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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran---Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

VOL. VI. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1853. NO. 8.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Jan. 16.	Gen. 29	Gen. 30
M. " 17.	Mat. 14	Mat. 15
T. " 18.	Mat. 16	Mat. 17
W. " 19.	Mat. 18	Mat. 19
T. " 20.	Mat. 20	Mat. 21
F. " 21.	Mat. 22	Mat. 23
S. " 22.	Mat. 24	Mat. 25

Poetry.

STANZAS.

BY ELIHU DUNNITT,
The "Learned Blacksmith,"
ON THE DEATH OF HIS SON.

THOU art not dead, my son! my son!
But God hath hence removed thee:
Thou canst not die, my buried boy,
While lives the sire who lov'd thee.
How canst thou die, while weeps for thee
The broken heart that bore thee.
And even the thought that thou art not,
Can to her soul restore thee?
Will grief forget thy willingness
To run before thy duty?
The love of all the good and true,
That filled thine eyes with beauty?
Thy pitying grace, thy dear request,
When others had offended,
That made thee look as angels look,
When great good deeds are ended?
The strength with which thy soul sustain'd
Thy woes, and daily waning?
Thy prayer, to stay with us, when sore
That thou from us wast hastening?
And that last smile, which seem'd to say,
"Why cannot ye restore me?"
Thy look'd farewell is in my heart,
And brings thee still before me.
What, though the change, the fearful change,
From thought, which left thee never,
To unremembering ice and clay,
Proclaim thee gone for ever?
Thy half-clos'd lids, thy upturn'd eyes,
Thy still and lifeless tresses;
Thy marble lip, which moves no more,
Yet more than grief expresses;
The silence of thy coffin'd snow,
By awed remembrance cherish'd;
These dwell with me, like gather'd flowers,
That in their April perish'd.
Thou art not gone, thou canst not go,
My bud, my blasted blossom!
The pale rose of thy faded face
Still withers in my bosom.
Oh, Mystery of Mysteries,
That took'st my poor boy from me!
What art thou, Death? all-dreaded Death!
If weakness can o'ercome thee?
We hear thee not! we see thee not,
E'en when thy arrows wound us;
But viewless, printless, echoless,
Thy steps are ever round us.
Though more than life a mystery
Art thou, the undeciever,
Amid thy trembling worshippers
Thou seest no true believer.
No!—but for life, and more than life,
No fearful search could find thee:
Tremendous shadow! who is He
That ever stands behind thee?
The Power, who bids the worm deny
The beam that o'er her blazes,
And veils from us the holier light
On which the seraph gazes.
Where burns the throne of Him, whose name
The sunbeams here write faintly;
And where my child a stranger stands
Amid the blest and saintly,
And sobs aloud—while in his eyes
The tears, o'erflowing, gather—
"They come not yet; until they come,
Heav'n is not heav'n, my Father!
Why come they not? why comes not she
From whom thy will removes me?
Oh, does she love me, love me still?
I know my mother loves me!
Then, send her soon! and with her send
The brethren of my bosom!
My sisters, too! Lord, let them all
Bloom round the parted blossom!
The only pang I could not bear

Was leaving them behind me:
I cannot bear it. Even in heaven
The tears of parting blind me!"

Religious Miscellany.

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

THE venerable Metropolitan of the Australasian Dioceses arrived at Southampton on Nov. 19th, in the *La Plata*. We extract from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of Aug. 16th, the account of his departure; and we beg to call the special attention of our readers to the important matters adverted to in his Lordship's touching address. An extract from the (London) *Times*, of Nov. 20th, is subjoined, containing a statement of the interesting circumstances connected with the Bishop's arrival.

"On Saturday morning, Aug. 14th, the Bishop of Sydney bade farewell to the Clergy of Sydney and the members of the Church, previous to his departure for England.

Divine service was celebrated in the Cathedral at ten o'clock in the morning, at which a large number of persons were present, and partook of the holy communion at the hands of the Bishop, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon of Cumberland, the Rev. R. Allwood, and the Rev. George King.

After the service the congregation adjourned to St. Andrew's school-room, in the Cathedral Close, for the purpose of receiving the Bishop's farewell address.

The schoolroom was completely filled. His Lordship having taken his seat, the Venerable Archdeacon of Cumberland, in the name of the clergy of the diocese, addressed his lordship as follows:—

"To the Right Reverend Father in God, William Grant, Lord Bishop of Sydney, and Metropolitan.

May it please your Lordship.—We the undersigned licensed and officiating clergymen within your diocese, are unwilling to allow you to depart from the province, for England, without conveying to you an expression of our sincere attachment to the high office which you hold in the Church, and of our earnest hope that the important and pious objects for which you have deemed it necessary to undertake so long and perilous a voyage may be realized,

We desire at the same time to tender the warmest assurance of our own personal respect and regard for your Lordship: and fervently pray that it may please him who ruleth the winds and commandeth the waves, and whose never-failing providence ordereth all things both in heaven and on earth, to conduct you safely on your travels, "by land or by water," and to grant you a successful issue of all your self-denying endeavors to promote the glory of God and the good of His Church."

The Bishop then read the following farewell address:—

"My dear Venerable and Reverend Brethren—I thank you from the depth of my heart for the affectionate and brotherly address which you have now presented to me. It is indeed a good and joyful thing for brethren to dwell together in unity. As we have lived so long under the influence of that feeling, I trust that in now separating for a time we shall not depart from it. As I have been at all times sensible of the importance of your services in the Church, and now desire emphatically to recognise it, so I trust you are assured I have had no object in view in all I have attempted or accomplished, but to co-operate with you, and to direct you in your endeavours to teach the people of the Lord the way of truth, and to lead them in a plain path. In acknowledgement of your devout supplication for the mercy of God to watch over and protect me on the arduous voyage upon which I am now about to enter, suffer me to assure you of my earnest prayer, that the blessing of the same God may rest upon you in your lives, in your ministry, in your families, and in every undertaking by which you are attempting, with sincerity, and in a true spirit of faith, to promote the glory of God, and to set forward the salvation of mankind.

And now, having discharged imperfectly the debt of thankfulness which the clergy, by the unanimity of their proceedings, have entailed upon me, I desire my brethren of the laity, from whom I have experienced

so many acts of personal kindness, and proofs of strenuous and disinterested earnestness to serve the cause of the Church, to address to you no less than to those who are set to watch for your souls, the few observations which I have now to offer: conceiving that to the clergy their import cannot be greater than to you, who constitute with them the body of Christ's holy catholic and apostolic Church.

The progress of events if watchfully observed in a spirit of self-surrender to the divine will, and under a conviction that all things are subject to its direction, affords the safest and surest guidance to those who are set for the work of the ministry in the Church. In forming a decision as to my own future proceedings, I have looked to that guidance, and entertain a humble persuasion that it bids me direct my course once more to the shores of England. I go, let me trust, for your benefit: to consult the judgement of the Church upon many important questions, and to abide by its decision. You will not require me to tell you that this is, personally, an involuntary exertion. My years are no longer such as to render a voyage of this extent and duration an easy task. To this country I am attached by long connexion, by the strongest sense of duty, and by all domestic ties and remembrances. To England, on the contrary, absence has rendered me comparatively a stranger, without an object to accomplish there excepting that which I have spoken of as impelling me to this undertaking; namely, your welfare. Let me earnestly solicit the benefit of your prayers and intercession for my preservation; and still more for my success in the important work which is now to be entered upon in faith. My trust is, that God will make me His instrument in assisting to establish and strengthen this Church, whereof I am made a minister according to the dispensation of God which is given to me for you.

Upon this point my mind is filled with confidence, derived from past experience of the divine blessing vouchsafed to a similar undertaking. Eighteen years ago, when I embarked for England, there was established here one archdeaconry; within which there were, in this colony, twelve clergymen licensed to minister. Eight churches then existed, and no more. The limits of that one archdeaconry contain, at this time, the province of a metropolitan bishop, having jurisdiction over five suffragan sees: and this through the infinite mercy of God, has arisen out of that proceeding to which I was then directed,—and which I have now once more in contemplation; the same mercy, in both instances, let us hope, guiding my judgement. The bishoprics of New Zealand, Tasmania, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Newcastle, have since sprung forth from the smallest of seeds, which was sown at the epoch here spoken of. So also has the great increase of clergymen who have been introduced into, and are now ministering in, this and the other dioceses. With few exceptions, all the links in this wonderful chain may be traced to, and connected with, the appeal which was made in 1834-35, to the piety of the Churchmen of England, on behalf of their brethren in Australia. And to confine my notice to those additional churches which have been erected since 1836 within the principal portions of this diocese, let me explain to you that no more than one church, (St. John's at Camberly, built by the late Robert Campbell, Esq., aided only by the Colonial Government,) out of the entire number, has been or could have been erected, but for those large donations which have been intrusted to me for distribution towards these pious uses, by men of earnest zeal for the propagation of the Gospel, with whom my former visit to England enabled me to form association.

While I pray that it may be Thy pleasure, O God, to direct my steps to the attainment of as important results in the present instance, I must press upon your observation that it is not the material so much as the moral constitution of the Church which now forms the subject of anxiety. My design was to solicit in the proper quarter the removal of those restrictions by which our Church is at present inhibited from the free exercise of those faculties of self-guidance with which she was originally endowed: that there might no longer exist any obstacle to the meeting of the Bishop, clergy, and laity in a lawful assembly, to consult and make regulation for the better management of the affairs of

the Church within this Diocese. But it appears that while we have been here engaged in these considerations, the attention of Parliament, prior to any application on our part, has been directed to the introduction of the same measures on behalf not of this diocese only, but on behalf of a very considerable portion of the Colonial Churches. By a bill introduced by the member for the University of Oxford, it is proposed to enact that in each of the colonial dioceses named in the bill or to be hereafter included by the authority of her Majesty, it shall be lawful for the clergy and laity, under suitable regulations, and with the assent of the Bishop, to frame such regulations as by the concurrence of all shall be deemed most salutary and conducive to the welfare of the Church. So far as our acquaintance with the proposed measure at present extends, the purpose of it appears to be in exact agreement with the proposition of the Bishops assembled here in 1850—that is, to extend to the laity of the Church a degree of active influence, which from the outset they have never possessed directly, and perhaps hardly indirectly, in the management of its affairs. The concurrence of so many portions of the Church in the same views at the same instant, from east to west, from north to south, from the centre to the outermost limit, and the adoption of the same by the most distinguished statesmen, urged forward by no impulse or solicitation from us, but by their own thoughtful conviction that this is the path to be traversed in pursuit of the most advantageous constitution for the Universal Church, are assuredly tokens and signals that this movement forms part of a providential arrangement of God under which He will provide that as her days are so shall the strength of His Church be. It is not in my power at present, from want of sufficient information upon the subject, to embody in description what the final character of this measure is likely to prove. So far, however, as I can read it, I read it in hope, and under a persuasion that its provisions will be so carefully drawn up, so maturely considered, and so cautiously adopted, that they may prove a benefit, a blessing, and a support to the Church of the Lord through many coming centuries; and, it may be, even to the end of the world. Had I been in a position to recommend a course of proceeding, my advice I acknowledge would have been, that previously to the initiation of any Parliamentary proceeding, her Majesty should have been advised to issue a commission to inquire into and report upon the state of the entire Colonial Church: a subject, I have reason to think, but imperfectly understood in England. This Report, after having been submitted to her Majesty, I conceive it might have been serviceable to refer to sub-committees of Churchmen in each Colonial diocese; that they might have opportunity of examining into the proposed Constitution, and of expressing to the Queen their satisfaction with, or disapproval of, any particular portion of it. After this, considerations having been bestowed afresh upon any points against which objections had been raised, and the Report of the Commission amended accordingly, the same might have been again submitted to the judgement of the highest tribunal, and have been finally authorized by her Majesty as Chief Governor of the Church of England. Or it might, if deemed preferable, be sanctioned by Act of Parliament, which includes the Queen's assent.

The principle to be kept in view in giving the sanction of the civil authority to such an ecclesiastical ordinance, are three:—First, that all approach to an Erastian character be scrupulously avoided: that is, that the State do not assume to itself the right to alter the existing laws of the Church, or to impose rules of government, unless the Church (both clergy and laity) shall have had a previous opportunity of examining into the proposed settlement, and judging whether it is fully agreeable to the law of Christ: Secondly, that all the fundamental rules of the Church of England, whether as to doctrine, or as to its rule of discipline, be duly maintained; and, Thirdly, that one uniform system be established throughout all the Colonial Churches, (uniform I mean, as to all vital and essential observances,) whereby they may be bound together in one great system of unity, and so form collectively, one with another, and with the parent Church of England and Ireland, one great assembly of saints engaged throughout the world in spreading abroad the truth of the glorious Gospel, that all men may be brought to the knowledge of it, and the nations may be prepared for the appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ. This, I entertain a strong hope, is part of the high destiny reserved for the Church of England by the extension of her Colonial empire. It may be that the motives which often impelled the agents and instruments in that extension were worldly or sordid. In many cases, we know they were so; but all our fears may be composed by the remembrance that however the nations may

rago together, in pursuit of objects of their own, the Lord is the Great King over all the earth. The fierceness of man shall turn to His praise, and the fierceness of them shall He restrain, and make them all work together for the establishment of His own glory and the redemption of His chosen people. And now, brethren as numbered among those who have been called to bear a part in forwarding the development of the kingdom of heaven upon every inhabited shore of the world, in this moment of separation from you whose welfare has been the constant object of my anxiety, my earnest exhortation to you is, that you be at peace among yourselves, and let the fruit of the Spirit be shown among you in the love and joy, the goodness, the gentleness, the meekness, temperance, and faith, whereby as many of you as are called to the ministry may make full proof of it, and as many as are to seek knowledge from your lips, so study to adorn the doctrine of God in all things, that all who behold you may report that God is in you of a truth. For myself, I desire with much earnestness two things; first the benefit of your continual intercession for me before the throne of grace, that I may be preserved from bodily perils, and, much more, sustained in the spirit of a sound mind for the discharge of the arduous and solemn embassy to which the Lord has appointed me; and secondly, that if in the discharge, during so many years, of the duties of my office, I have ever, through misuse of the discretion which is attached to it, given cause of offence to any, they will forgive the wrong at my present earnest solicitation, and on my humble confession of it. It has never been an intentional wrong, you may be assured. But I am so deeply penetrated with a sense of the infirmities of mind and character which are inherent even in those who most earnestly endeavor to do the best, that I can never be free from the apprehension of having given proof in my own conduct of the infirmity I am speaking of. Forgive me this wrong, I pray you, as I do most freely and from my heart forgive if any have offended me. We have partaken together, it may possibly be for the last time upon earth, of that blessed communion which is not only an outward symbol, but ought verily and indeed to fill us with the substance of that peace which Christ left as his last bequest to his followers; and in the fellowship of which we are made one with him. Thus let us separate, remembering the precept, Be ye kind to one another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake has forgiven you; and may the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be upon you, and remain with you for ever. Amen.

The address was listened to with the greatest attention by the assemblage present, and many were moved to tears, particularly at those passages in which his Lordship alluded to the ties of affection and remembrance which bind him to this southern land, and those wherein he begged to be forgiven for any offence which he might unconsciously have given to any of his brethren in the course of discharging the onerous and responsible duties of his office.

Mr. Charles Campbell said that he had been requested by many of those present to assure his Lordship that had more time been allowed, he would have received an address from the laity, expressive of their affectionate and respectful sympathy, and of their earnest prayer that he might be providentially preserved both in body and mind, during his long and probably eventful journey.

The Bishop then again wished his flock farewell, expressing his hope that every blessing would attend them until his return; and having shaken hands with his friends, his Lordship left the room, followed by the best and most earnest wishes of every one present for his safety and success.

The Bishop reached Southampton in the Royal Mail steamer *La Plata*, on Nov. 18. But the yellow fever had broken out on board during the voyage; and passengers were not permitted to land until after a favorable report of the state of the crew had been made by the medical officers. The correspondent of the *Times* makes the following statement:—

"Pratique having been given to *La Plata*, about noon on Saturday, Nov. 20, the vessel hauled down the quarantine flag, got under weigh, and steamed out into open water, where the ceremony of committing to the deep the bodies of two unfortunate men who had died was performed with due solemnity; the funeral duties being impressively performed by the Bishop of Sydney in person. After this, *La Plata* headed towards Southampton, and entered the docks about four o'clock, the passengers' baggage being immediately landed and cleared by the customs and dock authorities. The cargo and bullion will be discharged on Monday.

It is worthy of special remark, that although the bulk of the passengers landed on Friday, so soon as permission was communicated to them, the Bishop of Sydney, who was also a passenger, refused to leave the ship until the unfortunate invalids on board had either recovered or should be removed to more suitable quarters on shore. The venerable prelate was most assiduous in his attentions to the sick on board, continually visiting them in their affliction, and administering the spiritual consolations of religion at all times throughout the voyage. The Bishop also attended Captain Allen in his last moments, and performed the last offices of religion to most of those who fell victims to the yellow fever on the voyage, thus winning the admiration and esteem of all on board. Mr. Wilkin, the quarantine officer of the port, was detained on the *Plata* from Thursday morning to Friday night, and was most unremitting in his exertions for the welfare of the numerous invalids, alleviating the sufferings and attending to the wants of the unfortunate men who lay ill on board."

News Department.

By the R. M. Steamship *America*, Dec. 26.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, Dec. 20.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

The Earl of DERRY said: My lords, it is consistent with the usual practice, and I think conducive to the public advantage, that a Minister, in announcing to your lordships' house the dissolution of the Government over which he has been called on to preside, should enter into some explanation of the causes which have led to an event that can not but be productive, in every case, of more or less of disturbance to public affairs. It is unnecessary for me on the present occasion to advert to the circumstances under which the Government dissolved the last Parliament. A careful examination of the returns made by the different constituencies, and of the policy professed by the candidates at their several elections, rendered the position of the Government and of the other parties in the State a matter of no uncertainty, and of easy calculation. It was clear that there were of the supporters of the Government, on questions not involving Free-trade or Protection, but of parties who were generally disposed to support her Majesty's Ministers, 310 gentlemen. There were three other parties—if, indeed, there were not many more—the first including in it all the various gradations of opinion, from the high aristocratic Whig down to the wildest theorist and the extremest of the Radical party, in all their ramifications, comprising 260 members. The third party consisted of gentlemen from the sister kingdom, principally representing the Irish Roman Catholic clergymen, and holding the extreme doctrines of the Ultramontane school—all of them pledged by the declarations which they have put forward to use their utmost endeavors for the overthrow of the present, or any other Government which is not prepared to act upon their extreme opinions. Further, there was a party, numerically small, comprehending from thirty to thirty-five members, gentlemen of great personal worth, of great eminence and respectability, who once professed, and I believe do still profess, Conservative opinions. In this state of things it was obvious to her Majesty's Government, that though they had by far the largest party, and were nearly a moiety of the whole House of Commons, yet they did not possess the support of an absolute majority in that house, and that consequently, if it should be the will of all the three other parties to whom I have referred to combine in carrying out a movement for the overthrow of the Government, those three parties so combining—whatever power they might possess for the formation of another Government—had full power to destroy and overthrow the Government which then existed. We were not long to be left in doubt as to whether the will existed on the part of those to whom I have alluded, to overthrow the Government. Before we had an opportunity of bringing forward any specific measures, notice was given of a motion by a gentleman holding extreme opinions—a gentleman of whom I desire to speak with all respect, because he has throughout consistently maintained and steadily supported the same opinions when they were unpopular which he did when subsequently ratified by public opinion, and in order that the Government might be placed in minority on that question, before we had any opportunity of bringing forward our measures, it was necessary that a concert should take place among all the parties to whom I have referred, because, without such concert the Government would still be in a majority. The incidents, my lords, possess almost a dramatic character; for when these concerted measures appeared ready for execution, an amendment was moved in another and an unexpected quarter, which placed the matter on a different footing, and prevented that union of Whigs, Conservatives and Radicals, which was necessary for the Government to be placed in a minority. We proceeded then to bring forward and to submit to Parliament the financial policy which we were to propose, and after a lengthened debate in the House of Commons, by the union of all the three parties, the Government were defeated in a house almost unprecedentedly full—a house, in which there were not more than six and twenty members in the whole house who, in one way or the other, did not record their opinion. In that house so constituted the Government were subjected to a defeat by a majority of nineteen. If we had been defeated on a minor and incidental point—if it were on some detail of a measure the general principle of which was assented to by Parliament—greatly as I should feel the position of the Government weakened by being subjected to a defeat even on a minor matter—greatly as preceding Governments have been weakened by submitting to repeated defeats and to reversal of their policy—inconvenient as I should have considered such a state of things to be—still I do not consider that I should have been justified by a defeat on a minor question in abandoning the duties which had been confided to me. But, my lords, this defeat was on no minor question—it was on the basis of our whole financial policy—let me say it was ostensibly on the basis of the financial policy which was to be established in this country, and in reality and in truth it was to determine the confidence or the want of confidence the House of Commons reposed in us (*hear, hear.*) I felt, and my colleagues felt with me, that no option remained but to tender to her Majesty the resignation of those offices with which she had entrusted us. Her Majesty was pleased to accept our resignation, and signified her pleasure, which was acted upon in the course of the same day, to send and take the advice of nobler members of your lordships' house,—both of them

great experience and considerable ability—of long practice in public life, and one of them—I speak without the slightest disrespect of the other—peculiarly distinguished, not only by long experience but by his well known moderation and temper, by the spirit of mingled firmness and courtesy with which he has on all occasions discharged his duties here, and which is admirably calculated to conciliate friends and to disarm opposition. The noble marquis to whom I allude was prevented by illness from attending the summons of her Majesty, and on the following day, in answer to a further summons from her Majesty, the Earl of Aberdeen—the other nobleman to whom I referred—waited upon her Majesty and received her Majesty's commands—which he signified his readiness to obey—to undertake the formation of a new Administration.

According to the latest accounts, the following is the distribution of offices in the new ministry; but it is probable that there may be some alterations.—

First Lord of the Treasury—Earl of Aberdeen; a seat in the Cabinet without office—Marquis of Lansdowne; Foreign Office—Earl of Clarendon; Home—Mr. Goulbourn; Colonies—Sir James Graham; Admiralty—Mr. Sirhey Herbert; Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Gladstone; President of the Council—Duke of Newcastle; Board of Trade—Lord Granville; Post Office—Lord Clanricarde; Privy Seal—Lord Paunure; Duchy of Lancaster—Lord John Russell; Board of Control—Sir C. Wood; Lord Chancellor—Lord Cranworth; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Earl of Carlisle; Secretary at War—Mr. Osborne; Under Secretary of the Colonies—Sir W. Molesworth; Public Works—Lord Seymour. The list is very full of lords and very empty of merchants, or traders, or representatives of that commercial and industrial class who are the real architects of the wealth and power of England. Many of the men now about to form an administration were, up to 1846, decided Tories, and now to see them taking the lead of the Liberals is sufficient, surely, to make us ask for an early explanation of principles.

POLITICAL MEETING AT LORD DERBY'S.—On Monday about 160 members of the two Houses of Parliament met at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing street. Lord Derby addressed the meeting at some length, declaring his resolution, at whatever cost of personal convenience, to continue his services to the cause and the party with which he was so closely connected, and urging upon all present the imperative necessity that existed for the closest and most intimate union. A general feeling of satisfaction was manifested at the conclusion of this address, and a strong expression of confidence in the character, conduct, and guidance of the noble earl. The meeting then broke up.

FRANCE.

No sooner had his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French attained the summit of human power and felicity, than a few incidents occurred to remind him that he is mortal, and that in all human greatness some alloy of our original infirmities will work its way. The Senate, hitherto so obsequious, manifests a strange disinclination to vote away the last vestige of Parliamentary control over the expenditure and commercial regulation of the country. The Northern Powers unaccountably show none of that eagerness to hail the advent of a new Caesar which had been attributed to them. The Pope greatly hesitates to repair to Paris for the ceremony of the coronation. The matrimonial project, which had gone so far that a portrait of the Princess Wisa was shown the confidential circle of St. Cloud, and the ladies of her household were already designated, is suddenly demolished by the announcement that this accomplished Princess has resolved to bestow her hand on Prince Albert of Saxony.

Perhaps it was a consciousness of the extreme incapacity of several of his present Ministers, and of their entire want of consideration in the country, which induced Louis Napoleon to resort a few days ago to the singular and almost incredible expedient of opening negotiations with some of the most rigid members of the Republican party. The interview which took place was not, as was reported at the time, with M. Carnot, the renowned author of the circulars in favour of electoral ignorance, which he issued from the Department of Public Instruction in 1818, but with M. Bethmont, who also held a seat in M. de Lamartine's Provisional Government. To the astonishment of this gentleman, he was summoned to the Tuilleries, and honoured with an audience. Louis Napoleon did not disguise his want of able agents or the hostility of all the statesmen who had belonged to the monarchical Governments anterior to 1848. He expressed his readiness to treat on almost any term with the men who had served the Republic, observing that they must now be aware that no Government but his own was possible. M. Bethmont was authorized to communicate what had passed to his friends, including even, we believe, General Cavaignac. It is unnecessary to add that the result was a colli-cive and indignant refusal, for there is still not a man of independent political opinions in France, who would not deem it a dishonour to assume the livery of the Imperial Court. The resistance of the Senate to the proposal for modifying the constitution is a still more significant symptom, for although the members of that body have been chosen for their supposed attachment to the present order of things, they are independent by position, they are irremovable, and they comprise a certain number of men who have figured in the Assemblies of the constitutional monarchy. At length a compromise was effected, leaving all substantial power in the Emperor's hands, but warning him at the same

time that the Senate will not always prove as mute and as flexible as he intended to make it.

SPAIN.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.—The accounts from Madrid announce that the Bravo Murillo Cabinet is upset, and a new Ministry named. It is composed of General Roncali, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs; General Lara, Minister of War; General Mirasol, Minister of Marine; M. Valey, Minister of Justice; M. Aristazabel, Minister of Finance; and M. Llorente, Minister of the Interior. With the exception of one or two, the present Ministers are not persons of much influence, or much known in the political world. On looking over the list, we see no one with influence or position sufficient to promise much stability for the Cabinet. None of the new Ministers have acted for or against the Bravo Murillo Cabinet in any active way, and their names do not appear in the electoral manifesto of the Opposition. That manifesto stated that those who adopted it were not opposed to certain reforms in the Constitution, and the present Ministers are unpollged for or against such. The first and most obvious measure of the new Cabinet would be to withdraw the project of Constitution, as already published. Whether they will substitute another for it remains to be seen. One of the natural consequences, too, of the fall of Bravo Murillo, ought to be the recall of General Narvaez.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—At ten o'clock this morning all the troops of the garrison of Berlin and Charlottenburg took up their position, extending from the Place de l'Opera to the road to Charlottenburg. The King commanded in person. He arrived at the same time as the Emperor of Austria. The equipage of the Queen followed the King. The Emperor of Austria wore the uniform of the regiment of the Emperor Francis, of which he is the head. The King commanded the first battalion of the Regiment of the Emperor Alexander to defile before the Emperor. The fineness of the weather added greatly to the brilliancy of the review. At three o'clock there was a grand dinner at the castle in honour of the Emperor. On Monday, the Emperor will return to his dominions. Little is known, and still less said, as to the precise object of the Imperial journey to Berlin; but all are agreed in attributing a political significance to it, apart from the special character of M. de Bruck's mission, and yet in a manner resulting from it. It is highly probable that the young Monarch will take Warsaw on his way back.

By the Arabia, the New Cunard Steamer.

This splendid specimen of naval architecture, unexpectedly made her appearance between 4 and 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, 1 1/2 days out, having experienced boisterous weather, and being short of coal. We were not able to get on board of her, for which we suppose we may thank the "great unwashed," whose ill manners certainly justified their exclusion. A full description of this noble steamer has already appeared in the papers of the City. We presume she is the largest that has ever appeared in our waters.

The frequent calls of Steamers at this port for supplies or repairs, clearly point out its superior natural advantages for maintaining communication with the Old World. It would be well to add to these advantages all appliances likely to be needed by disabled vessels. A Dry Dock for instance, is an acknowledged desideratum, for lack of which many have been obliged to go to St. John, when fit to do so, and if not have been subject to enormous expense and delay here.

Dates by the Arabia are a week later than by the America, but nothing of importance had occurred. The new Ministry was completed, and had entered upon the duties of their respective offices. The Earl of Aberdeen, in a speech in the Lords on the 27th, avowed a conciliatory policy towards all parties. The Earl of Derby did not appear to think highly of the stability of a Ministry so constituted.

Parliament had adjourned until the 10th February.

In France all was quiet—Napoleon was parceling out the houses and property of former dynasties, among his kindred.

The Ladies of the Continent seem rather shy of his new Majesty—some have given him a flat refusal—and no wonder, if they have either modesty, principle, or religion in them. Russia, Austria and Prussia still delayed their acknowledgment of the Empire.

NEW OFFICIALS APPOINTED.—Judge Advocate, Villiers; Treasury Secretary, Heyter; Solicitor General, Bethel; Vice Chancellor, Sir W. Page Wood; Admiralty Lord, Admiral Berkeley; Controller Household, Drumlanrig; Lord Advocate of Scotland, Moncrieff; Treasury Lords—Harvey, Sadlier; Ordinance Clerk, Monsell.

New writs have been moved for election to the seats in Parliament, vacated by members accepting office.

On Wednesday the new Ministers took possession of their official quarters. Lord John Russell, at the Foreign office, held a diplomatic levee.

The Earl of Aberdeen gave his first cabinet dinner on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29.

The Canada Land Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent on the half year.

HER MAJESTY.—We have reason to believe that an event may be expected in the early part of April next, which will add a new member to the Royal family.—Times.

There are so many rumours respecting the Emperor's matrimonial views, that it is hardly worth while to notice them. The latest is, that the Duchess Stephanie and Prince Murat are now on a mission to Dusseldorf, to solicit for Napoleon III. the hand of the Princess Stephanie, Frederica, Wilhelmina, Antoinette de Hohenzollern, a young lady in her sixteenth year, and nearly related to the Mont family.

The pope has written to the archbishop of Malines, primate of Belgium, requiring him to instruct his clergy not to engage in any political movements tending to affect the relations between Belgium and France.

The mother of Kossuth died at Brussels 24th ult.

The court of Rome has recently addressed to all the European powers a circular in which it invites them to interest themselves in the state of the Herzegovina and Bosnia, where the Christians are suffering from the persecutions of the Turks.

An extract from a letter dated Lisbon, Dec. 20th says—that Mr. Heald, (Lola Montez's husband, J.) went out in one of the vessels of the Royal Yacht Club, having in his company a beautiful young lady.—The Yacht foundered in sight of the British war steamer Inflexible which instantly manned a boat, with fourteen hands to rescue them. Not only were they unsuccessful, but all hands were drowned.

A tragical event has been made known at Lloyd's to the effect that, on 20th Oct., a mutiny broke out among a party of Chinese on board the British barque Gertrude from Amoy to Havana, and that seventeen of the Chinese had been shot by the Captain and crew. The barque put into Singapore, when, from the investigation which was held, it appeared that what the Captain took for mutiny was merely a row among the Chinese, but, having no interpreter on board, the Chinese were unable to make themselves understood.

INDIA.—Papers are to hand bringing details of the news of which a Telegraphic runaway has also been sent. Dates from Rangoon are to the 18th Nov., but bring no news. Everything was as formerly, standing still, and what the army was waiting for did not appear. The Governor-General's determination as to annexation had not been made known. Gen. Goodwin is said to have been written to in such terms as will compel his resignation. The Indian papers speak of his removal as the most auspicious event that has occurred during the war. It is clear that so long as he is in command no artillery operations worthy of the name will be attempted.

An expedition was on the eve of sailing for Pegu.

Diocesan Church Society.

Charlotte Town, Dec. 30, 1852.

REV. SIR.—The first General Meeting of the Diocesan Society of Prince Edward Island, as incorporated by Law, took place on the evening of Tuesday last, at the School-room in Charlotte Town, and although the weather was exceedingly unpropitious, many Ladies braved the inconvenience, and gave proof that they could make some sacrifice to testify their attachment to the Church in whose service the society is engaged. His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman took the Chair, and conducted the business proceedings in a manner to call forth the gratitude of all who took a deep interest in the Society. At this meeting, (prayer having been offered up), the Bye Laws of the Society, under its Incorporated form, were passed, and the new Committee chosen, into whose hands the important charge of managing its affairs is given—may they prove themselves equal to the trust! A very interesting Report, from which some idea of the Church prospects of our Island may be formed, was read by the Society's excellent Secretary, the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, and its Treasurer, the Honble. M. Hall, gave a statement of the account, by which it appeared that a balance of near £100 had become available for the first effort at endowing the Church in our Island.—I should mention, likewise, that a sum equal in amount to the above, is in the hands of the treasurer of the Ladies' Branch of the Society, for a like purpose.

Several Resolutions, suitable to the occasion, were passed, and some able and spirited addresses delivered by the movers and seconders. The speakers were the Chief Justice, the Honbles. Messrs. Hensley and Hall. Messrs. Chas. Palmer, J. Longworth, the Solicitor General, Capt. Orlebar, R. N. and the Clergy, who, with one exception, were all present. A lively desire to promote the effectiveness of our Church system seemed to pervade the meeting, and, as a more active system of collection is contemplated, there is good reason to hope that under Divine favour the Society will henceforth take its stand as a recognised national instrument for promoting the working efficiency of our Church.

After a vote of thanks to His Excellency, the proceedings of the evening closed with the Doxology and Apostolic benediction.

I am Rev. Sir, your obed't servant,

CHAS. LLOYD.

To the Editor of the Church Times.

Missionary Record.

SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

DECEMBER, 1852.

The Ven. ARCHDEACON ROBINSON in the Chair.

AFTER the reading of several communications from the Bishops of Calcutta, Colombo, Montreal, Melbourne, &c., and the voting of several grants in aid of objects specified and recommended by their Lordships, the Standing Committee called the attention of the Board to the case of Pitcairn's Island and its inhabitants.

The following particulars, in the form of an Address from the Committee of the Pitcairn's Island Fund, were brought under the notice of the Board:—

"The eventful history of the 'Bounty,' which led to the occupation of Pitcairn's Island by part of the mutineers, with some men and women of Tahiti, in 1789, is well known. After a few years spent in violence and unbridled licence, the Tahitian men, and seven of the nine mutineers, including Fletcher Christian, the leader of the mutiny, came to an untimely end; one of the remaining two died of consumption; and within ten years of their landing, John Adams remained the single survivor of the men who had taken possession of the Island. This remarkable man became impressed with the solemn responsibility of his position, when he found himself surrounded with a number of young persons, all children of the mutineers, between the ages of five and fifteen, ignorant of God, and likely, under the influence of their Tahitian mothers, to become idolaters. About the same time he bathought him of the Bible, which had been much used by Christian, and also by Young in his last illness. On finding this, as well as a Prayer Book, which had also been saved from the 'Bounty,' he set himself to read their contents, which at first he was scarcely able to do from his imperfect scholarship. Still he persevered, so that he was shortly able to instruct the young people to read; and he became so impressed and imbued with the Gospel lessons of salvation, that he undertook the regular religious instruction of the inhabitants. From this time peace and contentment pervaded this small Christian community. Early in 1829 John Adams died, at the age of sixty-five years.

"Five months before his death, a young man, moved with a desire of assisting him in his work, arrived at the island, and being kindly received by the inhabitants was, immediately on the death of Adams, appointed to the office of schoolmaster and pastor. In these capacities, as well as that of their medical adviser, Mr. Nobbs, has almost uninterruptedly continued ever since among them. During that period, now between twenty-four and twenty-five years, several ships have visited the Island; and the accounts brought back by the visitors of the singular innocence and simplicity of manners that prevail among the inhabitants, have from time to time excited great interest in the public mind.

"In the month of August last, Admiral Moresby, Commander-in-chief in the Pacific, visited Pitcairn; and he has strongly confirmed, in his despatches, all the favourable accounts previously received of its inhabitants. In compliance with their wishes, he received Mr. Nobbs on board the Portland, and provided him with an immediate passage to England, with the view to the fulfilment of their long cherished desire of having a regularly ordained pastor in the island.

"Under the authority of the Bishop of London, Mr. Nobbs was admitted to Deacon's Orders by the Bishop of Sierra Leone on the 24th of October, 1852. He received Priests' Orders at the hands of the Lord Bishop of London on the 30th of November, and hopes to leave England for Valparaiso, on his way to Pitcairn's Island, about the middle of December.

"The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has placed Mr. Nobbs on its list of missionaries, with a salary of 50*l.* per annum.

"The very scanty resources of Pitcairn's Island, containing a population of one hundred and seventy persons, within a circuit of four miles and a half, with limited extent and imperfect means of cultivation, and the great need that exists of many articles of daily use, which they cannot at present obtain, induced some friends of Mr. Nobbs, and of this interesting community on the recommendation of Admiral Moresby, to raise a fund of moderate amount for the passage and outfit of Mr. Nobbs, and for the supply of such things as are most pressing required by the inhabitants. Labourers' and carpenters' tools, a proper bell for the small wooden church, communion plate, medicines, two or three clocks, besides clothing of various sorts; some simple articles of household furniture, and cooking utensils, together with stores of provisions, are imme-

diately needed, and further supplies of these are likely to be required for some years to come.

"It may be right to add, that the Admiral has most liberally followed up his recommendation by offering £100 to the fund that may be raised for the above purposes."

It was agreed that £100 be granted towards the Pitcairn's Island Fund.

In communicating to Mr. Nobbs this unanimous vote of the Board, the Chairman expressed to him the warm interest felt by the Society, and by members of the Church generally, in the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of Pitcairn. He had noticed with much satisfaction the friendly reception given to their pastor in this country; and now that he was about to revisit them as a clergyman, in Priests' Orders, he wished him a safe and happy return.

Sir Thos. D. Acland, Bart., M. P., after expressing his entire concurrence in the part taken by Admiral Moresby, as detailed in the statement laid before the Board, observed that it was important to have the testimony of the Rev. W. Holman, who has been left at Pitcairn during the temporary absence of Mr. Nobbs. The following extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Holman to his father, Captain Holman, in Devonshire, was read to the meeting:—

"The accounts of the virtue and piety of these people are by no means exaggerated. I have no doubt they are the most religious and virtuous community in the world; and during the month I have been here, I have seen nothing approaching a quarrel, but perfect peace and good will amongst all."

The Rev. G. H. Nobbs acknowledged the Society's grant which had just been voted, as well as grants of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Books and Tracts sent out on former occasions for the benefit of his fellow-islanders. These had proved most useful and acceptable.—He had been more than once round the world; and in various places, at Valparaiso, Panama, the West Indies, and other parts, he had met with books bearing the Society's stamp, and found them much esteemed.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of London, regretting that an important engagement had prevented his being present at the meeting.

Several letters of acknowledgment, &c. were laid before the Meeting. Some grants, to a very considerable amount, were made in aid of Schools, Lending Libraries, &c.

Donations to the amount of £232 1*s.* 5*d.*, and Legacies to the amount of £275 were announced. Twenty six new Members were elected.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, Dec. 11, 1852.

THE Society has recently received a letter from the Bishop of Newfoundland, dated Nov. 17th, from which the following extract is taken:—

"I do not know how to be sufficiently thankful to the Committee of the venerable Society for the late valuable and seasonable supply of the most needful and most needed of all commodities (far beyond gold dust, or gold coin), good men, as I trust, and true; ready and able, with God's grace and blessing, to do the work of missionaries.

"The good ship 'Queen' arrived with her precious freight, sound and safe, two days after I last wrote, and, as far as I may venture to speak upon a fortnight's acquaintance, Messrs. Crouch and Phelps are most exactly suitable for the places I intended them for.—I am greatly pleased with the training Mr. Phelps has received at St. Augustine's, and I propose to profit by it, and retain him as Vice-Principal in my little college, with the Society's approbation.

"The ensuing Ordination will leave two vacancies in the College, which I shall be glad to have filled up. It seems to me very strange that there should be so much difficulty in finding men willing to be fed, body and mind, on the Society's bounty; and to be prepared so easily and pleasantly for the work of the sacred ministry. It is a great delight to me to have the little establishment full, as at present, and with promising men. You are aware, I believe, that I am still residing in college as Pro-Vice-Principal, and very pleasant the life is to me; and I am really sorry to thin the already and always thin ranks. I wish instead of seven students, we had always seventeen, or seventy in residence."

"It is to a Christian consideration one of God's greatest mercies, that this world is full of troubles: for if we so much court her now she is foul, what would we do if she were beautiful? If we take such pains to gather thorns and thistles, what would we do for figs and grapes?"

Fouth's Department.

THE FIRST BABY.

My old schoolfellow, Mary Thornley, had been married nearly two years, when I made my first call on her in her capacity of a mother.

'Did you ever see such a darling?' she exclaimed, tossing the infant up and down in her arms. 'There, baby, that's ma's old friend, Jane. He knows you already, I declare,' said the delighted parent, as it smiled at a bright ring which I held up to it. 'You never saw such a quick child. He follows me with his eyes all about the room. Notice what pretty little feet he has, the darling footsy-tootsies; and taking both feet in one hand, the mother fondly kissed them.

'It certainly is very pretty,' said I, trying to be polite, though I could not perceive that the infant was more beautiful than a dozen others I had seen. 'It has your eyes exactly, Mary.'

'Yes, and da-da's mouth and chin,' said my friend, apostrophising the child, 'hasn't it, precious?' And she almost smothered it with kisses.

As I walked slowly homeward, I said to myself, 'I wonder if, when I marry, I shall ever be so foolish.—Mary used to be a sensible girl.' In a fortnight afterwards I called on my friend again.

'How baby grows,' she said, 'don't you see it? I never know a child grow so fast. Grandma says it's the healthiest child she ever knew.'

To me it seemed that the babe had not grown an inch; and to avoid the contradiction, I changed the theme. But, in a moment the doting mother was back to her infant again.

'I do believe it's beginning to cut its teeth,' she said, putting her finger into the little one's mouth. 'Just feel how hard the gum is there. Surely that's a tooth coming through. Grandmother will be here to-day, and I'll ask her if it isn't so.'

I laughed, as I replied, 'I am entirely ignorant of such matters; but your child really seems a very fine one.'

'Oh! yes; every body says that. Pretty pretty dear!' And she tossed it up and down, till I thought the child would have been shaken to pieces; but the little creature seemed to like the process very much. 'Is it crowing at its mother? It's laughing is it? Tiny, tiny, little dear. What a sweet precious it is! And she finished by almost devouring it with kisses.

When I next called, the baby was still further advanced.

'Only think,' said my friend, when I had made my way to the nursery, where she now kept herself from morning till night, 'baby begins to eat. I gave it a piece of meat to-day—a bit of real broiled beefsteak.'

'What! said I, in my ignorance, for this did look wonderful, 'the child eating beefsteak already?'

'Oh,' laughed my friend, seeing my mistake, 'what a sad dunce you are Jane! But wait till you have babies of your own. She says you eat beefsteak, darling,' added the proud mother addressing the infant, when you only suck the juice. You don't want to choke yourself, do you, baby? Eat a beefsteak! Its funny, baby, isn't it?' And again she laughed—laughing all the more because the child sympathetically crowed in return.

It was not many weeks before the long-expected teeth really appeared.

'Jane, Jane, baby has three teeth! triumphantly cried the mother, as I entered the nursery. 'Three teeth, and he's only nine months old! Did you ever hear of the like?'

I confessed that I had not. The whole thing, in fact, was out of my range of knowledge. I knew all about Dante in the original, and a dozen other fine lady accomplishments; but nothing about babies-teething.

'Just look at the little pearls!' exclaimed my friend, as she opened the child's mouth. 'Are they not beautiful? You never saw anything so pretty—confess that you never did. Precious darling,' continued the mother, rapturously hugging and kissing the child, 'it is worth its weight in gold!'

But the crowning miracle of all was when baby began to walk. Its learning to creep had been duly heralded by me. So also had its being able to stand alone; though this meant, I found, standing with the support of a chair. But when it really walked alone, the important fact was announced to me in a note, for my good friend could not wait till I called.

'Stand there,' she said to me, in an exulting voice. 'No, stoop, I mean; how can you be so stupid?' And as I obeyed, she took her station about a yard off, holding the little one by either arm. 'Now, see him,' she cried, as he tottered towards me, and finally succeeded

in gaining my arms, though once or twice I fancied he would fall, a contingency from which he was protected, however, by his mother holding her hands on either side of him, an inch or two off. 'There, did you ever see anything so extraordinary? He's not a year old, either.'

By this time I began to be considerably interested in 'baby' myself. He had learned to know me, and would begin to crow whenever I entered the nursery; and I was, therefore, almost as delighted as my friend, when, for the first time, he pronounced my name. 'Djano,' he said, 'Djano.'

His mother almost dived him with kisses in return for this wonderful triumph of the vocal organs; and when she had finished, I, in turn, smothered him with caresses.

I never after that smiled, even to myself, at the extravagance of my friend's affection for her baby; the little love that twined himself, around my own heart-strings. How could I? And now that I am a mother myself, I feel less inclination still to laugh, as others may do, over that mystery—a mother's love for her baby.

I TOLD A LIE.—I heard a story the other day, (writes a correspondent of the Knickerbocker,) which amused me. An old lady said:—

"When my father moved into the new country, one of his children once told a lie. My mother could not ascertain the culprit, but a lie lay between us,

"Well said she, you may escape now, but you may be sure that I will know at some day which of you has told a lie."

"Weeks passed on, and nothing more was said on the subject. My father lived in a log-house, which contained one room above, and one below. The children slept in the chamber. One night a tremendous wind arose, and at midnight blew off the entire roof of the house. My mother, alarmed at the crash, ran up the ladder, and putting her head into the roofless chamber cried—

"Children, are you all there?"

"Yes, mother," piped a small and terrified voice; "yes, mother, we are all here, and if the day of judgment has come, it was me that told that lie."

To how many "children of larger growth" does a similar repentance come, and from similar causes; tho' still small voice amid the storm.

Selections.

DOMESTIC PICTURE OF DR. CHALMERS.—It may gratify a natural curiosity, should we follow Dr. Chalmers through the different engagements of a day at Morningside, and furnish some details of his personal habits, and mode of domestic life.

Whatever variety the day exhibited, it had one fixed, essential feature, the motto, "*Nulla dies sine linea*," never met with a more rigorous fulfilment. The period allotted to what he called "severe composition" had never (if we except the first winter in St. Andrew's) exceeded two or three hours at a time, and, in ordinary circumstances, there was seldom more than one sitting daily at such work.—The tension of the mind during the effort was extreme, but it was never so long continued as to induce fatigue or exhaustion. During the last six or seven years of his life, his daily modicum of original composition was completed before breakfast, written in short-hand, and all done in bed. The preparatory ruminating or excogitating process was slow, but it was complete. He often gave it as a reason why he did not and could not take part in the ordinary debates of the General Assembly, that he had not the faculty which some men seemed to him to possess of thinking extempore, nor could he be so sure of any judgement as to have comfort in bringing it before the public till he had leisurely weighed and measured it. He was often vehement in his mode of expression; but no hasty judgement was ever penned or publicly spoken by him.

"I have often fancied," he once said to me, "that in one respect, I resemble Rousseau, who says of himself that his processes of thought were *slow and ardent*." A curious but rare combination. In proportion, however, to the slowness with which his conclusions were reached, was the firmness with which his conclusions were riveted. He has been charged with inconsistencies, but putting aside the alteration in his religious sentiments, I am not aware of any one opinion formally expressed or published by him which he ever changed or retracted.

This slow and deliberate habit of thinking gave him a great advantage when the act of composition came to be performed. He never had the double task to do, at

once thinking what he should say, and how he should say it. The one was over before the other commenced. He never began to write till, in its subjects, and the order and proportions of its parts, the map or outline of the future composition was laid down; and this was done so distinctly, and, as it were authoritatively, that it was seldom violated. When engaged, therefore, in writing, his whole undivided strength was given to the best and most powerful expression of pre-established ideas. So far before him did he see, and so methodically did he proceed, that he could calculate, for weeks and months beforehand, the rate of his progress, and the day when each separate composition would be finished. The same taste for numerical arrangement was exhibited in the most insignificant actions and habits of his life. It regulated every part of his toilet, down even to the daily strapping of his razor. Beginning with his minimum, which was two strokes, he added one stroke more each day successively, till he got up to a number fixed on as his maximum, on reaching which, he reversed the process, diminishing the number of his strokes each day, till the lowest point was touched; and so, by what he would have called a series of oscillations between his maximum and his minimum, this matter of the stropping undeviatingly progressed.

It would be tedious, perhaps trifling, to tell how a like order was punctually observed in other parts of his toilet. He did almost everything by numbers. His staff was put down to the ground regularly at each fourth foot fall; and the number of its descents gave him a pretty accurate measure of the space over which he walked. Habit had rendered the counting of these descents an easy, indeed, almost a mechanical operation; so that though meeting friends, and sustaining an animated conversation, it still went on.—*Chalmers's Memoirs.*

YALE'S MAGIC LOCK.—We were recently shown a wonderful piece of mechanism, which certainly goes ahead of anything in the shape of a lock that we have ever seen or heard of, in the essentials of security from depredation. It is called "Yale's Magic Lock," and is as absolutely unpickable as the kernel of a walnut would be without damaging the shell. The only opening is a orifice, half an inch in diameter, for admitting the key, and through which there is no possible access to the tumblers by any instrument whatever—not even by the key itself, strange as that may seem. By a singular contrivance, a portion of the key is detached after insertion, and sent to a distant part of the lock, where it moves the tumblers, and where the tools of the burglar could never arrive except by first battering the lock to pieces. The key hole resembles the interior of a small pistol barrel, and having no opening in the interior basin of the lock, would not receive powder enough to blow it open. The lock is therefore absolutely gunpowder proof also.

Among other peculiarities, the key is susceptible of from forty thousand to one million of changes. A change of the key changes the lock also in the act of locking, so that one may have a new lock every day, for hundreds of years! By a change of the key after locking, it is rendered impossible to unlock, even with the same key, until altered back again. One may thus lose the key of have it stolen, and still entertain no fears of the lock's being opened with it.

Altogether, this lock seems to us as perfect as anything of the kind can be. It has decided advantages over the most celebrated locks of the day, which cannot fail to be discovered by any one upon inspection. With all its advantages it is of exceedingly simple construction, and not liable to get out of order. The proprietors offer a reward of \$500 to any one who will pick it through the key hole, using whatever instruments he pleases, and taking any length of time he desires.

JERUSALEM.—In 1851, there were 10,000 Jews in Jerusalem. This number has lately greatly increased, and they are supported by Jews in other parts of the world, particularly those in America and Holland. These Jews reside chiefly on the rugged slope of Mount Zion, over against the temple. Many of them are supported by annuities, which they receive from their friends in Europe, to whom they have made over their property, with this stipulation. This money is remitted to a rich Jewish merchant at Amsterdam, who is called the President of the Holy Land, and the average amount which he receives may be near £3000. Instead of doing good, it seems to engender strife and idleness. These Jews still anticipate the speedy coming of the Messiah.

"O Lord God of our fathers, God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob! Thou that leddest thy people through the wilderness,—lead us through the desert of this world with the light of thy Holy Spirit; and from the rock

which for our sakes thou didst smite with thy heavy rod, the rock Christ Jesus, let water and blood stream forth to cleanse and refresh us. Give us of the bread that came down from heaven, the flesh of thy dear Son to eat; that we being purified by his blood, and nourished by that heavenly manna, our hearts may be set aright, and our spirits cleave unto thee, our God, thro' the same Jesus Christ, our righteousness, Amen."—*Lord Hatton.*

SINGULAR CONFIRMATION OF SCRIPTURE.—Communications from Dr. Wright, of the Nestorian mission, to the American Board, and a letter from Persia to a gentleman in Boston, announce wonderful discoveries made by the Commission employed to run a boundary line between Turkey and Persia. They had discovered the ruins of the ancient city of Shusan, on the walls of which were many inscriptions, copies of which they secured. The marble pillars and pavement, as described in Esther i. 6, (the pavement of the colors named) still exist. On the tomb near by, supposed to be that of Daniel, is sculptured the figure of a man, bound hand and foot, with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him. The Persian arrow-heads are found upon the palace and the tomb. Glass bottles, elegant as those placed upon the toilet table of the ladies of our day, have been discovered, with other indications of art and refinement. Also a quantity of ancient coin.

FAREWELL TO THE WORLD.—There have been Christians who could as gladly leave this world, as the wise man in his old age would retire from Court. And who would not desire on his death-bed to be able to say like Charles Sumner, in his expiring moments: "I lie here waiting for the issue without a fear, without a doubt, and without a wish."

CHRIST THE PHYSICIAN OF THE SOUL.—Christ came not only to spread his garment over our nakedness and deformity, but really and effectually to be a physician to save our souls, to cure all our inward distempers. The Gospel is not only a doctrine of a righteousness without us, but of a righteousness both without for us, and within us too; "that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us," &c. Christ without, happiness itself without, cannot make us happy till they come within us and take up a dwelling in our souls.—*Binning.*

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

No. 14.

THE Day Star in our hearts at last
Has risen in lustre bright,
And on the darken'd world has cast
Its sure and guiding light.

With joy we hail the dawning day,
And our first offerings bring;
To Thee, the willing tribute pay,
Our Prophet, Priest and King.

It is not gold from Ophir's mine,
Nor spice from eastern grove;
Our hearts we offer at this shrine,
The sacrifice of love.

We offer up at Thy behest
Ourselves transform'd by Thee;
Our bodies by Thy Spirit blest;
Our souls by Truth set free.

We come to yield this service, Lord,
And with our utmost skill,
To learn the doctrines of Thy word,
And do Thy blessed will.

W. B.

No. 15.

THE SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

THE bridal lamps shone bright
In Cana's favor'd hall;
For thou, O Christ, that night,
Didst bless the Festival.

In ev'ry scene of mirth,
In ev'ry time of fear,
At burial, bridal, birth,
'Tis good to have Thee near.

To mark in prosperous day
Thy ready hand to save,
To feel Thy beam'ning ray,
When sinking to the grave.
Come Lord in all our straits
And by the Word divine
Turn, as in Cana's gates,
Our water into wine.

Turn weakness into pow'r;
Turn darkness into light;
And gild each sudden'd hour;
And give us songs at night.
Our fightings and our fears
Exchange for peace and love;
And give us for our tears
Eternal joys above.

W. B.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN. 15. 1853.

THE LEGISLATURE.

On Thursday next the 20th inst. the Provincial Parliament will be convened in Halifax. All parties look forward to their deliberations with anxious feelings. A great crisis in our history has certainly arrived.

It is to be hoped that political strife, and selfish feelings, will not mar the prospect before us, nor hinder the adoption of those great works so long in contemplation, and already begun around us. It is surely a time for the exercise of fervent prayer in behalf of our Legislators as directed by our Church,—“that God would be pleased to direct and prosper all their consultations, to the advancement of His glory, the good of His Church, the safety, honour and welfare of our Sovereign and this Province; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavours, upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.” It will be our endeavour to give as full an account of the proceedings of the Session as our space will permit.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

The streets of Halifax on Sundays, at the usual hours for worship, are generally thronged with old and young, on their way to their respective Churches and Chapels, thus giving the appearance at all events, of reverence for the day of God. Not so was it in the vicinity of the Town, on Sunday last. The Lake above Mr. Hosterman's, was partially covered with skaters, with their hurries, and the small spots of ice available on the N. W. Arm were similarly occupied, to the great peril of those upon it.

The road leading in that direction, was filled with persons of all ages, going towards the place of sport; and we regret to add, that well dressed females were to be seen in considerable numbers on the shores, enjoying the scene,—while the vile effluvia, from hundreds of cigars, polluted the pure atmosphere of heaven, for a considerable distance around. All this too, during the hours of Divine Service.

It is not improbable, that on the other side of the Harbour, similar scenes were presented, utterly at variance with the 4th commandment, and exceedingly painful to every serious mind. There was a large proportion of young people, among those whom we were sorry to see in the quarter first named; and we would earnestly call the attention of ministers, parents and guardians, to this lamentable fact; and we would invoke their aid, as well as that of those clothed with civil power, to check, if possible, this outrageous violation of decency, and breach of the Sabbath. They say we are living in days of astonishing progress, and that our fathers were as nothing compared to us their precocious sons. It may be questioned however whether such is the case in reference to the present subject. In old times the *whorls* of the Sabbath, and not the small party only, spent within the Church doors, was considered holy. Then, Parents and Masters and “Dames” used to look after the young folk, and catechise them, and keep them around them.—Then, one could walk the streets without being assailed by the curling fumes of the nasty weed, or annoyed by knots of loungers at every corner. In old times, we had a law, that Churchwardens should go their rounds during Divine Service, to clear public houses, and disperse idlers in the streets. We know not whether this good clause has been “revised” out of the new volume which now guides us, but there is one place in the Province where it has been observed to the present time—the Town of Lunenburg, where the wholesome effect of the practice has long been felt. While touching on this subject it may not be amiss to point out, as fitting marks for a policeman's grasp, the urchins who after evening service, annoy by their shouts, improper lan-

guage, and disorderly conduct, those coming out of the north door of St. Paul's Church, around which they congregated for mischief. It would be well to make an example of a score of these, and quietness would probably be the result.

The intelligence received by the last packet, of another change of Ministry at home, was not wholly unexpected, notwithstanding the triumphant majority which sustained them on the first Division of the Session. Past experience does not justify the expectation of the long continuance of a Government formed without those principles of cohesion which naturally belong to men long trained in the same political school, and accustomed to act in unison in all great questions of national policy.

In the new Ministry we find unquestionably men of the first order of talent and statesmanship, some of them long practised in the business of Government, while other names sound new to us on this side of the water. We are most nearly interested in the character and fitness of the person selected for the virtual sovereignty of the Colonial Dependencies of the Empire. It is to be hoped that the change, as regards this functionary, will not operate to the disadvantage of this or the other British North American Colonies, by retarding the progress of those great works, which are now about to be undertaken. But it can hardly be otherwise than highly inconvenient to Colonial interests, overwhelming in amount, and complicated in their nature as these are, to have such frequent changes in the Department entrusted with their management.

We shall look with anxiety for the next intelligence, which will probably convey some idea of the amount of favour with which the Ministry are regarded by the country.

In the last number of the *Acadian Recorder*, which by the way is one of the best conducted of our City papers, we observe that C. W. Fairbanks, Esq., C. E., is again endeavoring to awaken public attention to the importance and feasibility of a Canal, in the Island of Cape Breton, which has been frequently the subject of discussion before. It would appear from Mr. Fairbanks' statement, (and he doubtless completely understands the bearings of the whole matter) that a comparatively trifling sum only, is required to secure, by the completion of this canal, lasting advantages of the most important kind, to that fine Island in particular, and to the Province at large. Being strong advocates for whatever may develop the resources of our country, so richly endowed by the Creator, we cordially wish success to the project in question.

There is another of a kindred character, which the same gentleman aroused from its slumbers some time since, but which seems in danger of again relapsing into forgetfulness. We mean the *Shubenacadie Canal*, so long talked of, once so near completion, and still promising, by the connexion of the waters of our harbour with those of the Basin of Minas and the Bay of Fundy, great advantages to the Capital, and a reasonable return to any who may be spirited enough to embark their dead thousands in the enterprise.

One can hardly drive along the Eastern road without wonderment, that the track so clearly pointed out by Nature for the easy transit of those productions which abound in the interior of the country, and of those commodities required from the City in exchange, should have remained so long unavailable. However, we hope we shall all wake up by and bye.

There are signs about Bluenose's eyelids, which indicate that his sleep is nearly over, and, as it has certainly continued long enough, in all conscience for the purposes of refreshment, it may be hoped that he will soon go to work, with renovated strength and activity, having a good deal upon his hands.

We notice in a late list of Clerical appointments in England, the name of the Rev. Sir George Prevost, Bart. to be Rural Dean of Dursley, Gloucestershire. He is the only son of a former Governor of Nova Scotia bearing the same name, and still remembered with affectionate respect by the older portion of our community.

CONVOCAATION.

We find in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* for December, the proceedings at large of the two Houses of Convocation lately convened as customary in London. Our space will not permit us to do more than extract the following Address to Her Majesty, which was agreed upon by both Branches:—

“Madam.—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Archbishops, Bishops, and clergy of the province of Canterbury, assembled in Convocation, most humbly approach your Majesty with respectful assurance of loyal affection to your Majesty's throne and person. And we desire to add our sincere congratulations that since the last occasion when we enjoyed a similar privilege, it has pleased Almighty God to bless both your Majesty's royal family and the country at large with a measure of prosperity which demands our warmest thankfulness.

“Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to state to your assembled Parliament that your Majesty has received assurances of a disposition on the part of foreign powers to maintain those friendly relations with this country which have already been prolonged beyond all former example. And never, perhaps, was there a time when the inhabitants of this land were more generally prosperous, more willingly obedient to the laws, or more loyally affected towards the throne. It is our earnest prayer to Almighty God that He will continue to ourselves, and extend to all nations, the blessings of peace and unity.

“Here we earnestly desire to assure your Majesty of our deep sympathy with the sorrow which your Majesty has so graciously expressed—a sorrow which is even shared by foreign nations—for the loss which the empire is now mourning, in the death of that great warrior and statesman to whom, above all, it has been owing, under God's all-ruling Providence, that we have enjoyed this long and unprecedented peace and prosperity. We assure your Majesty that we prize, above the splendour of his greatest exploits, that high sense of duty which led him to devote all his faculties to the service of his Sovereign and his country, and to value his most glorious victories chiefly as they secured a lasting peace.

“The subject, however, in which your Majesty will expect us to feel the deepest interest is the state of religion in this land. And here there is much to encourage, whilst there is also much to lament, and much that we hope gradually to amend. Great exertions have been made during the last thirty-six years, with a desire of providing the means of spiritual instruction for a population increasing beyond all former experience. Much has been done by the awakened liberality of individuals, assisted by recent legislative measures, towards enabling the Church to fulfil the ends of her divine mission. Much however still remains to be done; and we assure your Majesty that our heartiest endeavours shall be used to relieve, wherever they exist, the spiritual wants of the population. We feel a confident persuasion that these our endeavours will be seconded by the pious and ready co-operation of our lay brethren in the Church. In connexion with this subject we cannot but observe, that although the population of England and Wales has been doubled in the last half century, the number of English and Welsh Bishops remains nearly the same as it was three centuries ago—a state of things to which we beg respectfully to invite your Majesty's consideration.

“We trust, however, that if the Church has been unable to accomplish all that might be desired, it has yet given no slight proof of activity and power. Fewer churches were built during the whole of the last century than are now consecrated to the service of God in every successive year. Inadequate as are still the means of providing Christian education for the increasing numbers who require it, we thankfully acknowledge that great efforts have been made for its extension and improvement.

“And great and painful as are the privations of many of your Majesty's poorer subjects in our crowded cities, it must be a peculiar source of satisfaction to your Majesty that, under the continuous and active encouragement of your Majesty's illustrious consort, institutions have been formed, and are daily forming, to increase the comforts of the labouring classes, and to improve their moral and social condition; and, as all true charity has its origin in religious principle, we trust that in this instance also proof has been given of the influence of that faith which it is the duty of the clergy to inculcate and maintain amongst the people entrusted to their charge. For whatever has been done or intended of good, we desire to give God the glory through our Lord Jesus Christ, being deeply conscious of the imperfection of all our endeavours.

“In thus referring to the subjects which appear to us especially to concern the well-being of the Church, we cannot omit to speak of those deliberative functions of this Convocation which many members of our Church desire to see again called into active exercise.

“We do not, indeed, deem it advisable, at the present moment, to petition your Majesty for your royal licence to transact such business as we may not enter upon without it; but we think it our duty respectfully to express our conviction both that its legislative assemblies are an essential and most important part of the constitution of our Reformed Church, and that the circumstances of the present day make it all the more imperative to preserve, and, as far as possible, to improve them, and more particularly that the resumption of their active functions, in such manner as your M-

justly, by your royal licence, may permit, may at no distant date be productive of much advantage. We know, indeed, that apprehensions have been entertained that in such case Convocation might address itself to the discussion of controverted questions of doctrine, and a spirit of strife and bitterness be thereby engendered, fatal to Christian charity, and dangerous alike to existing institutions and to our visible unity, and we therefore feel it to be our duty humbly to pray your Majesty to receive this our most solemn declaration of our hearty acceptance of the doctrinal formularies and liturgical offices of the Reformed Church, and our assurance that we regard them as inestimable blessings, and are resolved, by the help of God, to transmit them unimpaired to posterity. And further, that we not only recognize, but highly prize your Majesty's undoubted supremacy in all causes, ecclesiastical and civil, over all persons and in every part of your Majesty's dominions, as it was maintained in ancient times against the usurpations of the see of Rome, and was recovered and reasserted at our Reformation. In connexion with this grave subject we feel that your Majesty may expect from us the expression of our solemn protest against that fresh aggression of the Bishop of Rome, by which he has arrogated to himself the spiritual charge of this nation, thereby denying the existence of that branch of the Church Catholic which was planted in Britain in the primitive ages of Christianity, and has been preserved by a merciful Providence to this day, as well as against many which have preceded it; and we desire on this our first occasion of addressing your Majesty since its occurrence, solemnly to protest in the face of Christendom, and to lay this our protest before your most gracious Majesty."

AN EXCEPTION.—At the Church Meeting in St. Andrew's, N. B. on the 23d Dec. it was Resolved—

"Whereas the present state of the Church of England in this, as well as Her Majesty's other Colonial Possessions, and the want of any sufficient and properly constituted tribunals therein, for the determination of questions which may arise affecting the discipline and government of that Church, has led to a wish on the part of some of its members to devise some mode of regulating and managing their internal ecclesiastical affairs; and whereas, it has been found by experience in the Episcopal Church of the United States, that a convention composed of the Clergy and lay members of the Church, is a judicious and wise mode of regulating their affairs; and that the Church in that country, under that system, has rapidly increased and prospered:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient, and would be advisable, that a Synod or Assembly composed of the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity, should under due and proper restrictions, be empowered to make such regulations for the internal management of the ecclesiastical affairs of the Church of England in this Province, as the peculiar local circumstances of the Diocese might in their judgment render necessary.

Resolved, That any measure intended to carry the foregoing into effect, should, in the opinion of this meeting, before being passed into a law, be submitted in its details to a special meeting of the members of the Church of England in the Province, to be convened by the Bishop for that purpose, and should come before that meeting with the sanction and approval of the Primate of the English Church and the Bishop of the Diocese.

CHEERING.

SINCE the meeting of the Executive Committee of the D. C. S. referred to in our last, we are happy to say that a large addition has been made to our subscription list. We have to day the satisfaction of addressing at least eighty members of the Church with their families, more than we did last week, many of whom have never before seen the *Church Times*.

We can assure them that we are happy to make their acquaintance, and we shall do our best to supply them each week with an unpretending sheet, containing matter that may interest them, if they are interested in their Church and in religion. Notwithstanding that we appear this morning before so many new faces, we have not thought it necessary to put on a holiday dress, but just make our bow to our friends in the plain attire in which they might have seen us for the last six months.

It is our sincere desire and our constant aim, to make this Paper, while under our direction, instrumental in promoting the welfare of the Church, by disseminating according to our motto, sound "Evangelical truth," in harmony with "Apostolic order." We desire it to be a useful auxiliary to the Clergyman in his Parish, the parent in his family, and the Christian in his closet. The more general and extensive the support we receive, the more worthy we trust the paper will become of the patronage of our members.

They that love the bitter waters of controversy, are not likely to be gratified by a perusal of our pa-

ges, although we shall not be backward to draw the sword if duty calls. But those who wish for information relative to their Church at home, and abroad, as well as on the prominent topics of the day, secular and ecclesiastical; or those who desire a "word in season" to stir them up in the work of practical godliness, we trust will, by God's blessing, not be disappointed.

OBITUARY.—We regret to observe by the Sydney C. B. paper, that Mrs. Ingles, wife of the Reverend Rector of that place, has departed this life. She was daughter of the late, and sister of the present Lawrence Hartshorne, Esq. of Dartmouth. We respectfully transfer to our columns the following notice of the event:

The funeral of the late Mrs. Ingles, whose death will be found under our Obituary head to-day, took place on Sunday last, immediately after the conclusion of divine service in the morning. The Rev. W. Y. Porter, Travelling Missionary, read the Burial Service on the occasion. In the afternoon, the same Reverend gentleman delivered a Funeral Sermon, in the Parish Church at this place, in memory of the deceased, selecting for his text, the following verses:

"But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope.
"For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

"1 Thess: Chap. IV. verses 13, 14."

The touching and evangelical tone of the discourse; the power and beauty of the preacher's style; and indeed the entire sermon, whilst they filled the mind with a due sense of the awful destiny which awaits every child of Adam, and of the certainty of its fulfilment either sooner or later,—they likewise sustained the depending, by the assurance that through faith and godliness, "them who sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." There were none present on this mournful occasion, but who feel with the Preacher, that whilst they lamented the departure of an exemplary christian; a kind benefactress to the poor; an affectionate and amiable friend; and a beloved wife and mother, they were cheered by the fond and consoling hope, that her also, with those "which sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him."

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR.

Lent Term commences to-day, and all Students intending to keep it are required to be in College this evening.

The Library has received a valuable contribution from Colonel Campbell, of Guysboro. The Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales, A. D. 1588, by Giraldus Cambiensis, with Maps and Engravings, in 2 vols. 4to, and Chalmers' History of Oxford, 1 vol. large 8vo. both handsomely bound.

The *Sun* of Thursday gives a pretty substantial proof that at New Glasgow, near Pictou, at all events, there is not much appearance of that ruin and decay, which the croakers say is the present position of Nova Scotia,

New Glasgow itself is a new place, bearing the marks of vigour and activity, and it appears from this paper, that during last winter, twelve large vessels were built there, which "netted" no less a sum than £12,525 to their owners.

A few facts like these from the various localities of the Province, will do more than folios of lamentation to shew the capabilities of the country, and to make our people contented with their home.

We are sorry to see that a sad Rail road accident took place on the Maine line, near Andover, by which the only son of Gen. Pierce, President elect of the U. S. and aged 14 years, was instantly killed.

His father and mother were both in the car and somewhat injured. The latter is stated to have become frantic on ascertaining the awful fact, and is not expected to recover. How soon is the sunshine of earthly joys darkened by the cloud of sorrow! The bereaved father will now assume his high honours with a heavy heart, which nothing but an holy influence can lighten. Three or four other persons were injured, one little girl 10 years old had her foot badly crushed.

AN attempt was lately made to set fire to the premises of Messrs. H. Mott & Son, Dartmouth, and a reward of £50 for the detection of the offenders, has been offered by the Lt. Governor, and a like sum by Messrs. Mott. We have reason to be thankful that such nefarious actions are of rare occurrence in Nova Scotia.

A meeting to take measures for the Representation of N. Scotia at the Exhibition of the Industry of all nations, to be held at New York, took place on Wednesday evening at the Merchants' Exchange, Benj Wier, Esq. M. P. in the chair. Resolutions were passed, "highly appreciating the objects and purposes of the Exhibition," and declaring that Nova

Scotia must be represented there; and also that the several Counties of the Province be called upon to contribute specimens of their natural and manufactured productions. The meeting was addressed by Hon. J. W. Johnston, W. B. Fairbanks, and P. Lynch, Esq. and others—and a large Committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the Meeting.

The weather continues very unlike that of our old fashioned winters, only occasionally snappish—no sleighing—but good "wheeling" on all our main roads. It is to be hoped that snow, so necessary to protect the grass roots from the action of the frost, as well as for the winter business of the farmer and lumberer, may soon come, in sufficient quantity.

ACCIDENT.—The Stage Coach from Liverpool, King's Line, arriving at L'Anno Ferry, on the way to Lunenburg, found it impossible to pass the river, and was therefore obliged to drive nine miles up to Bridgewater. When about two miles from that place, on passing a shelving piece of the road covered with ice, coach, horses, coachman, and passengers were precipitated over a stone wall into the river. Fortunately the coach was not totally upset, or the most serious consequences would have ensued, as the water was about four feet deep. The coachman extricated himself with a great deal of difficulty, and was very seriously bruised.—*Colonist*.

The Liverpool Bazaar, in aid of the Church School House there, realized over £70. Well done Liverpool, again.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Richard A. McHaffey, Esquire, of Windsor, to be (provisionally, until the pleasure of Her Majesty is known) a Member of the Legislative Council of this Province. Isaac J. Wythe, Esq. of Guysborough, to be a Notary and Tabellian Public.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. E. E. B. Nicholls, with remittance.

Married.

At Trinity Church, Wilmot, on the 11th inst, by the Rev Henry Stamer, Capt. WALTER GATES, of Port George to MARY, second daughter of John Pearce.

Died.

Yesterday morning, JOHN HUNLEY, late Colored Sergeant in the 20th Regt., in the 65th year of his age. Funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence in Creighton Street.

At Spry field, near Halifax on the 13th inst. Mrs. WAGNER, aged 78 years. Funeral to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 o'clock.

At Dartmouth on Thursday 13th Jan., Lucy daughter of the late Caleb G. Seely, Esqr., of Liverpool, aged 7 years.

On Tuesday last, Mrs MARGARET MAONE, relict of the late Mr. John Magee, in the 77th year of her age.

At Boston, on the 27th Dec., in the 17th year of his age JAMES, second son of Mr. William Fultz, Shipwright of this city.

At St. John, on Sunday last, Lieut. JOHN GALLAGHER Town Major, aged 68 years.

At Chatham, St. Andrews, on the 30th ult. ELIZABETH aged 3 years, and on the 31st SUSAN MARIA, aged 11 months, only children of Thomas B. Wilson, Esq., Thus, in less than two weeks have these dear little ones followed to the grave their older sister. Most sincerely do we participate in the general sympathy expressed for the afflicted parents in the loss of their whole family.—*Standard*.

At Sydney Cape Breton, on Thursday Dec. 30th, in the 67th year of her age, HANNAH, the beloved consort of the Reverend Charles Ingles, A. B. Rector of the Parish of St. George's.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Jan. 8.—Brig Brooklyn, Dolby, Porto Rico via Liverpool, N. S., brigt Syph. Masters, Trinidad, 30 days; schr General Washington, (pkt.) Patterson, Boston 3 days; Ariel, Lunenburg.

Sunday, Jan. 9.—R. M. steamship America, Letch, Liverpool, G. B. 15 days.—8 Passengers for Halifax 20 for Boston.

Monday, Jan. 10.—Schr's Cruiser, Chester; Ocean Queen, do, Henry Goldsmith, Dunn, Annapolis; Ariel, Shelburne; Rose, Jeddore.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.—Brigs Scotia, Artz, Trinidad, 26 days; Lady Maxwell, Campbell, New York, 6 days; Auguste, Bernier, St. John, N. B., 6 days; schr's Hebe, Wilson, Fortune Bay, N. F., 8 days—bound to St. Andrews; Sarah Ann, Tobin, P. E. Island, 8 days—bound to Boston; Pursuit, P. E. Island, 28 days—bound to Boston; Morning Star, Jeddore; Conway, do.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.—Brigt Liberal, Newfoundland via Jeddore; schr Cinara, Belling, Boston, 3 days.

Thursday, Jan. 13.—R. M. Steamship Arabia, Commodore Jenkins, 12 days from Liverpool bound to New York, has experienced a succession of heavy gales and put in here short of coals.

Friday, Jan. 14.—Schr's New England, Smith, Port Hood, C. B.; Zebina, Burke, Oderin, N. F. 4 days—bound to Boston.

CLEARANCES.

Jan. 8.—Brig Emma Adeline, Cronan, F. W. Indies; brig Mary Turner, B. W. Indies; schr's Kossuth, Messervey, Newfoundland; Oronoque (French) Vigneaux, St. Pierre.

Jan. 10.—Brig Marine, Boudrot, Cardenas, brig's Tiberius, Moore, Cuba; Emerald, Crowell, F. W. Indies; schr's Mary Glawson, Boston; Susan Stairs, Lawlor, Boston.

Jan. 11.—Brig Loyalist, Pugh, Jamaica; schr's Medway, Day, New York; Samuel Thomas, Bayers, Newfoundland, Jan. 12.—Brigt Rob Roy, Asleck, Jamaica; Schr General Washington, Patterson, Boston.

JAN. 14.—Brigs Vivid, Kendrick, Havana; Spray Duaseith, Jamaica; Virginia, Briand, Havana; Syph. Masters, B. W. Indies; Mary Ann Balcom, New York.

D. C. S.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE D. C. S. OF N. S. will be held (D. V.) at Halifax on the second Thursday (10th) February next. The Local Committees are requested to send in their accounts previous to that date.

F. GILPIN, Jr., Secretary.

Poetry.

"WHEN IS THE TIME TO DIE?"

I asked the glad and happy child,
Whose cheeks were filled with flowers,
Whose silvery laugh rang free and wild
Among the wine-wreath'd flowers
I crossed her sunny path and cried,
"When is the time to die?"
"Not yet! not yet!" the child replied,
And swiftly bounded by.

I asked the maiden, back she threw
The tresses of her hair;
Grief's traces o'er her cheeks I knew—
Like pearls they glistened there;
A flush passed o'er her lily brow,
I heard her spirit sigh:
"Not now," she cried, "Oh no! not now,
Youth is no time to die!"

I asked a mother, as she pressed
Her first-born in her arms,
As gently on her tender breast
She hushed her babe's alarms,
In quivering tones her accents came—
Her eyes were dim with tears;
"My boy his mother's life must claim
For many, many years."

I questioned one in manhood's prime,
Of proud and fearless air;
His brow was furrowed not by time,
Or dimmed by woe or care.
In angry accents he replied,
And flashed with scorn his eye—
"Talk not to me of death," he cried,
"For only age should die."

I questioned age; for him the tomb
Had long been all prepared;
But death, who withers youth and bloom,
This man of years had spared.
Once more his nature's dying fire
Flashed high, and thus he cried—
"Life! only life is my desire!"
Then gasped; and groaned, and died.

I asked a Christian—"Answer thou,
When is the hour of death?"
A holy calm was on his brow,
And peaceful was his breath;
And sweetly o'er his features stole
A smile, a light divine;
He spake the language of his soul,
"My Master's time is mine!"

Advertisements.

BETTER THAN THE BEST!

BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1853.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO. 8. HOLLIS STREET, and at all the Book Stores in the City, containing a large amount of useful INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE forming a complete "DIRECTORY TO THE NEW YEAR."

Halifax Nov. 20. C. H. BELCHER.
The above Almanack can also be had bound and interleaved, embellished with an ENGRAVED view of A SCENE IN THE BAY OF ANNAPOLIS.
"BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK"—This time honored Annual is just out of the Press. It shows not the least decline in the quality and usefulness of the contents, through which it has attained the widest celebrity of any similar publication in Nova Scotia. The materials of Belcher's Almanack are so skillfully arranged, that the work presents a vast amount of information, useful to every body; in a very compact and neat form, and the price is considerably under its intrinsic value.—Acadian Recorder.

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

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

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- Rosa's Parkhurst's Greek Lexicon
- Person on the Creed.
- The English Pulpit, (Sermons of Eminent English Divines of different persuasions.)
- Pulpit Cyclopaedia,
- Mellville's Select Discourses, 2 vols.
- Evangelist's Ecclesiastical History, (Council of Nice.)
- Bradley's Practical Sermons,
- Wilberforce's New Birth of Man's Nature,
- Duxton's Parish Sermons,
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- Do. Portrait of an English Churchman,
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- Do. Morning of Joy,
- Do. Story of Grace,
- A World without Souls—Cunningham,
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- Scott's do.
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- Butler's Hudibras,
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- Keble's Poems,
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CORDIAL RHUBARB FOR THE PREVENTION and Cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels arising from debility, or loss of tone.

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HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS AFTER 13 YEARS SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 79 Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 13th, 1851. To Professor Holloway.—

SIR.—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed.—Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment, and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG OF 30 YEARS STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbe, Builder of Gas Ovens of Rushdown, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851. To Professor Holloway.—

SIR.—I suffered for a period of 30 years from a bad leg the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL AND URGENT CURE IN ONE MONTH. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850. To Professor Holloway.—

DEAR SIR.—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunately it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850. To Professor Holloway.—

SIR.—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of my leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lethian Road, Edinburgh, dated April 29th, 1851. To Professor Holloway.—

SIR.—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject from time to time, to attacks of Inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—
Bad Legs Cancers Scalds
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JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax
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