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The Church Times.

J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1854. NO. 16.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MOORINGS.	EVENING.
1 April 10 Easter Day	Exod. 12 14-20	Exod. 11 Acts 12
11 Mon. In B. W.	19 Mat. 28	17
18 Tues. In E. W.	2 Sam. 14	22 1 Cor. 15
20 Wed.	14 1st Sam. 11	1 Pet. 3
21 Thurs.	12 1st Sam. 11	12
22 Fri.	19 1st Sam. 11	17 2 Pet. 1

Prayer Tables—Mora. 2, 57, 111, 112, 113, 114, 118. The Calendar Order to be used.
English verso 22. To verso 12.

DOCTRY

HEART HYMNS.

Psalm cxviii. 14.

Nearer my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee!
E'en though it be a cross
That raiseth me;
Still all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee!

Though like a wanderer,
The sun gone down,
Darkness comes over me,
My rest a stone,
Yet in my dream I'll be
Nearer, my God, to Thee,—
Nearer to Thee!

There let my way appear
Stipitate heaven,
All that Thou send'st me
In mercy giv'n;
Angels to beckon me
Nearer, my God, to Thee,—
Nearer to Thee!

Then with my waking thoughts
Bright with Thy praise,
Out of my stony griefs
Bethel I'll raise;
So by my woes to be
Nearer, my God, to Thee,—
Nearer to Thee!

And when on joyful wing
Cleaving the sky;
Sun, moon and stars forgot,
Upward I fly;
Still all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,—
Nearer to Thee!

Religious Miscellany.

By Rev. Dr. Tynja's "Recollections of England."

ADVANCE OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The outward increase and apparent prosperity of the Established Church everywhere arrested my attention. New churches were continually seen, lately erected, or in the process of building. I travelled all over England, and this fact I observed every where in every quarter. In London, Bishop Doane proposed, a few years since, the building of new churches in the metropolis, by private subscription; forty-two of the number have been already completed, and the residue, I am informed, are on the way to completion. In the town of Manchester an association has been formed to erect ten new churches. The Bishop of Chester consecrated four in a single week while I was in England. A similar association has been formed in Birmingham, and two or three of these churches have been completed. In the various country towns and villages, churches and chapels are rising in every quarter, and the aspect to the traveller's eye is that of an increase and much outward prosperity in the Established Church; while, at the same time, with the exception of one in Liverpool, I did not see a dissenting Chapel, either appearing to be new, or in process of building, in any portion of my journey. From my own observations I was therefore fully drawn to the conclusion, that the Established Church is everywhere in the ascendant in favour, while dissent has very much lost its

hold upon the people of England, and its prospect is very far from the hope of prosperous increase. This continued observation of facts around me led me to many inquiries and inquiries, the result of which was always to confirm the accuracy of the conclusions which I had drawn from what I saw. The power of dissent seems to be comparatively little, and is certainly diminishing, and the general popularity and influence of the Established Church among the people is probably greater than it ever was, and is continually increasing. Ten years ago the popular feeling was strongly excited against the Establishment, if we may judge from the publications of that day, and its overthrow and destruction were boldly demanded. The possible continued existence of the Church was denied, and its early passing away anticipated by its enemies. But that tale of hostility has passed its flood, and is ebbing as rapidly as it rose. A well-informed friend of mine says, "Five years ago we found it necessary to argue in defence of the rights of the Church to exist; and now we are compelled to protest, on the other hand, against those who are ready to deny the same right to those out of the Church. Within the metropolis, nearly 2200,000 have been raised by the influence of the present Bishop, by voluntary subscription, for the erection of new churches, while the Dissenters, within the same time, have raised but about £10,000 for a similar purpose, or enough to build two meeting-houses. The present Bishop of Chester has consecrated one hundred and seventy new churches in his diocese. This diocese is not very greatly more prosperous, I suppose, than some others. The Bishop of London probably has consecrated nearly as many within the same time. These new churches are all substantial and large buildings. The least of them will probably hold six or seven hundred persons, while some of them, and all in the metropolis, will contain fifteen hundred, or even more. I was much struck with the substantial and permanent character of the new churches, as contrasted with the very inferior appearance of the dissenting chapels. Yet they are equally the result of private voluntary effort. Parliament has done nothing for the extension of the church for several years past. In many cases a Dissenting Chapel, regularly registered and licensed, is but a single room of a private house, and in others of very temporary occupation. Within a few years, a considerable number of Dissenting Chapels have been converted into Episcopal Churches. Mr. Mellic's chapel at Cambridge is one of these. You will find an article in the December number of the British Magazine which contains some very valuable information upon the statistics of the dissenting congregations, and gives an account of several instances of a similar description to those above alluded to. I became acquainted with a highly respectable dissenting minister in London, who is now preparing himself for orders, and will be probably attended by his congregation in his conformity to the Church, their chapel furnishing another similar instance to those above referred to. The information which I gained from him convinced me yet more entirely that the popularity of dissent has passed by, and the voluntary tendency and choice of the people is generally for the services of the Established Church. And my conviction is, that the simple difficulty in the way of the Church, under this view of it, is the vast want of accommodation for the people. The benevolent friends of the Church are exerting themselves in every quarter to supply this want. But I suppose it can never be met, until Parliament takes the subject in hand, which is certainly most desirable for the interests of religion in that country.

Another fact with which I soon became familiar, and which much impressed my mind, was the very severe and often violent manner in which the Established Church was spoken of by dissenters. Before I had any opportunity to observe the relative positions of the two classes, and the reasons for this, which might there be found, the circumstance itself particularly arrested my notice. I heard repeatedly the expressions, and saw such indications of feeling among many of the latter, as reasonably concluded me, as well

as made me mourn over the want of Christian temper which they displayed. I have been sufficiently accustomed, at home, to listen to the expression of such feelings from warm tempered men when irritated in controversy, and from men of violent and radical sentiments in religion; and they are not habitual, I trust among, the Christian bodies of this country. Nor do I know, indeed, that they are in England, though they were very frequent in my observation. I saw many exceptions to this fact;—many, both ministers and laymen among the dissenters, whose conversation, addresses, and manners were uniformly indicative of Christian courtesy, a real love for all the servants of God, and a proper apprehension of the worth and influence of the Church Establishment, though they saw supposed evils in it against which they felt conscientious objections, and which prevented their conformity to the Church. Many excellent persons of this description are present in my mind while I write; and I trust I shall never be induced to undervalue their character, or their religious influence and usefulness. But the prevailing feeling of dissenters is certainly very great hostility against the Church, not only as an establishment, but to its very principles of government and order. I saw many who seemed to me perfect illustrations of old Thomas Fuller's description of Prymme. "So great is their antipathy against Episcopacy, that if a seraphim himself should be a Bishop, they would either find or make some sick feathers in his wings." The contrast to this spirit among the Clergy of the Church, with whom I was connected, was very remarkable and impressive. In them I found a courtesy, and delicacy of character and conversation, which would not allow the intrusion of unkind remarks against any of the professed followers of Christ. I never heard the dissenters spoken of among them but charitably and kindly. Their conversation was Christianly affectionate, and improving. It seemed to me, therefore, a personal controversy, to which there was but one side. I was ready to ask, What cause is there for this bitterness? There are no restrictions upon the forming of dissenting congregations, or erecting Dissenting Meeting-houses; indeed, the difficulties are all on the other side; and so far as the intervention of the law goes, it is far easier, and involves far less labour, and ceremony, and effort, to erect a Dissenting Chapel than one in connexion with the Establishment. They may fill London with their chapels, if they desire it, without possible molestation from any one. And if the cause of dissent is really the popular cause, why should they not take possession of a people who are thus already on their side? But the real fact is entirely the contrary. And whether I should be authorized to say that this was the actual cause of the extreme excitement or feeling, or not, I presume none can doubt that a more prosperous and popular aspect, in reference to the actual mind of the people upon whom they operate, would produce a far more bland and happy state of mind in themselves. As it is, dissent has become extremely political and worldly in its spirit, and appears ready to unite all kinds of doctrine, true or false, in the single cause of an assault upon the Established Church. Such a spirit was far from attractive to me; and nothing but a determination to gain adequate means of information would have led me to face it as often as I did. Why should they not expend their strength in assaults upon a lost world around them, and thus uniting in the same purpose with the Church, if not in the same methods, "by all means save some?" Whether in the Episcopal Church, or out of it, this sectarian temper becomes more and more disgusting and painful to me. I would see my Christian brethren, as I would be myself, labouring in a cause, and in a method, upon which we may look back in our closing day, and not feel that we have spent all our time in "building wood, hay, and stubble," upon the foundation which the Lord has laid to himself for the salvation of all who believe. This feeling is the prevailing spirit of the evangelical clergy of the Church of England, though many of them remarked to me, that the bitter hostility of the dissenters, and the inconsistency between the sentiments which they professed at the meeting of the Bible Society, with those which they avowed at the meetings of the various Societies for their peculiar purposes, had driven them completely from the platform of the former, and compelled them to decline an offer of fraternization which seemed so hollow.

Collegiate.

To the Editor of the Church Times.

SIR,—I am directed to enclose to you the accompanying Resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Alumni of King's College, at their meeting on Wednesday last, and to request that you will publish it in your next number.

The Committee felt that contributions so generous as those which have been given by the friends of the College in Liverpool, demanded from them an acknowledgment of gratitude, and at the first meeting which has taken place since the receipt of the list of contributors, they recorded their sense of the liberal response made to their appeal.

I trust the rapid progress already made will encourage many to entertain hopes of ultimate success, who may hitherto have felt doubts; confident hope of success often tends materially to promote its own fulfilment by inspiring both the individual holding it, and those within the immediate circle of his influence, to more energetic and unwearied exertions; had the Committee allowed themselves to be deterred from making the effort now in progress, by the chilling doubts and predictions of failure with which they met at the outset, they would not now have the gratification of witnessing the exertions of Churchmen to sustain an Institution with which their interests are so intimately connected.

I trust that many will now feel that we are grasping at no delusive shadow in putting forth every effort to complete the list and attain the noble object of securing an institution where learning shall be based on the only foundation, Christianity, which makes it worthy of an effort to obtain, and wanting which, success in the present appeal, would in my humble judgement be rather a subject of sorrow than of exultation.

This basis however being deeply laid, forming in fact the very corner stone of the Institution, let us all unite in a determination to make any sacrifice rather than see the success hitherto attained rendered nugatory by falling short of the end proposed.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Serv't.,
P. CARTERET HILL,
Secy. of Alumni.

Extract from the Minutes of the Alumni of King's College.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Executive Committee of Alumni of King's College be offered to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Liverpool for their very generous and liberal donations towards the permanent endowment of King's College, and that the Secretary be instructed to enclose a copy of this resolution to the Rev'd. E. B. Nichols, with a request that he will communicate the same to the subscribers.

(A true extract.)
P. CARTERET HILL,
Secretary.

Halifax, April 13th, 1854.

HALIFAX, April 11, 1854.

To the Editor of the Church Times.

SIR,—Our absence at Windsor during the last week on behalf of the College, prevented our forwarding to you for publication, the names of the additional contributors towards its permanent endowment, who kindly placed their subscriptions on our list. To those who attended the public meeting at Windsor, called on behalf of King's College, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to tender our thanks; and though we had reason to hope for better success than our mission resulted in, from the many advantages, as well intellectual as pecuniary, which the inhabitants of Windsor and its vicinity must derive from the proximity of the College, and the expenditure consequent thereon, yet we have much pleasure in expressing our grateful acknowledgements for the very generous and liberal donation of One Hundred Pounds from Mr. Benjamin Dewolf and his Son, as also that of Mrs. MacKay, Dr. Fraser, Mrs. Allison and Mr. Prescott, who contributed each Twenty-five Pounds; while we cannot omit those who so promptly and even unsolicited requested us to accept their subscriptions, influenced by a desire to maintain and uphold an Institution which they felt was most intimately interwoven with their own Church, and which they hoped would be the future instrument in cultivating amongst the youth of our Land a taste for mental improvement and religious truth.

A. M. UNICKE,
GEORGE W. HILL.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Every Donor of One Hundred Pounds shall be entitled to receive a Certificate from the Governors and under the College Seal, granting to him and his Heirs and Assigns forever, the privilege to nominate one Pupil at a time to pass through his Collegiate course free from the payment of all Fees.

The College is open to persons of every denomination—and permission will be granted to allow Student to attend any particular course of Lectures or Branch of Study, without being obliged to enter as a regular Student;—and any Student will be permitted to reside out of College, under the sanction of the President.

We the undersigned agree to pay the respective sums placed opposite our names on the following conditions:—

First—That the privilege granted under the aforesaid Certificate shall not be altered unless a fair compensation shall be made to the Representative of the original Donor.

Secondly—That Twenty Certificates should be issued, or Two Thousand Pounds subscribed for and paid.

UNCONDITIONALLY. CONDITIONALLY.

Mr. Collins will contribute One Thousand Pounds whenever the friends of the College have raised and secured Nine Thousand Pounds.

The Lord Bishop	£100 0 0	The Master of the Rolls,	100 0 0
Miss Halliburton,	5 5 0	Hon. S. B. Hobie,	100 0 0
Mrs. E. Halliburton,	1 0 0	" H. H. Cogswell,	100 0 0
Miss E. Halliburton	1 0 0	" M. B. Almon,	100 0 0
Miss Lawson,	0 5 0	A. M. Uniacke,	100 0 0
Miss Isabel Lawson,	0 5 0	J. W. Ritchie,	100 0 0
Miss Willis,	0 5 0	The Archdeacon,	100 0 0
Mrs. Weeks, New	0 10 0	William Cunard,	100 0 0
Dublin,	0 10 0	James A. Moren,	100 0 0
J. C. Cogswell,	50 0 0	Chief Justice,	50 0 0
Dr. Cogswell,	25 0 0	J. C. Halliburton,	50 0 0
Miss Cogswell,	25 0 0		
T. Boggs, Junior,	5 0 0		
J. W. Nutting,	5 0 0	Scott Tremain,	100 0 0
Alexr. G. Fraser,	2 0 0	L. Hartshorne,	100 0 0
Henry Yeomans,	2 0 0	Henry Pryor,	100 0 0
Edward Binney,	10 0 0	Jas. Stewart,	100 0 0
William G. Fife,	5 0 0	H. Hartshorne,	100 0 0
William C. Silver,	1 0 0		
Daniel Gallagher,	1 0 0	Nepean Clarke,	25 0 0
The Misses Miller,	1 5 0	Rev. G. W. Hill	25 0 0
The Hon. A. Keith,	2 0 0	P. C. Hill,	50 0 0
Henry Lawson,	5 0 0		
Thomas Dunn,	5 0 0	Mrs. Steph. Boggs,	50 0 0
S. L. Shannon,	10 0 0		
William Evans,	2 10 0	J. T. Sawyer,	100 0 0
Mrs. Jeffery,	2 0 0	H. J. B. Uniacke,	100 0 0
Miss Fawson,	0 10 0	" W. A. Black,	100 0 0
W. G. Anderson,	1 0 0	L. M. Wilkins,	100 0 0
William Dunbar,	2 0 0		
W. H. Tapp,	10 0 0	Rev. W. Bullock,	25 0 0
H. Ince,	10 0 0	Peter Lynch,	25 0 0
J. Shaffer,	1 5 0	James Creighton,	25 0 0
A. McLeod,	1 5 0	Jon'n. C. Allison,	25 0 0
R. Wetmore,	0 5 0		
J. Withrow,	0 10 0	Arth. Woodgate,	100 0 0
Mrs. & Miss Cogswell,	0 15 0	William Hare,	100 0 0
		Hen. E. Harvey,	100 0 0
Miss S. J. Lannigan,	0 5 0	Saml. A. White,	100 0 0
Wm. Tully,	1 0 0		
Mrs. Clarke,	5 0 0	Henry Pryor, se-	25 0 0
Miss McNeill,	0 3 1	cond donation	25 0 0
Miss Jane Fraser,	0 2 6	of £25	25 0 0
J. T. Wainwright,	5 0 0	Wm. Kennells,	25 0 0
James Tremain,	5 0 0	Edgar Dodson,	20 0 0
Major Ansell, Town	5 0 0	John Silver,	30 0 0
Major P. E. Island	5 0 0		
Miss Eliza Mair,	0 5 2	A. T. Creighton,	50 0 0
Miss Mary Storey,	0 5 2	E. K. Brown,	50 0 0
Benjamin G. Gray,	1 0 0	Rev. E. Maturin,	25 0 0
Patrick Whiston,	0 10 5	The Parish of St.	25 0 0
William Fairbanks,	5 0 0	George's Hx. right	25 0 0
Thomas C. Kinnear,	10 0 0	of presentation with	25 0 0
John Duffus,	5 0 0	the Rev. B. Fitz-	25 0 0
Mrs. Almon,	2 0 0	gerald Uniacke,	25 0 0
Wiltam A. McAgy,	2 0 0	Mrs. Braine,	25 0 0
S. R. Mosse,	2 0 0	Miss Braine,	10 0 0
Joseph Robinson,	5 0 0	Other Parish rs.	40 0 0
Edm'd. F. Stewart,	10 0 0	Henry Boggs, and	25 0 0
J. Cleverdon,	2 0 0	will give £25 ad-	25 0 0
Lockhart Sweet,	0 5 2	ditional when the	25 0 0
Ardois Hill,	5 0 0	£10,000 is col-	25 0 0
Charles Twining,	5 0 0	lected,	25 0 0
William Graham	1 0 0		
Rev. Jss. Breading	5 0 0	James Pryor,	12 10 0
Thomas Abbott	0 7 6	John H. Symons,	12 10 0
Miss Hopkins	0 12 6	G. Van Buskirk,	12 10 0
Miss Fanny Hopkins	0 5 0		
Mr. A. Stevens,	5 0 0	Joseph Wier	25 0 0
		Benjamin Wier,	25 0 0
		Capt. Lyttleton	25 0 0
		Jno. H. McNab,	25 0 0

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1854.

Continued from last week.
COLLEGE AGENCY.

CROWDED out of the coach in which I had intended to leave Windsor for Kentville on Tuesday evening, I was enabled to enjoy a comfortable night's rest, instead of one spent in travelling that bad road. Early on Wednesday, however, I set off in a private conveyance for Wolfville, where I had scarcely arrived when I was accosted by Mr. Bares, so famed for his liberality, a member of the Baptist denomination, who said he knew the object of my journey, and offered me a Five Pound Note as "a small token of his admiration of your effort," regretting that circumstances prevented his making a larger gift. I gratefully accepted it, as doubly valuable from the spontaneous generosity with which it was bestowed. May every Churchman be inoculated with the like spirit.

This pleasant incident set me off more cheerily on the road to Cornwallis, where I had appointed a meeting, which was held accordingly; but it was not so successfully attended, owing to the state of the roads, which will probably be a hindrance in our way for some time to come. Resolutions expressive of interest in the College, were moved and seconded, and appropriately enforced by Messrs. Richard Starr, Barnaby, Campbell, C. W. H. Harris, and Rev. Messrs. Storm and Yewens.

I may as well mention here, once for all, that on all similar occasions I address those present on the subject of my mission, giving a full statement of our circumstances and our wants, and endeavouring to enforce the "Appeal" already put forth. Whether at the time I succeed in the substantial way or not, I am persuaded that much needful information is thus imparted, the effect of which will appear hereafter.

After passing the night in the hospitable and delightful mansion of the Honble. C. R. Prescott, "my own friend and my father's friend," and indeed the friend of all—I was kindly forwarded by him on Thursday, to Kentville, having first visited a few friends of the Church at the "Town Plot"—and having taken Estlin again in my way,—in order that I might call upon an aged and devoted member of the Church, Mrs. Leonard, who will do her part handsomely. In the evening we had Divine service at Kentville, where preached to a respectable congregation—after which a meeting was held and addressed by Messrs. C. Harris, Webster, Dewell, my Clerical brethren and others. Both at Cornwallis and Kentville, Committees were appointed to solicit contributions from every individual belonging to the Church in those districts.

I have every reason to believe that the early result will be £250. When I was entering the Church at Kentville, a widow lady, who had listened to my sermon at Cornwallis the day before, sent me "a pound," which I hope will "gain us ten pounds" in its example to those who are better able to give. We have good agents in this quarter, in the Rev. Mr. Storm who did every thing in his power for me, and in a kind and talented Alumnus, C. W. H. Harris (at the time of King's) and others. So I left the work to their hands and mounted the open stage waggon at ten o'clock on Friday, that was to carry me and sundry others to Aylesford, 20 miles, which, with the poor jaded horses sadly imposed upon on this route, we did not reach for five hours, most of the time under "April showers," which soon after changed to a respectable storm. I was hospitably entertained by Rev. Mr. Avery, who had summoned a meeting, but the weather was a sufficient apology for the smallness of the number present. One of these was a young clergyman, who faced the storm when others turned back, and who seemed much interested by what the pastor was promising to enlist many kindred spirits in the cause. I afterwards visited several persons, and that after a little spare £100 will be forthcoming for this Parish, to entitle it to a certificate. I called my way on Charles Inglis, Esq., son of our late Bishop, who is at present here, and found him as warm and loyal a friend as ever, to the College of which he has once a member. A Mr. Warner volunteered to take me on to Wilmot 12 miles, calling on several persons by the way. The Rev. Mr. Stamer had been preparing the people for my visit, and welcomed me to the newly occupied Parsonage, which is "hardly" a beautifully situated Wilmot Church, with its steeple and majestic pines, some of them much taller than the steeple. I preached next day in the

Church, once served by the Rev. Mr. Wiswall, whose grandchildren still occupy its site. In the afternoon I preached at Lawrence Town Church (6 miles, and 1000 miles of mud) to an interesting congregation,—preaching on for over an hour, and a large number. I did not refuse on the way a piece of gold, from one of my dear Lunenburg parishioners, now residing in this region, married by me at Lunenburg, whose sister, equally esteemed, is also about to send me a token, that she will love her Church and all belonging to it, as the College intimately does.

I gave notice for a meeting at Bridgetown on Monday evening, 10th, which was held accordingly, but pouring rain was a damper to our hopes of a large gathering, and yet it was in many respects satisfactory. I had been told that for particular reasons it would be useless to make any attempt here, but I have great faith in the word "TUX," and so we tried it. Major Poyntz, a retired officer, (would that there were many such in our Parishes,) took the command, and ably filled the chair, or rather bench, (for we were appropriately gathered in the Village Schoolhouse,) after which, stirring and excellent addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Rev. Messrs. Robertson and Stamer, Mr. Morse, James, Shipley and Bennett, the latter gentleman saying, that, for lack of words, he must apologise by deeds, which, however, I cannot yet announce, as I am writing late at night after the meeting. Altho' some of the friends cautioned me against expecting much from Bridgetown, yet from the good spirit exhibited at the meeting, and the donations then announced, I cannot but hope, that including Wilmot, we shall at least obtain for the College £100. A large and judiciously selected Committee was appointed to scour the whole country, and gather the pence as well as the pounds, from every individual in any way connected with the Church. This indeed is done at every place which I visit.

JAS. C. COCHRAN.

Bridgetown, April 10.

To P. C. HILL, Esq.

Sec'y Incomp. Alumni King's College.

HOLY WEEK.

At this sacred, solemn season of the year, the Holy Church throughout the world is lifting up her eyes to the cross of Christ, and with a chastened eye is calling on her children to perform that spiritual pilgrimage to Gethsemane and Calvary which this Holy Week imposes on the faithful; and this she does, that when her day of triumph shall arrive, our triumphant Lord and Saviour may gladden a her living members with the commendation once bestowed on the Apostles, "Ye are they which have continued with me in my temptations." As at this time her disciples drank the bitter cup of sorrow and suffering, his members cannot but suffer with Him—being to be like their Lord, and where He is, there is to be also: shunning the reproach, "Could ye watch with me one hour," and believing that if we suffer with Him we shall also reign with Him. To this a series of the most solemn services have been provided, in which is set forth Jesus Christ crucified, that all hearts may be humbled, all carnal affections and passions quelled by the awful scenes that surround the last hours of our suffering Saviour. And as the voice of the living God called to his ancient people to put from them their leavened bread before their Paschal Lamb was slain, so is the Christian called by his Apostle to put away the leaven of "righteousness, and to bring to the least of us Passover the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth." It is to assist us in this work of preparation that we have been daily summoned to God's House, to hear the simple, sad, and touching story of all that has been done and suffered to keep the destroying angel from our souls. And let it not be said that in doing this the Church follows a vain tradition, or imposes on her children a superstitious observance. Who finds the origin of these solemn seasons, not in man's invention but God's wisdom—they were practised for the best purposes in the purest ages of the Christian Church—which called this week the great and holy week—not that intrinsic greatness or holiness belonged to the mere time, but because therein had great glorious things been said and done for a guilty world. It can be in no way superstitious to take a survey of the cross of Christ, and like the first disciples continue with the Saviour throughout the days of his bitter trial, to exercise ourselves in a severe repentance, and to pour out the sorrows of our hearts in confession and in prayer. It can be in no way superstitious to daily listen to the sad story of our Saviour's suffering, and ponder in our hearts the words of eternal life that fell from his dying lips. We can be in no way superstitious to hope that God will fulfil his promise, and impart to his humble worshippers such a measure of his grace as may render the lessons of the blessed Jesus more edifying, and the remembrance of his precious death more powerful to our souls. These are the things the Church aims to accomplish in setting apart the Week of Passion to the best purposes of Religion, and until such aims are accomplished let us honor the appointment—for it is an appointment that daily brings before our eyes God's wisdom in sending his Son into the world, and in allowing him to impress upon our hearts the exceeding love of our blessed Redeemer, who to save the whole family of man, was content to lead a life of sor-

row and destitution, and at last to be crucified and slain. Part of this love has been already witnessed, we are gathered round the cradle of the Saviour, to commemorate his birthday unto humiliation and throughout this week we are summoned to look upon the deeper stages of that humiliation, that with contrite hearts we may take our stand on Calvary, and behold his final struggles—and there may glory in the Cross. We may come in sorrow to look upon Him whom our sins pierced—we may come with chastened joy to catch those words of mystery, "It is finished,"—and the subjects chosen for our meditation will go far to open our eyes and hearts to the deep meaning those few words contain, for in reviewing some of the more prominent types, we are sent back to learn what Patriarchs and Prophets thought of Christ—we have been sent to the wilderness to see the smitten Rock pour forth its streams to refresh the Jewish Church, and have learnt from the inspired Apostle, that that Rock was Christ, whose precious blood flowed from his smitten side to cleanse and refresh the Christian Church, to bear her to her Lord in heaven, and then empty itself into the boundless ocean of his love. We have gone to the Mount of Moriah, and seen in the intended sacrifice of Abraham's only son, the emblem of the actual sacrifice of the only begotten of the Father. We have seen the brazen serpent lifted up to heal the tormented Israelites, and heard from Christ that it was a shadow of the lifting up of Himself, to draw all eyes to his cross, all hearts to his embrace, all hopes to his atonement, all prayers to his throne. We are yet to hear how the Paschal Lamb foreshadowed the sacrifice of Christ our Passover—how the ceremonies of the great day of atonement, pointed onward to the day when our great High Priest should pour out his blood for us that we might go free—He, at the same time, being the sacrifice, the Priest, and the God whose justice demanded the propitiation. We are yet to see how the liberated Jonah prefigured the Holy One whom God did not allow to see corruption; of whom it was impossible that he should be holden of death. Then in his grave our sorrow shall be left, and glad hearts will bound as the Easter song proclaims: "Christ is risen from the dead," and all the services are rendered even more solemn, by the thought, that many a young heart has witnessed before God and His Church a good confession; many a young disciple of Christ has at the late Communion, resolved that he will "stand to the covenant"—for such how reasonable the devotion of this week, affording them the open Sanctuary as an asylum from the rude contact of the world—that they may come to ratify their vows, and consecrate their souls and bodies to the service of Christ, in His holy communion, with the dew of God's grace upon their hearts, before the fierce passions of the world can efface its gentle influence. Of this there can be no doubt, that if the privileges this season offers are valued and improved, we shall all take a fresh start in our Christian course, and should another Passion week find us still in the race, it will find us nearer to the goal and crown.

April 12.

Our copy from the Cape Breton News, which always keeps its readers well advised upon Church matters generally, and is one of our most useful exchanges, the following items, which are at once indicative of good will and of gratifying import:—

A writer in a late number of the Nova Scotian, figuring over the signature of "Blunt," in whose communication the most unwarrantable and unfounded charges were preferred against the Training School of the Colonial Church and School Society, at present in operation in the City of Halifax, receives a well merited, yet modestly written rebuke from Mr. MARRIOTT, the Teacher of that Institution, whose letter has appeared in the columns of the same journal. The attack of "Blunt" on the sentiments and Episcopal status of the esteemed Diocesan of Nova Scotia, is so malicious, and so utterly devoid of truth, as to obtain no lodgement in the breasts of any of the congregations of the Church who have listened to the Evangelical discourse, and witnessed the unflinching zeal of their respected Bishop.

COXHEATH, March 21st, 1854.—An examination of the District School took place this day at 12 o'clock, at the School House, by the Trustees, assisted by the Rev. W. Y. Porter, who expressed themselves much pleased with the improvement of the Children, and the manner in which the School had been conducted, which reflected great credit on the Teacher. The Reverend gentleman then addressed the Scholars in a very impressive manner, pointing out their duty towards their Parents and Teachers, and spoke of the improvement of the School while under the charge of the present Teacher, and the orderly and good conduct of the Scholars, both in and out of School.

At 7 P. M. a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District took place, for the purpose of providing for the support of a School Master for the ensuing year, when the following Resolutions were agreed to, H. V. Bown, Esq., in the Chair.

1st.—Resolved that the sum of Twenty-five pounds be assessed upon and levied from the Inhabitants of School District No. 7, for the support of a Teacher for the ensuing year.

2nd.—Resolved that this Meeting approve of the Trustees retaining the services of the present Teacher.

3rd.—Resolved that Messrs. John Lewis, Thomas Battersby, and John Murphy be Assessors.

4th.—That each family sending Children to School furnish one cord of Wood for the use of the School.

5th.—That the thanks of the Meeting be justly due to the present Teacher for the energetic and satisfactory manner in which the School has been conducted while under his charge.

The movement on foot for the construction of a Chapel of Ease at Coxheath, in connexion with the Episcopal Church here, appears to be advancing most satisfactorily. We learn from T. S. Bown, Esq. one of the Commissions lately appointed for the above named purpose, that the contributions for that object have been most liberal, indeed so much so that reasonable hopes are entertained of the building being completed within the present year.

KING'S COLLEGE.—The efforts now being made by members of the Church of England in this Province to endow their College at Windsor, are likely to fully equal the most sanguine expectations of the warmest friends of King's College. We feel satisfied that when application shall be made to Churchmen in this quarter of the Diocese, every effort will be exerted to aid the project now on foot to permanently endow the only College connected with the Church within this Province, and place it beyond the reach of harm from those who are either enemies or indifferent to its existence.

We have before now alluded to the kind expressions of the Editor of the Port Hope Echo complimentary to the Church Times. Though not first in his favor, we are nevertheless glad to find that we possess a large share of his esteem, as the following paragraph will show:

"In our own Colonial Church we have the Church Times of Halifax, in which we take great interest. We are always glad to see the Church Times, and are happy in the belief that it is doing essential service."

We assure him in return that we estimate the ability displayed in the Echo very highly—always hail its appearance as a zealous labourer in the cause of evangelical truth—and rank it high among our exchange papers.

The Bishop will preach to-morrow, Easter Sunday, in St. Paul's.

We are glad also to announce that the Bishop will preach the Anniversary Sermon, before the St. George's Society, of which His Lordship is a Patron, on Monday morning, April 24, at St. Paul's.

Bridgetown, April 11, 1854.

THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

REV. SIR,—On Monday, April 3rd, I observed a Comet of a very brilliant appearance in a north-westerly direction shortly after sunset. The twilight was strong at the time—but the nucleus was well defined, and consisted, as seen by a good common glass, of an outward whitish nebula, enclosing an apparently opaque globe. The tail extended, I should suppose, over five degrees of the arch or circle, and terminated in something like a brush. Altogether the tail had the appearance of an inverted corn broom. Truly yours, R.

The Morning Journal, is the name of a new Paper published by Mr. Wm. A. Penny, formerly of the Sun office. It professes to be neutral in party politics, or rather to avoid party leaning in any shape. Such a Journal is much needed in Nova Scotia, and we hope it will be conducted with sufficient ability to make its advocacy of the best interests of the country felt. The first No. is creditable to the Press of this country.

Rear Admiral Fanshawe, Naval Commander-in-Chief on this station, arrived in the R. M. Steamship America yesterday, and was saluted by the Vestal 26, on board of which he has hoisted his flag. Vice Admiral Seymour, who retires from this command, left in the R. M. S. Canada, at 10 a. m., the Citadel saluting.

The United States Papers received by the Steamer Canada, assume, that it is owing to the interference of the American Ambassador, Mr. Buchanan, that Great Britain has come to the determination, unwillingly, to recognize the somewhat novel doctrine in international law, that the flag protects the ship and cargo—that free ships make free goods. It will be seen by our extracts that this doctrine has been recognized by Great Britain, with the qualification, that a neutral flag does not cover articles contraband of war. Great Britain, with that nobleness of character for which her statesmen are distinguished, has no doubt done this of her own accord, upon the pledge by other nations that they will observe a strict neutrality. This it appears the United States have given through their Ambassador. The confirmation of this doctrine must be considered as a mark of the superior civilization of the age.

The Colonist of this morning, announces, in a political article, the death of the Honble. Alexander Campbell, of Tatamagouche.

The Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, London, having purposed to hold an Educational Exhibition in the month of July next, and invited the transmission of specimens of whatever may tend to exhibit the kind of training pursued and proficiency attained, from the Colonies,—the Board of Commissioners of Schools, Halifax, have resolved to appropriate a small sum to the object, and through Mr. Selden, announce that they propose to hold a kind of preparatory exhibition in Halifax, on the 16th of next month, and request the aid of teachers and people.

Missionary Intelligence.

WISCONSIN.—The *Church Journal* of last week publishes a very interesting letter from the Rev. Mr. Ingraham, rector of St. James' church, Milwaukee, giving an account of the beginning and growth of St. John's church, which was consecrated not long since in that city. The whole letter is too long for our space; but the main points are as follows: In 1846 the Rev. Mr. Akerly, then the only clergyman of the church in Milwaukee, finding his labours inadequate to the growing population, sought and obtained two deacons from Nashville to take charge of the western and southern sections of the city, where there were large numbers of foreigners besides Americans, and where a resident clergyman was greatly needed. One of these deacons was Mr. Keene, who took the southern section, which was separated from the rest of the city by a river, and had a population of several thousands, chiefly artisans and day-labourers. There was no place of worship of any kind within their precincts, and even after crossing the river it was still a mile to one. We must here quote from the letter:

Under these circumstances the Rev. Mr. Keene entered upon this his "Parish" as truly missionary ground. Having surveyed his field he determined that a place for worship and a Sunday School must first be obtained as a centre. But not a room could he had, and he was driven to the erection of something for the purpose. Having still his Missionary outfit of \$40 in his possession, he determined for this to have a covered place. Calling upon one of our architects for information how to make this little money go a great way, this gentleman added something to the sum; in addition to which the self-denying Rector of St. Paul's contributed from his own little stipend, whereupon the plan for a "shanty" was changed for one of a small frame building, and finally assumed the grand proportions of a Church, 18 by 50 feet in size, with a "Chancel proper," and this was placed upon a borrowed lot. The neighbours laughed. The workmen themselves ridiculed the "one horse church." Some Churchmen? thought it a foolish romance, but still the Missionary worked on. And work he did sure enough, even with his own hands; digging and shovelling, sawing and planing, wheeling dirt and carrying boards. At length the building was not finished—but enclosed; and with borrowed chairs, and boards for seats, the whole neighbourhood was notified of its services and Sunday School, and on Whitunday, 1847, its doors were opened freely and widely to all. The first congregation consisted of persons from St. Paul's church, the whole of whom came in a single carriage. To the second service, when the Missionary was left to his own field of labour, but one person came. To the Sunday School, one child.

Soon, however, the neighbours came in from curiosity, and the church was permanently filled, even crowded. Affectionate respect, and pride in their pastor's energies, took the place of ridicule. A parish was soon organized, and, during the Fall of the same year, the humble edifice was finished and made comfortable for winter. Confirmations of four and five at a time, added communicants. All, however, were poor. The rector's sole support was from his offerings, which scarcely averaged \$2 per Sunday; and out of which all the other current church expenses were to come. Although he was Sexton, fire-lighter, &c., still in faith and love he worked, trusting implicitly in the Providence of God. During the first few months after the church was opened, there was some difficulty in forming a suitable Choir, an item of much importance there. Directly, however, a poor blind girl, a graduate of the New York Institution for the Blind, who was a skillful organist, came among friends in the Parish seeking employment. At the same time the rector heard of a small but good organ, in a neighbouring city, for sale at about \$100. He had not a dime, indeed, but at once engaged the organist, offering her part of his small income, and sent for the organ. It came on a credit of a few days. He had no money to pay the freight, but a few friends gladly contributed, and paid that, and the cost of the organ. The blind girl with a grateful heart began her duties. The rector divided his offerings with her, which the congregation made up by theirs. A sweet choir of Sunday School children was formed, adding to the interest felt by all.

All this while, however, the church stood on a borrowed lot. L. P. Swift, Esq., of this city, being there on a visit, urged Mr. Keene to buy it, and promised aid from the East to secure it. The proposition being made to the owner, he almost ridiculed the notion, and, to cut the matter short, refused to sell, unless an adjoining lot were taken; the price being \$1,000, of which \$300 must be paid down, and the rest in five years without interest. The offer was at once accepted, and a lot thus secured of 300 feet by 70, large enough for a church and parsonage. Meanwhile, there being twelve miles distant, a band of Churchmen who desired his services, Mr. Keene visited them once a fortnight, often going and returning on foot. Wishing to make some return, they offered him lumber, which he thankfully accepted, and immediately went about building a parsonage. Other contributions

of labour and timber being made, in about two years a fine Gothic house, costing \$2,000, was finished, and free from debt. By this time, the population having much increased, and the little church being overcrowded, a new edifice was determined on; though the property was then incumbered with a debt of \$700. Aid was again proffered by some Eastern friends, who were then visiting the place. In the summer of 1850, Mr. Keene accordingly visited the East a second time, and by going from house to house and store to store, obtained in New York, Philadelphia, and New England, \$2,000; with which, together with as much more from the parishioners and other friends, the walls of the new edifice were built and covered. To finish the church, another appeal had to be made abroad; and so, in the summer of 1853, Mr. Keene undertook a third journey to the East, where the sum was made up. At length, on St. John's day, the 27th of December, 1853, after seven years' labour, the church stood finished, and ready for consecration. The building is of "Milwaukee brick," in simple Gothic style, and consists of chancel, nave, and choir. The nave is 80 feet by 50, and 43 feet from floor to ridge; has four rows of open seats, with a central aisle of 6 feet, and two side aisles, and accommodation for 700 persons. At the consecration, Bishop Kasper spoke in his sermon thus: "There is no want of ornament; there is no superfluous ornament; the utmost of taste and watchfulness have been exercised, and at the hour I am authorized to announce, there is no debt upon the church." It should be further observed, that the altar-covering, which is said to be very rich, was presented by Mrs. B. Trighman, of Philadelphia, and a beautiful set of books for the desk by the Rev. W. T. Webbe, of New York, a gentleman who has often earned honourable mention by his faith and good works.

At the close of his letter, Mr. Ingraham states that there have been received from Eastern friends \$4,500 towards the church; and that this enabled Mr. Keene to raise other funds which could not otherwise have been raised. He adds the following, which we conclude; wishing nothing better than that Mr. Keene may have much more success in his many imitations:

"The \$4,500 has enabled the Rector to erect a new edifice and purchase land, for which over \$11,000 has been expended. And the whole value of the property is over \$15,000. Indeed, I doubt (considering the great advance in prices of material and labour, as well as property) whether this could be replaced by the same sum. This may be viewed as a fair practice, and we can do. In his case the gifts of our Eastern friends have increased nearly fivefold to the glory of God. Would that those might consider this as a fine contribution to your Western Mission, and hold through doubt of the profit of the investment to the Church. While, for those who give in love, our grateful prayers arise, that God will return their gifts a hundred fold, and ever give them and their places as 'living stones' in the Holy Temple of the Lord."

Fouths' Department.

CHILD-LIFE.—How often do we hear a mother say complacently, to her child, "She has such exuberant spirits! she is so full of life! Hush! lay your finger on your lips. Thank God for it. He who appointeth our lot, knows for what purpose it was given. Have you never observed that the pathway of such an one, is sure to be marked by no ordinary trials? It was a wise bestowment from Him who seeth the end from the beginning. Deal tenderly with her; check not her innocent gaiety. Make her childhood happy.—Cloud not her sunny brow by drawing unnecessarily dark pictures of life; fill not the confiding heart with distrust towards its fellow-creatures."

Let her read, if she will, love in human faces.—Earth is not all a charnel-house of decayed hopes and blasted anticipations. "God is love." Life is beautiful. Midnight, starry, silent midnight—with its glorious beauty; the silent moon riding in majesty or veiled in fleecy clouds; the cheerful sun waking in brightness; the rainbow-tinted sunset clouds; the sweet grey dawn with its stirring life; the forest-clad hills crowned with the bow of promise; the towering rock, the shining river, the flower-wreathed meadow, the deep blue sea, the grand old woods, with their whispering music; and in and among them all still hearts that are noble, good, and true, beat with sympathy for a brother's wrongs, and are open-handed to the call of charity. Tell not the young heart, so keenly susceptible, that every cup is drugged with poison; that death every flower a serpent coils.—Who among us could fearlessly again enter upon life, and cheerfully enjoy it with such a chart of shoals and

quicksands before our vision? God in His mercy has hidden the future from our vision. "Give us this day our daily bread," is the petition He has taught us. Shall the blessings of to-day be received with a selfish spirit, because we know not what to-morrow may bring us? That to-morrow we may never see; but should we impatiently demand to know whether for us it come freighted with joy or sorrow.

I have read a story of three little trout, which were contented and unhappy, desired each to have a wish that should be granted. The first wished for wings, that it might fly; the next wished for a great deal of knowledge, and to understand about rocks and nets, that it might keep out of danger; the third—poor, ignorant, and not knowing what was best—wished that God would take care of him, and give him just what he saw best. So God gave wings to the first, and delighted with the exercise of his new power, he flew far, far away, to a desert, where he died from thirst. To the second he gave knowledge, and so he was all the time in error, he was afraid to go into deep water, lest the great fishes should swallow him, and he was afraid to go into shallow water, lest it should draw up and leave him. He dared not eat anything, lest a hook might be concealed in it; so he pined away and died.

But God loved the third little trout (who trusted in Him), and took care of him, and kept him from all dangers, so that he was always happy.

My story carries with it its own moral. Let the buoyant-hearted, hopeful little mariner you love, launch his little bark on life's ocean, trusting always the Great Pilot for a happy voyage and safe port.

AN HONEST BOY.—"That is right, my boy," said the merchant, smiling approvingly upon the bright face of his little shop boy. He had brought a dollar that lay amongst the dust and paper of the sweepings.

"That is right," he said again; "Always be honest, it is the best policy."

"Should you say that?" asked the little lad, timidly.

"Should I say, what? that honesty is the best policy? Why it's a time-honored old saying—I don't know about its elevating tendency of the thing—the quit is rather narrow, I'll allow."

"So grandmother taught me," replied the boy; "she said we should do right, because God approved it, without thinking what man would say."

The merchant turned abruptly towards the door, and the thoughtful-faced little lad resumed his duties.

In the course of the morning a rich and influential citizen called in the store. While conversing he said, "I have no children of my own, and I fear to adopt one. My experience is that a boy of twelve (the age I should prefer) is fixed in his habits, and if they are bad—"

"Stop!" said the merchant; "do you see that lad yonder?"

"With that noble brow?—yes, what of him?"

"He is remarkable—"

"Yes, yes—that's what every body tells me, he has boys to dispose of—no doubt he'll do well enough before your face. I've tried a good many, and have been deceived more than once."

"I was going to say," replied the merchant, calmly, "that he is remarkable for principle. Never have I known him to deviate from the right, sir—never. He would restore a pin—indeed (the merchant colored) he's a little one too honest for my employ. He picks out flaws in goods, and I cannot teach him prudence in that respect—common prudence, you know, is common—common prudence abem!"

The stranger made no assent, and the merchant resumed on to say—

"He was a parish orphan—taken by an old man of pity, when yet a babe. Poverty has been his lot—no doubt he has suffered from hunger and cold unnumbered times—his hands have been frozen, so have his feet. Sir, that boy would have died rather than be dishonest. I can't account for it, upon my word can't."

"Have you any claim upon him?"

"Not the least in the world, except what common benevolence offers. Indeed, the boy is entirely good for me."

"Then I will adopt him—and if I have found a really honest boy, thank God."

The little fellow rode home in a carriage, and was ushered into a luxurious home; and he who had been sitting in a cold corner, listening to the words of a poor old pious creature who had been taught of the Lord, became one of the best and greatest divines that the land ever produced.

"They that honor me, I will honor."

A YOUNG MARTYR.—About a month ago we chronicled among our "Miscellaneous Items" the fact that a party of young rascals drowned a boy ten years of age, near Chicago, because he refused to steal fruit for them. We scarcely credited the statement at the time, but it has since been confirmed, and we think the noble young martyr who sacrificed his life rather than steal, deserves a more particular mention than was given in that paragraph. His name was KEAB JYRSON, and he was actually drowned by a gang of youthful rascals, who were attempting to torture him to consent to steal some fruit for them from a garden. The *Democratic Press* says of him:

"His father is one of our most worthy and estimable Norwegian citizens. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which the Rev. Paul Anderson is pastor. This little son, though but ten years of age, had given such clear evidence of piety, he was intelligent and so consistent in every respect, that he had also been admitted as a member of the same Church. His seat in the Sabbath School was never vacant and his lessons were always learned. Such was this noble boy. Never was Christian Martyr more worthy of enduring remembrance.—When parents would not pray, "God grant that I may have such a son!" May we be spared often to take our darling boy, now an infant nestling in its mother's bosom, to the tomb of that little Norwegian hero, who preferred to die rather than steal. Lessons of virtue could be taught at that tomb, lasting as eternity."

Selections.

CALIFORNIA.—Society is improving here very much. There are some fourteen churches in San Francisco, all of which are well attended. There are two Methodist Churches in that city, which are crowded twice every Sabbath day. The Episcopal Church is also well attended. There are two Methodist Churches in this city also, (Sacramento,) and they are well attended.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) will be held in this city next week. Bishop Simpson arrived in the last steamer, to preside over its deliberations. The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (South) will take place in Stockton about the middle of March. Bishop Soule will be in attendance.

The Rev. Wm. J. Kip, Missionary Bishop for the Protestant Episcopal Church of California, who was one of the passengers in the steamer Golden Gate, arrived last Sabbath, for the first time, at the Trinity Church, and delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion. The church was literally crowded.

There are two lines of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Panama,—the Mail Company's regulars and an opposition line. Parties can go through to New York now for from \$50 to \$150. To those who are coming to California, I would say, take the "Vanderbilt" or Nicaragua line, as it is the healthiest and best route. They have now three fast steamers on this side; and they arrive as regularly as they are looked for. Not so with the other steamers, although the Mail line have one or two "crack" boats; but they have four or five others, which are not fit to run on the Pacific, which causes the Mail to arrive here very irregularly. The Nicaragua line of steamers generally get into San Francisco five or six days in advance of the Mail; and both are New York on the same day.

Emigration continues to keep pace with the times. Every steamer that arrives is crowded. About nine hundred passengers arrived in the Golden Gate on her last trip. San Francisco is growing at a rapid rate. It now contains 50,000 inhabitants. It is destined to be one of the greatest cities in the world. It is a massive brick city. Sacramento is a very fast city. About a year ago it was burnt down, and shortly after drowned by a flood, and now it is a closely settled brick city, of about 16,000 inhabitants, and has good levees to keep out the floods. The most enterprising men in the world are here. It is truly a great and great country. The Pacific and Atlantic is the great question here now. It is bound to succeed. Madame Anna Bishop arrived in San Francisco in the last steamer. Her first concert was here. Her tickets were put up at auction; and did not sell at five dollars. The first ticket for Madame Hayes' concert sold here for \$700. There is a difference as you will see.

There are thirteen daily newspapers published in

San Francisco. The prices for printers are one dollar and a half per 1000 oms, or 50 dollars per week. This may induce printers to come here; but I can tell them on the other hand that there are more here at present than can get situations. The prices per day for the different tradesmen, run from five to eight dollars per day; but there are a sufficient number here to do all that is to be done.

Board, in the first class hotels, is from twelve to twenty dollars per week; and in a second class house from eight to twelve dollars. Clothing is as cheap as in New York. House rent is high. A small house in San Francisco will draw fifty or one hundred dollars a month. For a business house in San Francisco, you will have to pay from \$600 to \$700 per month; and, indeed, even in Sacramento, a small building for a hotel or store, will rent for from \$200 to \$500 per month.—*Extract from a Printer's Letter to the Times' Chairman, dated Feb. 15, 1851.*

HOW THEY EDUCATE THE PEOPLE IN RUSSIA.—While the professors of the Greek faith in Russia, are the most superstitious of the nations of Europe, they are the most cruel and contemptuous of their religious chiefs. While the people repeat, in their catechisms, that the Emperor, is the Viceroy of God, a Synod, presided over by a Lieutenant-General, decides upon ecclesiastical affairs. The priests are paid their stipends from the public treasury; they receive rank according to military routine, and officiating at the altar, they are decorated with the insignia of the Military orders. The priesthood, teaching the nation that the will of the Emperor is the only law, the only means by which they can be blameless in this world, or saved in the next, are also used to administer to the enormous mass of men constituting the army of Russia, the oath to extend its frontiers. The following extracts from the "Russian Catechism," will verify these remarks:—

"Q. How is the authority of the Emperor to be considered in reference to the spirit of Christianity?—A.—As proceeding immediately from God.

"Q. What duties does religion teach us, the humble subjects of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, to practise towards him?—A. Worship, obedience, fidelity, the payment of taxes, service, love, and prayer; this whole being comprized in the words worship and fidelity.

"Q. Wherein does this worship consist, and how should it be manifested?—A. By the most unqualified reverence in words, gestures, demeanour, thoughts and actions.

"Q. What kind of obedience do we owe him?—A. An entire, passive, and unbounded obedience in every point of view.

"Q. In what consists the fidelity we owe to the Emperor?—A. In executing his commands most rigorously, without examination, in performing the duties he requires from us, and in doing everything willingly without murmuring.

"Q. What are the supernaturally revealed motives for this worship? (of the Emperor.)—A. The supernaturally revealed motives are, that the Emperor is Viceroy and Minister of God, to execute the divine commands; and, consequently, disobedience to the Emperor is identical with disobedience to God himself; that God will reward us in the world to come, for the worship and obedience we render the Emperor, and punish us severely to all eternity, should we disobey, or neglect to worship him. Moreover, God commands us to love and obey, from the recesses of the heart, every authority, and particularly the Emperor; not from worldly consideration, but from apprehension of the final judgment.

"Q. What books prescribe these duties!—A.—The New and Old Testaments, and particularly the Psalms, Gospels, and Apostolic Epistles.

"Q. What examples confirm this doctrine!—A.—The example of Jesus Christ himself, who lived and died in allegiance to the Emperor of Rome, and respectfully submitted to the judgment which condemned him to death."

In the printing of the Catechism, the words, "GOD" and the "EMPEROR" are printed in large letters.—The name of "Christ" in small. This was the Catechism that the Roman Catholic Polish children were constrained to learn, and by which constraint, the treaty of Vienna is wholly violated, even had it been preserved in all other respects.

If any thing can be worse than the Popery of Rome, is it not a system like this!

DR. WARREN'S MASTODON.—A public invitation having been given by Dr. Warren to the citizens of

Boston, to visit his skeleton of the Mastodon, I embraced the opportunity with others on Friday, to look at this representative of an age, distant we know not how far. It is a perfect skeleton, not a bone missing, wires only supplying the place of ligaments. As now standing it is twelve feet high, so that two "six-footers" standing the one on the head of the other, would just reach to its top. Its weight is twenty-one thousand pounds. By the side of it stands the skeleton of one of the two elephants that were drowned a few years since in attempting to swim across the Delaware river, and one of the largest ever seen in this country. And again, the side of the elephant stands the skeleton of a common size horse, so that we could judge of the relative dimensions of these animals, and, wonderful indeed, the horse bore about as good a comparison with the elephant as the elephant did with the mastodon. The tusks of the latter are full five times the size of those of the elephant. This mastodon, the largest ever discovered, was found in Newburgh, N. Y., eight or nine years ago, deep in the earth, and was dug up with so much care as not to destroy or break a single bone. On learning of the discovery Dr. Warren immediately procured the skeleton and by his skill preservation he had erected a building on Court street, which is fire-proof, having brick walls, stone floor, a wall of sheet-iron overhead, and a roof of cast-iron. The mastodon and building have been a matter of private expense, and have cost Dr. Warren about ten thousand dollars.—In the same building are to be seen the vertebra of a sea-serpent, from bone to bone, and extending seventy-feet; and the Dr., facetiously, "You ask me if I believe in the sea-serpent? I answer, yes.—You ask me where? I say, there he is."

INDIA IN THREE WEEKS.—Within a twelve month of the present date, a railway will be completed from Ostend to Calcutta, a distance of 1500 miles, in which there will be now only two considerable breaks. London, Calcutta, and parcels will then occupy little more than two days from the shores of the Channel to the shores of the Adriatic; four days more will take them to Bombay, and by aid of the Railway from Alexandria to Cairo, now rapidly advancing, they may, within a few hours, be absent on the Red Sea, and in two days thereafter be safe in Bombay, or within three weeks of their leaving London. Within this date the telegraph, now preparing to be laid across the Mediterranean will have reached Suez, and the lines of wire which have already reached Calcutta will connect every great town in India with the port of Bombay.

PARENTAL DUTY.—A father of a family is bound to adjust his economy with a view to all necessary demands upon his income; and until a sufficiency for these ends is acquired, or in due time probably will be acquired, frugality and exertions of industry, are duties. He is a justified in the declining expensive liberality; nor to take from those who want, adds nothing to the stock of public happiness. Thus far, therefore, and no farther, the plea of "children," of "large families," charity begins at home," &c., is an excuse for parsimony, and an answer to those who solicit our bounty. Beyond this point, as the use of riches becomes less, the desire of laying up should abate proportionably. The truth is, our children gain not so much as we imagine, in the chance of this world's happiness, or even of its external prosperity, by setting out in it with large capitals. Of those who have died rich, a great part began with little. And, in respect of enjoyment, there is no comparison between a fortune which a man acquires by well-applied industry, or by a series of success in his business, and one found in his possession, or received from another.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.—The Gazette des Hopitaux, one of the oldest journals in France, has just received a donation of 10,000 francs a year, from a physician attached to one of the hospitals in Paris, on condition—1st, that the donor's name shall be kept invariably secret; 2nd, that 2,000 francs of the sum shall be employed in encouraging the authors of useful and practical papers published in the Gazette; and 3rd, that the remaining 7,000 francs shall be employed in distributing copies of the Gazette to physicians or students who are too poor to pay the whole or any part of the subscription, the simple declaration to that effect of the applicants being all that is to be required. This is probably the first time in the history of the periodical press that a journal has been the object of such munificence.

News Department.

By R. M. Steamship America, April 1

The R. M. Steamship America, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool. Her news altho' in great part anticipated, is not the less important.

A Message from the Queen communicated the following DECLARATION OF WAR against Russia, to both Houses of Parliament, respectively, on Monday, March 29.

"VICTORIA REGINA.

"Her Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Lords that the negotiations in which Her Majesty, in concert with her allies, has for some time past been engaged with his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, have terminated, and her Majesty feels bound to afford active assistance to her ally, the Sultan, against unprovoked aggression.

"Her Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Lords copies of such papers, in addition to those already communicated to Parliament, as will afford the fullest information with regard to the subjects of these negotiations.

It is a consolation to her Majesty to reflect that no endeavours have been wanting upon her part to procure to her subjects the blessings of peace.

"Her Majesty's just expectations have been disappointed; and her Majesty relies with confidence upon the zeal and devotion of the House of Lords, and on the exertions of her brave and loyal subjects, to support her in her determination to employ the power and resources of the nation to protect the dominions of the Sultan against the encroachments of Russia."

The Earl of Clarendon in the Lords, and Lord John Russell in the Commons, moved that the Message be taken into consideration on the following Friday.

On Thursday, Lord J. Russell said he proposed tomorrow (Friday), to move that a humble address be presented to her Majesty, to return to her Majesty the thanks of this house for her Majesty's most gracious message, and for the several papers which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to order to be presented to this house; and to assure her Majesty of the strong sense entertained by this house of her Majesty's uniform endeavours to preserve to her subjects the blessings of peace, and to avert the calamities of war; and that this house has observed with deep concern the failure of her Majesty's efforts, which have been frustrated by the Emperor of Russia refusing to give up the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, and to express the firm determination of his house to co-operate with her Majesty in defending the integrity and independence of our ally, the sublime Porte (hear, hear).

A supplemental Gazette, after recapitulating the causes which justify the course Her Majesty is about to pursue, thus concludes—

The time has, however, now arrived when, the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations of Russia becoming daily more extended, it is but too obvious that the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a course of policy which, if unchecked, must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

IN THIS CONJUNCTURE HER MAJESTY FEELS CALLED UPON, BY REGARD FOR AN ALLY, THE INTEGRITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF WHOSE EMPIRE HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED AS ESSENTIAL TO THE PEACE OF EUROPE, BY THE SYMPATHIES OF HER PEOPLE WITH RIGHT AGAINST WRONG, BY A DESIRE TO AVERT FROM HER DOMINIONS MOST INJURIOUS CONSEQUENCES, AND TO SAVE EUROPE FROM THE PREPONDERANCE OF A POWER WHICH HAS VIOLATED THE FAITH OF TREATIES AND DEFIES THE OPINION OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD, TO TAKE UP ARMS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE SULTAN.

Her Majesty is persuaded that in so acting she will have the cordial support of her people; and that the pretext of zeal for the Christian religion will be used in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of its holy precepts, and of its pure and beneficent spirit.

Her Majesty humbly trusts that her efforts may be successful, and that, by the blessing of Providence, peace may be re-established on safe and solid foundations.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

DECLARATION.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the Powers with whom she remains at peace.

To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, Her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by all nations.

It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbours, or coasts.

But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war.

It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war, found on board an enemy's ship, and her Majesty further declares that, being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and to restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

On the same day on which the Declaration of War was made in the British Parliament, a Message was read in the Legislative Assembly in Paris, by the French Minister of State, in the name of the Emperor, announcing that the late resolutions of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg have placed Russia in a state of war towards France, the whole responsibility of which rests upon the Russian Government (loud cheers from the assembly). A declaration was made by the President that the Emperor may count upon the unanimous concurrence of the Legislative Body, as upon that of France (renewed applause).

The Assembly rose amidst reiterated shouts of "Vive l'Empereur."

A similar declaration was made in the Senate. Several orders in Council have been issued by the British Government, having reference to the conduct of the war, granting reprisals against Russian ships, vessels, and goods, by her Majesty's ships, prohibiting ships or vessels from clearing out for Russian ports until further orders, and allowing Russian merchant vessels six weeks for landing their cargoes and departing, and also for regulating the distribution of prize money, &c.

It is currently believed among military circles that in addition to the late augmentation, there is to be a further increase to the army of 30,000 men.

The British fleet, under Sir Charles Napier, had left Wingo Sound, passed the Great Belt, and arrived at Kiel March 28, and would put to sea again on the morrow.

The King of Denmark refused to see Sir Charles Napier on his visit to Copenhagen, on the plea of ill health. The Danish government is gradually extending its armaments, it is difficult to say why.

Great preparations were making by the Russians for the defence of Cronstadt and their coast on the Baltic, also at Sebastopol in the Black Sea.

The transport of the British troops from Malta to Constantinople, has already commenced, and the embarkation of French soldiery at Toulon, Marseilles and Algiers, is going on with increased rapidity. Four thousand French troops had already reached Gallipoli, fifteen thousand had sailed from Algiers to join them, and fifty thousand would be assembled at Gallipoli before the beginning of May.

The Duke of Parma, who appears to have been universally detested in his Duchy, was stabbed by a common soldier on Sunday 26th March, and died on the next day—the assassin fled.

The Ministry of Parma is dissolved, and Baron Ward has received orders to quit the country, and never to return to it. This order has given great satisfaction.

BERLIN, March 26.—The British ambassador has sent a telegraphic message via Hamburg, directing Admiral Napier, now that war is declared, to commence operations.

It is confidently asserted that the Russian General Luders has commenced the momentous spring campaign of 1854, by crossing the Danube at Ibraila at the head of 50,000 men, and occupying the Bulgarian town of Gschid. This movement on the part of the Russians is said to have been unopposed on the part of the Turks.

VIENNA, Tuesday evening.—There is no doubt of the passage of the Danube by the Russians in great force. Besides the division which crossed from Braila, Gen. Luders passed from Galatz with the main army, without meeting any serious opposition, and with very slight loss.

Editorial Miscellany.

The Easter Term of the Supreme Court opened on Tuesday at 10 o'clock. A long docket of cases was called, as being for trial during the approaching Sittings after Term. His Honor the Chief Justice, in his charge to the Jury, congratulated them upon the fact that there were no criminal charges preferred since last Term—a matter of rare occurrence, after the community had passed through a long winter. On Tuesday morning, Commissions addressed to the Hon. William Young, and Hon. William A. Henry, were read, appointing them respectively to the offices of Her Majesty's Attorney, and Solicitor General, for this Province.—Pres. Wit.

Robert Grant Hahburton, Esq. A. M., was appointed and duly sworn on the 11th April an interpreter and translator in the German and French languages, to the Court of Vice Admiralty.

Sir Charles Edward Grey, late Governor of Jamaica, left Kingston for England on the 10th ult. in H. M. S. Devastation. Cholera still prevailed in the Island, and several deaths had occurred. The disease is said however to be of a milder type than on its previous visitation.

The Committee on Printing have ordered 100 copies of Mr. Howe's speech, on the union of the Colonies, to be printed in pamphlet form.

The New Brunswick Legislature have appropriated £1500 in aid of the Sailor's Home in St. John

It is stated that the estimates in the British Parliament provide £13,000 sterling, for the new Barracks at Fort Needham, to be expended this year.—Dame rumor says the works at the Halifax Citadel are to be pushed vigorously forward during 1854.—Ed.

Arichat, April 8th, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—As every thing connected with the Church in this Province cannot but be more or less interesting to all belonging to her fold, perhaps you can find space in one of your valuable columns, for the following brief notice.

On Monday last, a meeting was held at Ship Harbour—an out station connected with the parish of Arichat—for the purpose of concerting measures for erecting a church there. Ship Harbour is very pleasantly situated on the Cape Breton side of the Strait of Canseau. During the summer it affords a good anchorage for vessels, which frequently stop to load or for temporary convenience, as they pass through from either side, to the Atlantic. Their crews are always glad to come ashore on Sundays, and attend worship there, when there is an opportunity. This furnishes an additional cause for the usefulness of a church in that locality. The people living in the vicinity however, are quite numerous enough of themselves to form a very respectable congregation. About 120 may be expected to assemble from the adjacent country, whenever the travelling and weather is such as to permit it.

The meeting took place at a particularly unfavorable time, when the roads were so bad, owing to the breaking up of the winter, that few could attend from a distance, but notwithstanding, a very fair commencement to a subscription list was made.

The people seem quite desirous for the services of the Church; and it is much to be hoped that their efforts, in the present instance, to procure suitable accommodation, will be successful.

There is a good opening here for the Colonial Church and School Society. A Catechist from that excellent Institution would do an immense amount of good, by instructing the rising generation, who are much in need of it, in sound christian principles, and by supplying also the intervals of the clergyman's visits with public religious services. Yours, &c.

W. G. T. JARVIS.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From M. Shaw, Esq., with rem—other directions attended to. From Rev. Mr. Spike, with 5 new Bibles, also 10s. for Mr. Wm. B. Munford, also 2s. 4d. From Mr. R. Stearns, From Jas. Gray, Esq., Annapolis—directions attended to. From C. Morse, Esq., Liverpool, with £5. From Rev. Mr. Jarvis, Arichat, with £1. —have corresponded by mail. From Rev. H. L. Owen, directions attended to. From Mr. C. DeWolfe, Pugwash.

Died.

On Tuesday last, after a short illness, JANE C. daughter of Joseph A. Phillips, aged 2 years and 6 months.

At the Waverley House, on Saturday morning, Sarah wife of William Bellingham, Esq., late of the Parade St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, England.

In this city, on the 14th inst., in the 24th year of her age, Mr. MARTIN LACY, leaving a beloved wife and mother, to lament her loss. Funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 177 Water Street.

On Wednesday the 12th inst., very suddenly, WILSON PRINCE ALMON, infant son of John W. Ritchie, Esq., aged 11 months.

On Friday morning, ANNIE ALLISON, infant daughter of J. B. Bennett, aged 3 and a half months.

On Oak Island, N. S., 5th inst., after a short illness, MACHEL, daughter of Mr. John Smyth, aged 2 years.

At Annapolis Royal, in the County of Annapolis, on Friday morning, the 24th day of March, HARRISON COOPER, Widow, aged 83.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Thursday, April 6th.—Brigs. Arrow, Hartree, Co. Negroes, 21 days; Roderick, LeBlanc, Arimat, 2 days; Victoria, LeBlanc, schrs. Three Brothers, 12 days; Elizabeth, Joyce, for Boston; Magnet, Griffin, 12 days; 5 days; Mary Bond, Newfoundland; North Bunt; Prime, Yarmouth.

Friday, April 7th.—Brigt. Bloomer, Thors, 2 days; brig. Boston, Laybold, Boston, 48 hours; scho. Wave Roche, New York, 3 days; Mary Jane, Galz, New York, 5 days; Sarah, Griffin, Philadelphia, 5 days.

Saturday, April 8th.—Brigt. Hallifax, p.kt. 0'Clock; Boston, 3 days; schrs. Golden Rule, Dill's, Matamoras, 2 days; Nauticus, Summer, Fortune Bay, 15 days; Le Bolong, Louisiana.

Monday, April 10th.—Brigt. Rob Roy, Atcock, Cadz, 25 days; stallop, W. Noble, Torbay; schrs. Bettison, Ponce, 22 days; Guysborough Packet, Hadley, Guysborough, 4 days; J. J. Marshall, Guysborough, 4 days; Three Sisters, Sheet Harbour.

Wednesday, April 12th.—H. M. Steamship Maria, 0'Clock; Bermuda, 5 days; scho. Oronoque, French, St. Pat.

Thursday, April 13th.—Brigt. Ranger, Passon, 10 days; schrs. President, Hunt, Philadelphia via Lunenburg; Omars, Roy, Mayaguez 18 days.

Friday, April 14th.—H. M. S. America, Lanz, Liverpool, 13 days; H. M. S. Canada, Stone, Boston; scho. brig. Nancy, Grant, St. John's, P. R.

CLEARED.

Thursday, April 6th.—Scho. Lucy Alice, McPhee, W. Indies, James Paigle, Bark, Newfoundland.

Friday, April 7th.—Scho. Margaret, Odell, Newfoundland; brig. V'ld. Kendrick, Dominica.

Saturday, April 8th.—Brigt. Mantland, Chilton, W. Indies; schrs. Alice Rogers, p.kt. Laybold, Boston; Prime, Porter, Newfoundland.

Tuesday, April 11th.—Uncle Tom, Crowell, V'ld. Bloomer, p.kt. Thorburn, Boston; Golden Rule, S. B. W. Indies.

Wednesday, April 12th.—Emerald Smith, Philadelphia, Hope, O'Connell, Halifax, p.kt., O'Brien, B.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Apples, Bacon, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Do. smoked, Hay, Honespan, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turnips, and Yarn.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal.

Advertisements.

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

CANADA HOUSE.

FAMILY, SHIP, AND ARMY STORE.

No. 33 & 34, Upper Water Street.

85 Firkins No. 1 BUTTER, 60 Barrels Primo Nova Scotia BEEF, 40 do. do. PORK, 20 cwt. best Annapolis CHEESE, 40 Quintals Primo Shore CODFISH, 400 Smoked HAMS, sugar and spice cured, 10 Tubs Nova Scotia LARD, 20 Barrels do OATMEAL, 20 Barrels Canada SPLIT PEAS, 20 Barrels do. PEAS, 33 Cases PICKLES, 8 Tierces American RICE, 60 Kegs SALARATUS, 4 Cases INDIGO, 80 Chests Congo & Souchong TEAS, 50 Boxes TOBACCO, No. 1, 15 Bags Jamaica COFFEE.

W. RENNELS.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS, HALIFAX, N. S., March 30, 1854. TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon on FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1854, for the Erection of an Hospital for the Insane, on a piece of Land situate near Dartmouth and opposite the City of Halifax.

PAPER HANGINGS.—NEW STYLES. GOOD AND CHEAP.

A large importation of PAPER HANGINGS, good and cheap, just received and for sale at the Nova Scotia Book and Stationery Store, 21 Granville Street.

CHURCH SERVICES & BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER.

JUST RECEIVED BY R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA CHURCH SERVICES, in Plain and Elegant Bindings, of Common Prayer, do.

TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH—is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel, and all the ingredients employed in its composition are those recommended by the most eminent Physicians.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, APRIL 7, 1851.

An Act Concerning the Elective Franchise.

[Passed the 31st day March, 1851.]

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows.

1. The Act passed in the fourteenth year of her Majesty's reign entitled an act to extend the elective franchise is hereby repealed. 2. All natural born and naturalized subjects of the crown of Great Britain, having been and being domiciled as hereinafter limited, and being males over the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote for members to serve in general assembly, that is to say, provided they shall at the time of voting have had their usual place of abode for at least one year next before voting in the counties for which they shall vote for county members and in the townships for which they shall vote for township members, and provided also that such naturalized subjects so voting, and such natural born subjects who were not born in Nova Scotia shall, in addition, have resided in the province for at least five years next before voting, and provided also that persons young under this act shall only be entitled to vote in the electoral districts in which they reside at the time of voting and which districts must be in the counties and townships respectively, for representing which the candidates are to be elected at that election.

3. No person who shall have received aid as a pauper under any poor law in this province, or aid as poor persons from any public grant of government money, within one year before the day of polling, nor any Indian, shall be entitled to vote under this act. 4. At every election, the name of each person offering to vote by virtue of residence, shall be entered by the poll clerk in the poll book, and if objection be made in relation to his right to vote at that election by any person entitled to vote at the same poll, the presiding officer shall tender to him the following preliminary oath "You, A. B., do swear that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence, and qualification as an elector. So help you God. The presiding officer shall then proceed to propose to the person challenged, the following questions, or such of them as shall be required by the person objecting: First. What is your name? Second. What is your age? Third. In what county do you reside? Fourth. In what township do you reside? Fifth. How long have you resided in this province? Sixth. How long have you resided in this county? [or township,] if voting for a township? Seventh. Do you reside in this polling district? Eighth. How long have you resided in this polling district? Ninth. Are you a native born subject of her Majesty? Tenth. (If not a natural born subject.)—Have you been naturalized? Eleventh. (If a naturalized subject) When and where were you naturalized?

The presiding officer shall allow no other questions to be put, nor shall any questions be put except through him, nor shall he permit the time to be unnecessarily protracted on pretence of questioning a vote, and the presiding officer shall promptly put the questions, and the poll clerk shall instantly enter in the poll book the purport of the answers, and the same being read to the voter shall be conclusive against him. If the elector shall not promptly answer the questions, his name shall be expunged, and he shall not be allowed to poll at that election.

5. The presiding officer shall point out to the elector, the qualification, if any, in respect to which he shall appear to the presiding officer to be deficient; and if the person so offering shall persist in his claim to vote, and the objection shall not be withdrawn, a candidate against whom the vote is given, or his agent or inspector, may then direct the vote to be marked "objected" on the poll book without requiring the elector to be sworn, or he may mark the vote "objected," and require the oath number one to be taken by native born Nova Scotians, the oath number two by naturalized subjects or natural born subjects born elsewhere than in Nova Scotia, and the oaths number three and four by both classes of voters; and if any of the oaths prescribed by this act be declined, the voters' name shall be immediately struck out, and that person shall not be permitted again to poll at that election.

6. If any person being so questioned shall persist in voting notwithstanding his answers have clearly shown that he was not entitled to vote under the residence qualification, and shall take the final oath as aforesaid, the vote of such person shall be subject to the provisions of the thirty-sixth section of the seventh chapter of the revised statutes, in the same manner as therein is prescribed in the cases of the votes of persons having voted in a wrong district, or more than once.

7. No person shall lose any part of his residence by being on board ship, or in any seminary of learning, or otherwise temporarily absent for any period less than one year.

8. Nothing in this act shall extend to limit or otherwise affect the franchise founded upon freehold as by law established, but persons not entitled to vote under the residence qualification, if possessed of the real property qualification described in chapter five of the revised statutes, may vote in the same manner, and subject to the same sanctions and formalities as by law are or hereafter may be required for electors under the real property qualification.

9. So much of chapter seven of the revised statutes as is not inconsistent with this act shall remain in force.

SCHEDULE.

OATH NUMBER ONE.

You, A. B., do swear that you are a native born Nova Scotian of the full age of twenty-one years and upwards, and that you have had your usual place of abode, for at least one year next before this day, in the county of (or the township of as the case may be) and that you have not been polled, nor have given a vote for any candidate at this election; and that you reside, and have now your place of abode within this electoral district.—So help you God.

NUMBER TWO.

You, A. B., do swear that you are a natural born (or, as the case may be, naturalized) subject of the crown of Great Britain not born in Nova Scotia, of the full age of twenty-one years and upwards, and that you have resided in this Province for at least five years next before this day; and that you have had your usual place of abode, for at least one year next before this day, in the county of

(or township of as the case may be) and that you have not been polled, nor have given a vote for any candidate at this election for this county, (or township, as the case may be); and that you reside and have now your place of abode within this electoral district. So help you God.

NUMBER THREE.

You, A. B., do swear that you have not, within one year next before this day, received aid as a pauper under any poor laws in this province, or as a poor person under any public grant of the province. So help you God.

NUMBER FOUR.

You, A. B., do swear that you have not received and had, by yourself or any person, whosoever in trust for you, or for your use and benefit directly or indirectly, any sum of money, office, place, emolument, gift or reward, nor any promise or security for any money, office, place, employment, gift or reward, in order to give your vote at this election, and that you have not before this been polled, nor have given a vote for any candidate at this election, or this county (or township as the case may be) and that your place of residence is at ——. So help you God.

An Act to Amend the New Practice Act.

[Passed the 31st day of March, A. D. 1851.]

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. There shall hereafter be no special return days for Writs of Summons, but such Writs shall be returnable within ten days after the service thereof on the Defendant shall be made in the County in which the action is brought; within twenty days after service, if he shall reside in any other County except in the Island of Cape Breton; and within thirty days, if he shall reside in the Island of Cape Breton, and the action is brought in any County in the Island, or if he shall reside out of the Island and the action is brought in any County within the Island; and Judgment may be entered against the Defendant if he shall not appear and plead within four days after the expiration of the said period of ten, twenty or thirty days, as the case may be.

2. The forms of Writs of Summons shall be altered as to summon the Defendant to appear within ten, twenty, or thirty days (as the case may be) after the service of this Writ, instead of on the return day hereby superseded.

3. The notice to be endorsed on the Writs and hereafter be as follows:—

Notice is hereby given, that if the Defendant do not appear and plead, within four days after the service of this Writ for his appearance, the Plaintiff shall be at liberty to sign [Judgment by default, or a writ of judgment, or a writ of demand annexed, and if the Plaintiff shall so demand,] final Judgment for any sum or sums of money claimed in his particulars of demand, and costs at the rate specified, and costs at the expiration of such time.

4. In Ejectment, the notice shall be as follows:—

Notice is hereby given, that if the Defendant do not appear and defend the possession of the land therein specified by the within Writ, or such part thereof, as may be advised, the Plaintiff will be at liberty to sign Judgment in the Writ for his appearance, and the Defendant may thereupon be turned out of possession.

5. Notice of trial in writs of Ejectment on Writs of Summons.

6. No cause shall be tried on the first day for trials wherein the period allowed for pleading shall not have expired before the first day of Term, or the last day of Term, except Halifax; and before the first day of Term in Halifax.

7. The Judges in Term at Halifax, may, from time to time, make general rules for facilitating the business of the Court, and the effectual execution of this Act, and of the Act hereby amended, but such rules shall not go into operation till they shall have been published in the Royal Gazette; all rules made since the passing of the said Act are hereby confirmed.

8. Trinity Term in Halifax, and the Sittings thereafter are abolished.

9. So much of the New Practice Act as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed.

An Act to Facilitate Proceedings under the New Practice Act

[Passed the 31st day of April, A. D., 1854.]

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

Prothonotaries shall have power to grant orders for the stay of proceedings in a cause, until security for Costs be filed, upon sufficient grounds laid by affidavit in the same way such orders are now granted by the Supreme Court or a Judge, but any party dissatisfied with a Prothonotary's decision, may, at any time within twelve days thereafter, apply to the Supreme Court upon motion, or at Chambers, by summons, upon affidavit for a re-hearing; a Plea filed in the mean time, or other proceeding taken on the part of the Plaintiff or Defendant, shall not prejudice the party claiming a re-hearing.

In Summary Causes, where the Plaintiff claims less than twenty pounds the Defendant shall not be required to file or serve a Written Plea, but he shall serve a Written Notice of appearance.

April 15. 1m.



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, HALIFAX, April 8th, 1854.

The following Act, passed during the last Session of the Legislature, is now published for the information of all concerned.

JAS. D. UNTHACKF, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

An Act for Settling Titles to Lands in the Island of Cape Breton.

[Passed the 31st Day of March, A. D. 1851.]

Be it Enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly, as follows:—

ALL PERSONS who are in undisputed Possession of any Lands and Tenements in the Island of Cape Breton, for which application has been made for a Grant, either joint or several, and on which the Fees have been paid, shall on proof thereof, and with the approval of the Governor in Council, be entitled to a separate Grant of the Lands for which such Fees were paid, without any further charge for Survey or otherwise.

April 15. 1m.

Poetry.

RESIGNATION.

BY L. LOSFELLOW.

There is no flock, however watched and tender,
But one dead lamb is there;
There is no fireside, howe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair.
The air is full of farewells to the dying
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel, for her children cry,
Will not be comforted.
Let us be patient; these severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise;
But oftentimes celestial honours
Assume this dark disguise.
We see but dimly through the mists and vapours,
Amid these earthly damps;
What seem to us but dim funereal tapers,
May be heaven's distant lamps.
There is no death. What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life-spring,
Whose portals we call Death.
She is not dead—the child of our affection—
But gone into that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.
In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, and from sin's pollution,
She lives whom we call dead.
Day after day, we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air;
Year after year, her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grow more fair.
Thus do we walk in her, and keep unbroken
The bond which nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, tho' unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.
Not as a child shall we again behold her;
For when, with raptures wild,
In our embraces we again enfold her,
She will not be a child.
But a fair maiden in her Father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace,
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion,
Shall we behold her face.
And though at times in anxious with emotion,
And anguish long pressed,
The swelling heart heaves, moaning like the ocean,
That cannot be at rest—
We will be patient, and assuage the feeling
We cannot wholly say,
By silence sanctifying, not concealing
The grief that must have way.

Advertisements.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

PER R. M. Steamship "ARABIA," W. LANGLEY.
has received his usual supplies of the above, which
are believed to be the best grown in 1854 and will there-
fore be confidently recommended—LANGLEY'S DRUG
STORE, Hollis Street.

SEEDS, SEEDS.—1854.

PER STEAMER "ASIA," A full supply of GALT
and Flower Seeds from the same Establishment
as those which have been given such un-
iversal satisfaction.
For freshness and purity these are not to be surpassed
and with confidence we recommend them.
Mangel Wurtzel, Swede Turnip, White Clover, and
other Agricultural SEEDS, all of the best quality, and
at prices as low as GOOD SEEDS can be afforded—For
sale at DE WOLF'S SEED WAREHOUSE, 63 Hollis Street.
March, 18th 1854.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE
TEETH AND GUMS. MYRIN AND BORAX PREPARED
with Flower of Sulphur. The daily use of this
preparation will preserve the teeth from decay, and
renders the breath of a grateful odor.
Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from
London.
Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1857.

MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING.

JUST RECEIVED the following MATERIALS FOR
OIL PAINTING, of the best quality.
OIL COLORS, in collapsible Tubes,
ACADEMY BOARDS,
Prepared MILL BOARDS,
PALETTE KNIVES,
BADGER BLENDERS,
FINE BRISTLE BRUSHES,
Sable Ditto.
DRYING OIL.
ALSO ON HAND—Round, Square and Oblong Boxes of
COLORED CRAYONS, BLACK CRAYONS, Cork Stumps,
Paris Gouache, Drawing Paper, and all Materials for
Water Color and Pencil Drawing.
WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at
WM. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Gran-
ville Street.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA. AF-
TER FIFTY YEARS' SUFFERING

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

Sir.—Your Pills have been the means under Providence
of restoring me to some degree of health after 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 con-
stant spitting of phlegm interlarded with blood. This so
stook my constitution that I was qualified 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 re-
stored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant
(Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

Dated Jan. 1st, 1857.

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

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

DEAR SIR—In this district your Pills command a more
extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before
the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bil-
ious 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 per-
fect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not
experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares
that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) J. GANIS.

Nov. 23rd, 1852.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM
AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOS-
PITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from W. Moon, of the Square, Win-
chester.

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 ob-
tained no relief whatever and fearing that my health
would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our
City 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 oc-
cupation, 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 I water oozed as it were from his skin, so that
a daily change of attire became necessary, notwithstanding
the various remedies tried, and the different medical
men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced in
your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed
directions, he was effectually cured, and his health per-
fectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of pub-
licity, you are at liberty to use it.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the follow-
ing complaints.

- Azoe Female Irregularities, Serofula, or King's
Evil
Asthma
Bilious Complaints
Fever of all kinds
Sore Throat
Bloody Stools
Stone and Gravel
Itch
Secondary Symp-
toms
Bowel Complaints
Head-ache
Tumours
Colic
Indigestion
Tie Douleureux
Constipation of the Intestines
Jaundice
Ulcers
Bowels
Liver Complaints
Venereal Affections
Consumption
Lumbago
Worms of all kinds
Debility
Piles
Weakness from
Dropsy
Rheumatism
whichever cause.
Dysentery
Retention of Urine
&c. &c.
Erysipelas

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., New
port; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Horton & Co., Moore &
Chapman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis;
A. Gibson, Wilnot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; E. Guest,
Yarmouth; T. R. Pottle, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia,
Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, idgensville; Mrs.
Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith,
Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; B. B. Huestis, Wallace;
W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. B. Fraser,
New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris,
Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Mathe-
son & Co., Bras d'Or

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger
izes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disease are affixed to each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax
General Agent for Nova Scotia.
Feb. 11, 1853.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILL

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, and the
undisputed means of increasing their sale have been resorted
to by pulling down the price—no certificate published re-
specting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious
Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Co-
ntrivess, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the
numerous symptoms to be attended of derangement of the Di-
gestive organs. Also, as a general Family Remedy, they
do not contain Alcohol or any mineral preparation, and
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. 26, 1852.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. THIS

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

TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the
TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and restores
to the ENAMEL—is quite free from Acids, and does not
injure the Enamel, and all the ingredients employed in its com-
position, are those recommended by the most eminent
Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. each, at LANGLEY'S
Hollis Street. Jan. 2.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the annual value of
£25 currency, have recently been founded in this Col-
lege by the Honorable JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, open
to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of Eng-
land and Ireland, resident and doing duty in any part of
British North America. The Scholarships are tenable for
three years, and the holders are required to graduate in
Arts in Trinity College.
Criteria, the preference will be given to any Can-
didate who intends to receive Holy Orders. One of these
Scholarships will be open to competition in October next.
Information respecting the days and the subjects of ex-
amination, and on other matters connected with the Col-
lege, may be obtained on application by Letter, to the
Provost, Trinity College, Toronto.
Toronto, 1st March, 1854.

COMPASSES, ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINT

- Do. Loose Leg, 3 Joint, 6 inch
Pen Compasses
Cards Penknives, assorted, warranted.
Silver Pen and Pencil Cases.
Bronze Inkstands with glasses.
Wrench Plates, hardwood frames
Patent Penholders,
Steel Pens great variety.

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

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, of 100 Vols.
from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Com-
and the following Books from the same Society
Herbert Atherton,
Lovo's Lesson,
Stories of the Brattudes,
BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER,
In the World but not of the World,
Christmas at Home,
Our Little Comfort,
Our Opposite Neighbour,
Packages of Sunday School Books.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES of 100 vols. from the
Society for Promoting Evangelical Knowledge.
Libraries are got up in a very neat and appropriate
and are well worth inspection.
Bible Tracts,
Other Publications of the Society.

—ALSO—FROM BOSTON—
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, from the
Sabbath School Union, 100 vols. and 25 vols.
Concursive Union Question Book—Matthew,
Luke, and John,
Union Primer,
Union Spelling Book.

February 25. WM. GOSSIP,
No. 24 Granville Street.

A SCHOOLMISTRESS IS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
for an African Girls' School about to be opened
Halifax. Application to be made to the Venerable
Archdeacon. March

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES.
JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S
STORE, HOLLIS STREET.
Jan. 14th, 1854.

LAW BLANKS.

IN accordance with the New Practice Act, viz:
SUMMONSES,
CAPTASSES,
REPLEVINS,
AFFIDAVITS,
EJECTMENTS.
For sale by
WM. GOSSIP,
No. 24 Granville Street.
January 18.

Published every Saturday by Wm. Gos-
prietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24
ville Street. Subscriptions will be re-
forwarded by the Clergy throughout the
All Correspondence for the Paper, and
publication, or on matters relative to its
ment, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.
Ten Shillings per annum,
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