the continual companionship of native servants, are unfavourable to the formation of that peculiarly "British" character which every Englishman holds to be desirable in his child. Separation, therefore, becomes unavoidable. The addition of a child or two makes an enormous difference in the expenditure of a family, for there must be special servants to attend upon them.—There must be a nurse, and often a little boy, and when the hope of the family is two or three years old, he must have a pony wherewith to take the air, and the pony must have a tree. Then the doctor of the establishment is more frequently called in to assuage the mother's alarm, and his increase in length. It is only in the article of dress that children are inexpensive. For the greater part of the day their clothing consists of one small chemise, and they are neither incumbered with stockings nor shoes. Their toys are not costly, for the Indian manufacturers compose them either of wood or silk—the light pulp of a tree—the former cannot be broken, and the latter are so cheap that if one hundred per week were immolated a father could hardly feel the loss.

TO PROTESTANT PARENTS.—The time is come, when apathy in the cause of your religion is a crime; you are surrounded by enemies—the wolf has gained admission to the fold, and I believe that there is scarcely a family in our once Protestant England into which the poison, Jesuitism, under the garb of Puseyism has not made its way.—I was about to say, had not forced its way; but alas! it is not so; by insidious, by tortuous courses, the enemy is doing his work—not openly—not boldly—not in a manner calculated to put a father on his guard,—no visible attempt at control; but by those underminings which gradually sap the foundation of all that we value most dearly. From sad and recent circumstances, I feel I am acting an honest part in addressing you,—the fires of my own domestic hearth are extinguished; and I, an old man, am left to deplore the apostasy of a child on whom my heart doted, who was like the child of the Patriarch, scarcely one left to her mother; no have they been seduced by her. Fathers, I tell you, that it is now come to your knowledge, that every artifice is brought into practice to pervert the minds of your daughters. Your railway trains, your steam packets, your places of amusement,—no matter how remote the district in which you reside,—your very firesides abound with agents from Rome. And will those agents leave a daughter returned to work out the purposes for which she is sent by him whose name is Antichrist? Rely upon affection. Filial duty, under the guardian of the priest, has no hold within the heart. Almost the first text the intended victim is taught is, "That who leaveth not father nor mother, for my sake, shall not inherit the kingdom of heaven." This is the text on which my unhappy child excuses herself to me,

and from which she extracts temporary consolation. Oh! sad perversion of the holy text; and yet, it is one which the church of Rome, in common with other christian sects may appropriate to herself. She whom I deplore had never deceived me—her heart was knit within mine: but in an ill-fated hour the Jesuit crossed her path, saw her tractability, her pliant mind, and step by step, unperceived by me (for secrecy as to her movements was enjoined on her,) she fell into the meshes, so skillfully, so fatally prepared for her. Can that religion be right, to embrace the principles of which the dearest ties of earthly life, are snapped assunder: the pure, the open-hearted, generous mind, contaminated by the first practice of deceit, in order to carry out the system of perversion?

I call on you, Protestant Fathers, to be on your guard. If over there were a dead letter in our laws, surely that which followed the celebrated Durham letter, and about which the time and talent of the nation was so long engrossed—surely that is one; if ever the lion were bearded in his den, it is now, when the feelings of our once Protestant England are outraged by every act of contempt and contumely on the part of the Romish Church. My case may soon be yours; your wives, your daughters, are assailed by a power you do not see, but which, unless you are up and strong, will eventually destroy all you hold most dear.

ICHABOD.

—*Dover Chronicle.*

GAMBLING.—Gambling destroys the soul. It breaks down the moral principles, obliterates every religious sentiment from the heart, deadens the conscience, and severs every tie that binds man to his Creator. It leaves him without hope and without God in the world; a poor outcast from the sympathies and promises of heaven,—a wanderer upon a bleak and desolate creation. He has no Sabbath, with its calm and holy enjoyments. He offers no prayers. He worships in no sanctuary. He needs no voice of mercy. The laws of God have no power over him. No light from Calvary dawns upon his path. No star of hope guides his footsteps. He neither seeks the joys of heaven, nor fears the woes of hell. The approach of death does not startle him. The darkness and silence of the grave do not terrify him. Listen to his oaths and curses,—his impious jests about Christ, the church, the resurrection, the judgment, eternity. How his atheism breaks out in all his language, pervades his conduct and daily life? Poor, insane man, maddened by desire, consumed by the fierce flames of one burning passion? Can nothing turn him from his purpose? No, in most cases, nothing. Shall we go to him with warnings and entreaties? shall we portray before him the horrors of the pit into which he is sinking? But he will treat you with contempt and your message with scorn. Will not the dread realities of an eternal hell, the anticipated tortures of everlasting despair, move him? No, no! In the great majority of cases the command has gone forth, "He is joined to his idols,—let him alone." Let him alone ye praying Christians! Let him alone ye ministers of God, ye angels of mercy! Thou Son of God, Redeemer of the world, Thou Holy Spirit, sanctifier of the penitent, let him alone! There remaineth for him nothing but a certain looking for of judgement and fiery indignation.

Melancholy utterances are these! Would they were but utterances,—but they, embodied only fears! But, alas, the reality, the reality! O, God, save these young men from the snare of the gambler! Save these fathers and mothers from the anguish of having gambling sons!

Rather than have a child of mine seduced by the flatteries and black treachery of these foul destroyers, I would see him struggling with death,—his eye sinking, his breast heaving, his heart throbbing,—throbbing with its last palpitations. I would see with composure the cold body, laid in the coffin, the lid shut down, the black pall drawn over it. I would walk with a firm step to the new-made grave, and see the dear boy lowered down, and the cruel earth thrown in upon him. I would return thankful that he rests,—rests there, rather than live to breathe the air of a gambling-hell, to mingle with gambling friends, to feel the damning influence of their oaths and curses, and to imbibed their horrible principles!

O, remember that when you sit down at the gambling-table you stake not simply your money, but your soul! And "what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"—*Lectures to young men, by H. W. Clarke.*

THE MOUNTAINS IN THE MOON.—It is an ascertained fact that there are three classes of lunar mountains. The first consists of isolated, separate, distinct mountains of a very curious character. The distinguishing characteristic of these mountains is, they start up from a plain suddenly. On the earth it is well known that mountains generally go in ranges of groups: but we find these isolated lunar mountains standing up entirely apart, never having been connected with any range. The one named Pico is 9,000 feet high. This mountain has the form of an immense sugar-loaf; and if our readers can imagine a fairly-proportioned sugar loaf, 9,000 feet in height, and themselves situated above it, so as to be able to look down upon its apex, they will have an approximate idea of the appearance of Pico. There are many other mountains of a similar description scattered over the moon's surface; and these mountains not only stand apart from each other, but, what is still more remarkable, the plains on which they stand are but slightly disturbed. How singular, then, the influence that shot the mountain up 9,000 feet, and yet scarcely disturbed the plain in the immediate neighborhood. The second class of lunar observations consists of mountain ranges. Now this is the principal feature of the mountains on earth. This phenomenon is also found in the moon, but there it is the exception: only two principal ranges are found, and these appear to have been originally one range. One is called the Apennines. It is so well seen, that just as the line of light is passing through the moon, you will think it is, generally speaking, a crack in its surface: but a telescope of ordinary power will at once manifest it to be a range of mountains. The lunar Apennines may be compared with the loftiest range of mountains upon earth. It is 18,000 feet high, and there is another range still higher, rising 25,000 feet above its base. In this feature, then, the moon corresponds with the earth, but with this difference—what is the rule on earth is the exception in the moon.—*Literary Journal.*

POWER OF ENGLAND.—It is a suggestive fact that England did not become a colonizing and commercial nation until Protestantism was established and the Bible translated for dissemination in distant lands. A maritime and mercantile nation appears to have been especially chosen by the supreme Disposer of Events for this hallowed purpose. The English language is now more extensively spoken than any other in the world, and in due time will most probably be the medium of communication among all nations: the British sovereignty is more widely spread than that of any known empire: the richest plains, the loftiest mountains, the largest rivers, the most capacious lakes, the best placed islands, the securest havens, and the strongest fortresses, are all within the dominions of your Majesty. The commerce and wealth of the empire have no parallel in ancient and modern record; enterprise, skill, and capital have brought the most distant regions of the earth by steam navigation within constant, speedy, and certain communication; and the blessings of civil and religious liberty—of political and moral freedom—are firmly established throughout an empire on which the sun never sets. Such have been the gracious results of the principles established and inculcated by the regal predecessor of your Majesty, Queen Elizabeth: their operating effects were manifested in the foundation of colonies—in the extension of commerce—and in the dissemination of a pure Christianity, to which colonies and commerce have largely contributed. Let the British Empire be but in the infancy of its power, and we have scarcely commenced the moral and spiritual duties for which dominion has been granted.—*Montgomery Martin's China.*

GOING AHEAD.—There is scarcely a paper that reaches us, but details schemes having some beneficial object in view. A late journal furnishes the following account of a project recently entered into for connecting India with Great Britain by Railway and Steamers, as well as for a more speedy transmission of intelligence by telegraph.

Among other startling announcements, that of communication between England and any part of India in ten days has been made. It seems that the railway from Ostend to Trieste, a length of 1,500 miles, will be completed within twelve months from this time. Letters, parcels and passengers will then occupy but little more than two days from the shores of the Channel to those of the Adriatic: four days will then take them thence to Egypt, and by aid of the railway from Alexandria to Cairo, which is now rapidly advancing, they will be within thirty-six hours afloat on the Red Sea, and in twelve days afterwards be landed safely in Bombay, within three weeks of leaving Lon-

don. Within this date the electric telegraph, now preparing to be laid across the Mediterranean, will have reached Suoz, and four thousand miles of wire, which have already reached Calcutta, will connect every great town in India with the ports of Bombay, so that before the year 1856 expires. London will have communication by electric telegraph, in ten or twelve days time with every part of India, and by steamer and rail, in twenty-one days with Bombay.

The advices from Italy also state that the *Giornal di Noma* of the 4th, announces that the electric telegraph, which already extends from Rome to Bologna and Modena, is to be continued to Terracina, there to meet the Neapolitan wires; so that Naples, Rome, Bologna, and Modena will form but one uninterrupted line.—*Gleaner*.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 24, 1853.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

It seems but the other day, that we joined our readers in welcoming this truly Christian festival, and now, another anniversary of the birth-day of our blessed Redeemer is upon us. Let praise ascend to God from every heart that is spared to witness the return of this joyous day! May its richest blessings, those that pertain to the immortal soul, be fully realized to every one who reads these lines. May we all have a taste for its spiritual associations, no less than for those which more commonly cluster around our hearts. While our memories revert with, perhaps, saddened feelings, to such days in other years, when beloved friends, now no more, shared with us in the joys of this happy season, when parents, husbands, wives, brothers, and sisters, sat with us at the cheerful family board, whose beloved forms are now mouldering in the silent grave; still, let us "rejoice in the Lord," whose birth-day tells us of a coming time, in which, if united to Him by faith in this life, we shall be reunited to them in the next. To those whose dwellings are darkened, at this season, by clouds of domestic sorrow, which have lately gathered over them, and have obscured, for a time, their joy, the Saviour seems to say, "Let not your heart be troubled, ye believe in God, believe also in Me. Comfort ye, comfort ye my people saith your God." To the mourner, under spiritual or temporal affliction, above all others, should this anniversary bring a "strong consolation" which nothing else can. Something to heal the wounds, and dry the tears of the stricken soul, which no other source can supply. We cannot wish to our friends and readers a greater blessing, than that they may be enabled, by the Spirit of God, to realise, in whatever state they are, the fulness of the Saviour's presence in their inmost souls—"Peace on earth—peace with God and man—peace in their own hearts—while, as at this time, the "Prince of Peace" came to bring to "all mankind."

The topics of earthly gratulation are slender in their claims upon our hearts, and changeful in their character, and often unseasonable. But the joys of Christ's salvation are a never ending and unchangeable theme, making glad the soul, as it travels through this wilderness world, and gilding its prospects with still brighter hues in the eternal scene. How suitable and how seasonable, the apostolic exhortation, 'Put ye, on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh to fulfil the lusts thereof.'

'The poor ye have always with you, and whenever ye will, ye can do them good,' said the loving Saviour, in the days of his flesh. At no time should His followers remember this more than at the present. Many a suffering member of His body lacks, at this inclement season, the ordinary necessities of life. In many a cold garret, and damp cheerless cellar, there are, cowering over the dying embers, some shivering and half-starved wretched creatures, whom He who 'for our sakes became poor,' bids us warm, and clothe and feed. Let not one of these 'little ones' lack those comforts to-morrow, if we can supply them. While we and ours gather around a cheerful fire, with our curtained windows and well furnished tables, let us be able to feel that we have complied with the inspired direction, 'Send a portion to him for whom nothing is provided.' Let us endeavour that the new born King may say of us, 'I was hungry and ye gave me meat, I was thirsty and ye gave me drink. I was a stranger and ye took me in—naked and ye clothed me, I was sick and ye visited me. I was in prison and ye came unto me.'

A numerously attended meeting of the Inland Navigation Co., (Subsidiary), was held on Wednesday

evening, Dr. Avery in the Chair which ended in the appointment of a Committee to collect the first instalment of subscribed stock. We sincerely hope that this project will now be prosecuted with vigour, whatever may come of the often talked of Railway schemes. It was stated that £10,000 stock has been taken up, but a farther reference to the legislature is said to be necessary.

An Ordination was held by the Lord Bishop, in St. Paul's Church, on Sunday morning last, when Messrs. Griffith, of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, Missionary at West Port, Deacon, and Mr. Towens, assistant missionary at Cornwallis, were ordained Priests, and Mr. Jarvis, A. B., of King's College, late principal of the Pictou Academy, and son of the late Chief Justice Jarvis, was admitted to the order of Deacons. We believe the latter brother is to go for the winter to Arichat. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Bullock. The collection at the Offertory is appropriated to the widows and orphans' fund—one which we hope will, ere long, be largely swelled by those who have the means of doing a good thing.

DARTMOUTH.—Among the improvements in the city and neighbourhood, we have not seen any notice of the very handsome School House which has been erected in the above beautiful and rising Village, or Town, as it may properly be called. It is a very graceful structure, situated on the corner of the Church grounds, of as we suppose about 40x25, with arched windows, handsome porches, neat cupola,—all well finished and painted, and, as it is perhaps superfluous to add, quite an ornament to the locality, as well as highly creditable to the zeal and liberality of those who procured its erection.

EXAMINATION OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.—The Boys' and Girls' departments of the National School, underwent a very creditable examination on Thursday. There were present His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Lord Bishop, the Ven. Archdeacon, and several of the Clergy, His Worship the Mayor, and a large company of visitors. The Scripture and Catechetical Examination, Penmanship, Reading and Writing, Grammar and Arithmetic, were highly creditable to both schools, and the needlework of the girls, was very much admired. The boys' school room was profusely decorated with evergreen and garlands, grouped with artistic taste, and exhibiting ornamental and heraldic devices, got up by Mr. Willis, the Teacher, who has quite a genius for such work. A highly interesting scene was presented at the close of the examination. The Venerable Archdeacon, chairman of commissioners of schools for the city, on behalf of that body, presented Mr. Willis with two beautiful volumes of books, containing an inscription expressive of their appreciation of his services as a Teacher. The Archdeacon on presenting them, made a few appropriate remarks, to which Mr. Willis returned a suitable reply. The whole concluded by the Archdeacon pronouncing a benediction, when the school was dismissed, the boys giving three of the loudest kind of juvenile cheers to their kind visitors.

THE R. M. Steamer America arrived between 8 and 9 A. M. on Thursday morning, bringing but little news, the principal items of which will be found in another column. It will be seen that efforts are about to be renewed, to effect a pacification between Russia and Turkey. Meanwhile the Turks are prosecuting the war with unexpected vigour, and have already shown themselves no mean antagonists to the gigantic power of the North.

THE Fire at St. John, N. B., on Thursday, did not turn out as destructive as at first apprehended. Two or three houses in King's street were destroyed or much injured.

WE understand that the Rev. J. B. Smith, Professor of Mathematics at King's College, Windsor, has resigned his situation, since his return to England.

We sincerely trust our Island is rapidly returning to that healthy and salubrious state for which it has hitherto been so remarkable. For some days past we have not heard of a single new case of Epidemic, and it will be noticed by our obituary column, that but few deaths have occurred within the past week. The Hospitals at Ireland Island and at Prospect are free of fever patients, and we soon hope to hear that the "Tenedos" Hospital Ship, and Port's Island Establishment are in a like state.—God grant that the awful disease with which we have been so grievously tried has passed from amongst us.—*Bermuda Paper*.

THE Trustees for the building of a Church at Old Barns, near Truro, wish to offer their most grateful acknowledgment of the kindness of their Christian brethren at Halifax, who have so liberally contributed towards the completion of their Church. And they are happy to be able to say, that through their beneficence they will be enabled to celebrate Divine Service in it this winter, and they trust permanently.

Honble. S. U. Robie	£2 10 0
Hon. M. B. Almon.	1 0 0
Mr. Sterns	1 0 0
A. M. Uniacke, Esqr.,	1 0 0
A Friend	0 5 0
Honble. Master of the Rolls	0 10 0
J. C. Halliburton, Esqr.,	0 10 0
Vonble. Archdeacon Willis	1 0 0
W. S. Moro, Esqr.,	0 5 0
Mr. John Farquharson	0 2 6
H. Pryor, Esqr.,	0 10 0
Honble. H. H. Cogswell	1 5 0
James A. Moran, Esqr.,	0 10 0
James Donaldson, Esqr.,	0 10 0
H. Boggs, Esqr.,	0 10 0
E. G. W.	0 10 0
R. F. U.	0 10 0
Mrs. Bliss	1 0 0
Honble W. A. Black	1 0 0
J. W. Merkel, Esqr.,	0 10 0
Martin G. Black, Esqr.,	1 0 0
Mrs. Collins	2 0 0

Trustees of Church at Old Barns.

SAMUEL YUILL.
HENRY NAUFFTS.
GEORGE BURGESS.
ALEXANDER H. NELSON.
THOMAS C. LEAVER, Rector.

KING'S COLLEGE, N. S.

TERMINAL EXAMINATIONS.

Christmas, 1853.

Dec. 12.	Dec. 13	Dec. 14.
<i>In Literis Humanioribus.</i>	<i>In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.</i>	<i>In Linguis Recentioribus.</i>
Randall	N. Uniacke	Randall
N. Uniacke	Randall	Crisp
R. Uniacke	R. Uniacke	Braine
		Gray
Crisp	Crisp	
McColla	McColla	
R. J. Uniacke	Moran	
Moran	R. J. Uniacke	
Jarvis	Jarvis	
Braine	Braine	
Smith	Sawyer	
Sawyer	Smith	
Gray	Gray	

The names omitted are not entitled to classification. His Worship the Mayor of the City of Halifax, has proposed a Prize for the best English Essay

ON THE USE OF HISTORY.

The Essays are to be sent in to the President on the first day of Trinity Term, 1854. This Prize is open to all under graduates, and Bachelors of Arts of this University, who are not of standing for their Master's degree.

The subjects for examination for the Prize in Hebrew and Biblical Greek in 1854, will be

The Book of Genesis in the Original and in the Septuagint version, with the references to it and quotations from it in the Old and New Testaments. The 1 and 2 Kings, and 1 and 2 Chronicles, Sept. version, and the Epistle to Philemon.

GEORGE McCRAWLEY,
President.

ITEMS.

LIBERAL COLLECTION.—The New York Spectator states that the collection in the Rev. Dr. Alexander's Church, on the 5th avenue, New York, on Sunday last, for the Bible cause, after an appropriate discourse by the pastor, amounted to \$3,083. This we believe, is the largest sum ever collected on a similar occasion in New York.

THE prevailing intemperance at St. John's, N.F., has become the subject of a Grand Jury presentment, and of public notice by the Chief Justice, (Brady), and the Lt. Governor. Have they tried the patronage of Total Abstinence Societies? Perhaps that would be as effectual for its suppression as 'additional policemen.'

WE are sorry to see that much apprehension is felt of a want of necessities of life in parts of Conception Bay, Harbour Grace, &c.

IN an address to Gov. Elliott of Bermuda, on his return, the attention of His Excellency is called to the importance of reviving Berkeley College. To this the Governor sensibly replies that the present state of things does not favour the indulgence of new projects—but rather calls for deep attention to urgent duties arising out of the sad visitation.

WE recommend to the signers of the address, King's College, Windsor, as a salubrious and interesting substitute for their Berkeley, and suggest that they will find it cheaper to lend us abund in endowing King's than to build up the other.

FLOWN is happily declining in prices, at Wilmington N. C. \$6. 25.

A course of instruction in Civil Engineering is announced to be given in King's College, Fredericton, by Mr. T. McMahon Cregan. It will commence on the 15th February next, and be opened to students of the College on payment of a fee of Ten Shillings, and to all others on payment of a fee of Two Pounds, for the course.

Persons desirous of joining the class are requested to communicate with the Registrar. The course will embrace, with the other subjects, the following syllabus:—

An explanation of the construction and uses of Logarithms, Sines, Tangents, &c.; Trigonometrical Formulas; Resolution of Plain Triangles; Methods of Surveying with the Theodolite, Circumferentor, &c.; Construction, Use and Adjustment of the Instruments used by Engineers, both for field and office work; Levelling; method of determining best route for Railway, &c.; computation of the quantities of land, cartwork, &c., required for the execution of the works, estimation of comparative labor by units of work; Horse power of Machinery, &c.; method of setting out Railway curves and side widths; calculation of gradients and theory of inclined planes, super-elevation of rails, composition and resolution of forces; calculation of strains and pressure; strength of materials, theory and practice of timber and iron framing; viaducts, bridges, &c.

THE most interesting intelligence from the U. S. during the week has been that of the destruction by fire of the great printing and publishing establishment of Harper and Brothers, at New York, on the 10th inst. Loss \$1,250,000. No less than between 3 and 4000 persons received employment through this concern.—It appears that every precaution had been taken to secure the buildings from such a calamity, there being but one room in which any combustible matter was used—that one lined with zinc. It seems that a workman threw a burning match into what he supposed a pan of water, but which was actually a lamp. Immediate conflagration was the result, and in two hours the fruits of an uncommonly active and prosperous business life, were destroyed. 'Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth.' An incident is related honorable to the integrity of one of the partners, and remarkable as an evidence of presence of mind. In the midst of this disastrous scene he took \$3000 dollars from his desk, and despatched a clerk with it to a Bank where his account was somewhat overdrawn, lest the Directors should be uneasy. No doubt these wonderful men will soon be on their feet again, and we shall see another vast establishment quickly rise from the ashes of the first.

JOHN MITCHELL, the expatriated revolutionist of Ireland, having made his escape from the place of his banishment, and having reached the United States, is now being lionized in that country. The authorities of New York and Brooklyn have decreed and celebrated a sort of triumph to the so called hero. How far it is consistent with the national courtesy, or likely to promote amity between the two nations, thus publicly and officially to take that individual by the hand, may well be questioned. Still more questionable is the propriety of republishing in this British colony famed for its loyalty, and its respect for British laws, the rebellious lying and abominable libels upon Her Majesty, her Government and the whole British nation, which are contained in the speech of the said John Mitchell. No better proof than this "roarer" need be given of the propriety of the measure which removed such a spirit from the scene of his rebellious labours. We regret exceedingly that any type in this city should have been thus defiled.

PROMOTION.—We are glad to hear that a well merited step of promotion has been conferred by the Master General of the Ordnance on J. W. SHIRREAS, Esq., Clerk of Works in the Royal Engineer Department.—*Chronicle.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"James" is received.—We hesitate to publish it, on account of the lightness of its tone in reference to a serious subject. But the point of his communication is worthy of note. He enquires how it comes that there are so many Communicants at Christmas and other festivals, and so few comparatively on the monthly occasions. There are few Clergymen who have not been pained at this circumstance. The writer asks if such few and far-between visits to the Table, argue the supposition that the parties can go "on the strength of that meat" from one Christmas to another.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. T. A. Leaver £2 7s. 6d., to wit—10s. from W. Copeland; 5s. Mr. Brewer; 22s. 6d. Mr. Ambrose; 10s. on own acct., to all £2 7s. 6d.—Home Friend none. From Rev. J. C. Cochran, on acct. of Rev. J. M. Campbell 14s. From H. L. Owen—the Library has not arrived, but daily expected. The Reports are furnished by the Venerable the Archdeacon.

Birth.

On Monday, Dec. 10th, at Glen Allen, Upper La Hare, the lady of JOSEPH P. MILLER, Esq., of a daughter.

Married.

In this city, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, Capt. P. DUNN, to Miss MARIA WILLIAMS, daughter of the late J. S. Williams, of Port Medway. On Tuesday, the 13th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Weymouth, by the Rev. P. J. Filleul, Mr. JAMES LESLIE JONES, to MARIA ELIZABETH, only daughter of Colla Campbell, Esq.

At Mill Cove, in the Parish of St. Stephen, Chester, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. S. Smith, Ass't. Miss'v., Mr. GEORGE A. LECAIN BYZANSTON, to Miss MARY ANN JOLLIHORN.

At Chester, on Thursday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL YOUNG, to Miss MARY ANN BAKER. At the same place, by the same, on Tuesday the 20th, Mr. CHRISTOPHER ROAST, to Miss ELIZABETH CRAVELAND.

On Tuesday, 26th inst., by the Rev. J. McMurray, Mr. THOMAS T. WAY, to ELMOR JESSIE, third daughter of the late George Lyle, of this city.

At Christ Church Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. E. H. Canfield, Rector, CHARLES F. SINCLAIR, Esq., of Kingston, Canada West, to THERRA FERGOSON, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Story, Esq., of Halifax N. S.

Died.

At Bombay, on the 27th October, after a very short illness, in the 27th year of his age J. TAMPLE TWining, Captain in H. M. 6th Regiment, and son of the Rev. Dr Twining, of Halifax, N. S.

We deeply sympathize with his afflicted parents, relatives and friends in the distressing bereavement. On Sunday, the 16th CAtharine, daughter of Michael and Mary Deansy, aged 4 years and 1 month.

Suddenly, on Tuesday, at the residence of Edward Wallace at a very advanced age, HENRY KEEFE, an old and faithful servant of the family for thirty years.

At Falmouth, on Thursday the 10th Dec., after a lingering illness, CHARLES VOLES, Esq., aged 61 years. Mr. Inglis was the only remaining brother of the late Commissary Inglis, who was murdered lately [as is supposed] at the Cape. He was a relative of the late Bishop of N. Scotia.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Dec. 17th.—Brigt. Kingston, Durkee, Havana; brig, Lucy Ann, (pkt.) Simpson, St. John, N. B.; [now] Shelburne; Ariel, do.

Monday, Dec. 19th.—R. M. Steamer Ospray, Corbin, St. John, N. F., brig Belle, Meagher, Boston, 3 days; brig, Boston, Laybald, Boston, 60 hours; Bloomer, Purdy, Boston 3 1/2 days; Dahlia, Boucher, Boston, 4 days.

Tuesday, Dec. 20th.—Brigs. Loyallist, Pugh, Ram Cay, 23 days; Mary Ellen, Sponagle, New York, 10 days; Velocity, (pkt.) Burke, Bermuda, 14 days; schrs. Ann, Zwicker, Boston, 7 days; Harriet, Newell, Shelburne; Ariel, do.

Wednesday, Dec. 21st.—Brigt. Mary Ann, Balcom, New York, 7 days; schr. Hope, Vecong, St. George's Bay, 14 days; Liverpool Packet, McLearn, Liverpool, 12 hours; schrs. Triumph, Crowell, Turks Island, 26 days; Mary Sydney; Uncle Tom, Lock, Fortune Bay.

Thursday, Dec. 22.—R. M. S. America, Lang, Liverpool, 12 days; brig, Lady Ogle, Wood, Trinidad, 21 days.

CLEARED.

Saturday, Dec. 17th.—Lumley, Scott, Liverpool; Nancy; Grant, F. W. Indies; Charlotte, Crearer, Charleston; brig, Swan, Crowell, Boston; schr. Oriental, Lavee, Souris.

Monday, December 19th.—Schr. Expert, Day, Boston; Margaret, O'Dell, Fortune Bay; Mary Ann, Shelburn, Fortune Bay; Success, Deagle, Souris.

Tuesday Dec 20th Brigt. R. M. S. (pkt.) Meagher, Boston; Grand Master, Pinker, Cuba; brig, Dasher, Lawrence, B. W. Indies; schrs. Margaret, Sterling, Jamaica John C. Archibald, Martell, Cuba.

Thursday, December 22.—R. M. S. America, Lang, Boston; Ospray Corbin, St. John, N. F.; brig, Boston, pkt. Laybald, Boston; schrs. Margaret, Wilson, Fortune Bay; Flora, McDonald, Charlottetown.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24.

Apples, per bush.	3s. a 5s.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	35s a 40s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	11d a 1s.
Catsup, per gallon.	4s. a 5s.
Cheese, per lb.	5d. a 7 1/2d.
Chickens, per pair.	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Eggs, per doz.	1s. a 1s. 3d.
Geese, each.	1s. 9d. a 2 s.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7d. a 7 1/2d.
Hay, per ton.	£3 16s. a £4
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1. 9d.
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s a 18s.
Oats, per bus.	2s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	3 1/2d. a 4 1/2d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	3s. a 3s. 4d.
Socks, per doz.	12s. 6d. a 15s.
Turkies, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	13s.
Coal, per chaldron.	37s. 6d.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE following PEWS in ST. PAUL'S CHURCH are vacant, and will be let on application to the undersigned, viz:

- No. 30, 50, 81.
- East Gallery—No. 6, 14, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27.
- West Gallery—No. 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32.
- Also—the following in St. LUKE'S.
- No. 4, 5, 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 29, 30, 31, 43, 44, 53, 59, 62, 66, 67, 91, 83, 94, 95, 97, 98, 104, 105, 112, 101, 122, 125.
- East Gallery—No. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24.
- West Gallery—1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Halifax, Nov. 11, 1853.
P. C. HILL, }
P. LYNCH, } Church Wardens.



PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL SIR JOHN GASPARD LEMARCHANT,

Knight, Knight Commander of the Orders of Saint Ferdinand and of Charles the Third of Spain, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, Chancellor of the same, &c., &c., &c.

J. GASPARD LEMARCHANT.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that the Crown Lands of this Province have recently, to a considerable extent, been plundered of much valuable Timber:

I have therefore thought fit to direct, and I do, by these Presents, authorize and require the Deputy Surveyors in the respective Counties to be vigilant in seizing all Crown Timber, Lumber, and Logs, found to have been cut upon Crown Lands within the limits of their authority respectively, and to make sale thereof, and to transmit to the office of the Financial Secretary a true account of the same, and of the charges attending such sale, retaining for their own use one half of the proceeds, and remitting to the Receiver General the residue.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Halifax, this 21st day of December, A. D. 1853, and in the 17th year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Dec. 24th, 1853. 1m.

PAINTS, PAINTS, PAINTS.

BRANDAM'S GENUINE WHITE LEAD.

BRANDAM'S PATENT WHITE ZINC, With an assortment of coloured Paints, received per Moro Castle, from London.

For sale by ALBRO & CO., Birmingham House.

Dec. 24.

THE SITUATION OF PRINCIPAL OF THE ACADEMY AT WINDSOR, WILL BE VACANT on the 1st January next. Applications accompanied by Testimonials, to be addressed [Post-paid] to the Subscriber at Halifax.

The Applicant must be competent to instruct in the Classics, and all other Branches, taught in the Highest Academies.

The Principal will be put in possession, free from rent, of a large Commodious Stone Building, built expressly for the accommodation of a School—a Stable, Barn, and other out-houses—and also a sufficient quantity of land for Play-ground, Garden, Cultivation and Pasture.

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON, Secretary of King's College.

Halifax, 3th Dec. 1853. Church Wit. St. John, N. B. 4w.

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS.

For the Christmas Season.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, Handsomely Bound and Illustrated.

- The Exhibition Keepsake, a Splendid Book, Christmas Blossoms, 1851.
- Friendship's Offering, "
- The Rose of Sharon, "
- The Gem Annual, "
- The Gift of Friendship, "
- The Remember Me, "
- The Dew Drop, "

Hemans, Campbell's; Tupper's & Burns' Poetical Works, Dante, Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, &c.; Butler's Hudibras, together with a variety of other Books suitable for Presents.

ALSO—A Splendid Assortment of Church Services.

WM. GOSSIP, 24, GRANVILLE STREET, Dec. 17.

Books! Books!! More Books!!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES, THE FOLLOWING WORKS:—

- Liddell & Scott's Greek English Lexicon,
- Spencer's Greek Testament, with English Notes,
- Buxton's Parish Sermons,
- Trench on the Parables,
- Trench on the Miracles,
- Kipp's Double Witness of the Church,
- Lyra Apostolica,
- Bradley's Practical Sermons,
- Presbyterian Clergymen Looking for the Church, Part II.
- Packages of Interesting Reward Books from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union.
- Tracts and Reward Tickets from the American Sunday School Union,
- Rev. J. C. Ryle's Tracts—"Be Zealous," "The Cross," "A Call to Prayer," "Living or Dead," single or by the dozen;
- Union Bible Dictionary,
- Mrs. Sherwood's Stories on the Church Catechism
- Diigo Flowers of the Forest,
- Rectory of Velehead,
- Beautiful Annuals for 1854.

Dec. 17. WM. GOSSIP, 24, GRANVILLE STREET.

Poetry.

THE GRAVES OF THE EMIGRANTS.

They sleep not where their fathers sleep,
In the village church yard's bound,
They rest not near the ivied wall,

CLEAR SHINING AFTER RAIN.

2 SAMUEL XXXIII 4.

The wind doth moan, and the cold rain fall,
And the gardens bloom no more;
But the dark clouds fly
Over the winter sky,

Advertisements.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR.
MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS,
Tomb Tables,
GRAVESTONES

CENTRE AND
Flor Tables
BAPTISMAL
FONTS, &c.

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Blowers' Streets. Feb 23.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Copy of a letter from Mr. John Lloyd of Erv-ween, near Harlech, 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,

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.

(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,

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASMS 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, smelts of paint, and the effects of a stooping position which he was obliged to assume in his business.

(Signed) WILLIAM BOSTOCK.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Female Irregularity, Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma
Bilious Complaints
Fever of all kinds
Sore Throats
Blootches on the Face
Stone and Gravel
Skin Gout
Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints
Head-ache
Tic Douloureux
Colic
Indigestion
Tumours
Constipation of the Intestines
Jaundice
Ulcers
Bowel Complaints
Liver Complaints
Venereal Affections
Debility
Lumbago
Weakness from whatever cause,
Dropsy
Piles
Rheumatism
Erysipelas
Retention of Urine
&c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 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., 2s., and 3s., 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 B Pattillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs Neil, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Huestis, Wallace; W Cooper, Purgwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T R Fraser, New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P Smith, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

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

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

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

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM SCOTLAND, PER B.M. Steamship Canada, from Liverpool, G. B. Libraries of 100 vols. of Miscellaneous and other Books, for £6 5s. McChyne's Basket of Fragments, Modern Sacred Poetry, by McCombie, Rosale and other Poems, by Emilia Munro, &c. &c. Treasury of History and Travel, Laws of the Church of Scotland, Hell's Christian Sociology, Boston's complete Works, in 12 vols., Quanyan's Pilgrim's Progress, splendid edition, handsomely illustrated, Hogg's Weekly Instructor, 6 vols., Foxe's Book of Martyrs, The Exhibition Keepsake, a splendid Book, Shepard's Parable of the Ten Virgins, Marsh on the Psalms; Boston's Memoirs, Farm Work Books, Together with a great quantity of small Books, suitable for Sunday Schools, for sale by W. L. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street, October 15, 1853.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR.

ENGLISH PRIZE ESSAY.

THE Subject proposed by the Lord Bishop of this year, is— "The Propagation of Christianity compared with that of Mohametanism, proves that, although the latter may be accounted for by human causes, the former can be attributed only to a Superhuman agency."

The Essays are to be sent in to the President on the day of meeting after the Easter Vacation of 1854, and the Prize will be delivered to the successful candidate at the ensuing Encenia, when he will read his Essay in Hall.

The Prize is open to the competition of all members of the University who have completed their 12th, and have not entered upon their 25th Term at this date. Each Essay is to be distinguished by a motto, and to be accompanied by a sealed paper bearing the same motto, and containing the name of the writer. Oct. 1853. 4r.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING. Amount paid up and available immediately, £275,115 4s. HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS ST.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE IS EFFECTED by the Subscriber as Sole Agent for this Company, of 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 House and other Public Buildings, insured on the most favourable terms. Halifax, February 18th, 1853.

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

This preparation of RHUBARB, combined with valued aromatics, antacids and carminatives, acts as a corrector of acidity, (the frequent cause of bowel complaints) moves irritating obstructions, and when its use is continued in, imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs. Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUGSTORE, Hollis Street July 26.

COMPASSES, ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINT

3 joints, 6 inches. Do. Loose Leg, 2 joint, 6 inch Pen Compasses Carls. Compasses, assorted, warranted, Silver Pen and Jewel Cases, Bronze Instrument Cases, Welch Slides, hand screw irons Patent Penholders, Steel Pens great variety.

WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street, May 18, 1853.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. Myrrin and Borax, prepared with Eau de Cologne. The only Preparation much admired Tincture preservers and beautifies the Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit, prevents decay, induces healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the BREATH agreeable odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c. &c. London. Halifax, N. S., Feb, 1853.

PUBLISHED every Saturday, by Wm. Gossip, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence relative to the Paper, intended for publication, or matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, will be paid. TERMS.—Ten Shillings per Annum, payable in advance.