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The Church Times.

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

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1854. NO. 6.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING	EVENING
1st Septagesima S.	Gen. 1	Mar. 12
2nd	Num. 11	13
3rd	10	14
4th	18	17
5th	20	21
6th	22	23
7th	24	25
8th	1	2
9th	3	4
10th	5	6
11th	7	8
12th	9	10
13th	11	12
14th	13	14
15th	15	16
16th	17	18
17th	19	20
18th	21	22
19th	23	24
20th	25	26
21st	27	28
22nd	29	30
23rd	31	1

a To verse 20. b Begin verse 20.

Poetry.

GLORY.

BY THE REV. J. H. CLINCH, OF BOSTON, U. S.

I saw him, like the eagle, spring
Forward on bold unweary wing;
The Alps' rough barriers rose in vain,
His ruthless progress 'to restrain.
O'er their eternal snows he soared,
And on the vine-clad valleys poured
His legions, victory-flushed and bold,
Young, but in deeds of daring old.
I marked him on Arabia's sands,
And Egypt's fair and fertile lands;—
The hot soil drank the hotter blood,
Which round him flowed in ceaseless flood,
And still unhurt through all he passed,
The red Simoom,—War's redder breath,
Breeding genius of the blast,—
The fiery blast of rage and death.
Then, in old Winter's strongest hold,
I saw him brave the piercing cold;
From the burning city driven
To face the unsheltered frowns of Heaven
He marked his legions, rank by rank,
As the whirling drifts they sank,
Orately perished 'd heap on heap,
Where the Cossacks' tempest sweep,
Yielding from that whelming tide
Down, as again the world forgot,
One in the misery he had wrought,
I read for his broken heart a grave,—
Sold in the blazing battle's shock,—
Not in the onset of the brave,—
And on a prison rock!
And is it glory, then, to spread
Leth's breast with millions of her dead?
To drive the dagger from his heart,—
To pluck the plume from his blazing coat,—
To mow the field with fiery shot,
And crush the hungry lands with death?
To fill the cities with dismay,—
To hound the homes of men with mourning wail,—
To drive the young,—the fair,—the gay,—
Ereless and wanderers far away,—
While "leaden rain and iron hail"
Sweep all they loved or prized from earth!
No, is it glory? Such the name
The world's dark desolators claim:
But glory, truly understood,
Lies in the actions of the good,—
To live with him, whose ready arm
Sets to destroy not, but to save,—
To shield the oppressed and weak from harm,
To snatch the sufferer from the grave,—
To be the glorious, and the brave;—
And HOWARD'S deeds shall live in fame,
When ages of oblivion's dust
On brazen monument shall rust,
That bears NAROLSON'S name.

of Newfoundland.

Religious Miscellany.

CHINA.

Following extract from the Charge of the Bishop of Victoria, gives his Lordship's views of the Chinese insurrection, and of its religious aspect of that great

the religious aspect of this native movement are more intimately concerned. And here it is so much of matured Christianity on the one hand, and identifying Protestant missions with the other. The rebel

ing destruction of idols—shocking the minds of the common people generally, and of the female population universally—would be impolitic in men with less lofty aims than those of a reformation of the national religion; and strikingly exhibits their own belief in their divine mission to extirpate image-worship and to propagate the knowledge of the one true God. Their compulsory prohibition of opium-smoking, and their threatened exclusion of this contraband article from the country, preclude the supposition of their being actuated by a selfish and calculating policy: bringing them into danger of eventual collision with foreigners, as well as pledging them to an onslaught on the most cherished sensual habits of their countrymen. They appear to be animated with all the religious fervour which inspired Mahomet in his course of victory; and to be imbued with the austere morality which soured and incensed the Puritans against their absolute adversaries. To expect from men of whom we have as yet no certain knowledge that any of them have been baptized—who have no spiritual teachers—whose knowledge of Christianity is derived more from the Old Testament than the New—whose views of religious zeal and political propagandism appear to be drawn rather from the warlike example of Joshua at the head of the armies of Israel, than from the writings and sufferings of Paul the apostle of Jesus Christ—to expect from such a body of men a perfect exhibition of the gentle, forgiving spirit of the Gospel, and a full harvest of the fruits of the spirit of holiness, is to measure them prematurely by the standard of well-instructed Christians, and to apply to them the rule of long-established Christian communities.

"Amid all the error, the enthusiasm, the fanaticism and the intolerance, which are perceptible among them, they have given forth in their public manifesto to the reading population of China, sentiments and views of moral and religious truth such as have never before sounded in the ears of this people.

"It is a mark of no inconsiderable progress in this people to find the former half of the Book of Genesis, translated by the late Dr. Gutzlaff, republished in the Insurgent Host, and bearing the imprimatur of the 'Hae-ping-wang as Emperor; the words 'Volume the First' leading to the supposition that other portions of the sacred record have been published, or are in course of publication. It is no slight event in the history of the world to find a Chinese claimant of imperial dignity taking up the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and publishing the Holy Scriptures for his followers.

"The 'New Calendar of the T'hae-ping Dynasty' proclaims to the people of China—hitherto the dupes of necromances, or the slaves of good and evil omens, and of lucky and unlucky days—that prayer for the Divine blessing sanctifies every day as alike fortunate:—

"Whoever truly venerates our heavenly Father, the supreme Lord and great God, is under the protection of Heaven, and can engage in his duties whensoever he thinks proper. Every occasion, therefore, may be considered as prosperous and favourable."

"During the season of drought, we have of late witnessed around this city propitiatory offerings to the 'Dragon-Prince of the Eastern Sea,' sanctioned and commanded by the ruler as a means of obtaining rain. But the 'Imperial declaration of T'hae-ping-wang,' a document said to be written by the leader of the rebellion himself, thus assails the prevalent superstition:—

"In later ages we have unprincipled men falsely declaring that the Dragon of the Eastern Sea can produce rain; whereas this Dragon of the Eastern Sea is nothing more than a transformation of the King of Hades. This King of Hades is no other than the old serpent, the devil, who transforms himself in a variety of ways to deceive and entrap the souls of men."

"In their published comment on the Ten Commandments, the thoughts and intents of the heart are recognized as among the spiritual requirements of God's law. 'Lustful imaginations'—'amorous glances'—'libidinous songs'—and their common incentive, the 'smoking of foreign tobacco' (opium)—are among the enumerated ways of transgressing the seventh commandment.

"An acknowledgment of the universal prevalence of sin seems to be shadowed forth in the following extract from 'The Book of Religious Precepts of the T'hae-ping Dynasty':—

"Who has ever lived in the world without offending against the commands of Heaven? But until this time no one has known how to obtain deliverance from sin. Now, however, the great God has made a gracious communication to man, and from henceforth whosoever repents of his sins in the presence of the great God (Shang-to), and avoids worshipping depraved spirits (Shin), practising perverse things, or transgressing the divine command, may ascend to heaven and enjoy happiness for thousands and myriads of years, in pleasure and delight, with dignity and honour, world without end."

"Then again, of purely and inadequately as the divinity and atonement of Christ are sometimes alluded to throughout the writings, we may recognize in the following passages a groundwork of essential truth, on which the glorious superstructure of that doctrine, in all its full proportions and completeness, may be built by the foreign missionary instructor. The *Ode for Youth*, intended to be committed to memory by every child in the insurgent camp—and in the event of their triumph, probably by the child of every official throughout the empire—contains the following lines on—

"NEVERNESS TO JESUS.

"Jesus, his first-born Son,
Was in former times sent by God;
He willingly gave his life to redeem us from sin.
Of a truth His merits are pre-eminent.
His cross was hard to bear;
The sorrowing clouds obscured the sun;
The adorable Son, the honoured of heaven,
Died for you children of men.
After His resurrection, He ascended into heaven,
Resplendent in glory, He wields authority supreme.
In Him we know that we may trust,
To secure salvation and ascend to heaven."

"Still more wonderful is the clear exhibition of the way of salvation and redemption through Christ in the following—'A Prayer for a Penitent Sinner.' Among the multitude of those who have been familiarized from infancy with the doctrines of Christianity, how large a portion would probably state their view of salvation less clearly:—

"I, thine unworthy son (or daughter), kneeling down upon the ground, with a true heart, repent of my sins, and pray Thee, the Great God (Shang-to), our Heavenly Father, of Thine infinite goodness and mercy, to forgive my former ignorance and frequent transgressions of the Divine commands; earnestly beseeching Thee, of Thy great favour, to pardon all my former sins, and enable me to repent and lead a new life, so that my soul may ascend to heaven. May I from henceforth sincerely repent and forsake my evil ways, not worshipping corrupt spirits (Shin) nor practising perverse things, but obeying Thy divine commands. I also earnestly pray Thee, the Great God, our heavenly Father, constantly to bestow on me Thy Holy Spirit, and change my wicked heart. Never again allow me to be deceived by malignant demons; but perpetually regarding me with favour, for ever deliver me from the evil one. And every day bestowing on me food and clothing, exempt me from calamity and woe, granting me tranquillity in the present world, and the enjoyment of endless happiness in heaven, through the merits of our Saviour and heavenly Brother, the Lord Jesus, who redeemed us from sin. I also pray the great God, our Father who is in heaven, that His will may be done on earth as it is in heaven. That Thou wouldst look down and grant this request is my heart's sincere desire."

"In this extract from 'The Book of Religious Precepts of the T'hae-ping-wang Dynasty' we have a clear recognition of the guilt of sin, the duty of repentance, the atonement of Jesus Christ, the need of a new heart, and the work of the Holy Spirit in renewing and purifying the soul for heaven."

"The emperors of China have been remarkable for their absurd claim of extravagant titles and relationship to Heaven. The rival emperor declares that Wang (King), and not Shing (Holy), nor 'to (Emperor or Potentate), belongs to him; for the latter term belongs only to the great Supreme Being (Shang To):—

"The great God, he is God (To). The arch of this world may be called King, and that is all. The great God (Shang To), our heavenly Father and Supreme Lord, is omnipotent, omnipresent, and omnipresent, the Supreme over all. There is not an individual who is not produced and cherished by him. He is Shang (Supremo), He is To (Potentate). Besides the great God (Shang To), our heavenly Father and Supreme Lord, there is no one who can be called Shang, and no one who can be called To. Therefore, from henceforth all you soldiers and officers may designate us your Lord, and that is all; you must not call me Supremo, lest you should encroach upon the designation of our heavenly Father. Our heavenly Father is our holy Father, and our celestial elder Brother is our holy Lord the Saviour of the world. He is our heavenly Father and our celestial elder Brother alone are holy; and from henceforth all you soldiers and officers may designate us your Lord, and that is all; but you must not call me holy, lest you encroach upon the designation of our heavenly Father and celestial elder Brother."

"In the plenitude of imperial pride, the 'Son of Heaven' has from ancient times claimed alone, as the high priest of the nation, the honour of making special offerings to the one Supreme Being, and sacrificing at the winter solstice at the round hillock. The chief of the rival dynasty restores to the sons of Han their just right, and gives to all the children of men equality in the sight of God:—

"Those whose minds have been deluded by the devil object and say, that the great God is only to be worshipped by sovereign princes. But we wish you to know that the great God (Shang To) is the universal Father of all men throughout the world. Sovereigns are those of his children whom he clothes with power, but the good are those of his children who most resemble him."

"The national exclusiveness and pride of China has hitherto delarded her from intercommunication with foreign countries. On this point, again, we may perceive the inculcation of sentiments which, if prevailing generally among this people, would speedily throw down the barriers which have so long isolated them from Christendom, and bring them into the great brotherhood of Christian nations. Instead of terming foreigners 'barbarian,' the pretender to the imperial throne enjoins his followers to recognize them 'brethren' under the protection of the same true God:—

"The great God is the universal Father of all men throughout the world. China, which is near to us, is governed and regulated by the same God: foreign nations, which are far away, are under the same rule."

"Again:—
"Foreign nations, though far removed, are protected and cared for by the one great God; and China, which is so near, is under the same gracious care. There are many men in the world, but they are all our brethren; there are many women in the world, but they are all our sisters."

Conclusion next week.

Diocesan Church Society.

D. C. S.

The Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, was held in the National School Room on Thursday the 9th inst.

Present—The Right Reverend the President, in the Chair: the Venble. the Archdeacon, several of the Clergy from the country, Major Myers, delegate from Windsor; H. A. Gladwin, Esq., and many other members of the Society.

After Prayers the President drew the attention of the Society to the expediency of postponing the public meeting, on account of the inclemency of the weather, and the dangerous state of the streets. It was agreed to postpone the Public Meeting until Wednesday evening next the 15th inst. at 7 p. m.

The Right Rev. the President mentioned to the Society the efforts which he (while in England) had made for King's College, Windsor, and warmly recommended the subject to the Society.

He then informed the Committee that several persons in England had presented him with valuable Books towards the formation of a Diocesan Library in Nova Scotia, and also that he had received some useful architectural plans. It was moved by the Archdeacon, seconded by Rev. J. Shrove, D.D. and

Resolved, That its grateful thanks of the Society be offered to all those contributors.

The Secretary read the 16th Annual Report of the Executive Committee, showing a large increase in the Society's income during the past year, and stating that

many more applications for aid had been made than the Committee were able to entertain.

It was moved by the Rev. H. L. Owen, seconded by the Rev. J. Shrove, and

Resolved, That the Report now read be adopted and printed and circulated under the direction of the General Committee.

Upon a suggestion from the Endowment Sub-Committee, it was

Resolved, That a standing Sub-Committee on general investments be appointed, with full powers to invest to the best of their judgment the Monies intrusted to them.

The Members of the Society already appointed to invest the Bishopric Endowment Fund, were formed into a standing Sub-Committee on general investments.

The Report of the Sub-Committee upon providing assistance to the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen was read; and was referred to the Clergy now in Halifax, to consider and report to an adjourned meeting of this Society.

A. M. Uniacke, Esq. proposed an alteration in the 7th Bye-Law, (notice of which alteration had been given at the last Annual Meeting,) which passed unanimously.

Under the altered Bye Law the first five on the list of Executive Committee went out of office, and the following Members of the Society were elected to fill the vacancy: The Honble. M. B. Almon, Mr. W. Marvin, Dr. Almon, B. Collins, Esq. and H. Hartshorne, Esq.

The Rev. E. Gilpin, Jr. A. M. was appointed Secretary; H. Pryor, Esq. A. M., Asst. Secretary, and L. Hartshorne, Esq. Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks was passed to those Officers of the Society, for their services during the past year.

The usual grants, under the usual conditions, were made for one year, for the assistance of Missionaries at the following places:—Stowlaeke, Musquodoboit, Wilmot, Albion Mines, Chester, Liverpool, Westport, Annapolis, Pugwash, Newport. Also for a Travelling Missionary on the Western Coast, and to the Rev. J. Breeding, Beaver Harbor.

The Right Revd. the President proposed, that the day of Annual Meeting be changed from the second Tuesday in February, to the Thursday after the second Sunday in February.

On the motion of Revd. H. L. Owen, seconded by N. Clarke, Esq., the name of the Secretary was added to the list of Life Members.

A. M. Uniacke, Esq. proposed, and the Revd. E. B. Nichols seconded the following change in the 9th Bye Law:—"That the Rural Local Committee of any Parish shall have power to appoint any Member of this Society as its representative in the Executive Committee in Halifax."

It was moved in amendment by N. Clarke, Esq., seconded by H. Pryor, Esq., "That the choice of representatives be limited to Members of the Executive Committee."

The Meeting adjourned until 2 p. m. on Saturday next.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr.
Secy.

Condensed from the Cape Breton News' Report of the Meeting of the St. George's C. B. Branch of the Diocesan Church Society.

The last speaker was the Rev. Mr. Porter, whose address was an able and admirably arranged Missionary appeal. None could help feeling gratified with this Missionary tone of the address, and the Christian liberality of sentiment of the speaker. For our own part, long accustomed to look upon the zeal and untiring efforts of this clergyman in the work, not alone of his Ministry, but likewise of the excellent Society whose claims he has advocated) as worthy of praise and imitation, we felt great pleasure in finding the Missionary objects of the Society thus again spoken of and enforced by one of the earliest Office-bearers of the St. George's Branch thereof, and to whose courage under difficulties, and fidelity to its interests, the Branch Society owes much of its present prosperity.—Com.

FOR THE LARGEN TIMES.

The Hubbard's Cove Branch of the D. C. S. held its Annual Meeting in the Church School House on the evening of Monday the 5th inst. The weather being fine, attendance was unusually large. In the absence of the Rector, which according to letter previously received, was unavoidable, and which was much regretted by all, the chair was taken by the Assistant Missionary who opened the Meeting with the "appointed prayers" and delivered a brief address, in which the leading objects of the D. C. S. and the relative duty of Christians, were prominently set forth.

The 1st Resolution was then moved by Mr. Neil McLean, Junr., and seconded by Mr. Wm. Duce.

Resolved, That we feel deeply thankful to Almighty God that we are once more permitted to meet together as Members of this Society.

The 2d Resolution was moved by Mr. John L. Shallock, and seconded by Mr. N. McLean, Esq.

Resolved, That it is the duty, and the ardent wish of every true-hearted Christian, to make use of every proper means in his power to spread the Gospel and extend the Church of the Redeemer, throughout the world.

The 3d Resolution was moved by Mr. Robert Fox, and seconded by Mr. Joseph Conrod.

Resolved, That while we rejoice that the two Venerable Societies of the Church in England still speed on their mighty work, we feel that to have also cause for encouragement and thankfulness in the increasing usefulness, though in a humble sphere, of "our own Society" in this Diocese.

The 4th Resolution was moved by Mr. John Deshayes and seconded by Mr. Thom. Trueman.

Resolved, That the Members of the Church in this District, feel deeply indebted to the U. C. S. for the continuance and partial support of an Assistant Missionary amongst them.

The 5th Resolution was moved by Mr. Alex. Keir, and seconded by Mr. Gasper Conrod.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss by death since our last annual meeting, of our late Secretary, Mr. Chas. P. Wood, who for his kind offices and zeal in the Society, will not soon be forgotten by its surviving members.

Speeches, usual at such meetings, were indeed scarce, but each of the foregoing Resolutions was received with that unfeigned good will and genuine sympathy, not easy to be mistaken, and which spoke a purer eloquence than words could do. There is a saying that "silence gives consent," but for the most part on this occasion, silence gave more than mere consent. The Resolution relating to the death of Mr. Wood was received with evident emotion. He had been engaged in the capacity of Schoolmaster at Hubbard's Cove for more than 10 years, and in the course of that time had become by his uniform modest and amiability endeared to every heart in that community. Some time previous to the meeting, collectors were furnished with properly anthoised Subscription Lists, each inscribed with a verse of Scripture (2 Cor. ix. 7) as motto. Several of these lists respectfully filled, were handed in in the course of the proceedings. To the collectors and praise is due for their unwearied exertions in the cause of our Society. After the transaction of some business relative to the new Church and Burial Ground, the meeting closed, having been characterised throughout with good order and right feeling.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. E; Arabia, to Jan 11 ENGLAND.

The Resignation of Sir Robert H. Inglis comes upon the public with surpriss; and honest men of all parties lament that ill health is the cause of such resignation. In the mean time, the Gladstonites, have acceded Sir W. Heathcote as a candidate for the University. The true Church of England men have applied to Lord Robert Cecil; but they have not yet been favoured with an answer. Sir John Pakington, too, has spoken of; but on this side all is uncertainty, with a damaging lack of promptitude.—Church & State.

The following is a copy of the letter of Sir R. H. Ing., tendering his resignation:—

"My dear Mr. Vice Chancellor:—It is my painful duty to request your permission to retire from the service of the University in the House of Commons—a service which I have found to be alike burdensome and delightful; and in which I should have rejoiced to have been enabled to continue longer; but owing to the state of my health, since my return from the Continent in October last, compels me, according to the judgment of my medical adviser, formally to deliver to me a few days ago, to withdraw from the labour of the post in which the favour of Government has placed me nine successive Parliaments.

"I still enjoy, thank God, that measure of strength which may be equal to other duties in other stations I have even well considered, before making this formal communication, whether I might not have been as one of your burgesses in my place. Parliament withdrawing from every other work there except that which was directly connected with my duties in the representation of the University. But the distinction is often so fine between the obligations which might devolve upon me in that character, and the obligations which must belong to me as one of the general body of the House, that, having undertaken the whole, I cannot now deceive myself into the belief that I could consistently retain the one position systematically neglect the other.

"Though a vacancy cannot literally take place in the House of Commons shall be re-assembled, I do not to be my duty to intimate thus early my resignation and intentions.

"I will not affect to deny that I abandon the House of Commons with considerable reluctance. I have received a very large share of kindness on all sides; but, I hope, any sacrifice of my own opinions, I feel that feeling arises from the reverence due to my connection with the University. While I live, I hope

to remember with the deepest gratitude the unabated labours with which you and your predecessors, and the whole constituency, have accepted my endeavour to discharge the trust confided to me. To the fulfilment of that trust I claim to have brought nothing except watchfulness and labour—I may, perhaps, add, an adherence to those principles, which, as already set forth by me in my previous course in Parliament, originally induced the university, a quarter of a century ago, to place me where I have since continued to be.

The experience of this unexampled confidence, while it increases my gratitude to those who have conferred it, increases also my regret at my separation from them: and if I could have hoped hereafter to serve them, as in the long period of my previous engagement, I should not now have felt it necessary to place at the disposal of Convocation, the greatest honour and one of the greatest enjoyments of my life—my seat as one of their burgesses in the House of Commons.—I have the honour to be, my dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor, with the highest respect, your most obliged and most grateful servant,

(Signed) ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

1, Bedford-square, Jan. 18, 1864.

FRANCOR.

FRENCH SEAMEN.—A letter from St. Malo says:—“An order has arrived to make a levy of all the seamen of from twenty to forty years of age who have not passed through four years of service. The only exception to this measure is to be such men as have been dismissed from the service within the space of a year.” The extraordinary levy of sailors has produced a considerable sensation among the maritime population. The Chambers of Commerce of Saint Brieuc, Granville, &c., are preparing memorials to be submitted to the Minister, setting forth that all these districts which send out vessels to the Newfoundland cod fisheries, will be in a deplorable condition if sufficient men are not left to carry on the trade which is the life-stem of a large part of the north-western coast.

ACTIVE SERVICE.—Some companies of the Gendarmes have received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice. This is a highly significant fact, as it indicates preparations for active service: a certain number of companies of Gendarmes always accompany an army of expedition to do the police duties. Either Marshal St. Arnaud or General Canrobert will take the command. It is understood that the English admiral takes the chief command of the fleet in the Black Sea, a corps of British troops will be put under the superior command of the French general directing the operations of the allied army—an arrangement calculated to remove ground of jealousy.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

SEAT OF WAR.

LETTER TO THE RUSSIANS AT SEBASTOPOL.

“TO THE GOVERNOR OF SEBASTOPOL.—Consistently with the orders of my Government, the British (French) squadron, in concert with that of France (England), is on the point of appearing in the Black Sea. The object of this movement is to prevent the Ottoman territory from all aggression or hostilities. I apprise your excellency thereof with a view to prevent all collision tending to disturb the amicable relations existing between our Governments, which I am desirous of preserving, and which, no doubt, your excellency is equally anxious to maintain. To this end, I should feel happy to learn that your excellency, animated by these intentions, had deemed it expedient to give the requisite instructions to the admiral commanding the Russian forces in the Black Sea, so as to obviate any occurrence calculated to endanger peace.—REDCLIFFE. (BARAGREY D'HILLINGHAM.)” The letters of both Ambassadors are precisely in these terms, and with the last word underlined as above. The *Retribution* has conveyed them to Sebastopol, with a French officer in charge of his Excellency's despatch. There are, besides, the prisoners, British subjects—Two engineers of the *Victory*, an Egyptian steamer, captured by the Russians—whose extradition has been formally demanded by our Ambassador.

One of the first consequences of the presence of the combined fleets in the Black Sea, should be an ample supply—(from somebody)—of ammunition to the Circassians. After their long war with Russia—a war which will be ever memorable in the world's history—a world would have been a sad and terrible result had the Circassians been forced to succumb at last through want of ammunition in not keeping the Black Sea open for the passage of auxiliary vessels.

The Polish and Hungarian refugees, who had been waiting for months at Constantinople to be employed, must have been taken into service, and they were sent to the army of Asia in the Turkish vessels, which sailed on the 2nd. Three of their chiefs had been

created pachas, and nominated generals of brigade. General Klappa had declined to go to Asia, saying that he preferred serving in Europe.

The Czar seems not to have known exactly what to do with the young Poles whom he dared not leave in their own homes after the revolution of 1831. He sent Polish boys of ten or twelve years old by thousands into Georgia; and the Poles who have deserted from the Russians say that there are multitudes more now in Circassia. There are also large numbers of Russians who have deserted. If many of the Russian soldiers prefer death to military life on the shores of the Black Sea, there is reason to hope that the Circassian forces will be strengthened by more such recruits. They say that they are treated at home worse than the dogs of other nations, and the Circassians believe it. When the Czar was off one of their bays in 1837, and touched at one of his own forts to survey the preparations made by his magniloquent General Williamineff for the winter campaign, a fire broke out and consumed everything in the way of provisions and stores: everybody being aware that it was a case of arson, adventured to prevent the Czar seeing how horrible was the state of the bread, and how little there was of it.

The Czar having taken the Principalities on the Danube, wants to make a corresponding advance on the Baltic. Helsingfors he covets, Bornholm, and the seizure of one from Turkey is being followed we are told, by negotiations for the cession of the other from Denmark. The news of this reach London from Berlin, and, if confirmed, will form another proof of the grasping character of the autocrat. Bornholm, as all the world knows, is an island in the Baltic off the coast of Sweden, but belonging to Denmark, and in size not very much larger than the Isle of Wight. It has, according to the last accounts, less than 20,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly poor peasants and fishermen, there being but few manufactures amongst them. As more desirable than the island of Bornholm could be of little value to Russia, but as an advanced post for operations on the coast of Europe, it will be far more important. Hence the ill-will of this new statement of the Czar's intentions in that quarter may be confirmed by results. Bornholm is very far south of Stockholm, and is held by a power that had a fleet, like that of Russia, it would be a very dangerous neighbour both for Sweden and Prussia, to say no more about Copenhagen and the Sound.

BREITENBURG, Jan. 17.—In the engagements which took place near Kalafat, from the 6th to the 10th inclusive, the Russians suffered heavy losses. One whole regiment of Rifles, and, with the exception of 400 men, one regiment of Lanciers, were completely annihilated. When the Russian reinforcements arrived, the Turks retired to Kalafat. The Turks are entrenched in eight villages around Kalafat.

Despatches from Vienna and Berlin announced on Thursday that the Emperor of Russia had positively rejected the propositions of the Conference of Vienna. This news had produced a considerable fall on the Bourse.

At St. Petersburg, on the 12th inst., M. de Reizet had arrived with the French categorical note. It was presented simultaneously with the English note of the same character which Sir Hamilton Seymour had received some days previously. The Council of Ministers was in deliberation on these notes, but had not determined on their answer. There seemed little doubt that the entry of the fleets into the Black Sea would be regarded as an hostile act by the Emperor of Russia, and the state of public feeling manifested great irritation against France and England.

The Russians, with their usual fertility of invention, have contrived to extract the bulletin of a victory out of the severe reverse inflicted on their arms on the 6th of January; but they utterly fail to account for the fact acknowledged by themselves, that the Turkish army—which they pretend to have routed on the first day—should have attacked them on three following days with increased vigour and success. It is stated, indeed, that the Turkish commander received reinforcements from Sofia, consisting in part of the Egyptian contingent, and that the Russians were harassed during the action by several feigned attempts at another passage of the Danube. The truth seems to be that these engagements were warmly disputed on both sides, and that both Turks and Russians held, on the 9th or 10th, pretty nearly the same positions as they had on the 6th. The report that the bulk of the Russian army had been driven back in disorder on Krajova is not confirmed; but, on the other hand, the Russians have, as yet, entirely failed in making even so much as a demonstration against Kalafat.

The officer whom Prince Menschikoff sent from Odessa to St. Petersburg with the despatches announcing the victory at Sinope, spared no exertion to ac-

complish his journey with unusual speed, and on arriving at the capital was, according to Russian custom, immediately ushered into the presence of the emperor, to whom he delivered his despatches, saying, “I bring your Majesty intelligence of the successful issue of a considerable action.” On which the emperor, much gratified, took him into his cabinet and seated himself to peruse their contents. When he had finished and addressed himself to the welcome courier to express his delight at the tidings, he found that the officer, worn out with fatigue, had fallen asleep, nor was he to be roused by any ordinary means. With that quick appreciation of human nature peculiar to the Czar he called out roughly, “So and so! your horses are ready?” and the zealous courier at once started up to his supposed duty! The emperor then inquired of him what rank he had? “Kapitan.” “Well, then [to an adjutant in attendance] bring me a pair of epaulettes. I promote you on the spot to be *Podpolkowitz* [Lieutenant-Colonel.] Embrace me!” and when the astonished officer had availed himself of this rare distinction, the Czar kissed him on his cheek. Since then no ruthless razor has been allowed to profane the cheek hollowed by the superior's lips.

Editorial Miscellany.

The Parish of St. Paul's, Bermondsey, London, seems to have been and to continue to be wonderfully fruitful in conversions from the Roman Catholic faith. In addition to the numbers before announced, we see that no less than 97 Romanists have renounced their errors in the same locality since 30th Sept. last. Nearly 70 of his converts have recently presented him with an Address expressive of regard, and accompanied by the gift of a handsome gown.

We observe by the last *Church Witness* that our old friend and fellow worker for a season, the Rev. J. W. Dibrow, has just completed a Church for the annihilation of a poor district of his parish of Simon's. It is described as an “extremely neat” Building, 40 x 29, with a Chancel 14 x 12, a communion-table and well proportioned spire. Much credit is given to Mr. D. and those concerned in its erection. The Bishop of Exeter consecrated it on the 25th Jan'y, and preached “a short but very appropriate Sermon” on the occasion.

In the last *Exeter Gazette*, we see a number of money grants from the S. P. C. K. to various objects in the wide episcopal Dioceses, which are the field of their unceasing generosity. That of Natal, lately formed, has received large assistance. We observe two grants of £15 each, for finishing two Schoolhouses in the Mission of St. Margaret's Bay, in this Province—one at Dover, and the other at North Shore, both extremely poor Districts. Also one of £15 to a Church at Cow Bay, C. B.—also £8 towards a Lending Library at Dighton—all at the instance of the Lord Bishop of this Diocese. Donations to the Society of £150 were announced, including one of £500 from Miss Phoebe Ewings of Warrington.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Prov. Secretary on Saturday reported from Committee on Elective Franchise, a Bill on the subject, consisting of Mr. Johnston's original Bill with amendments. Considerable discussion on the subject ensued. Monday the 13th was named for taking up Mr. J's resolutions relative to a Union of the Colonies.

On Monday the House was occupied chiefly in receiving Petitions and Bills, and in passing the usual votes in Committee of Supply, including £1000 for the Provincial Exhibition. The Legislative Council has not met for a week, no country members having arrived. A cool deal of discussion arose on the presentation, by Mr. John Campbell, of a Petition from Liverpool, praying for an extra Grant to open up an important line of road.—The question seemed to be whether the House would depart from the late practice of leaving all roads to take their chance out of the usual county grants, or whether in special cases an additional grant should be made. The latter and the more reasonable course was happily resolved upon, so that the hope the improvement of the country will be no longer retarded by the narrow-minded policy alluded to above. We knew of one settlement within 18 miles of Halifax, which, though in existence for 30 years, is yet without a road for a portion of the way and much of the rest of it in a break neck condition, just for want of special aid. Among the petitions presented on Monday, was one by Mr. Zwicker, from Bridgewater, to complete the long talked of road from that place to Mills Village.

On Wednesday and Thursday the House was occupied with routine business, and with a debate on the Elective Franchise Bill.

On Wednesday the Legislative Council was in session, and Hon. Mr. Almon made enquiry of the Government on the state of the Fishery negotiations, expressing a hope that the question may come before the House this session. He adverted to the silence on the subject in the Speech of the Lt. Governor. Hon. Mr. Bell answered, that if there was any thing new on the subject, he would procure and submit it.

Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, Dec. 8, 1853.

The following letter has been recently received from the Rev. W. Chambers, giving an account of the prospects of the mission so recently commenced at Linga, a short distance from Sarawak, Borneo. Nothing but the want of means prevents the Society extending its operations in this promising field:—

"Sarawak, Borneo, Sept. 28, 1852.

"Rev. Sir,—The three months which have passed since my last note have been, excepting the last fortnight, spent as the previous at Linga. My endeavours in preparing the adult population there for the reception of the Gospel have been almost confined to the inculcation of the simple truths mentioned in my last. I fear I should be too sanguine did I feel that progress had been made. It is exceedingly difficult to arouse any spirit of inquiry which will furnish direct opportunity for our purpose. Occasionally an individual gives me hopes, during half a dozen conversations, that I may shortly lead him to the knowledge of Christ crucified: some trifle occurs to absorb his attention, and when he visits me, he has no longer ear for the word of God. So that, though I sometimes think a kind of recognition of God's providence is becoming general, there is not at the present a single person whom I can consider as an inquirer after the truth.

"Yet in this there is nothing surprising, consequently nothing (recollecting the shortness of the period) disheartening; and though it may cause us to turn our attention more earnestly to the children as a profitable occupation until God is pleased to open the hearts of their parents, yet this must be accompanied with no neglect—no despair of the latter—no feeling that the great need of this people is an indication to prepare their minds for the reception of the truth. I am convinced as ever, that the Dyaks have sufficient intelligence to comprehend all the facts on which the Creed is based, if we have but the gift to set these before them in an intelligible and interesting manner. The belief of them is not ours to bestow.

"Therefore though you shall have to wait long for results as it would gratify you to learn, I trust that you will strengthen, so far as the Society's means allow you, the Dyak Mission. If prolonged disturbance among some of the old piratical tribes does exclude them from our list of places for present activity (as far as it respects the immediate employment of Missionaries) is more than compensated by the removal of obstacles to it which have hitherto existed amongst the peaceably disposed tribes."

The work of the Rev. H. W. Gomes at Lundu, Borneo, has been described in the following terms by a gentleman writing from Sarawak:—

"The Rev. W. Gomes' progress with the Sibuyows is most gratifying. He has nineteen Dyak boys in his school list; they are making great progress, and he has the highest opinion of their capabilities. 'They are,' he says, 'far quicker than the Chinese or Malay children, and so anxious to learn, that to miss a lesson is quite a disappointment; the little fellows are so attached to Mr. Gomes, they never leave him. The Chinese at Lundu are anxious too to have a school, and I have promised Mr. Gomes to assist in paying a teacher. I hope you will bring out a small corps of really good men for our Land Dyaks. There is an admirable field; and as we are about to take the whole of these tribes into our hands entirely, there will be no obstacles in the missionary's way, and their living on the mountains is an advantage; it cuts them off from the counteracting influence of the Islamites. I am very sanguine that a few years will make Sarawak a very model of a settlement, and that we shall be able to turn our Dyaks into good subjects, and good Christians too. The only fear is from without. The Dutch are showing a disposition to take advantage of the adverse gale that has set on us to bully and insult our flag, with the object, no doubt, of lowering our influence with the natives. They will not, I think, go further than this."

SOCIETY'S NEED OF FUNDS.—A statement has been prepared, which will accompany the Royal Letter, showing that an immediate addition of not less than £20,000 per annum to the Society's income is needed for the maintenance of additional clergymen and teachers in those fields of missionary labour to which the Society has been recently invited. Nothing is wanting but a voluntary resolution, on the part of those clergymen and parishes to whom the Roy-

al Letter is addressed, to grant the Society the benefit of an annual instead of a triennial sermon and collection in its behalf. This would at once realize the desired sum, and would relieve the Society from the painful expectation of being compelled to deny the spiritual aid so extensively and so urgently solicited. Surely the clergy of the Church of England will not fail to give a cordial response to the suggestion of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who thus expresses himself in a letter which is circulated with the Queen's Letter in the diocese of Canterbury:—

"I am informed that an additional annual sum of £20,000 would barely suffice to meet the demands which are made on the Society from various parts of the world. I trust therefore that you will feel it your duty, as a minister of Christ, to give full effect to Her Majesty's gracious intentions, by earnest exhortation from the pulpit, and to make known and enforce, as widely and as strongly as possible, the claims of the Society on all the members of our Church; and it would give me great pleasure to learn that you had determined to make a similar collection annually, if you have not done so hitherto."

Youth's Department.

MY MOTHER'S HAIR IS GRAY.

"One lamp—thy mother's love—amid the stars
Shall lift its pure flame changeless, and before
The throne of God burn through eternity—
Holy—as it was lit and lent thee here."

"Pardon me, Miss Edwards, I cannot agree with you. To me gray hair is beautiful. *My Mother's hair is gray.*"

A deep silence followed these words. The low, earnest, reverential tone in which they were spoken had impressed the gayest of that gay young group.

The speaker had numbered more than forty years.—He was above the medium height, his frame indicating vigor and manly strength, rather than grace or beauty.—The face though far from handsome, at once inspired both confidence and respect. His ordinary expression was grave, smiles rarely visited it, but when they came, the effect was like a bright beam of sunshine in a shady place. Around the broad, high brow, clustered graceful curls of brown hair.—The contour of the head was singularly beautiful and more than redeemed the plainness of the face. He was a man of great moral and mental power, to whom his acquaintances looked up with admiration that was little short of reverence. By the magic of his eloquence he could sway a listening multitude as the leaf-burdened branches of the forest trees are swayed by the winds of heaven. He had an enviable reputation as a man of learning, and he was one of the blessed few

—"Who gain the book to know,
Nor buy the knowledge with the heart."

His influence was felt in the political world. Offices of honor and emolument were pressed upon him, and he had but to listen to the promptings of ambition to scale the dizzy heights of popular favor. He was the poor man's friend. The widow and the orphan never claimed his sympathy in vain. Kind words, which are the true measure of benevolence,

"Fell from him noiseless as the snow
And made glad the hearts of the needy"

He knew the "names of husband and of father." The brightest ornaments of the modest cottage, where he had set up his household gods, were his beautiful sweet-voiced wife, and a group of fair-haired children, who clustered like olive plants around his table. His absence from home was like the withdrawal of light from the loving household of which he was head; his presence when he returned seemed to them

—"to brighten light,
And give back sunshine with an added glow"

He was a Christian, not by profession only but in deed, and truth. His religion was not a dead letter; a matter of mere formal belief, and mere formal practice, but a living, active principle which regulated all his actions. He did not wear it like a Sunday coat, to be laid upon the shelf at the going down of the sun, but he wore it through the week, in the hurry of business, and the pursuit of pleasure, in the house and by the way.

That which more perhaps than anything else gave grace and beauty to his character, was the love he bore his mother, the watchful care with which he smoothed the path of her declining years, his unwearied devotion to her comfort, and the reverence with which he always spoke of her.

"To me gray hair is beautiful. My mother's hair is gray." He could remember when that same gray

hair was dark and glossy as a raven's plume—when the calm pale brow it shaded was free from wrinkles—when the now colorless cheek was flushed with the rose tint of health and happiness. He remembered how carefully she guarded his helpless infancy, cheerfully bearing privation, weariness and suffering for his sake—the gentle force with which she restrained him during the season of his impetuous youth—the proud affection with which she marked the noble development of his manhood—and the deep, strong, deathless love with which all his life long she had covered him as with a garment. And to him now, in the pride and vigor of his manhood, even her grey hairs were beautiful. Not hairs alone—but every head which age had silvered o'er was revered for her sake.

In this busy, bustling age of the world, when the accumulation of wealth and the passion for public honors engross so large a share of men's time and thoughts, reverence for the old is in danger of being accounted an old-fashioned duty, to be laid aside with hopes and surbelows, powdered wigs, and silver knee buckles. The command, "Honor thy father and mother," which to many minds savors too strongly of things beyond the flood to claim present obedience, is as binding now as on the day God uttered it from Sinai.—Even in the absence of a direct command, every high and noble sentiment of man's nature prompts him to yield to his mother the homage of a love, if not as deep and tender, at least as pure and changeless as her own.

"To me gray hair is beautiful. My mother's hair is gray." The words were few and simple enough, but they revealed much. I thought how it would have quickened the mother's languid pulse, and how the weary heart, now almost home, would have leaped with joy had they fallen on her ears. Involuntarily, as it were, the man whom the world called great had offered this tribute of filial affection, and expressed his reverence for the "Crown of glory" which gray hairs become to those who are found in the paths of righteousness.

Many a mother lives, whose gray hairs have to beauty in the eyes of their children, and claim no reverence from those for whose welfare she would cheerfully pour out her heart's blood. Many a mother's love is repaid by unkindness and ingratitude. Many an hour of wearisome toil and patient watching meets with no other recompense than deeds, the knowledge of which wring her faithful heart with anguish. Yet through all the misfortunes, even through the disclosure of her children, her love knows no variability. Her sympathy is given, though unsought, it is not forced upon the attention but its soothing power is felt. In the silent night watches her tears flow for them, unbidden, and her voice goes up in supplication that he who never slumbers will watch over and comfort them. In their presence her heart is never weary of planning nor her hand of executing sweet offices of affection; and in their absence the arms of her knees ever around them, and the incense of her prayers for their behalf rises continually before the Eternal One. A mother's love!

"There is none
In all the cold and hollow world, no fount
Of deep, strong, deathless love, save that which
A mother's heart."

Selections.

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.—The great Umritsar meeting on infanticide on Nov. 15, 1853, was most splendid. Every civilian in the Punjab was there. The street of the camp was nearly a quarter of a mile long, and composed entirely of civilians' double-poled tents. It was calculated that more than 2,000 natives, independent of the usual inhabitants, were assembled at the holy city to listen to the Governor General's orders on the subject of infanticide. On Monday the 14th of November, all were invited to come to the Darbar at 11 o'clock. A small apartment with a fine bamboo screen was provided for the few ladies who were present that they might witness the scene. It was most magnificent. There were 3000 natives in the great *shameena*—300 were of sufficient rank to have chairs allowed them, which were placed in a semicircle at the end of the tent, at the end of this semicircle stood all the assembled civilians. All the old Sikh generals and rulers were there, and among them many hill chiefs who had never before been tempted out of their mountainous haunts. All those who were not entitled to chairs were seated on the ground, and presented one large compact mass of human heads.

There was the most profound silence in this brilliant assembly when Mr. Edmonstone, on whom in Mr. Lawrence's absence, devolved the duty of opening and explaining the object of this important meeting, rose to speak. He made an excellent Hindostanee address denouncing female infanticide as barbarous, cruel, and unholly; and so powerfully did that address impress

his bearers, that every native present signed a solemn agreement on oath never again to allow female infants to die within the circle of his acquaintance without denouncing the perpetrators.

Liberty to the hill chiefs, and many of the Sikh tribes have adopted the cruel practice of murdering their female children rather than bear the great expenses of their foolish marriage ceremonies. Government has limited those expenses to certain sums proportioned to the rank of the parents, which just now is viewed as a blessing to all parties; and all the chiefs expressed their satisfaction and delight at the new law. You cannot imagine a more splendid scene of oriental magnificence than the breaking up and separation of this vast assemblage, the chiefs mounted on their splendid elephants and attended by their numerous followers. In the evening the whole city, together with the famous holy tank of Umritsar, was splendidly illuminated. At sunset all assembled in the camp street, and formed so large a party, that twelve elephants were borrowed from the chiefs for accommodation: they all stood ready in a line, laden with scarlet and gold, their heads and trunks painted with different devices. The scene in every direction was strange and interesting. The city was as light as day, and was literally crowded with people. As the twelve elephants with their glittering trappings followed each other in stately procession, it was curious to look back upon the long narrow streets and the tall and irregular houses, bisected with rows of lamps in long lines, until almost lost in the distance.

At the entrance of the holy tank the crowd was so dense that they looked like one solid mass. All was as light as day. We were conducted to a position from which we could see the whole square, and where carpets and seats were prepared for us. The golden temple, the steps round the tank, the very water itself, seemed on fire: around the edge were packed 20,000 people, and the murmur of their voices came up like the roar of the sea in a storm. At the signal of a cannon fireworks broke out on every side: fountains of fire fell from the roofs and rose from the boats in the middle of the tank: rockets pierced the air and fell again in showers, and fire balloons in great numbers had the appearance of so many new stars. This period was chosen for the meeting because it is a great Hindoo festival, which always collects crowds at Umritsar, being connected with the worship of fire.

CONSECRATION OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, ISLINGTON.—On Monday the Bishop of London consecrated this church in the presence of the Lord Mayor, the sheriff, and a large assemblage of the clergy and laity. After the usual formularies, the bishop ascended the pulpit, and selected for his text the thirty-seventh verse of the ninth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel. In the course of his address the right rev. prelate observed—by the Church of England system the whole of the country was parcelled out into separate parishes or parishes, and in this respect the system was wise and excellent: but it was wanting in extensiveness, and had not adapted itself to the growing wants of the population. The harvest had increased tenfold during the last few years, while the numbers of labourers remained nearly the same. Within the last fifty years the population had increased from 9,000,000 to nearly 18,000,000, while provision had been made for additional church accommodation for not more than one tenth part of the additional population, at least in the great towns throughout the country. It appeared from a recent report that the number of sittings in churches required in the metropolis and suburbs, in order to provide for those who were not accommodated by any religious body, was 628,651; and yet within the last few years one hundred and sixteen new churches had been erected within the metropolitan parishes. If due provision were to be made for the one-half of the population of London, three hundred new churches would be required to provide for the religious wants of the metropolis alone. His Lordship remarked that police measures, sanitary arrangements, poor laws, and all attempts to better the condition of the labouring class, were as important as all these undoubtedly were, would be of no avail unless immemorial measures were taken to extend the influence of the Church. As this was the surest way to proform the population, so in the end it would be found to be the cheapest. He spoke in high terms of praise of the architectural beauty of the church, and expressed the satisfaction he felt in consecrating another building in the parish which approximated very closely to the perfection of the parochial system, and which was an example to the diocese at large. His Lordship concluded with an eloquent appeal for a liberal subscription towards paying off a heavy debt of £2,250, which still remains upon the church.

St. Andrew's church is situated in the district parish of the Holy Trinity, Islington. It has been erected in Thornhill square, in the midst of a densely populated and rapidly increasing neighbourhood, on the east side of the Caledonian road. It was erected by subscription, the Bishop of London, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., the Rev. Daniel Wilson, the Rev. W. Vincent, Sr. J. Tyler, Mr. W. Dennis, Mr. Cubitt, and the late Mr. Thornhill, M.P. being the principal contributors. Mr. Thornhill also gave the site. The church is a very spacious structure, and one of the largest recently built in the environs of London. Its style is of the middle pointed period, and is built of Kentish rag and Bath stone. It is cruciform, and consists of nave and choir, north and south transepts, with a tower and spire. The large number of persons for whom accommodation was required rendered galleries necessary, but these by being confined to the transepts and west

end, are so managed as to interfere but little with the ecclesiastical character of the interior. The church is planned to accommodate upwards of 1,000 persons, and has been erected at a cost of £6,000, from the designs and under the superintendance of Messrs. F. B. Newman and J. Johnson of Furnival's-inn. At the close of the consecration service, the Rev. I. H. Green, M. A. the bishop's chaplain, read the offertory sentences, and a collection was made on behalf of the building fund. The bishop, the lord mayor, the sheriffs, and a large number of persons, afterwards partook of luncheon at the vicarage.

NEW YORK.—The following account of a Thanksgiving Service for the Survivors of the San Francisco wreck, held at Grace church, Brooklyn Heights, we have abridged from a lengthy report given in the Daily Times, which, had we space, we should be glad to give in full.

One of the most touching and impressive ceremonies it has ever been our fortune to witness, took place at 10½ o'clock on last Tuesday morning in Grace church, Brooklyn.

Upon the previous day, a public invitation had been extended through the papers of this city, to the U. S. officers and troops, with their families, and all other survivors of the terrible disaster that befel the steamship San Francisco, on the 24th of December last, to unite in offering up their thanks to God for their preservation from a cheerless and miserable death.

The call was everywhere read, and at once excited deep interest, but owing to a mistake in relation to the appointed place of assembling, many hastily mistaking it to be Grace church on Broadway, the attendance at Dr. Vinton's church was not as large as might reasonably be anticipated. The very inclement weather of the day morning, no doubt contributed its inconvenience in keeping hundreds at home. However, with a number of the haggard and unfeebled passengers, brought from the wreck to this port by the Lucy Thompson and the Three Bells, were present.

Every one seemed to feel the solemn character of an occasion fraught with so many emotions of mingled grief and joy, grief for the sudden and awful fate of 200 companions, at that moment rocking cold and lifeless in the far depths of the wintry Atlantic, leaving so many to mourn, in desolate hopes, for the lost and unreturning, of joy for their own safety, for their own restoration to the warm glow of life and the caresses of friends and kindred. Surely, if any vicissitude in the life of man can touch the heart, to soften, refine, and exalt it in its aims and its affections, to expand the circle of friendship and love, to draw closer the ties that bind us to our brother man, and bend the stubborn neck that has slighted or spurned belief in God and his infinite mercy,—it must be one like this. Borne through terrors that fitly illustrated the nothingness of human pride and power, yet gloriously displayed Divine Benevolence in its agency of human heroism and devotion, the rescued women and children and men, who knelt at the altar of thanksgiving upon this occasion, must have been impressed with an indelible sense of the pious intention that had assembled them together.

After the Te Deum had been sung, a portion of the morning exercises were read aloud from the Order for the Holy Communion, and followed by verses from the 12th chapter of Romans and the 9d chapter of St. John. The Nicene Creed was then recited, and the 107th Psalm chanted by the choir and congregation. At the conclusion of this Psalm the Rev. E. Vinton appeared in the pulpit and proceeded, with great solemnity of manner, to make a brief and appropriate address. This address was followed by the singing of the One Hundredth and Ninety-ninth Hymn. Its words are peculiarly expressive of the dangers alluded to by the eloquent miracle and the interposition of Divine mercy:

"When through the torn sail the wild tempest is screaming."

The services of the Holy Sacrament were then performed with great solemnity, and participated in by nearly every one present, including several ladies who were saved from the San Francisco. We also noticed Lieut. Fremont, and a number of private soldiers belonging to the Third Regiment of U. S. Artillery, all of whom exhibited the emaciation and weakness attendant upon the fearful privations they have so lately encountered.

Among the most touching features of this scene, was the group of little children from the wreck, who joined in the hymns and prayers.

The thanksgiving rite at Grace church cannot readily be effaced from the memory of those who witnessed it, nor should it ever be forgotten by those for whom it was especially appointed.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE COLLEGE.

Windsor Road, Hanis Co., Jan. 24th, 1854.

MR. EDITOR,

The appeal to the true friends and members of the Church of England in this Province, which appeared in the Church Times of the 28th Jan. is very necessary, at a time when King's College is thrown on its own resources, and I hope will give a hint to all true friends of that Institution, and likewise of the Church at large, to lend their weight and means to the utmost

of their power, to sustain so valuable a scholary, of such long standing, where many worthy men have been educated, and where their children have an opportunity of obtaining a legacy far better than gold and silver from their fathers. When we see other Colleges of much later date going a head of this old and valuable institution, the Church people, if they have any regard for the Church where they belong, should bestir themselves to further exertions. We have in the city many wealthy men, who can easily, with what can be got in the country, without injuring them the least, make up an endowment for the College of some Ten to Fifteen thousand Pounds out of their abundance, which will be an everlasting credit to them and their posterity after them. I still hope this subject will be agitated until some one will set the whole people belonging to the Church to work and not to cease until a sufficient sum is raised to make King's College what it ought to be, the most respectable establishment in the Province. This can be done, if undertaken with a true evangelical and missionary spirit: if in no other way let the gentlemen give up or lessen their use of wine, and make a calculation what it costs them for that article, and with a proper spirit cast the amount into the treasury, and join us, the friends of the Temperance cause, and as remarked in your paper, the Ladies will no doubt lend a helping hand in this worthy cause. To accomplish this the wealthy must be induced to put down a small sum, but I hope to see as ALLISON of Sackville, N. B., for the Methodists, and JOHN BAUSS for the Baptists, give not their hundreds but their thousands. If that generosity is shown by a few of the wealthy, there is no doubt it will be accomplished, but some active persons in the city and country must undertake and spare no pains to bring where there is any prospect to obtain a dollar or a pound among the Church-people. Excuse the above.

I am, with much respect,

Your obedient Servant,

W.

P. S.—I have in my last paper of the 28th, the Executive Committee have made the "Appeal" to the members and Churchmen throughout the Province to aid in the necessary means to support and carry on King's College in such a manner as will keep from everlasting disgrace the inhabitants belonging to our Church in this Province. If this is not accomplished it will put our beloved Church in a position, considering the wealth of many of our people, which no man should allow, who has any means and a heart to feel. Let all give something in this trying case, if ever so small, but to raise the sum required will need the liberality of all true-hearted Churchmen, and more especially those who can spare of their abundance, their thousands. I should suppose in Windsor, where they have the advantage of the money put in circulation by the C. & G. a considerable sum may be collected. If a large sum is given in the city it will be a great inducement to others.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1854.

THE NEW CANADIAN EPISCOPATE.

We lately noticed the unseemly canvass that was going on in behalf of a Clergyman in Toronto Diocese, for the new Bishopric of Kingston, in consequence of which much unpleasant writing has appeared in the papers. We now see by the Echo, that the Laity have taken it up, and have set petitions in circulation addressed to the Queen and Church authorities at home, praying that the new appointment may be conferred on an entire stranger. The following are extracts from one of these petitions:—

Your Memorialists cannot but express their conviction, that much of the expected benefit to be derived from the creation of such new Diocese, will depend under God, on the character and qualifications of the Bishop who may be consecrated to the proposed See.

Whilst they are painfully sensible of the differences which exist in our Church, on points vitally affecting its welfare and usefulness, they are desirous that views and opinions consistent with the Articles and other declared Standards of our Church, should be held, both by the Clergy and Laity, without compromise of principle.

That in the present infant and struggling state of our Church in this Province, the promotion of peace and unanimity of action among its members is essential to its prosperity and development.

That the appointment of a Bishop of extreme or party views to preside over the proposed Diocese, would inevitably engender party strife and disunion; while, on the other hand, much might be done to promote harmony and peace by the Christian and judicious conduct of a Godly, evangelical, Bishop, moderate in his ecclesiastical views.

That the entire Clergy, including Missionaries, of our Church, in Upper Canada, does not exceed one hundred and fifty in number; that, at the present time, in the opinion of your Memorialist, it would be a matter of extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, for the Church here, with any degree of unanimity, to recommend from amongst so small a number of Clergy one to fill the proposed See, in whom general confi-

dence could be placed, as having the many other qualifications for a Bishop, combined with a freedom from extreme or party views.

TORONTO.

The last No. of the Church contains an important letter from the rigorous old Bishop of Toronto, stirring up the Churchmen of the Diocese to carry out a Resolution of the October Synod, for the raising of an Episcopal fund for the four Dioceses into which it is desired to subdivide the existing See of Toronto.

The machinery suggested by the practical mind of the veteran Bishop, is worthy of our attention at the present time, when we are to appeal to Nova Scotia Churchmen for £10,000 for our College, and we therefore submit his remarks on the subject.

Let the Bishops in each of the proposed Dioceses call a meeting of their Clergy and the Lally Delegates of the last Synod. Let them also invite as many of the more intelligent laymen as may be found convenient to consult together as to the best methods of raising the required funds, for unless we all act with uniformity and perseverance, and with rigid minuteness, no great good can be accomplished.

Let each of the four Dioceses have a committee of General Managers, to be chosen at the present time, to be Chairman, with a few Clergy and Lally as members, and with power when necessary, to add to their number. Let these committees recommend public meetings in each of the townships within their bounds, to each of which they should send an efficient Deputation. At which the Bishops, Clergy, and lay committees should be named to visit every family within the same.

A map of each township within the proposed Diocese ought to be received by the Committee of General Managers, and from the Assessors return the names of all the Church people of the township should be inserted on the map, with their names and addresses—their circumstances of ability, wealth, in as far as such information can be obtained. Each township to be divided into such a number of divisions as may be derived from adopting the school divisions or sections, so as to make it easy for the Deputations to visit each family in a reasonable time, and ascertain what they are disposed to contribute to the cause, after explaining the great object sought to be attained. I have already said that to some this may appear very troublesome work; but it is wisely ordered that nothing truly valuable can be effected in this world without much and continued exertion.

Such a thorough canvass of every township of the Diocese, if conducted in the spirit of prayer, and in humble dependence on Divine assistance, can scarcely fail of being eminently successful; but, should we come somewhat short of our object, still our progress will be sufficient to encourage us, after a time, to renewed exertions for its full realization. It is the work of God, and to try our faith He may permit temporary hindrances and causes of delay, but we firmly believe that all issues will in due time be prosperous.

Such is the general outline which I now submit to your consideration, for the division of Western Canada into four Dioceses. It is surely an enterprise of deep interest and surpassing importance, and will be highly creditable to the Diocese of Toronto, so recently established, and yet struggling with many serious difficulties. The holiness of the conception, and the high rank in the history of the Church of God, will I trust be sustained by the vigor which will be employed in its realization, nor can it fail to attract the good will and sympathy of the whole of our own continent for it is much worthy of the blessings and prayers of all who desire the extension of our Lord's Kingdom.

In conclusion, my brethren, let us remember that this process has been spoken of by the Synod for the first time, and requires of us certain services, which all admit are essential to the well being and progress of the Church. We are, therefore, on our trial, and on our obedient and vigorous action hereafter will be a great measure depend. If we labour with hearty good will, then will the flourish and extend on every side, but if we be cold, lukewarm, and remiss, and if we remain apathetic instead of being active, our area will be thrown from the high position which we now occupy. Our responsibility is fearfully great, and it is a labor of love springing from true faith in our Saviour, and we have nothing to fear.

I remain, My dear brethren, Your affectionate Deacon JOHN T. BUNTO.

Toronto, 15th January, 1854.

The revenue of the United Kingdom shows an increase of £1,200,000 over that of the preceding year of nearly £800,000.

FISHERMAN'S CHURCH—TURN'S BAY.

Do not weary in well doing.

The undersigned, on the part of the poor fishermen of the above destitute settlement, (many of whom have at this present time neither flesh nor fish to eat, nor comfortable raiment to put on,) begs most thankfully to acknowledge a further donation by the hands of F. W. Collins, Esq. from kind friends at Liverpool, of £8, as follows:

- F. Shaw, Esq. 10s.; F. W. Collins, 10s.; Robert Roberts, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Buskirk, 2s. 6d.; W. Henderson, 2s. 6d.; Thomas Rees, 6s.; H. H. Bolman, 6s.; John Taylor, 6s.; Archd. Campbell, 7s. 6d.; M. F. Agnew, 6s.; T. H. Pattillo, 7s. 6d.; J. H. Freeman, 6s.; S. P. Freeman, Esq. 20s.

- Also in Halifax—A. Woodgate, Esq. P.M.G. 1 0 0 Dr. Hume, 1 0 0 Sundry persons by Mr. Cutlip, Senr. 0 10 0 Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, 10s.; Robt. Woodhill, 10s. 1 10 2 G. Woodhill, Esq.; Cash 5s. 2 1/2d. 1 0 0 A Clerical Brother, 1 0 0

About £40 is still required, to enable me to liquidate every claim upon the Building. I trust that having by God's blessing been prosperous hitherto in this work, I shall soon be able to announce that this sum has been raised.

JAS. C. COCHRAN, Missy.

The Rev. C. Shrove, Rector of Guysboro', is to preach in St. Paul's to-morrow morning, in aid of the D. C. Society, and Rev. H. L. Owen in the evening. The Rev. R. Avery of Aylesford, is to preach at St. Luke's in the morning, for the same object.

THE MIENAO LANGUAGE.—AN INQUIRY.—We sometimes receive reports from the "Colonial Churchman," an account taken from the Reports of the S. P. G. F. of an Indian gathering in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, in July, 1767, in which it was stated that the Rev. Mr. Wood, the then Missionary, had translated the Prayer Book into the language of the Mienao Indians. We have been requested to ask our readers whether they can give any clue to the existence of any Grammar, Vocabulary, or other work in that tongue, either in manuscript or in print. Something of the kind must have been compiled by Mr. Wood before he could be able to translate the Prayer Book as above mentioned. Are there any relatives of the said Mr. Wood in these parts?

The Lord Bishop of Adelaide (Australia) reports to the S. P. G. K. highly liberal donations in his Diocese for Collegiate purposes. One from W. Allen Esq. of 5,000, another from a Mr. Ellis, of £1,000. The Lord Bishop of Newcastle, in the same region, announces gifts for the like object, of £3,100.

MOUNT ALLISON GAZETTE.—We have received a neatly executed and well filled paper, bearing this title. It is published at the Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, and gives addresses, and various information connected with that Institution, which appears to be in a prosperous state. The list of Students for 1853 amounted to 150. A large building intended for a female academy, is in course of erection and to be opened in August next. Another is about to be put up at the sole expense of a young merchant, whose name is not given, intended for a Library or Chapel, Museum, &c. The sum of £3,000 had been raised during a few weeks of last year for the benefit of the Institution.

LIVERPOOL TRANSCRIPT.—We have received the second and third Nos. (not the first) of this paper, lately established at Liverpool, N. S., which is creditably got up, and contains much instructive matter. We wish it all success while well conducted. In that enterprising and thriving community they seldom undertake any thing that does not succeed, and we should suppose that sufficient support for a local paper may reasonably be expected from the large population of that and the neighbouring Counties.

The following letters of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London to the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, will be read with interest:—

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1853.

RT. REV. BROTHER:—As President of the Society in this country for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, I am entrusted with a duty which it affords me no ordinary satisfaction to discharge. I have been requested to convey to you, as presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, the warmest thanks of the Society for the cordial reception given to its recent deputation to the Board of Missions.

The kindness with which the members of the deputation were welcomed: the hospitalities to which they

were everywhere invited; the striking public testimonials of esteem which they received, together with the strong terms of gratitude in which, on all occasions, the services of our Society to your Church in former times were spontaneously and generously acknowledged; have made a deep impression not only upon your visitors themselves, but on our Church at large.

The beneficial influence which the intercourse of your Board of Missions with our Society during the last two years has exerted in both countries, encourages the hope that the rapidly increasing facilities of communication between the two Churches and the two nations, by enabling each to appreciate the sentiments and characters of the other, will strengthen more and more the bonds of mutual friendship and respect which now unite them. And I fervently pray that Almighty God may bless your efforts, as well as ours, for the advancement of Christian truth; that His way may be known upon earth, His saving health unto all nations.

I have the honor to be, Rt. Rev. Brother, with much esteem, your affectionate and faithful friend, J. B. CANTUAR.

Right-Rev. Bishop Brownell.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 1853.

RT. REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I desire to offer my cordial thanks to you, and through you to your Rt. Rev. Brethren, for the kind and hearty welcome given to my friend and Archdeacon, the Rev. John Sinclair, on the occasion of his late visit to the United States as one of a deputation from the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in America.

I have heard, with the liveliest pleasure, his report of the present flourishing condition of that Church, as compared with what it was in the days of my predecessors, when a few presbyters thinly scattered over a wide expanse of territory, were superintended (if superintended it could be called) by the bishops of London, at a distance of many thousand miles; while at the present time, the Church in America has thirty bishops and eighteen hundred clergymen, and is continually shooting out fresh branches, to protect with their shadow, and to nourish with their fruit, the growing population of that vast republic.

That it may please the Divine Head of the Church to bless its increase, to the diffusion of pure religion, and to the extension of His Kingdom upon earth, is the humble and earnest prayer of the great body of English Churchmen, and of him who subscribes himself, in all sincerity, your affectionate servant, and brother in Christ, C. J. LONDON.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Conn.

P. S.—Allow me to add, that in case any of your Rt. Rev. Brethren on his way to any diocese on the shores of the Pacific—Oregon, for instance, or California—should be able conveniently to visit Pitcairn's Island, I should esteem it a great kindness if he would act as my commissary, in the temporal discharge of Episcopal functions for the benefit of the poor islanders.

There is much in the foregoing article from a Canada paper that applies to Nova Scotia, and we commend them to general notice. It is not long since we noticed the considerate action of the congregation of St. Matthew's, Boston, in voluntarily adding 20 per cent to the salary of their worth, Pastor, in consequence of the increased expense of living. Inference—"God do likewise."

We commend to the very serious consideration of our lay brethren the remarks of a "Country Clergyman" on the painful position as to pecuniary returns in which the clergy of this diocese generally are placed in consequence of the advancement of the country and the non-advancement of their incomes. The lawyer receives higher wages; the mechanic, who begins by building another man's house, soon finds himself in position to commence his own, in a handsome and opulent style; the farmer finds a market for his produce which six years ago he could not have dreamed the merchant from the augmented wealth of the community, can effect more rapid and more profitable sale; and so of the rest: not an industrious calling (we say) but is, directly or indirectly benefited by the progress this country is making. That single exception is the CLERGYMAN. He has to pay much more now than he had to pay a few years ago for the necessities of life; but if there be in this diocese any case in which the clergyman's income has been increased by his patrons expressly for the purpose of enabling him to meet this increased expenditure, we should be glad to hear of that case. As yet we are not aware that there is any. Is this as it should be? Does it accord with Christian zeal? Does it not painfully suggest the suspicion that the laity at large do not evince the forethought and the solicitude, and the sympathy which they should evince, in regard to the cares and struggles of the clergy? Will it not at all events be reproach to them if it be suffered to continue?

If the present were an age of persecution, would you sure the Clergy, as in duty bound, would spring forward to take their position in the fore-front of the battle: but the present is an age of comfort and ease: and it surely cannot be right that the laity should impose all self-denial and all the distress of the clergy, and monopolize all the ease to themselves. When we speak of ease for the clergy, we do not, of course, mean luxury: we do not mean an

...of personal comfort: but simply moderate en- joyment and a relief from harassing care. Threatened with debt—debt which it is literally difficult to avoid...

...Is everything that brings a real increase of happi- ness and comfort? ... his parishioners the clergyman...

The Clergy in the United States are suffering acute- ly, we are grieved to see, in this respect: and in Eng- land too our brethren have not escaped. At a large...

KING'S COLLEGE.

In conformity with previous advertisement, the spe- cial General Meeting of the Alumni of King's College...

- Judge PARKER, of New Brunswick. A. M. UNIACKE, Esq. HUGH HARTSTORNE, Esq. Hon. M. B. ALMON, Rev. Geo. W. HILL, Rev. W. BULLOCK, J. C. COGSWELL, Esq. J. W. RITCHIE, Esq.

...law members were added to the Alumni Cor- poration, and much interesting conversation took place...

Owing to the inclemency of the weather on Monday last, and the slippery state of the streets, it deemed advisable at the Business Meeting of the...

ITEMS.

The Montreal D. C. Society hold its anniversary on the 14th Jan., the Lord Bishop in the Chair. Income for the last year £447, besides that of the Widows and...

...income of the Quebec D. C. S. for six months was £685. Funded property of the Society for general purposes £1,300 10s. The Widows and...

...320 persons were ordained by the several parishes of the English Church, in the season of...

The Gosham College at Liverpool, N. B. was to- tally destroyed by fire on the night of Monday last. Part of the Furniture saved.

The Parliament Buildings at Quebec have also been destroyed by the same terrible element. Loss £150,000.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Pacific at New York—A telegraphic despatch at the News Room announces the arrival of the Pacific at New York yesterday with Liverpool...

Flour had advanced 1s per barrel since previous ad- vices. Wheat had also advanced 3d. to 6d per bushel. Corn considerably advanced. Tea and Sugar much advanced and a good business doing.

The Emperor of Russia's answer to the last proposi- tion of France and England pacific.

LETTERS RECEIVED

From Rev. Mr. Avery—subscriptions from Mr. McElhannon 11s 3d; J. W. Warner, 5s; W. Tough, 6s; W. Tap per, 6s. From Rev. Mr. Jarvis—2 subscribers, and payment...

Starved.

At Pugwash, on Tuesday morning the 9th January, by the Rev. T. D. Hudson, Mr. THOMAS WEBSTER, Merchant, of Tryon, P. E. Island, to AURELIA VICTORIA, daughter of the late Joseph Black, Esq., of Pugwash.

At Chester, on Thursday, the 2nd February, by the Rev. Dr. Shrove, Mr. GEORGE HILTZ, to Miss JANE HUNTER, only daughter of Mr. James Brewer, a native of England. On Saturday evening, Feb. 4th, by the same, Mr. DANIEL SHERR, to Miss LUCY ROSE...

At St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Lallaveon Sunday, Feb. 5th, by the Rev. H. L. Owen, Rector, Mr. DAVID PINKNEY, Merchant, to LEONETIA, eldest daughter of Mr. William Geldert, of Bridgewater.

At Tangier, by the Rev. Robert Jamieson, on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. EDWARD MASON, to Miss SARAH COOPER. At Ship Harbour, by the same, on the 31st, Mr. DAVID DAVIS, to Miss SUSAN WICKS.

DECEASED.

At Middle Lifford, Feb. 4th, Mr. FREDERICK HART- MAN, aged 87 years. He was a good man, and his mem- ory will be held by those who know him, in lasting re- membrance.

At Mill Cove, January 29th, after a long and painful illness, Mr. GEORGE JOLLIFORE, aged 43 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, February 4th—H. M. Steamship Arabia, Jud- kins, Liverpool, 13 days.

Monday, February 6th—Brig Commodore, Adams, Boston 12 days—reports about 20th ult, 20 miles south of Cape Sable, passed close to the wreck of a Larque, under reefed main-topsail, other sails blown away or furled, could not make out her name—top-gallant bulwarks white, round stern, decks burst up, and larboard bulwarks gone.

Wednesday, February 8th—Brig Contest, Cienfuegos 21 days, brig Plato, Matanzas 16 days; Mary, bound to West Indies, returned from sea.

CLEARED.

Saturday, February 4th—Steamship Arabia, Judkins, Boston; brig Belle, Menager, Boston; brig Mary, Doyle, Matanzas.

Monday, February 6th—Rambler, Wilson, B. W. Indies. Tuesday, February 7th—Brigs Lady Seymour, Conrod, Brazil; Advalorem, Murphy, Cuba; Susan, Mann, Jamaica.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Apples, Beef, Butter, Catsup, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Bacon, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Squash, Turkeys, Yarn.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wood, Coal.

ADVERTISEMENTS. KING'S COLLEGE AT WINDSOR.

NOTICE.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Meeting of the Governors of King's College, on the 10th January 1854.

Her Majesty's assent having been given to the Bill passed in the Session of the Provincial Legislature in the year 1853, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Governors of King's College, at Windsor, and to repeal the Act for founding, establishing, and maintaining a College in this Province..."

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

In pursuance of the above, A SPECIAL GENERAL MEET- ING of the Alumni of King's College, for the purpose of electing a Board of Governors of the College, will be held on...

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Honorable Francis H. Oakes, and Lewis Morris Wilkins, Esquire, together with eight persons being members of the Council of England, to be elected a general or special meeting of the Alumni of King's College, Windsor...

And be it enacted, That all persons paying an annual subscription of Twenty Shillings or upwards or making at one time a donation of Twenty Pounds or upwards, shall be entitled to be members of the incorporated Alumni...

By the Law of the Alumni of King's College:— That any meeting of members not present may vote by proxy in writing, to be held by any other member; provided that no member shall be entitled to vote either personally or by proxy whose dues are not all paid up for the preceding year.

Members who may be unable to attend can forward their proxies to the Secretary if they desire it.

By order of the President and Committee of the Incorporated Alumni, P. CARTERET HILL, Secretary.

Hallifax, 12th January, 1854. Church Witness, St. John, N. B.; Brit. N. American.

READY FOR THE PRESS. Songs of the Church.

BRING A SERIES OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SACRED SONGS COMPOSED AND ARRANGED FOR all the Sundays, Holy-days, and Sacred Offices observed in the Church, and adapted to the Service of Private and Domestic Worship.

By WILLIAM BULLOCK, Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax.

This Volume will be published by Subscription, Bound cloth and leather. List of Subscribers with the Author, No. 1 at the Office of the Church Times, Nov. 19th 1853.

DEPOSITORY, S. A. C. K. AN INVOICE OF BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, &c.

...BIBLES for Schools, large, 1s. 6d. Do. small, 1s. 3d. TESTAMENTS, School, large, 7d. Do. small, 4d. BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, &c. &c. &c.

Wm. Gossip, Depository.

Books! Books!! More Books!!!

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

- Hubel & Scott's Greek English Lexicon. Spencer's Greek Testament, with English Notes, Buxton's Parish Sermons, Trenchon the Miracles, Trench on the Miracles, Kipp's Double Witness of the Church, Lyza Apostolica, Bradley's Practical Sermons, Presbyterian Clergyman Looking for the Church, Part II. Packages of interesting Roward Books from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union. Tracts and Boward Tracts from the American Sunday School Union, Rev. J. C. Ryle's Tracts—"Do Zealous," "The Cross," "A Call to Prayer," "Living or Dead," "Humble or by the dozen," "Orion-Bible Dictionary," "Mrs Sherwood's Stories on the Church Catechism," "Ditto Flowers of the Forest," "Rectory of Valthead," "Beautiful Annuals for 1854."

Wm. Gossip, 24, GRANVILLE STREET.

Dec. 17, 1853.

Poetry.

THE CONQUEROR'S GRAVE.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT

Within this lowly grave a Conqueror lies,
And set the monument proclaims it not
Nor round the sleeper's name hath chisel wrought
The emblems of a fame that never dies
Ivy and amaranth, in a graceful sheaf,
Twined with the laurel's fair, imperial leaf,
A simple name alone,
To the great world unknown,
Is graven here, and wild flowers, rising round,
Meek meadow-sweets and violets of the ground,
Lean lovingly against the humble stone.

Here, in the quiet earth, they laid apart
No man of iron mould and bloody hands
Who sought to wreak upon the cowering lands
The passions that consumed his restless heart;
But one of tender spirit and delicate frame,
Gentlest, in mind and mind,
Of gentle woman-kind,
Timidly shrinking from the breath of blame
One in whose eyes the smiles of kindness made
Its haunt, like flowers by sunny brooks in May
Yet, at the thought of others' pain, a shade
Of sweeter sadness chased the smile away

Nor deem that when the hand which moulders here,
Was raised in menace realms were chilled with fear,
And armies mustered at the sign, as when
Clouds rise on clouds before the rainy East-
Gray captains leading bands of veteran men
And fiery youths to be the vulture's feast,
Not thus were waged the mighty wars that gave,
The victory to her who fills this grave
Alone her task was wrought,
Alone the battle fought;
Through that long strife her constant hope was staid
On God alone, nor looked for other aid.

She met the hosts of sorrow with a look
That altered not beneath the frown they wore,
And soon the lowering brood were tamed, and took,
Meekly, her gentle rule, and frowned no more,
Her soft hand put aside the assaults of wrath,
And calmly broke in twain
The fiery shafts of pain,
And rent the nets of passion from her path,
By that victorious hand despair was slain,
With love she vanquished hate and overcome
Evil with good, in her Great Master's name

Her glory's not of this shadowy state,
Glorious that with the fleeting season dies;
But when she entered at the sapphire gate,
What joy was radiant in celestial eyes?
How heaven's bright depths with sounding welcome rung,
And flowers of heaven by shining hands were flung;
And no who long before,
Pain, scorn, and sorrow bore.

The Mighty Sufferer, with aspect sweet,
Smiled on the timid stranger from his seat;
He who returning, glorious, from the grave,
Dragged Death disarmed, in chains, a crouching slave!

See, as I linger here, the sun grows low;
Cool airs are murmuring that the night is near,
Oh gentle sleeper, from thy grave I go
Consol'd though sad, in hope and yet in fear,
Brief is the time, I know,
The warfare scarce begun,
Yet all may win the triumphs thou hast won,
Still bows the faint whose waters strengthened thee,
The victor's names are yet too few to fill
Heaven's mighty roll; the glorious army,
That ministered to thee, is open still.

[Punnam's Mag. 10.]

Advertisements.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR, MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS,

CENTRE AND

Tomb Tables

Pier Tables

GRAVE STONES

BAPTISMAL

FONTS, &c.

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALF-PRICE MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Blowers' Streets, Aug. 27.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH... Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

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

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yewell, to Professor Holloway.

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

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

Nov. 23rd, 1852.

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

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

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

I am, Sir, your obliged servant, (Signed) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

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

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

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Agus Female Irregularity, Serofula, or King's Evil
Asthma
Bilious Complaints
Bloaches on the Skin
Bowel Complaints
Colic
Constipation of the Bowels
Consumption
Debility
Dropsy
Dysentery
Erysipelas
Fever of all kinds
Sore Throats
Stone and Gravel
Secondary Symptoms
Head-ache
Indigestion
Tic Douloureux
Inflammation
Tumours
Jaundice
Ulcers
Liver Complaints
Venereal Affections
Lumbago
Worms of all kinds
Piles
Weakness from whatever cause,
Rheumatism
Retention of Urine
&c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each Box.

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

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

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

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING. Amount paid up and available immediately £750,000. HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY No. 172, Hollis Street.

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

HUGH HARTSHORN

N. B. Churches, Chapels, Court Houses and other Buildings, insured on the most favourable terms. Halifax, February 19th, 1853.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING. Amount paid up and available immediately £750,000. HALIFAX AGENCY, No. 172, Hollis Street.

FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENTS regulating expenses arising from the combined Fire and Life Insurances, this Company is enabled to effect Insurances on Lives at very reduced rates of premium, as will be made evident by a comparison of their rates with those of other Offices. Attention is called to the fact that 50 per cent of premiums for Insurances are paid at the age of 21 years—both which of Insurances are coming into more extensive use. The Company's Almanac for 1853, containing Tables of Premiums and a variety of general information, is supplied gratis.

HUGH HARTSHORN

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th February, 1853.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM SCOTLAND, P. M. Steamship Canada, from Liverpool, G. B. Libraries of 50 vols. of Miscellaneous and Books, for £6 5s.

- McChesney's Basket of Fragments, Modern Sacred Poetry, by McCombie.
Hosials and other Poems, by Emilia Moore.
Treasury of History and Travel.
Laws of the Church of Scotland, Bell's Christian Sociology.
Boston's complete Works, in 15 vols.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, splendidly illustrated, and some other works.
Hogg's Weekly Instructor, 6 vols.
Fox's Book of Martyrs.
Two Exhibitions Keopseaks, a splendid Book.
Shepard's Parable of the Ten Virgins.
Marsh on the Psalms, Boston's Memoirs, Farm Work Books.

Together with a great quantity of small Books, for Sunday Schools, for sale by WM. GOSSNELL, 24 Grayville Street, October 15, 1853.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER.

This Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army, who was long a resident there. Carries made with it are pronounced excellent, and when the accompanying receipt is strictly followed cannot fail to please those who are partial to the best condiment. For sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, 112 1/2 Street.

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, and the undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, flatulency, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient, do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any age, with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, 112 1/2 Street, Halifax, Nov. 23, 1852.

COMPASSES, ASSORTED, DO. STEEL

3 Joints, 6 Inches. Do. Loose Leg, 3 Joint, 6 Inch. Pen Compasses. Cards Penknives, assorted, warranted. Silver Pen and Pencil Cases. Bronze Inkstands with glasses. Welch Slates, hardwood frames. Patent Penholders. Steel Pens great variety.

Dec. 18, 1853. WILLIAM GOSSNELL, No. 21 Grayville Street.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF Thin Ivory Visiting Cards, and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards. WM. GOSSNELL, No. 21 Grayville Street.

Dec. 31. PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossnell, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Grayville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded to the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or for reference to its management, sent by Mail, must be accompanied by the name of the Correspondent. Terms.—Ten Shillings per Annum, payable in advance.