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The Plymouth Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor. "Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order." W. Gossez—Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1884. NO. 40.

Calendar.

| CALENDAR WITH LESSONS. | | MORNING | | EVENING | |
|------------------------|--------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| DAY | DATE | Scripture | Psalm | Scripture | Psalm |
| Mon. | Dec. 2 | 1 Cor. 13 | 118 | 1 Cor. 13 | 118 |
| Tue. | 3 | 1 Cor. 13 | 118 | 1 Cor. 13 | 118 |
| Wed. | 4 | 1 Cor. 13 | 118 | 1 Cor. 13 | 118 |
| Thu. | 5 | 1 Cor. 13 | 118 | 1 Cor. 13 | 118 |
| Fri. | 6 | 1 Cor. 13 | 118 | 1 Cor. 13 | 118 |
| Sat. | 7 | 1 Cor. 13 | 118 | 1 Cor. 13 | 118 |
| Sun. | 8 | 1 Cor. 13 | 118 | 1 Cor. 13 | 118 |

Poetry.

"REMEMBER NOW THY CREATOR IN THE DAYS OF THY YOUTH."

Remember thy Creator now,
In life's most joyous years,
Ere Time with furrows, mark thy brow,
And bring thee toll and tears!
The "evil days" will many be—
Seek Him who saith, Remember me.

How lightsome all things, now, to thee,
And "after rain, no clouds return;"
The Heavens by day and night to see,
May bid thy spirit's eye discern
His glory, goodness, majesty,
Who saith, In youth remember me,

Ere long the "golden bowl" will break,
The censer wheel go round no more;
No sounds of music soft will wake
The deep daylight thou know'st before:
Nor wilt thou at thy "fountain's" brink,
Worn Pilgrim, stoop again to drink!

Thou'st clear, bright windows, whence thy mind
Looks out so well, most darkened be;
And thought will somehow fail to find
The themes familiar now to thee,
The voice of careless, piping bird
Will thrill thee like some dreadful word!

Whatever pleases taste will fall,
And memories blest will come no more.
All changed and strange I with trembling wait
Thou'lt cry, Where are the days of yore?
In sorest need my pardon be,
God I in mine age, remember me!

Oh when chill Autumn shakes the leaf,
Brown, dry, and withered from the tree,
We backward gaze, and sigh how brief
Spring buds and Summer glories be!
O, Life I with priceless buds and flowers,
How short a spring and summer be!

Before the evil days draw nigh,
With which no pleasure stays,
O listen to the warning high,
And hallow youth's bright ways!
So, when dim eye and heavy ear,
And falling foot tell Death is near,
Full of strong hope thy heart may be,
For God will then remember thee!

Boston, Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. W. W. M.

Religious Miscellany.

THE PRIMATE AND BISHOP OF EXETER.

In defending Archbishop Sumner from the attack Bishop Phillips, the Christian Observer, forly, says:

"It is next to impossible, when the two persons only concerned in the previous observations, the accused and assailant, are thus brought into one point of view, not to institute some parallel between them."

"Here is the one starting in life, though from a highly respectable ancestry, yet from no such level to predict, and still less to secure, any particular amount of influence in life.—pursuing in school studies diligence and success; passing on to the position of an admired private tutor in the largest of our schools; early distinguishing himself by a volume on the "Record of Creation," by another on "Apostolic Preaching," by a volume of sermons, by singular energy and power as a parish priest; by being called by a noble person, signalized, among other admirable qualities, for his promptness in discovery of real merit and the adaptation of individuals to particular functions, to the high office of Bishop; in that Bishopric of Chester, recognized by his father and friend of his clergy, the vigorous administrator of his diocese, the builder of churches

and schools, the reformer of abuses, an habitual preacher of unusual excellence, the largest living commentator upon Holy Scripture. After some years of hard service at Chester, he is called, without any application or suggestion of his own, to the high but arduous office of Primate of the English Church—in which position he has conducted himself with such wisdom, simplicity, and unworldliness, as to meet with the regard and respect of the great mass of his countrymen. Such is John Bird Sumner, the Archbishop of Canterbury; and while the records of the English history survive, he will be remembered as the Bishop who has rendered by his writings, his labors, his mild wisdom, his quiet courage, his calm and holy presidency over the Church of England, benefits as large and as precious as it has fallen to the lot perhaps of any single man to contribute at any period of our history. He lives surrounded by a troop of loving and admiring friends; he will be followed to his grave, whenever the sad moment to the Church and country arrives which is to dissolve his connection with them, by as many true and deep mourners as ever gathered together in so melancholy a train.

"And now what is equally the just picture of the assailing Bishop? Here we have a man, starting with a few advantages in life, but raised by his talents, his dexterity, his shrewdness, his assiduity in business, and we must add, by political partisanship, to a bishopric, known mainly as a leader of a party treading on the confines of Popery, and often pushed over them by the general influence of his opinions, constantly sounding the war note of controversy, and, as far as lay in him thrusting to the ground all who had the misfortune to differ from him even on the most disputed questions, now opposing a priest, and now boarding an archbishop, claiming the most reverential submission from the inferiors, and refusing lawful obedience to his superiors; with the skill of an attorney in perplexing the plainest question, but the author of one work that any human being will care to read when he also is carried to the grave; with few, we fear who love him, and still fewer who will hereafter mourn for him; a sort of "dying gladiator," as we once before ventured to call him, flourishing, in what must be nearly his last struggle in life, the weapon of calumny in the face of his Archbishop.

"Such we believe to be the just delineation of the two men; and therefore, for ourselves, we can have no hesitation to which of the two to give our adhesion, and with which to take our stand for time and eternity."—*Western Episcopalian.*

THE MARTYRDOM OF ARCHBISHOP CRANMER.

The following morning was dark and cheerless, and the rain fell heavily. Cranmer's time was come and he was led forth to St. Mary's Church, clothed in coarse and squalid garments, and walking between two friars, the Primate of England passed through the streets on his way to that spot where his two beloved friends, Ridley and Latimer, had been burnt as martyrs to the faith not many months before.

But first, probably according to the arrangement of that morning, to shelter his persecutors from the inclemency of the weather, the sermon was to be preached and his expected recantation to be made in St. Mary's Church. Notwithstanding the meanness of his apparel, the mild gravity of that sorrowful countenance, and the long white beard of the venerable Archbishop, touched the hearts of the spectators with sincere commiseration, as he was led to a lofty platform which had been raised opposite the pulpit, that he might be seen by every one. There he knelt down and continued for a short time in silent prayer, while the tears fell fast from his eyes.—Dr. Cole preached the sermon, and spoke of the prisoner as the chief leader in that heresy which had infected the religion of the whole country.—But we cannot dwell on the sermon, and the false and cruel accusations it contained, and the heartless address to the victim of that wicked and savage creed which is typified in Scripture as an abandoned woman, drunken with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus. During the whole of that sermon, Cranmer stood the very image of sorrow, the tears streaming down his venerable face; but he stood in meek and patient

quietness, only at times he raised his eyes towards Heaven, then, as if overcome by shame, fixed them on the ground. When the preacher called upon the congregation to pray for the prisoner, every one knelt down and prayed for him, even as they had wept with him when they saw him weeping.

Cranmer knelt down with them and prayed in silence. When he rose up from his knees after thanking the people for their prayer, he said: "I will now pray for myself, as I could best choose for my own comfort, and say the prayer word for word as I have written it." When that affecting prayer was ended, he knelt down again and repeated the Lord's Prayer, and the people kneeling with him and uniting their voices with his in that solemn prayer. And now all listened in breathless attention to the address, which they had been anxiously waiting to hear. "Every man, good people," he began by saying, "at the time of his death, is desirous of giving some good exhortation, that others may remember it after he is gone, and be the better thereby. So I beseech God to grant me grace, that I may speak something at this my departing, whereby God may be glorified and you edified; for some time he continued to speak, but still the public recantation, which the Romanists expected to hear from his lips, had not been spoken. He had carefully and wisely reserved from the close of his address the recantation, not of that pure scriptural faith, which he had so long held, and so long laboured to advance and to preach, but the full, plain, and explicit renunciation of that recantation which he had written and signed, and he added, "forasmuch as my hand offended in writing contrary to my heart, therefore my hand shall first be punished; for if I may come to the fire it shall first be burned; and as for the Pope I refuse him as Christ's enemy and Antichrist, with all his false doctrines."

We may easily picture to ourselves the general effect produced by these words, on that large and mixed assembly, the brief pause of mute astonishment, the murmured expression of satisfaction and thankfulness in some, and the loud and savage taunts and reproaches of those who were now utterly disconcerted and baffled. At the very climax of their success, as they thought, their triumph had suddenly received its death-blow. In answer to the angry reproaches of Lord Williams, who with several other persons of note, had attended by order of the Queen, to preside at the execution, Cranmer said, "Alas! my Lord, I have been a man that all my life loved plainness, and never dissented till now against the truth, which I am most sorry for, and I cannot better play the Christian man than by speaking the truth as I now do. I say, therefore, that I believe concerning the sacrament, as I have taught in my book against the late bishop of Winchester." The violent clamour of the Romish party was here outrageous, and Cranmer was hurried away to the spot where he was to die. As he went along he was assailed unceasingly by the bitter taunts and the insulting remonstrances of the Romish priests, especially of Do Villa Garcia. But nothing could disturb or trouble him now. His agony of grief was at an end; calmly and even cheerfully he gazed around him, with looks of kindness on his mild expressive countenance; calmly and with unshrinking fortitude he endured the dreadful flames. True to his word, he held his right hand over the raging fire; there he steadily kept it, except when once, for a moment he raised it to wipe his face. His left hand was constantly pointed upwards, and his eyes raised towards Heaven, while he cried, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." At times, indeed, he fixed them on his burning right hand, exclaiming, "Oh this unworthy hand!" Thus he stood motionless, enabled, doubtless, by divine strength to master the strong agonies of bodily pain, and to possess that wonderful power of self-command which he manifested to the end. The fire burnt rapidly and furiously, and his happy spirit was soon set free from its mortal prison-house. His heart was found afterward among the ashes unconsumed."—*Taylor's Memorials of English Martyrs.*

If the notion be spread, that out of a given number of men some are picked to be holier than the rest, you do not, by so doing raise the standard of holiness for the few, but you lower it for the many.—*Arnold.*

Lower House should have the privilege of franking letters to any part of the British Dominion, as now enjoyed by the Legislative Council.

Monday and Tuesday were occupied in passing the Address, and in reading Despatches on various subjects. It is generally thought that the House will adjourn over to some time in January.

On Thursday the House was pretty full. The Atty. General moved a Resolution authorizing the Lieut. Governor to transmit £2000 Sterling in aid of the Fund for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers, sailors or marines, who may have fallen, or yet may fall, in the present war. We wish the sum were twice as large, and think it ought to have been so, an proposition to the grant from Canada. The motion was seconded in a very neat, feeling, and appropriate speech by Mr. Johnston, and passed unanimously. The House then proceeded to discuss Mr. Johnston's resolutions, introduced on a previous day, protesting against the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty.

The Attorney General spoke strongly against the adoption of these Resolutions, and described the Treaty as a valuable boon to the Colonies, altho' admitting that he did not like the mode in which it had been carried. The Hon. Mr. Johnston replied with much effect, defending his resolutions, and showing their harmony with the previous action of the Legislature. Mr. Howe followed in a warm and energetic denunciation of the Treaty and its consequences—expressing his fears that trouble would come of it—especially that part which permits American fishermen to occupy our shores—which in his opinion will inevitably lead to serious collision between our people and theirs.—The Hon. gentleman did not mislead matters, and gave it as his opinion that we are required to give up all and get nothing in return worth having—and that 'ere long Jonathan will have us all as part and parcel of the great Republic.

Mr. H. Wilkins put some questions, in the Socratic mode, to the Attorney General, as to the right of the Imperial Government to abrogate by Treaty, what they had confirmed and established by Statute. The answer given was, that this could not be done except by a repealing Act on the part of the British Parliament.

The debate seems likely to continue some days—and after all it is presumed the Treaty must be sanctioned.

The Legislative Council is more full than usual at this early period of the Session—14 or 15 members being present. They have little, however, to do, until the Lower House shall dispose of the matters before them.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Halifax, December 2, 1854.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., His Excellency Colonel Sir John Gaspard LeMarchant, Knight Commander of the Orders of Saint Ferdinand and of Charles the Tenth 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., came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's command, to let the House of Assembly know, "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House"—who, being come with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with a Speech to both Houses, as follows:—

SPEECH.

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

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

A Treaty between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States has recently been concluded, and Laws necessary to its operation have been passed by Congress, and by the Legislature of Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

I shall direct copies of the Treaty, of Correspondence in relation thereto, and of the Laws referred to, to be laid before you.

Should you, concurring with the other Colonial Legislatures, approve the provisions of the Treaty as adapted, in your judgments, to promote the Commercial, Agricultural, and general interests of this Province, I shall gladly consent in any measure which you may think to give them effect here.

I have felt it my duty to summon you to meet at an earlier period than usual, but in regard for the public welfare, will, I am persuaded, induce you cheerfully to submit to personal inconvenience.

Reports of Commissioners entrusted with the conduct of Public Works will be laid before you, and I trust that the monies placed by the Legislature at their disposal will be found to have been judiciously expended. I anticipate, with pleasure, a considerable increase of Revenue.

A bountiful harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. The Fisheries, though not altogether successful, have been of the whole remunerative, and many indications are offered of a prosperous condition of the people.

Our recent gratitude is due to the Almighty for exemption from an epidemic that produced great mortality in our sister Colonies, and for the blessings of contentment and peace vouchsafed to us.

Having myself of your liberal Grants, I have imported into this Province Stock selected in accordance with your suggestions, and as the object thus contemplated by you is of great public interest, I recom-

mend its further advancement by such means as you may, in the present season, think proper to adopt.

A prominent event of the year has been the "Provincial Exhibition," manifesting the capabilities of the country, and furnished by its gratifying success a powerful stimulus to public spirit, and industrial energies.

Education, though always liberally supported by large Grants, is still defective. Your wisdom will, I hope, be enabled to devise such improvement of the existing system as the resources of the Province will warrant, and public opinion will sustain.

A Correspondence which has taken place, during the recess, in conformity with your concurrent resolutions, on the subject of the Mines and Minerals of Nova-Scotia, will be submitted for your consideration.

I regret to inform you that, during my absence from Halifax on a tour of duty to the West, Government House was so materially injured by fire that it has been ever since uninhabitable. This will, I fear, involve the necessity of considerable expense to the Province.

To the Rear Admiral commanding on this station our thanks are due for the promptitude and zeal with which he invariably co-operated with my Government in the public service of prohibition of the Fisheries.

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

The public Accounts, with the Estimate for the ensuing year, will be submitted for your inspection with the least possible delay.

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

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

A measure will be submitted to you for further simplifying and improving the practice of the Courts of Common Law, and for introducing changes in Law of Evidence, approved by the experience of the Parent State.

Reports of the Supervisors of Great Roads, and of the Wardens of the River Fisheries, will be laid before you.

You may rely upon my cordial co-operation with your endeavours to promote every object that involves the public interests and the happiness of the people.

Our beloved Sovereign, in conjunction with her Allies, is engaged in a righteous, but sanguinary War, with the Emperor of the Russians, and I feel the strongest assurance that, in the sufferings and sorrows which its ravages have brought home to thousands of British hearts, you, and the loyal people whom you represent, will sincerely and deeply sympathize.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—This venerable gentleman entered upon his 81st year on Monday last, on which day as he took his seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, the gentlemen of the Bar rose in a body to pay their respects, and the Honble. Atty. General, on their behalf, addressed his Lordship, congratulating him on the occasion, to which he returned a suitable reply. We are persuaded that the whole population of Nova Scotia, if they had the opportunity, would join in these congratulations. It is pleasing to be able to add, that physically and mentally, the respected Judge seems as equal as he ever was to the duties of his exalted position. Long may such be the case!

Several disasters have lately occurred on our coast. On the 22d ult. the scho. Jack Hinton, of and for Liverpool from Halifax, was lost on Irouboud, Co. of Lunenburg. Stephen Goovely, a young man of noble and daring spirit, was the means of saving the crew and a female passenger, by jumping from the bowsprit, with rope in hand, upon the cliff, amid a raging surf. Thus all on board reached the land, and after some time, found out two families. We regret to see it stated that the claims of humanity were so far forgotten, that the unfortunate shipwrecked were charged for their meals and for their conveyance to the main land. We hope this may be contradicted with truth.

Another vessel called the George Henry, Gardner, was lost the same night, near Herring Cove, Liverpool, and sad to relate, all on board perished.

A poor fellow named Sullivan, of Herring Cove, near this city, fell overboard from his shallop while on his way home, and tho' the sea was smooth and he a good swimmer, he sank to rise no more, leaving a wife and 8 children behind him.

The Daring brought up from Sable Island 37 passengers saved from the wreck of the ship Arcadia, at Sable Island, from Antwerp bound to New York.

There were 121 passengers and 21 of the crew—all saved by one of the Life Boats presented by Miss Dix. The people are in a most destitute condition—having lost all their clothing—many were in bed when the vessel struck.

R. M. S. CANADA, FROM BOSTON.

The R. M. Steamship Canada, arrived yesterday morning, from Boston. We extract the following items, being all for which we have room, from the New York Herald of the 6th.

Some paragraphs had been going the rounds of the papers, alleging the discovery by Dr. Kane, of the remains of Sir John Franklin, the substance of which is thus given:—

Intelligence has reached us from Lake Superior, said to be derived from a reliable source, that Dr. Kane's party of the brig Advance, sent out by Mr. Grinnell, has discovered the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his companions. They were complete-

ly frozen and in a perfect state of preservation. Although Dr. Kane has anticipated our indefatigable countrymen in solving the problem set to the fate of the gallant Sir John, yet the honor due to his services in the cause of humanity is none the less.

Upon the above the Herald remarks:—

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The despatch published on yesterday a paper relative to the bodies of Sir John Franklin and party is probably without foundation in fact. Dr. Kane's party were last heard from at Smith's Sound, and it does not seem probable that they had gone to Back River, where Sir John Franklin's party are supposed to have perished. The statement which was published as coming from Albany by telegraph yesterday, was received at our office on Saturday night last, in the Baltimore Sun of the same date, with the same editorial remarks which are appended to the despatch. It seems that somebody has humbugged the Lake Superior papers, or else they have got the names of Dr. Kane and Dr. Kane confounded with each other.

The Captain General of the Island of Cuba, has issued decrees having for their object the effectual suppression of the slave trade with that Island—and makes an energetic appeal to the naval and civil authorities to contribute to the realization of the lively desires which animate her Majesty's Government, to destroy definitely the shameful remnant of the old traffic that still subsists to the injury of our national honour, the disgrace of civilization, and the serious danger of political order.

The vessels of the allied fleet continued to hold by their anchors in the harbour of San Francisco, with appearances indicating that they would not soon leave their comfortable position. A number of the men composing the crews of the English vessels had deserted. A French vessel the Obligado, had been despatched to Guayamas, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Count de Boulbon, and it was reported that on her way she fell in with a Russian frigate, and an engagement had taken place; but the rumour needs confirmation.

The ships of war in San Francisco harbour comprise 11 frigates President, and Pique, sloop of war Amphitrite and steamer Virago, and the French frigates Forte and Eurydice. They are accompanied by their prize, the Russian ship Sitka. The Discovery ship Plover is also in port. In addition to these vessels, the sloop of war Trincomalee, and the French corvette L'Artemise, from the Sandwich Islands, arrived within a few days. The whereabouts of the Russian frigate Diana is not known, though it is presumed she is somewhere in these waters.

By this arrival the President's Message, delivered on the 4th inst has come to hand. It is an interesting document. The President argues against the abandonment of the privateering system, which he thinks to be as defensible as the seizing of private property by ships of war. We have barely room for what he says on the reciprocity topic.—

W. G.

Since the adjournment of Congress the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to coast fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unobstructed access to the shores and bays, from which they had been previously excluded, on the coasts of her North American provinces; in return for which, she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation, stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the meantime, the Treasury Department issued a regulation, for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coasts of the British provinces, and brought to our market by British subjects, after the fishing grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received. The provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full operation of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit, free of duty, the products of the United States, mentioned in the free list of the treaty; and an arrangement, similar to that regarding British fish, has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom in the United States, a proposition for refunding which will, in my judgement, be in like manner entitled to your favorable consideration.

FOUND.—The body of the late Capt. M. Donald, of the gen. Walling Lass, was found at the head of Bedford Basin, on Thursday last.—Chron.

Several Editorial paragraphs in type, omitted this week for want of room, will appear in the next ENQUIRY-TRAY.

Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL

Abridged Report of the Proceedings of the Society for the year 1854.

CALCUTTA.—Population, 11,000,000.—Society's Expenditure from General Fund, £8,900: Missionaries, 18: Native Teachers, 78: Communicants, 1,176: Baptized persons, 2,913: Unbaptized persons under instruction, 1,081: Churches and Chapels, 24: Schools, 50.

The Society's Missionaries are stationed in the city of Calcutta; also at Tollygunge, Barrapore, Mogra Hat, Boor, Howrah, and Meerpur, in the neighborhood of Calcutta; at Cawnpore, 500 miles up the Ganges; at Delhi, 250 miles farther to the north-west; and at Behroghur, in Assam.

The Rev. C. E. Driberg, of Barrapore, writes:—

"At Suikes, I had some very interesting conversation with a follower of the Kaits Bhaia system. He was in a rapid decline, and his son came to ask me to prescribe for his father. I gave him what I have no doubt tended to relieve bodily pain, and spoke words that I hope eased the pain in his mind. As he was very ill, I was serious with him, and lost no time in any unprofitable discussions, but spoke to him plainly of his state of mind, and the necessity of making his peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ, before the night of death overtook him. I reminded him of the many opportunities that he had had of hearing the Gospel. He seemed sensibly affected, and begged me to read to him such portions of the Gospel as would suit his case. Some of the Christians were with me, and I read prayers, in which he was especially recommended to the mercy of God, that the Day-spring from on high might at last visit his soul. I saw him but once again, and was afterwards told by one of his neighbours, that when he felt his last hour approaching, he begged that some one would go for me, but they were afraid to do so, lest he should become a Christian before he died."

The Rev. Gopal C. Mitter carries on his Missionary work at Howrah "in three several ways—by preaching in the streets, where the lower orders are generally addressed; by conversation with the higher classes in their own houses; and by instructions given to such persons as are induced to attend at the Missionary's dwelling."

"Hindus of all descriptions," says Mr. Mitter, "high and low, rich and poor, wise and unwise, simple and subtle, superstitious, free-thinking, gentlemanly and vulgar, have heard of the fall of man, and of salvation by Jesus Christ. The majority are careless; a few manifest feelings of hostility; and it might be said of a very small number indeed, that the Word of God caused great searchings of heart in them. We must toil on, and wait for it in faith and patience."

MADRAS.—Population, 16,000,000.—Society's Expenditure, £10,100: Missionaries, 32: Native Teachers, 327: Communicants, 3,412: Baptized persons, 15,167: Unbaptized persons under instruction, 5,050: Churches and Chapels, 155: Schools, 185.

In South India the Society supports in the Province of Tinnevely, six Missions, including 105 villages; in Tanjore, six Missions, including 58 villages; and in other parts of the Presidency, eight Missions, including 70 villages.

Throughout Tinnevely, the native Christians are in the habit of going to church for daily prayers every morning before they begin their work, and every evening when they have done. Though they are very poor, they give their money liberally for religious purposes. In the Mission of Sawyerpooram, and two meetings, the sum of £28 was subscribed by 1,600 poor Shanars. In Edeyengooly, nearly £150, were contributed by 2,600 Shanars, in the course of last year. One Missionary had the happiness of receiving 609 converts from heathenism within the last eighteen months; and another baptized on last New Year's day 58 well prepared adults, and 61 children.

BORNEO.—Supposed Population, 6,000,000.—Society's Expenditure, £400: Missionaries, 5: Teachers, 4: Baptized persons, 50.

The accounts from this Mission during the past year are encouraging. At the central station in Sarawak, an additional day-school has been opened for Chinese children, and four school boys have been to the Training Institution, to be brought up as Assistants in the Mission. Several adults have also been baptized, in the course of the past year, by the Rev. A. Horsburgh, and are only awaiting the rite of confirmation to be received into the full communion of the Church.

The Rev. W. Chambers, who is stationed among the

Below Dyaks at Linga, has announced the pleasing prospect he now has of some success being granted to his labours; and in the last account, Mr. Fox had been sent from Sarawak to assist him in catechizing some of the head men of that powerful tribe, who are candidates for baptism.

The labours of the Rev. W. H. Combe, at Lundu, seem also to offer promise of good fruit; the progress of his school has been most satisfactory, but he urgently appeals for more help. He writes:—

"The Dyaks are, indeed a hopeful race—docile, affectionate, and consistent; the absence of all idolatry, and the purity of their morals, render them capable of religious impressions. But one single individual, nay, as at present, one solitary Christian amongst hundreds of heathen, and surrounded by bigoted Mahomedans, is almost powerless. We say, for instance, that we come to teach them Christian worship, (this is literally the expression for Christianity in Malay) but how can one individual show them that we have any worship at all? The Dyaks are longing for some religion."

NATAL.—Population, 135,000.—Last year the Society sent a party of Missionaries to the Zulus. The party is now established near Maritzburg. Two Clergymen, two Catechists, a mechanic, a farmer, and two female Teachers, are engaged in this Mission.

The following letter from the Rev. H. H. Methuen, contains an account of the arrival of the Missionaries:—

"We arrived here on August 12, after a tolerably quick, though not very comfortable passage.

"At present the males of our party (Mr. Balcomb has not yet arrived) are residing in the half-ruinous house of a Dutchman, named Maritz, on the south bank of the Umkomas River. We get on fairly with the language, though I think it a very difficult one. Once a day I assemble our Kafir servants, and any other natives that happen to be with them, and having first read some short appropriate psalms, I then make use of some prayers translated into the Zulu, with generally the last prayer but one in the Litany, and the Lord's Prayer, ending with 'The grace of our Lord,' &c. Every Sunday I use the Litany amongst them, making the responses ourselves; the Zulus behaving very well on these occasions, and invariably saying Amen at the conclusion of each prayer. These are small humble beginnings, but they are all we can yet accomplish. I trust that, through God's grace and blessing, the grain of mustard-seed may ere long grow up into a tree. The honesty of the Zulus is nearly without flaw. Not a knife or a spoon, or any article which to them would be of great value, though these things are often left lying about, do they ever purloin. They have fine intelligent countenances, and often well-developed heads; their figures are mostly symmetrical and tall. Of course they have vicious practices and customs, which are painful to the mind of the Christian; and they have their prejudices against the faith, and those that embrace it, whom they term Amakolwas—i. e. believers. I think they present a most promising field for Missions, from what I have above stated, as well as from their being found within the limits of British law."

Besides the above Missions, the Society contributes to the maintenance of others among the Arawaks in British Guiana, and the Aborigines at Port Lincoln, in South Australia.

Selections.

THE BIBLE A BLESSED LAMP.—"A lamp lighted while it is yet day,—such a lamp as is let into the roof of a railway carriage, and the little child wonders why they should put it there at noon, but for which no one is more grateful when they plunge into the tunnel; such a lantern as the prudent traveller provides before he is benighted,—such a lamp is no bad emblem of our own case in relation to the Bible. God has provided us with a sufficient guide to a blissful immortality. His Word is a light to our feet and a lamp to our path. In Britain, throughout Protestant Europe, in the whole of North America, there is hardly any one who may not if he chooses, find and keep that path of faith and holiness which leads to heaven. But few set out on the great pilgrimage while the daylight lasts. It is not till all around is growing dark, that they remember that this is not their rest, and that they have a city still to seek. It is not till shadows from the tomb, or conscious guilt, or clouds of grief envelop them, that they find they must sport no longer. And as they grasp their staff and gird their loins, they bless that wonderful goodness which has already furnished them with a light so clear and unquenchable. In their merry moments

they paid no attention to it. They hardly knew that it was burning. Now they are assembled at its bright noon. The intenser that the shadow grows, the more dazzling does it shine; and now that neither sun nor stars appear, now that the glare of folly, or the gloom of health is faded, they find to their surprise that their route is becoming plainer, and their spirit waxing stronger, for an instinctively aspiring back to the "perfect day," from which it came, the lamp burns brighter and yet brighter as they go."—*Lamp & Lantern.*

THE ORGAN.—Suddenly the notes of the deep-labouring organ burst upon the ear, falling with double and redoubled intensity, and rolling, as it were huge billows of sound. How well do their volume and grandeur accord with this mighty building! with what pomp do they swell through its vast vaults, and breathe their awful harmony through the caves of death, and make the silent sepulchre vocal! And now they rise in triumphant acclamation, ascending higher and higher their accordant notes, and piling sound on sound. And now they pause, and the soft voices of the choir break out into sweet gushes of melody, they soar aloft and warble along the roof, and seem to play about these lofty walls like the pure air of heaven. Again the pealing organ heaves its thrilling thunder compressing air into music, and rolling it forth upon the soul. What long-drawn cadences! what solemn, sweeping concords! It grows more and more dense and powerful; it fills the vast pile, and seems to jar the very walls; the ear is stunned, the senses are overwhelmed. And now it is winding up in full jubilee; it is rising from earth to heaven; the very soul seems rapt away and floated upward on the swelling tide of harmony!—*Washington Irving in Westminster Abbey.*

WHY COMMON SENSE IS RARE.—It is often said that no kind sense is so rare as common sense, and this is true, because common sense is attainable by all far more, and is a natural gift far less, than most other traits of character. Common sense is the application of thought to common things, and it is rare because most persons will exercise thought about common things. If some important affair occurs, people try their best to think, but to very little purpose; because not having exercised their power on small things, their powers lack the development necessary for great ones. Hence thoughtless people, when forced to act in an affair of importance, blunder through it with no more chance of doing as they should, than one would have of hitting a small or distant mark at a shooting-match, if previous practice had not given the power of hitting objects that are large and near.

ORGAN.—Bishop Scott, in a letter to Bishop Williams, says:—Were we not expecting the steamer to-night, I would delay my note three days, in order to give an account of a very interesting event which we anticipate on Sunday next—"the consecration of our first Church in Oregon." It is just three months since the carpenters laid a line upon its timbers, and now it is ready for consecration, entirely finished except the external painting, which is delayed for materials. It is a very neat little building, constructed of the fir and cedar of the country—walls of upright boards, battened within and without, with open roof—the interior oiled and varnished, preserving the natural appearance of the timber. It is 30 by 30 feet, with tower and vestry room, and will seat from 200 to 250 persons.

"We feel as if now we should have a local habitation and a name in Oregon.—We hope to have another ready for consecration about the first of November, at Salem. But the question begins to press itself more heavily, who is to minister in these houses? You are aware that Rev. Mr. Woodward, one of our Missionaries, left before I reached the Territory, leaving but two in the field. Dr. McCarty, will remove in three weeks to Steilacoom, on Puget Sound, Washington Territory. This leaves Mr. Fackler alone in Oregon, to supply some eight or ten points now demanding our services."

CHARITY.—Proportion thy charity to the strength of thy estate, lest God proportion thy estate to the weakness of thy charity. Let the lips of the poor be the trumpet of thy gift, lest in seeking applause thou lose thy reward. Nothing is more pleasing to God than an open hand and a closed mouth.

THE SCRIPTURES ALWAYS FRESH.—Can this be said of any other book? The venerable Dr. Woods, in addressing the students at Andover, said that when he commenced his duties as Professor of Theology, he feared that the frequency, with which he should have to pass over the same portions of Scripture, would abate the interest in his own mind in reading them; but, after more than fifty years of study, it was his experience that with every class his interest increased.

PROFESSORS AND TRUE CHRISTIANS.—They that are professors only, and make show of religion for sinners sake, are like Orpah; in time of temptation they will leave their mother and be gone—they will soon take leave of the Church of God. But they that are true Christians are like Ruth, they will cleave to her, stay by her, live and die with her, and never depart from her.

FOUR QUESTIONS.—Ask these short questions, whereby to know whether your heart be truly changed:—Hath thine heart been turned into sorrow for sin? Hath thy sorrow been turned into prayer? Hath thy prayer been turned into faith? Hath thy faith issued in universal tenderness and obedience?

Wilberforce, of a feeble frame, but inured to immense labor, wore out Pitt, Castlereagh, Whitbread, Romilly, and many others, and he attributed his health and vigor to the refreshment of keeping the Sabbath. This gave tone to his mind and kept it in order.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE VOICE OF THE LORD.

No. 2.

The voice of the Lord is mighty in operation The voice of the Lord is a glorious voice.—Psalm.

When Silence reign'd ere Time began,
And Darkness veil'd the primal night,
God spake and all to order sprang—
"Let there be Light and there was Light."

At His command the earth was made,
In ev'ry mould of beauty cast;
And pregnant sea and blooming glade,
Obedient to the word, "stood fast."

His voice the atomy sustains,
And bends the blue ethereal arch;
Scents the wild flow'r that gilds the plains,
And guides the planets in their march.

Loud as the thunder was His call,
That bade a faithless world awake,
To contrite hearts so still and small,
"Would not an infant's slumber break."

It shook the mountain of the law;
It hush'd the winds and sea to rest;
It smote the thousands arm'd for war;
It soothed the infant at the breast.

And once again the word to all
The mandate to "come forth" shall give,
And saints responsive to the call
Shall bear his glorious voice and live.

"Speak Lord" as when Thy voice was heard
To say, "thy faith hath made thee whole";
"Speak Lord," as when Thy pitying word
In peace dismiss'd the parson'd soul.

I'll sit like Mary at Thy feet,
To learn Thy will and mould my own;
Till changed, thy well known voice I greet,
And see Thee on the Great White Throne.

W. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

COLONIAL CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

No. 4.

And yet amidst all these sources of division, there could not be any controlling element of unity,—nothing to guide the mind of the Church in such a manner as to preserve the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. None of our impartial statutes seemed to contemplate the possibility of such a contingency. It is very true that after all the harmony and union of the Church during any part of her progress must necessarily depend on the measure of her advancement in the Christian virtues and graces—in love to God and charity to man. It is this submission to the spirit of the Gospel and this evidence of its active reality, which alone claim the fulfilment of the Saviour's promise to be with her always even unto the end of the world. Still whilst we admit the mystical union which exists between Christ and his Church, and also acknowledge his great power over her fortunes and destiny, we are not for this reason justifiable in overlooking those means and measures for defending and promoting her interests, which common experience has proved to be most effectual for that purpose. The Statutes of Elizabeth and Charles II., whilst professing their belief in the unity of the Church, yet prescribed stringent laws for the establishment and preservation of that principle throughout the kingdom. So the manner ought the Parliament of this present day to pass some statute establishing or rather securing uniformity of discipline and order throughout the Colonies of the Empire, before it can safely venture to

gives us unlimited power to govern ourselves. The former is a necessary antecedent to the latter.

By what device it may be asked should I propose to effect the object in view? How could future union and uniformity be secured in the various Dioceses of our colonial empire? Simply I answer by establishing, on the requisite authority, some living sign or mark of unity, in the order of our ecclesiastical government. Let there be an Archbishop or Metropolitan appointed to each group of Colonies wherever situated; one for India, one for Australia, one for the West Indies, and one for North America. Let this be done either by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, or by a special exercise of the royal prerogative, and not only shall the principle of union and collected action be recognized and maintained, but the system of the mother Church will be transferred to the Colonies, in its fulness and completeness. We should have Archbishops as well as Bishops to superintend our interests and to provide for our spiritual necessities: thus representing the action of our parent system, and reflecting the image of that strict order and graduated authority which characterized the earliest period of the Church.

For this important measure there is another reason which is less convincing to a devout mind and of less consequence in its immediate results, is nevertheless of a very cogent character. I refer to the scale or order of precedence which has been sent to the several Colonies during the administration of Earl Grey some seven or eight years ago. This order appears to have had its origin in the Bequest Act, which was passed by the Imperial Parliament about the years 1845 or 6, (I quote from memory), and which provided that the ecclesiastical titles of Roman Catholic Prelates should henceforth be acknowledged,—a violent innovation and infraction of the Emancipation Act, and which at the time was well understood to be the result of some legal or diplomatic stratagem. Yet the order in question based on such doubtful authority, made its appearance simultaneously in all the dependencies of the Empire, and among other things decided authoritatively, that in every colony the dignitaries of the Church of Rome should enjoy that station and precedence which belonged to their office in their own church—or words to that effect. Now what is the practical result of this arbitrary order? Simply this. On state occasions wherever there is a Roman Catholic Archbishop he will necessarily take precedence of a Protestant Bishop. For instance, if Archbishop Walsh of Halifax presented himself at a levee at Government House, at the opening of the Provincial Parliament, or on any other state and ceremonious occasion, he would legally, in virtue of Lord Grey's instructions, take precedence of the Protestant Bishop Binney.—Rome would lead England as in days of yore, and show her supremacy on British ground. The Governor and his Council would be compelled to be witnesses of this act of humiliation on the one hand and annoyance on the other; they could afford no redress. But let us have an Archbishop of our own—a Protestant Metropolitan; and then we shall be in a position, in virtue of our protestant ascendancy, to forestall foreign authority, and to surround our civic dignitaries on all state occasions, with the proper functionalities of our own Church.

Until something of this nature shall have been effected both for securing the future harmony of the Church and for maintaining her dignity among the institutions of the British Empire, it is contended that Synodical action in the Colonies is altogether premature. CRITO.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MELFORD—ITS PROSPECTS.

No. v.

CLOSELY connected with this, is another object, of similar importance, equally worthy of accomplishment, and which should be brought prominently into view; that is, the appointment of a small steamboat, to cross the Strait from McNair's Cove to Ship Harbour. The present ferrying system has many disadvantages; to mention a few,—accommodation insufficient and uncomfortable, want of safety, time required in crossing, and crossing sometimes altogether impracticable. Beside, much of the irregularity along the entire Mail route, is owing to this defective system. Towards the establishment of a steamboat, the Government have already promised a liberal grant of money,—to be paid as soon as a company come forward, to guarantee the undertaking. Surely, there are men eligible for it on both sides of the Strait, and who must be sensible of its desirableness and importance. As a speculation, it could not but be profitable,—if not immediately, at least after a time. Were the proposed new road, and this undertaking completed, travelling would be increased, beyond all precedent, in this direction.

There is another road, extending from McNair's Cove about 8 miles down the Strait, and from thence across the country to Manchester, a distance of about 12 miles more. This road is in a very imperfect condition, and difficult to travel. That part of it (in extent about two miles) lying between McNair's and Pirata Cove, as it is indeed for 4 miles below the latter place, is exceedingly hilly, and unfit for purposes of hauling or carriage. As these places are constantly increasing in business importance, the necessity of a convenient mode of carriage and communication between them, is also increasing in the same ratio. As the present road over hill and dale, a fair specimen by

the way, of the old idea, could never be made to answer the necessity, but by an expense which would be enormous, it is proposed to make a new road around the shore, for that purpose. As the ground is generally level, this could be effected at a comparatively trifling expense. The advantages which would result from this improvement would be, as before intimated, the easier and more expeditious mode of conveyance and communication, the gradual extension of the two marts towards combination, and the ultimate union of the business men, now in different communities, for mutual assistance and for the common good.

The three main objects of immediate importance to the entire community at Melford are, first, the completion of the new road from McNair's Cove to Pirata Cove;—secondly, the establishment of a steamboat to cross the Strait;—and thirdly, the effecting of a shore road from McNair's Cove to Pirata Cove. The accomplishment of any one, we may hope, will surely lead to that of the rest, all are very practicable, and there is fair prospect of all being accomplished.

Melford is also destined to be a thoroughfare for ships, and for those that travel by water. The number of vessels which pass annually through the Straits from almost every part of the world, is immense.—Harborage, and the distance from Halifax are such, that the smallest advantage, were it to be obtained, would induce many to put in at Melford. But what is simply necessary to secure a vast thoroughfare, is a Market, which must shortly, in the very nature of things, be established. There are resources, both for farming and fishing, which, when drawn out, must inevitably make for that end. There is also excellent timber for ship-building at hand, and mill streams may be found in every direction. The position of Melford appears also to make it most eminently favourable for the erection of a Dry Dock, an undertaking which would require capital, but which would bring certain reward. Men of capital and enterprise only are required to set the wheels in motion, and it is believed they will soon be here.

Nov. 1854.

RESIDENT.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

SINGING IN THE CHOIR.

PROVIDENCE opens to the zealous and devout Members of the Church, many ways, in which they may contribute to her efficiency, and take a part in services, which promote the glory of God and increase the devotions of his people. Besides teaching in the Sunday School and uniting with devotional spirit in the common responses of the Sanctuary, they may employ their gifts and capacity for Music in assisting to conduct the psalmody of the congregation. And this is a very important part of the public Worship of God.—We will not dwell upon its origin in the Word of God, for that is generally understood. The Psalms of David (which were originally sung to the harp), and the employment of various instrumental as well as vocal music in the worship of the Temple, and especially the constant use of hymns amongst the primitive Christians,—show us undeniably that this part of public worship was the constant practice of the Church under all its dispensations. But nature alone teaches us this; and the heart at once prompts us (as far as the power is possessed) to employ this gift of the Creator, in expressing the gratitude and joy of the soul; and proclaiming the glory of the Author and Giver of all good things. Without something of this the services of the Sabbath seem imperfect. If no concert of voices, or no instrumental sounds, lift the notes of praise on that holy day; if no opportunity is given for uttering the feelings of holy joy and gladness that beat in the Christian's heart in the course of his communion with the "Lord his Strength," "and his Redeemer,"—he feels as if some important string was wanting in the general instrument of devotion, which is to bring the soul into unison with the spirit of holiness and love.

If Sacred Music then be so important a part of public worship it ought to engage serious attention, and excite to the means of ensuring its efficiency and power. It would be well indeed if the whole congregation could join in that part of divine worship; but as nature has not given alike the same means of doing so, and even the natural gift requires some training and exercise, some means must in this case be adopted to ensure the general performance in a proper and effective manner. For that purpose Choirs are generally introduced. Congregational singing is sometimes very good, where a large part of the congregation have good voices and an ear for Music; but even then there must be a certain number to take the lead; and for the most part this mode of singing (especially in large Churches,) wants energy and spirit. A well organized and effective Choir then is a very great and important aid in the performance of this part of Divine Worship. By having a good Choir, the congregation will be the better enabled to join in it; and thus a general dispersion will be cultivated and extended, for such sacred music as will promote devotion and proclaim the honor and glory of God.

What a delightful and useful field is here opened for the consecration of talents and gifts to the honor of God and the service of his Church! What a noble opportunity for those on whom God has bestowed powers of this kind; or in whom zeal and industry have improved them—to devote them to so holy a purpose.—None then who have peculiar gifts of this kind, should be reluctant to exercise them in this laudable manner. Prudent men point out to them this mode of being useful in the cause of the Church; and when the call

Continued from last week.

them to assist in this sacred task, all should be glad to respond to her voice. To sing the Songs of Zion in the house of God, and to contribute to the solemnity and devotional effect of the worship of the Sanctuary, will be felt to be a grateful task and even duty, by all who are possessed of these qualifications, and are invited to employ them in the Church's service. And whether they contribute simply a natural voice and ear to the general concert, or whether by the additional aid of voice and skill, they can assist in "swelling the note of praise,"—from the full-toned organ or melodeon, or by other instrumental music,—they are discharging a sacred duty to the Church, and they promote the honor of their Redeemer. Not only the Minister, (who especially is thankful for such assistance in his sacred work,) but the whole congregation are under great obligations to a well conducted and edifying choir.

But it must also be remembered, that as they are in some measure as "a city set upon a hill," and are especially engaged in leading the rest of the congregation to "sing to the praise and glory of the God of holiness"—double ears is expected from them,—that their whole deportment be one of seriousness and devotion. Any apparent insincerity or feigning, to the work in which they are engaged, strikes the least observing of the congregation as an inconsistency that carries a deep reproach. When we see order and regularity and perseverance in the hours of practice; and devotion and decorum during the time of Divine service, we cannot but regard the Choir as an important and most deserving portion of the congregation. Indeed, so delightful is the effect produced upon the general spirit of devotion by such a Choir, that in looking forward to the Sunday as a day of rest, and to the house of God as a place in which to draw near to the joyous glories of a brighter world, even as the "gate of Heaven,"—we associate its music with his other means of elevating and gladdening the soul. Beside, the voice of prayer and the Word of God, and the refreshing of the Table of the Lord,—we place the notes of praise which are there heard, among the things which inspire the heart to say in such a prospect "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the House of the Lord!"

RICARDUS.

Nov. 27, 1854.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE Missionary Sale, under the Patronage of Lady L. MARGANT, in behalf of Mr. Stannag's Schools in St. Margaret's Bay, has realized £80. Mr. S. takes this mode of returning his sincere thanks to Her Ladyship and the other Ladies of Halifax, who have so warmly responded to the Christian feeling at Home in behalf of the destitute shores of this Province.—About one half of the above will go to pay off some arrears due the Schoolmasters for the last two years, and the remainder will be divided among all the Schools as soon as Teachers can be secured for those that are vacant, or to maintain the present ones.

Mr. Stannag also begs to acknowledge the sum of £20—collected by Mr. Kerby, from friends in Halifax, towards the little Chapel about to be erected near the Nine Mile River, on the Chester Road, between Halifax and St. Margaret's Bay.

St. Margaret's Bay, Dec. 8, 1854

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC 9, 1854.

CLERGY WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND.

Now that the collections for the College are pretty well out of the way, we hope the Committee, charged with the above named object, will lose no time in recalling to it the attention of Churchmen throughout the Diocese. We believe that when properly digested and presented forcibly to the Church, there will be a very general and liberal response to the call. We have for many years felt a deep interest on the subject, and long ago prepared a scheme, which, from various causes, was left in abeyance. In New Brunswick a Society has been established, which promises large advantages, at a moderate charge upon the income of the Clergyman. By the payment of £1 annually, by himself, and £2 from his Congregation, his widow or family will be entitled to £300 at his death, and this without any capital stock to begin with.

We hope the terms of our Nova Scotia Association may be as moderate, and then the general opinion will be certain. Only, in place of a sum paid down at the decease of the Clergyman, we should decidedly prefer an annuity of proportionate value. We observe that in some of the poorest Dioceses of the United States, they have similar helps for the families of their deceased Clergymen.

We again commend the object to the charities of the wealthy members of the Church, and indeed of all who would allay the anxieties of their Ministers, for those whom they must have unprovided. Annual sermons in each Parish, would no doubt produce at least £200 a year.

THE HALIFAX NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This Association seems to have no trumpeter in its employ, and is a rare exception of noiseless action in these days of glorification. Every now and then we ascertain on inquiry, that the work they have in hand, and it is one of vast importance to this City and to the country at large, is going on well. One little proof of what they have already effected, in one short season, is the transport of a quantity of logs from "Fletcher's Brailly" through the intermediate lakes, down to Dartmouth—which could not have been done by land for five times the value of the logs. This is but the first fruit, of a future harvest—but it is enough to encourage confidence in the enterprise. We understand that the Directors expect to have the Canal in operation next season to the outlet of the Chubonacallie from the Grand Lake, a distance we suppose of more than 20 miles. We believe that the Hon. Mr. Stairs and Dr. Avery are the most active and prominent in the good work. They are both, long and favourably known to this community, as cautious, prudent, soberminded men, of intelligent minds, who would not risk their own means, nor mislead the public to do so, in any project of a visionary nature, unlikely to yield practical and solid advantages to the stockholders and to the community at large. A special meeting of Shareholders has been called for Wednesday next.

The City Authorities have published a scheme for the better supply of the city with water, and for a more effectual system of sewerage, together with Estimates of the probable outlay, and pecuniary returns. The whole subject is one of paramount importance to the comfort and health of the community, and we are persuaded, that for no object would taxation, to any reasonable amount, be more cheerfully submitted to than for this. We cordially wish success to the projectors of these great Civic improvements, and we hope that the most candid and dispassionate consideration will be given to the object and plan by all concerned. In the published statement, the cost of Sewerage is estimated at £22,000, which sum, with interest, it is calculated may be paid off, by moderate assessment, in 17 years. For the due enlargement of the water supply, and the establishment of necessary works, it is calculated that £80,000 would be required, and this sum with interest it is also proposed entirely to pay off, by the schedule of taxes put forth, in 14 years.

Mr. Sutherland is named as the propounder of the whole scheme. We repeat that we trust no niggardly and short-sighted economy will prevent the adoption of this enlightened measure, so intimately connected with the comfort of all, and the sanitary improvement of the poor in particular.

We are glad to see that the Mayor and his Civic coadjutors are active in the punishment of evil doers, especially those who profane the Sabbath, by openly selling the foul poison of soul and body commonly called "spirituous liquors by license." In a late paper there appeared a strong letter signed "A Widow," complaining of this evil in Alchemie street, stating that men and women may be seen parading that street on the Lord's day, drunk, and using horrible language, to the great annoyance of all well disposed inhabitants. She called for protection and for more frequent visits from the Police to that neighbourhood. We have ourselves of late seen more instances of drunkenness in the streets of the city, than usual. There is no effectual cure for it, but to banish the fell destroyer from our land altogether; and we believe all reflecting patriotic and christian men will ere long come to this conclusion.

A contemporary properly calls the attention of his readers to the necessity and the duty of doing what we can to relieve the Widows and Orphans of those brave fellows, who are daily falling, on the hard fought fields of the distant East. A poetical contributor to the Chronicle, a Lady no doubt, stirs up our military friends to leave their beloved and the allurements of Halifax, and press onward to the rescue of their gallant comrades. We doubt not they are paying to be allowed, to share their dangers and their toils, and that if the order should come to-morrow, to start for Sebastopol, it would with alacrity be obeyed. What or her volunteer, that the women of the city shall keep "watch and ward" if needful, would be generally concluded in by the ladies, is another question. It may however be fairly presumed, that we shall not be driven to that, but that our militia, would at once volunteer to take the regiment post. Six no doubt, it must be if, as we may fear, this sanguinary war is prolonged.

But besides this, our duty is to share in the benevolent efforts of the Mother-Country, directed to aid our last, by alleviating the anxiety of the soldier

by providing for his orphan family. Something has already been done in Nova Scotia by the collection in our Churches—but far more must be done, if only we would meet the cases connected with ourselves.

In 25 years, upwards of 30 regiments, we understand, have passed through this garrison.—none without forming matrimonial connections in the country. Several of these wives and their children are already returned to us, and more are coming.—There is a necessity, therefore, for more funds,—which ought to be kept for a while at least, on the side the water, to meet local calls. The Legislature, we trust, will vote a reasonable sum, after the example of Canada's noble offering of £25,000—and those numerous individuals whom Providence has entrusted with wealth, we hope will swell the amount. It will no doubt be still further increased, when at Christmas, surrounded by our comforts in this peaceful land, we will feel constrained by gratitude to our Heavenly Father for our manifold blessings, to show it by aiding those whose lot it will be to pass that joyous season on hostile ground, or whose wives and children may be mourning the absence, probably the loss of their dear guardians and providers.

SOCIETY P. G. F.—We have not received the Report of this Venerable Society for 1854, but taking up one the other day, we were surprised and sorry to find that the names of all those Clergymen in Nova Scotia, who were on the list in 1834—whose salaries are now paid through the Government, by a compact made in that year with the Society, have been struck off the list of the present year. We cannot account for this summary proceeding, which will be anything but pleasing to those who have so long rejoiced in their connexion with that oldest of Missionary Societies, and who can find themselves by the stroke of somebody's pen, as it were hors de combat. We are thankful to say however, that these men are all still at their posts, working as hard as ever, and considering themselves as much the Missionaries of that Society, as any of the youthful band who now figure in the list of 1854. There is a manifest inconsistency in the affair, for the same Report, which by the list, ignores the existence of these veterans, gives their regular and annual reports of what they are now doing in the Society's service—some of them expressly rejoicing in the fact that he has been their Missionary for 20 years, and who is still in harness, claiming the benefit of the proverb, that "a living dog is better than a dead lion." We sincerely hope that this matter may be rectified in the next publication of the Society, and the old hands be reinstated in their former rank.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The first meeting for the season took place on Tuesday evening last at Temperance Hall. J. G. A. Crofton, Esq. took the chair. There was, as formerly, a large attendance, evidencing the general and undiminished interest felt by the community in the Institution. The Lecture was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Twining, and was excellent in its style and subject matter. The thanks of the meeting were moved by P. Lynch, Esq. in a neat speech. Appropriate allusion was made by the Chairman to the late H. H. Cogswell, who took a deep interest in the Association, and was a liberal contributor to its funds. P. C. Hill, Esq. was announced as the next Lecturer, on Tuesday 19th inst.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY

The annual Meeting of the Halifax Association of this useful Society, will be held in the Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening the 12th inst. The day to be taken by the Lord Bishop. Sermons are to be preached to-morrow at St. Paul's, a. m. by the Bishop, and evening by Rev. Dr. Shreve.—and at St. John's, p. m. by Rev. Mr. Dunn. We find the subjoined notice of this Society in the last Times Echo.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.—We are happy to find that, with the sanction of the Bishop, this excellent institution, has taken up an important position in the Diocese. Under the able superintendence of the Rev. M. M. Dillod, a (Nassau and Madel) Street in connection with this Society, has been opened in London, C. W. We are informed that the preparations are now complete for the reception of your persons of either sex, to be trained as school teachers, without any charge, except for such books as they require; and these will be furnished at a very moderate rate. The excellent and devoted Mr. Dillod, under whose immediate superintendence the work will be carried on, is (we heartily rejoice) a man whose name and talents are generally qualified for the work which he has undertaken to treat that pure and devoted heart to the best interests of the rising generation for which he has long been distinguished.

now have the opportunity of truly "Church Schools," in which the pure doctrine of the word of God will be inculcated.

We hope that the "Church School Society" has not a footing in the Diocese, it will be the means of increasing the number of a true Gospel Clergy.

We are happy to find that a bill for incorporating the Montreal Corresponding Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society is now before Parliament. From the prospect of the bill, it appears that this committee has employed in the Diocese of Montreal, sixteen teachers, who have seven hundred and fifty children at a cost of more than five hundred and fifty pounds. We ought to have corresponding committees of this society in every Diocese.—L.S.

The testimonials Professor Holloway has received from thousands of persons, grateful for the benefit they have derived by using his Ointment and Pills, are convincing proofs of the efficacy of his medicine, and as no person can be cured without using it, they are available as a recommendation, either at the time of the trial, or the time of the cure, and these testimonials are so numerous, that they will be found in every number of the paper, which is habitually read, will prove a convincing and easily communicated truth, and they will readily cure the most desperate wounds, ulcers and sores.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Harrison, with £2 4s. 6d.—the articles ordered will be sent by Monday's Coach. From Rev. H. S. Baker—we have no Prayer Books of the kind wanted, on hand at present.

Died.

On Sunday, Dec. 3. HANNAH, relict of the late Henry Miller, aged 72 years.
At Kentville, on the 14th ult. aged 20 years, JOHN WILLIAM, only son of Mr. Silas H. H. H.
At California, on the 4th August last, Mr. JOSEPH McNEIL, son of Mr. Robert McNeill, Tryon, P. E. I., in his 23rd year.
Drowned from on board Packet brig H. H. H., on her passage from Boston to Halifax, Mr. SAMUEL ANDREWS, of St. Margaret's Bay.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, December—2. Brig America, Flint, Boston. Brig Anko, Thomas, New York—bound to Malaga schrs. Tomah, Crowell, New York Liverpool, Day, Liverpool. Elm, McGregor, Biscuit, Isles.
Sunday, December 3.—Brig Milo, Anderson, Kingston Schrs Sarah, Griffin, Baltimore.
Monday December 4.—Brig Messenger, Bomber, Montreal Government schrs. Darling, Daly, Sable Island, schr. Rivet, Walsh, Biscuit.
Thursday—brigs, Muta, Tinson, Kingston, 21 days. Abalator, Huching, Havana and Boston, via Harrington; Eliza, La Havre; schrs. Bonita, Coffin, New York 10 days; Mary Ann Lang, Miramichi.
Friday, Dec. 5.—H. M. Steamship Canada, Steer, Boston, 33 hours from Boston—oil passengers, 10 for Halifax. H. M. Steamship Osprey, Coblin, St. John's, N. F. 7 days, via Sydney, C. B.—reports very violent in Sydney during the gale—the storm was very violent; Capt. Corliss reports the cholera to be abating at St. John's, N. F. when he left—has 30 passengers. Brig Maude, Johnston, Matanzas, 11 days; Brig Daniel Humbley, Coalect, Liverpool, 6 B.

CLEARED.

December 2.—Brigs Florida, Holby, B. W. Indies; P. C. C. Providence, R. I.; schrs. Hope, Reynolds, George Town, Joseph, Allen, George Town.
Thursday Dec.—Brig America, (packet) Flint, Boston; Brig Plato, Boyle, P. W. Indies; schrs. Labrador, Taylor, Baltimore.

Advertisements.

COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Sermons on behalf of the above Society will be preached at St. Paul's, on Sunday next, the 10th December. That in the morning by The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. And that in the evening by The Rev. JAMES STILLER, D. D., Rector of Dartmouth.

Sermons for the same object will also be preached at St. Luke's Chapel of Esq. in the afternoon of the same day, by The Rev. T. DUNN, and at Dartmouth Church on Sunday morning, the 17th December. Collections in aid of the Society's funds will be taken after each of the Sermons.

The Annual Meeting of the Halifax Association in aid of the Society, will be held at Temperance Hall, on Tuesday 17th next, the 12th December, at 1 o'clock precisely when the Lord Bishop will take the Chair.

CHURCH SERVICES.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale, a superior quality of CHURCH SERVICES, in Velvet & Morocco Bindings, with gilt rims, with or without cases—very suitable for Christmas or New Year presents. Also daily expected—from United States—Handsomely bound ANNUALS for 1853.

WM GOSSIP, Grand St.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetens the BREATH—It is quite free from Acids, so deacidifies the enamel, and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. each, of LANGLEY'S HOLLIS STREET.

HEALTHY GERMAN JERKIES, RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET, Dec. 10 1851.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various goods like Apples, Bacon, Beef, Lamb, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Raisins, Hay, Home-spun cotton & wool, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Sugar, Turkeys, Wax, Wood, and Coal.

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

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Colic, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet efficient) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax, Nov. 29, 1851.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS.

Just Received per latest Arrivals from Great Britain.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS, in Divinity, History, Lilies, and Light Literature—selected with care and sold at low prices.

Books suitable for PRESENTS—Illustrated, Illuminated, and Handsomely Bound—very cheap. ONE HUNDRED SETS MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR—25 Maps in a Set—viz 1 Europe; 2 Russia in Europe; 3 Turkey in Europe; 4 Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland—at the low price of 1s. 3d. per Set.

WM. GOSSIP, Nova Scotia Book Store, 21, Granville Street.

Oct. 21, 1851

E. K. BROWN.

NO. 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE.

HAS RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS, A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF HARDWARE.

- List of hardware items: Bar, Bolt, Hoop, and Sheet Iron; Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL; Smiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Raps; Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Stock Moulds, Manure Forks and Shovels; Mill Saws, Circular, Pic, Cross-cut, and Hand Saws; Nails, Spikes, Latches, and Hinges; Molasses Gates, Mahogany, Rosewood, Mineral and Iron Knobs for Morocco Locks; Coach Wrenches, Brass Bands, Patent Axles, Carpenters' and Lumberers' Rules; Wool, Cotton, and Cattle Cards, Cut Tacks; A general assortment of Brushes, Borax, TABLE CUTLERY; Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors; Harness Mounting; Cabinet Brass Ware, Girth, Chair and Bracco Web, Stoves, Iron Pots, Oven and Oven Covers, Tea Kettles, Boilers, Fry Pans, Preserving Kettles and Saucepans; Sash Weights, Cart Boxes, Block Bushes, Ships' Compasses, Colours and Time Glasses; BEST LONDON WHITE LEAD; Black, Yellow, Red and Green Paints; Linseed Oil, Copal and Bright Varnish, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting and Ochres; Gunpowder; Shot and Shot Lead; Fish Hooks—12, 15, 18 and 20 Lines; Salmon, Mullet, Mackeral and Herring TWINES; Brunswick Black, Vaseline Green, Polishing Paste, and a great variety of other articles, which he offers for Sale at the lowest rates for Cash or approved Credit. October 21, 1851.

TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, &c.

Lowest City prices—Wholesale and Retail. TEAS—Souchong and Congou—loose and boxed. MOLASSES—punchons and staves. SUGAR—Porto Rico, Crushed and Loaf, CORN MEAL, Pilot Bread, and Flour. 57 doz. Underwood Pickles, Gauds, London Pickles, Sauces, Olives, &c. 27 doz. Preserved Fruits, Peaches, Cherries, &c. in tin cases. 100 boxes Liverpool and Halifax Soap. Ceylon Tea, in bond or duty paid; Havana and German Cigars, boxes and half boxes; Raisins; 120 sheets Liverpool Salt; Ground Pepper & Ginger; Ales, Wines, Liqueurs, &c. together with a large variety of GROCERIES for country and city trade.

W. D. CUTLER & BROTHERS, Oct. 7

STEEL PENS, Just Received—a Variety of W. A. SHEPHERD'S Celebrated Steel Pens, comprising D. O. P., and S. Pens, School Pen, and the P. M. PENN. Medium Bonnet. Sent by order of W. GOSSIP, Oct. 4

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR N. S.

THE PRINCIPAL of this Institution is prepared to receive Pupils either as Boarders, or Day Scholars, as follows:

Boarders, at £25 per annum. Day Scholars, at £8. Payment for both cases to be made quarterly, and in advance. Parents intending to send their boys at any time during the ensuing Winter are requested to make early application. Further particulars may be known by reference, at Halifax, to the Rev. J. C. COCHRAN, Secretary to the Board of Governors of King's College, or at Windsor, to D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL. N. B. Two annual exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for competition at the Endicott, A. D. 1853, October 11, 1851.

NOTICE.

DIRECT from Boston, and for sale head of Steam Boat Wharf, Next Door to Thomas Laddlaw's.—SUGAR, Coffee, Tea, Brand, Corn Meal, Buckets, Irons, Candles, Figs, Tobacco. ALSO—A large Assortment of Mens' Womens' and Children's SHOES, BOOTS and RUBBERS. JOHN IRVINE.

JUST PUBLISHED.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH. BY WILLIAM BULLOCK, Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax. To be had at the Book Store of Wm. Gossip, Sept. 30.

CREIGHTON, WISWELL & CO.

BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, SLOP CLOTHING, FURS, NET TWINE, &c. HAVE received their FALL STOCK, and solicit an inspection of the same from buyers who are in search of GOOD VALUE. Nov. 2, 3, 4, and 5, ORDNANCE SQUARE. Entrance from No. 3, Nov. 4.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER FESTIVALS, CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL of the above Works sold at the Book Store of the Publisher of this Paper generally much cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere, being for the most part Importations from the Depository of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, and are on Sale at their lowest rates—a privilege not possessed by any other Establishment in the City. On hand—an Assortment of the above in velvet, and superior and common bindings. WM. GOSSIP

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs to leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the latest and very best patterns which he offers at extremely low prices, and on accommodating terms. Persons on the eve of Housekeeping, and those already established, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment. Funerals attended to at very moderate prices. ON HAND—a supply of Furniture POLISH, produced by all who use it to be a superior article. JAMES GORDON, 123, Barrington Street, April 22nd

PRINTERS WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER who can make himself worthy of confidence, and generally useful in the Business, will find constant Employment and good wages, at the Church Times Office. Wanted also—Two Boys of good Education, as apprentices, who will have an opportunity of attending to become good Printers. WM. GOSSIP, Nov. 4

PRINTING INKS

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Supply of PRINTING INK, from the Establishment of Messrs. Deasdale & Co. This Ink is in the cans of 1 lb. and upwards, is used in the Harper's Establishment and other Printing Houses in New York, and will be warranted good at the respective price of 1 lb. 3s. 6d. from 18-22

WM. GOSSIP, Halifax Sept 2 1851

THE ABOVE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT HAS RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF LAMPS, and Glass, &c. &c. &c. WM. GOSSIP, Halifax Sept 2 1851

Poetry.

SELECTED FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE LAST GOOD NIGHT.

Close the eyelids—press them gently
O'er the dead and leaden eyes,
For the soul that made them lively
Has returned unto the skies.
Wipe the death-damps from her forehead,
Cover one dear golden tress,
Fold her icy hands all meekly
Smooth the little snowy dress.
Fold her hands and o'er her pillow,
Scatter flowers so pure and white,
Lay the buds upon her bosom.
There, now softly say good night

Though our tears flow fast and faster,
Yet we would not call her back,
We are glad her feet no longer
Tread life's rough and thorny track.
We are glad our heavenly Father
Took her while her heart was pure,
We are glad he did not leave her
All life's troubles to endure.
We are glad,—and yet the teardrop
Walleth,—for alas! we know
That our fireside will be lonely,
We shall miss our darling so?

While the twilight shadows gather,
We shall wait in vain to feel
Little arms all white and dimpled,
Round our necks so softly steal.
Our wet cheeks will miss the pressure
Of sweet lips so warm and red,
And our bosoms sadly, sadly,
Miss that darling little head,
Which was wont to rest there sweetly,
And those golden eyes so bright—
We shall miss their loving glances—
We shall miss their soft good night.

When the morrow's sun is shining
They will take that cherked form,
They will bear it to the Churchyard
And consign it to the worm
Well? what matter! It is only
The clay dress our darling wore.
God has robed her as an angel
She has need of this no more,
Fold her hands and o'er her pillow
Scatter flowers so pure and white,
Kiss that marble brow and whisper
Once again, a last good night.

Advertisements.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. July 1, 1854.

NOTICE

UNTIL further notice, His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR will see, daily, any persons having occasion to call upon him, on public business between the hours of eleven and twelve, in the Legislative Council Chamber.

By Command.

E. RUSHWORTH,
Private Secretary

August 25.

PER R. N. STEAMSHIP AMERICA.
AUGUST, 1854.

WILLIAM GOSSIP has received an excellent Assortment of STATIONERY, comprising Folio Post, Foolscap, Letter and Note Papers of superior qualities—Ruled and Plain.
Cream Laid and Blue Laid ENVELOPES all sizes—Tuck and Thin.
Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Ruled Books, Memo Books, &c. &c.
Case Blotters—various sizes
DRAWING BOOKS—various sizes.
Copy Books, Clipping Books.
GOLD and SILVER PAPER, Embossed and Plain, Drawing Paper, and Drawing Materials.
Mill Boards, Pressings, Glazed Boards, Pasteboards.
Wholesale and Retail, at moderate Prices—at the Nova Scotia Book and Stationery Store,
No. 24 Granville Street.

Aug. 30, 1854.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX. PREPARED WITH EAST IND COLOURS. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit, arrests decay, induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

Sold only by **WILLIAM LANGLEY Chemist &c.** from London.
Halifax N S Feb 1854

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES.

JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET
June 10, 1854.

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at
B. W. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store 24 Granville Street.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

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

(Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

Dated Jan. 28, 1855.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' STANDING

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Camm, Chemist, Yewit, to Professor Holloway.

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

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly.

Nov. 27th, 1853. (Signed) J. GAMIS.

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

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

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

I am, Sir, your obliged servant.

(Signed) W. MOON.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 14th, 1853.

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

I am, Sir, yours respectfully.

(Signed) G BRIGGS,
These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases.—

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ague | Female Irregularities | Scrofula, or King's Evil |
| Asthma | | |
| Bilious Complaints | Fever of all kinds | Sore Throat |
| Blotches on the Face | | Stone and Gravel |
| Skin | Goat | Secondary Symptoms |
| Bowel Complaints | Head-ache | Tic Doulooureux |
| Colic | Indigestion | Tumours |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Inflammation | Ulcers |
| Bowels | Jaundice | Veneral Affections |
| Consumption | Liver Complaints | Worms of all kinds |
| Debility | Lumbago | Weakness from whatever cause. |
| Dropsy | Piles | |
| Dysentery | Rheumatism | |
| Erysipelas | Retention of Urine | &c. &c. |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices.—1s. 1jd., 2s. 0d., 2s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., Newports. Dr. Harrington, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chapman, Kennebunk; E Caswell and N Tepper, Cornwallis; J A Gibbon, Wilmot; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest, Yarmouth; T B Pasillo, Liverpool; J F Mere, Caledonia; Miss Larner, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs Neil, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahons Bay; Tacker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Huestis, Wallace; W Cooper, Peggwash; Mrs. Robinson, Pictou; T R Fraser, New Glasgow; J & O Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canoe P Smyth, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Feb. 11, 1854.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

W. L. GOSSIP, No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET.

HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality.—

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Oil, Leprotic Tubes, as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Madier Lake | Ivory Black, |
| Cobalt | Indian Yellow, |
| Chinese Vermillion. | Ne-Jee Yellow, |
| Malpig. | Indigo |
| Mintum. | Vanilke Brown. |
| Flake White, double tube. | Chrome Yellow, |
| Burnt Sienna. | Scarlet Lake, |
| Raw Sienna. | Crimson Lake, |
| Burnt Umber, | Purple Lake, |
| Raw Umber, | Roman Ochre, |
| Prussian Blue, | Indian Red, |
| Yellow Ochre, | Venetian Red. |

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials. Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

Academy Boards, 9 1/2 x 15 1/2 in.; Prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes; Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any length.

Brushes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes. | |
| Badie, do Large, Medium and Small | |
| Camel Hair, do for Blenders, Flat and round | |
| Do. do for Lacquering, all sizes. | |

Crayons, &c.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 30 and 64 shades. | |
| La France's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round base. | |
| Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3. | |
| Black Glazed Crayons. | |
| Italian Chalk, hard black. | |
| White Crayons, square. | |
| White Chalk, round, for Black Board. | |
| Porte Crayons—Leather and Cork Stumps. | |
| Tinted Crayon Paper. | |

Superfine Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans, Tracing Linen, Cambric, for Field plans, Carbon Copying Paper, Fanes Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine—Rowney's do for Mapping Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Histol and London Board Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c.
June 17.

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