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# The Church Times.

Rev. J. G. Cochrane—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

NO. 20.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. June 26	1 Sam. 26 Luke 9	1 Sam. 27 Eph. 3
M. " 27	Prov 6 Luke 10	Prov 6 Eph. 4
T. " 28	71 Luke 11	8 Eph. 5
W. " 29	St. Peter Ap. & M	Ecclus 10 Acts 3
F. " 30	Prov 9 Luke 12	Prov 10 Eph. 6
S. July 1	11 Luke 13	12 Eph. 7
S. " 2	13 Luke 14	14 Eph. 8

## Poetry.

### NIGHT SHOWING KNOWLEDGE.

One ere, at my window I thoughtfully stood,  
Looking out on a prospect of beauty;  
And it pleased me to watch the bright moon, as she went  
In her calm silent course, as if only intent  
On fulfilling her evening duty.

From the west, as I gazed, some dark clouds there arose,  
Which threatened her splendour to hide;  
But though they came near, they soon vanished away,  
And, dissolved in thin air, they obscured not a ray  
Of the glory I saw with such pride.

Once, indeed, she appeared almost shorn of her beams,  
And her loss I began to deplore;  
But soon she emerged, and I saw her appear  
With a face of more beauty—a light, too, more clear—  
For the transient eclipse she had known.

With joy and delight she again seemed to shed  
Her beams o'er the beautiful earth;  
As if she delighted His glory to show  
Whose brightness she emblem'd to mortals below,  
And led them to heavenly mirth.

Thought that that this scene pictured homo to the mind  
The course of the Christian through life;  
For how oh, in his holy and heavenly career,  
Have dark threatening clouds made him tremble with fear,  
As he saw them with misery rise!

"Volumes and vast" they came on, in the shape  
Of sin, and temptations, and woes;  
And they frowned in approaching, and seemed to declare,  
Your light shall be darkness, your bright hope shall ne'er  
On the rock of salvation repose!

Then, harassed with fears, and with danger alarmed,  
He has shrunk from the storm that drew nigh;  
And—“the Lord has forgotten his mercy to pour,  
My God will remember his servant no more,—”  
Was his sad and disconsolate cry!

Precious and dear then became to his soul  
All holy and heavenly things,  
And fear and bright hope both impelled him to flee—  
Where only a Christian's sure refuge can be—  
“Neath the shadow of God's mighty wings.

There, calm and resigned, he has watched for the waves,  
Nor been stunned by their deafening roar;  
He looked—they had fled—like the dew of the morn,  
Or the cloud that an instant o'ershadows the dawn,  
They dispersed and he saw them no more!

Though sometimes indeed he has felt the rude storm,  
And half sunk in the depths of distress;  
Yet the Lord, who afflicted, has felt for his woe,  
Has stretched out his arm tender mercy to show,  
And granted him signal redress.

Like gold that is tried in the fire, he's been made  
More fit for the kingdom of God,  
And trials have taught him to say, “It is good  
That in dark and in slippery places I've stood,  
And in paths of affliction have trod!”

## Religious Miscellany.

### WORKING CLASSES IN LONDON.

Much of the following article may be applied on a smaller scale to Halifax, as regards want of accommodation for the poor:—

Suddenly and almost simultaneously, men seem to have awakened within the last few months to the fearful consciousness that the working men of the metropolis and our great towns are living, practically and avowedly, “without God in the world.”

Not only is the accommodation afforded to the working classes in our churches miserably inadequate as to numbers, but it forms a most offensive contrast with the roomy and well-furnished pews occupied by the wealth-

ier worshippers. The man that comes into the assembly ‘with a gold ring, in goodly apparel,’ and ‘the poor man in vile raiment’ experience very different treatment.—For while ‘he that weareth the gay clothing’ is made to ‘sit in the good place,’ not only is the poor man bidden to ‘stand there,’ or to ‘sit under the footstool,’ but if the poor were to present themselves in anything like the numbers in which they dwell in our by-streets, or courts and alleys, there would not be either standing room or sitting room ‘under the footstool’ for a tenth part of them.

“If the truth must be told—and the present occasion seems to require that it should be told—the existing arrangements and ministrations of the Church are lamentably inadequate to the spiritual wants of the population of London, especially of the working classes; and the result is but too apparent in the Sunday habits of the latter. The agitation set on foot for the abolition of the laws which in any degree interfere with their indulgence of those habits, will, we trust, have the effect of directing attention to the real cause of the mischief, and suggest the true remedy.—The movement of the working men is one which it is not sufficient to meet by a simple refusal to break down the barrier interposed by the law to prevent a wholesale desecration of the Lord's Day, but by an endeavour, on a scale commensurate with the extent of the evil, to retrieve the Church's past neglect in this matter. To do this will require not only sufficient and comfortable accommodation for the poor in our Churches, but a great increase in the numbers of the clergy.—The services, too, ought to be appointed at such hours as will suit the arrangements of the working man's day, and ought—which is far from being always the case—to be conducted in such a manner as to appeal at once to his feelings and to his understanding. It is only when the Church shall have fully done her part in this matter that the working man can reasonably be expected to appreciate both the sanctity and the blessing of the Lord's Day—to ‘call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable.’”

In the face of all we hear about advancing education and the improved morality of the people, there is the painful and startling fact, that in our large towns, men belonging to the working classes are hardly seen in our churches; while the most thoughtful and intelligent are those who absent themselves most regularly.

“The spiritual condition of London is fearful beyond all human calculation. At the present moment within its vicinity, it comprises two and a half millions of immortal souls! In the course of seven more short years, it will, in all probability, number three millions. The question, therefore, comes to be, what is to be done? What will be its spiritual condition when it shall have realized its figures, and have thus been converted into a mighty nation? There is the utmost reason to fear, that neither the Christians of the metropolis, nor those of the provinces, have any idea of the true state of the case.”

Some statistics are then given, and the writer proceeds:

“These may be taken as a very fair example of the entire of our mighty metropolis. With an aggregate of 126 chapels, there were at the principal service—that is, the morning, just 54,000 attendants!”

“This view is sufficiently awful, but it is by no means the worst.” \* \* \* “The insignificant island of Jamaica, with only 350,000 population—adults and children—has as large a number of communicants as is to be found in the metropolis of England, with its two and a half millions! The figures may thus be stated:—The communicants of Jamaica are 56,000. The communicants of London, allowing to each of the 500 church edifices 70—and examination will show that the figure is rather over than under—of course amount to just 56,000. Were our readers prepared for this communication? It may well startle, but we trust it will not end with a mere rush of emotion.”

We arrive, then, at this conclusion, after searching for information in various quarters, that the fearful view presented in these several statements is one substantially true; and that the working classes in London and our great manufacturing towns are become

alien to Christianity, generally irreligious, and too often absolutely infidels.

Now, surely, this is an appalling fact. Even as it regards the affairs of this life, it wears a protontous aspect. These men possess the thews and sinews of the nation; and they are rapidly advancing, and must advance in intelligence and in power. The fruits of infidelity, when diffused among the masses of any population, need not now be explained. The cloas of the last century exhibited those fruits in a way not likely to be soon forgotten. But still higher considerations than these should move us. We are sending our missionaries to the ends of the earth, to carry the Gospel to the heathen of all lands, while myriads of heathen are dwelling around us on every side, and we leave them untouched, if not uncared for. Will their souls never be required at our hands?

Let it be remembered that we are speaking chiefly of the state of the metropolis, and of our large towns. And in these, although some exceptions may be pointed out, the higher and middle classes have built churches for their own use, and have either forgotten or neglected the more numerous sections of the population.

In most parishes of the metropolis the working classes amount to more than one-half of the inhabitants. Yet, when you enter one of the churches, you find at least three-fourths of it taken up with pews for the use of the middle and higher classes. The remaining fourth consisting of the dark and distant corners, where no pew, if placed, would be occupied, is allotted to “free seats.” We are aware, indeed, that a row of benches is often placed in the middle aisle. These seats are usually taken by old women, who hope to participate in the charities of the Church; and for this reason, if for no other, the working man, who seeks for no charity, will not occupy one of them. Why should he be expected to sit among the paupers?

If it be asked, “What should be done?” we reply. Make reparation without delay. In many churches, by a subscription of a few hundreds of pounds, the evil could soon be removed. First, enquire what portion of the church ought to be allotted to the working men of the parish and their families?—and, having ascertained that point, make such a provision, or something approaching to it, and see that the seats so allotted are not such as to convey an insult to those whom you invite to take them. So long as this is not done, you may lament the absence of the working classes from church, but the fault is your own—you have not taken the most obvious and necessary means to induce them to go there.

Next, let us say a few words as to the services of our Church. Here, too, we have not considered the real state of the case, or remembered the changes which have taken place, and are taking place, in things which are brought into comparison with the services of the Church.

All other things exhibit progress: we do not mean alteration, but improvement. Music in its use among the people, has been greatly popularized of late years. Far greater numbers can now hear and enjoy good music than at the beginning of the present century. The Dissenters and the Romanists have advanced with the times; but in too many instances the Church has remained stationary. A wretched clerk, or against, goes on year after year, as if there was “no help for it.” The prayers carelessly or badly read, the responses left to the clerk and children, the music such as to make every one yawn—what wonder is it that a working man, left on a bench in some cold and dark corner, dreams the whole “a weariness,” and resolves not to be found in such a place again?

The service of the Church of England, if properly conducted, without noise or theatrical display, would be pleasing and interesting even to a casual visitant. But in few churches now is much attention paid to this matter. The curate reads the prayers, the organist plays the tunes, the clerk makes the responses, and the incumbent preaches the sermon: each does his own part in his own way; and there is no appearance of any presiding mind to direct and regulate the whole. This is

a plain disadvantage in the Church of England as compared with the Romanist or Dissenting services. And the result is, that while a feeling of duty draws many of the higher and middle classes, and a value for the preaching attracts others, the service, to the working man, is not sufficiently popular. He does not understand or appreciate it.

We are not indulging in any peculiar fancies of our own. We may show this by quoting from a High Church newspaper, the *English Churchman*, of February 10, the following remarks:

"While in one class of churches the services are brought as nearly as possible to the standard of a Puritan conventicle, and in another class are as dull, dead and cold as a mere perfunctory duet between the parson and the parish clerk can make them; in a third class there is so much excess of form and ceremony, and so much music and singing, not to say noise, that sober church people often feel that they have been to an exhibition rather than to a church: especially if, as is frequently the case, the service has been hurried through, so indistinctly, unintelligibly, and monotonously, that it was impossible to follow or feel what was said or read. We do hope that both clergy and laity, who feel any deep, earnest desire to promote uniformity and improvement in our public worship will at once commence their most necessary task. If not one or two things will be done. People will more than ever absent themselves from their parish church, or they will be forced to carry their complaints to their Bishops."

### News Department.

From Papers by the R. M. S. Niagara, June 11

**PEACE OR WAR.**—The aspect of affairs retains its dark and gloomy appearance in the East of Europe. The rupture of Russia with Turkey appears to be complete. All diplomatic relations between the two countries have ceased; and it only remains for the Czar to determine whether he will hazard a war or not. All Europe is exhausting itself in conjectures as to the result of the Imperial barbarian's will; and everybody feels that upon his sole and arbitrary fiat flow rests the question of whether many countries and many races of men shall or shall not be plunged into all the miseries and horrors of a bloody and perhaps protracted war. It is in such moments as these that we realize the awful responsibility resting upon those who are vested with undivided, unlimited, and despotical power. The peace of a whole quarter of the globe is at this instant wholly dependent upon one man's humour, one man's caprice, one man's temper, or one man's pride. If the Czar, in the blindness of passion, or the madness of ambition, says—"I will take from Turkey by force that which she has denied to me by negotiation," all Europe must instantly arm, and the flame of war, at first kindled in the East, may not improbably extend itself by anything but slow degrees into many of the fairest and most flourishing countries of the West.

In this formidable crisis it is gratifying to be assured that all the great Powers of Europe are of one mind as to the utter unreasonableness and insolence of the demands which the Northern bully has made upon the Porte; and that they will unite heart and hand to oppose him, if he should dare to put his pretensions to the arbitrement of the sword.

As to Turkey itself, we are told that the old Moslem spirit has been fairly roused in every province of the country, and that the population, headed by their local chiefs, are eagerly coming forward to defend the Sultan from the indignity and wrong which the Russian despot would put upon him. The Sultan, in putting his signature to the answer rejecting the propositions of Prince Menschikoff, is reported to have said, "I really cannot understand what it is attempted to exact from me. I desire only the happiness of all my subjects, without distinction of religious creed, and have shown this desire with more ardour than any of my predecessors, and yet the more I display this feeling the less gratitude do I find on the part of the Christian princes who are my neighbours." The Sultan then signed in a bold hand. His language has since spread everywhere through his dominions, and is said to have produced an electrical effect. His conduct, indeed, throughout the whole of the trying circumstances in which the arrogant demands of Russia have recently placed him has been such as to secure to him the unbounded admiration and love of the whole of his subjects. The enthusiasm of the Turks is represented as being at its height; and, in the estimation of some by no means incompetent judges, it is exceedingly doubtful whether, in the conflict which impends, Turkey alone would not be found to be more than a match, in the field, for the Northern hordes which the Czar would oppose to her. This may, probably, be too sanguine an opinion, but it is certain that the Turkish spirit is completely up, and that the number and character of the troops which the Sultan can

oppose to the march of an invader are by no means to be despised.

It is to be hoped, however, that the Czar will not allow the ruffled feelings, consequent upon the defeat of his insidious designs at Constantinople, to prompt him to the extremity of war. Should he do so, he may rest assured that the humiliation he has already sustained in the defeat of his policy will be as nothing compared with the utter rack and ruin which will befall his arms.

**THE NAVY.—SCARCITY OF ABLE SEAMEN FOR THE NAVY.**—The recruiting quartermasters from the Crocodile receiving-ship, lying off the Tower, are extremely active in the vicinity of the docks, Tower-hill, Ratchiff-highway and the other resorts of merchant seamen, beating up recruits to complete the crews of her Majesty's ships Wellington, London, Amphion, Comus, Barracouta, and Brisk. Numbers of ordinary seamen and boys have offered, but of able seamen few presented themselves. Not only do the ships above named require men, but we may add to them almost every ship in Rear Admiral Corry's squadron, and every other ship fitting out at the ports. If their lordships do not speedily devise some better means of procuring seamen for the navy than they have in force at present, they will be in about the same predicament as the Whig Admiralty were in 1838-9, when the affairs of the navy were in such a critical state as to be the subject of jokes and sneers by foreign powers. It seems to be almost impossible to beat into their sapient Lordships heads that seamen of the present day are different to that class of men who mutinied in some of their Lordships' frigates. They are not mere machines, but are men of intelligence, and have no notion of serving in the navy (where a petty officer of 17 years' good service is now and then illegally flogged) for one third-less pay than they can obtain in other services.

**REMOVAL OF TROOPS FROM THE CAPE.**—Lieut. General Cathcart, commanding the forces at the Cape of Good Hope, has communicated to the authorities at home that he can now spare the 12th Lancers and three regiments of infantry. It is not yet decided whether two of the latter shall proceed to India.

### FRANCE.

**THE EMPEROR BONAPARTE'S LESSON TO THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.**—The following article in the semi-official journal is attributed to the French Government:—"The Government of Napoleon III. has not committed the fault of the Government of Louis Philippe. It has not sought in the Eastern question for an occasion of revolutionary tumult on the drum of propagandism, it has not isolated France from Europe. No: it has placed itself with dignity, firmness, and calm in the right of Europe. It is for that that it negotiates; it is for that that it would fight, if necessary, not alone, but with all, and for all. France ought not to be and cannot be alone in the question of the East. The simple supposition of her isolation is a folly of so monstrous a character that it is impossible to think of it for an instant. France is with England, with Austria, with Prussia, and she will be also, we hope, with Russia. There exists between the five great Powers, as between them and all the others of Europe, a common interest, more intimate for some of them, more distant for us, but obligatory for all. If Russia were to disregard that fact through pride or ambition, it is with France alone that she would have to do? Would France alone take fire for an interest more European than French? Could she, from the extremity of the west, separated from Russia by Germany, and from Turkey by the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, and the Dardanelles, have to fire the first shot for a cause which is hers only because it is that of every one? Honour would not commend so much precipitation, nor would sound policy recommend it. What she ought to have done, she has done. At the first signal of the complications she sent her fleet, took up a position near the theatre of events, and was ready for every eventuality. But in displaying her flag in face of the Dardanelles, France showed her right to all Europe; and her right is the right of all—that which she could not defend single-handed without temerity, and which the Governments could not abandon without weakness, and without relinquishing their proper interest and honour. We cannot imagine a nobler situation for France. We know of none more honourable for her Government, and which more markedly contradicts the sentiments of distrust which had greeted its accession. Napoleon III. has too much prudence, patriotism, and political genius, to play with that terrible word 'war.' That word which is a part of his glory, has not dazzled him. Twice only has he announced it since he has governed—three years back

as a reparation towards the head of Christendom, the illustrious Pius IX., replaced in the chair of St. Peter by a French army; and now as a precaution against the fear of an encroachment and of a violation of treaties. The foreign policy is sufficiently characterised by this explanation. After having had the honour of saving religion amidst the applause of Europe, he now defends the right of Europe, respect for treaties, order, peace, and equity. The conqueror who was feared is not he. The people which trembles for its repose is not that which adjoins our frontier. No, he renders impossible any coalition against France; and so also renders impossible the partition of another Poland, as well as the conspiracy or the treason of another treaty of Pilsnitz; and he is ready to take his place in the great European coalition, to cause the integrity of a people and the inviolability of a right to be respected. Besides, this point must not be lost sight of, that war, not probable but possible, would not resemble in anything what has been hitherto seen. It would not be the frontier uncovered, nor the nationality engaged. The Rhine, that national barrier, would not be menaced by an enemy; and it is not at our doors that the quarrel will be settled. At the utmost, on a distant scene France would have to appear, not to defend herself nor to attack, but to cause treaties to be respected. Such is her armed mission. She would have behind her flag the armies and fleets which could not make default to the cause of the right of all against the ambition of one. War on these conditions would undoubtedly be a misfortune, but it would never be a peril or a convulsion. Consequently, whether France combats or negotiates her situation is as glorious as it is strong, for war would only be an act of common European defence, and peace a treaty of alliance, the indissolubility of which would have for sanction the permanent interest of all the States."

Russia, after having placed herself in the strongest contrast to the late convulsive changes of the French nation, has suddenly reversed the scene, and assumed that part which she would have been the first to resist if Louis Napoleon had adopted it; while Louis Napoleon declares that "he is ready to take his place in the great European coalition to cause the integrity of an empire and the inviolability of a law to be respected." We confess we are amused to see the Emperor Nicholas receive a lesson in good faith and moderation from a Bonaparte, while the fleets of revolutionary France are sent to protect the rights and treaties of other nations against the oppressive demands of the Sovereign who has so long claimed to be the champion of legal authority and conservative power.

### TURKEY.

**ANOTHER DEMAND UPON TURKEY.**—We have received a telegraphic message from Berlin, stating that intelligence had reached that capital from St. Petersburg, in which it is announced that the Emperor of Russia had despatched a courier to Constantinople, with a demand that Prince Menschikoff's last proposal should be accepted by the Porte within eight days. There was some question of the Sultan naming his brother-in-law (and former minister), Halil Pasha, Ambassador Extraordinary to St. Petersburg. The fleet under the orders of Achmed Pasha had arrived at Constantinople, and that of Abbas Pasha was expected from day to day. From 25,000 to 30,000 was about the military force expected to be furnished by the Pasha of Egypt. On the 22d, 4,000 barrels of powder were taken out of the magazine and prepared for immediate use if necessary. The letters add that the greatest excitement prevailed at Constantinople, and that the Sultan had gained much in popularity in consequence of his firm and dignified bearing throughout the crisis.

**THE SULTAN'S OFFER TO THE CZAR.**—An opportunity is given to Russia of escaping with honour from the difficult position in which it has been placed by the violence of Prince Menschikoff. The Porte has drawn up a note, in which it pledges itself to grant to the Greeks, and all other Mussulmans, such spiritual and temporal privileges as may be deemed necessary by the European Powers, under whose joint protection they shall be placed. In a word, the Sultan consents to the reasonable demands of Russia. To the unreasonable ones, concerning the exclusive Protectorate over 12,000,000 of his Greek subjects, "the Sultan neither can nor will listen." The above-mentioned note was submitted to the representatives of the four great Powers, and, "they having examined and approved of it, a minister Extraordinary was despatched with it to St. Petersburg."

**THE TURKISH FORCES.**—The *Impartial of Smyrna* calculates the Turkish forces at 430,000 fighting men. Their navy consists of 16 men-of-war, of which three

are three-deckers of 120 to 180 guns, thirteen from 74 to 90, fourteen frigates from 52 to 64, twelve corvettes, and twenty brigs and sloops. Her steam navy counts five fine steam frigates of 450 horse power each.

## CANADA.

The Canadian Legislature was prorogued on Tuesday, June 14. We copy from the *New York Herald* the following remarks from the closing speech of the Governor General on the recent disturbances, and other matter relative thereto.

"The tranquillity," said his Excellency, "which has for some time prevailed in the province, and which has proved, in so remarkable a degree, so conducive to its progress, and to the establishment of its credit, has been, I regret to say, momentarily interrupted at Quebec and Montreal, by disturbances originating in religious controversy, and attended in one instance by very lamentable consequences. I have reason to believe that these occurrences, which are a scandal to the religion that we profess, are deeply deplored by the great majority of the inhabitants of the province, of all denominations; and that the authorities will be fully supported in adopting such measures as may be necessary to prevent their recurrence."

The members of the Assembly, with their Speaker, then retired; and the Governor General soon after left the building, under a salute and with the same military compliments as on arriving, and was cheered by the spectators as the coach passed them.

It may be as well to state that since the occurrences to which allusion has been made, a bill has been passed, making the cities of Quebec and Montreal liable for any destruction of property, caused by popular violence, which will render it the interest of the more influential classes of each community to aid in preserving the public peace. The measure, however, was probably the result of an address to the Governor General, signed by a large number of Protestants, which was presented to his Excellency last week, who in his reply to the deputation, stated that if Champlain and Jacques Cartier were to arise from their tombs, they would conceive that the country is inhabited by greater savages than they found here.

On Saturday last a very interesting ceremony took place at the boarding house of several of the members of the Legislature; some of whom had witnessed the proceedings at the church in which Signor Gavazzi was attacked, having raised a contribution for the purpose of testifying their approval of the conduct of Sergeant Lawson, of the Royal Artillery, who had exerted himself on that occasion in the cause of humanity and order. A number of the subscribers had assembled on this occasion to present Sergeant Lawson with a gold watch and chain and a large family Bible—the meaning of which portion of the donation will be easily understood. These were delivered to the sergeant by the Hon. Mr. Boulton, of the Legislative Council, with an appropriate address, which was replied to in suitable terms. "I shall never, whilst memory serves me," said the brave soldier, in conclusion, "forget this your kindness and great liberality, and I trust that should any such affair again happen—which God forbid—my feeble efforts, be forward to the rescue of life. This book I prize, and shall hold sacred for its character, as the Word of God, which liveth and abideth forever;" and as the remembrance of the present occasion. Gentlemen, accept my heartfelt gratitude."

The watch and Bible have the following inscription:—"Presented by members of the Parliament of Canada, to Sergeant W. A. Lawson, R. A., the brave defender of Padre Gavazzi, at the riot at 'Chalmers' Church.—Quebec, June 6, 1833."

Sergeant Lawson was attended by four of his brother non-commissioned officers, of the same corps, and a similar number of his superior officers were also present on the occasion.

I have read Signor Gavazzi's letter, giving an account of the occurrence at Quebec, which appeared in the *Herald* of Saturday, whose description of his assailants, I understand, is perfectly correct. It was the same class of persons who attacked the church at Montreal; but it is worthy of remark, that while sticks and stones were used at Quebec, firearms and dirks were the weapons resorted to at Montreal. Previous to my leaving that city, on Saturday evening, I heard it stated to the foreman of the Coroner's Jury, that two gentlemen, whose names were given him, that they might be summoned, saw nearly two hundred of the Irish population of Griffintown loading pistols in the afternoon preceding the attack of Thursday. The question naturally arises—and its investigation may lead to important results, having a bearing upon the occurrence—By whom were the weapons furnished?"

For the information of persons who are unacquainted with Montreal, it may be proper to state that Griffintown forms that portion of the suburbs of Montreal which is in the vicinity of the Lachine canal, and that a numerous portion of its inhabitants are Irish laborers, many of whom were employed on that public work, and who are remarkable for their lawless and insubordinate conduct. On the night of the riot, a person was severely beaten in that place, on his way home, on the following evening another was shot at and mortally wounded, in the same vicinity; and it is stated that one or two others have since been killed. The windows in the Methodist Church, and also that of St. Anne's, at Griffintown, have also been broken, affording unmistakable evidence of the existence of a deep rooted hostility towards Protestants in the breasts of these miscreants, which the slightest occasion will call

into action, and which will be met by an equally implacable spirit on the part of the Orangemen of Montreal, and other parts of Canada.

**FATHER GAVAZZI'S ACCOUNT OF THE QUEBEC RIOT.**—On the 8th inst Father Gavazzi wrote the following letter from Quebec to his friend A. F. Sechi de Caseli, of Boston, giving an interesting account of the assaults made upon him:

DEAR FRIEND:—I only write a few particulars of the shocking case which happened the day before yesterday; you will perceive it more amply described in the papers I send you. I will begin by saying that the appearance of the assailants was most despicable, for they came dirty, torn and in their shirt sleeves, the better to show their origin. It was their aim to secure me alive; in order to murder me without the church. Many were led to believe it when they had by repeated blows felled Paoli to the ground—for believing him to be me, they said one to another, "this is the very man." Another scheme of theirs was to blow out the gas lights, by turning the gas keys, for by so doing, from their concerted plan, they would have more easily succeeded in getting possession of me, seizing at the same time, every one present, mostly ladies and children. But man proposes and God disposes. It was not possible to turn the gas key, nor easily to capture me. Having rid myself of my first assailant by throwing him over the pulpit, I took off my cloak and brandishing the chair which had served me as orator, I defended my post as a true Italian crusader. I think that many of this gang will remember for some time this passage of the Italian missionary's lecture.

Having a pulpit about twelve feet wide, with the stairs exposed, facing the church, and compelled to defend it against more than sixty savages, was rather a difficult task. An artillery serjeant, who now enjoys the sympathy of all parties, to the great shame of the policemen, (who were standing by as idle spectators) leaped on these stairs, and succeeded in descending with me my citadel. After the first attack, Paoli, who was at the church door, was enabled to reach the stairs; and, having snatched a stick from one of the assailants hands used it in every direction, and we were enabled to retain the liberty of our platform for more than twenty-five minutes.

But again a gang of the outward assailants, to the number of more than seven hundred, rushed into the church. This is owing to another deplorable mistake of the police, the stairs and parapet were assaulted with redoubled violence. The artillery serjeant, feeling his equilibrium fail, clung to Paoli, who amid the great throng of assailants could no longer manoeuvre his stick; meanwhile two of the savages had seized Paoli to overthrow him from the stairs: he cries out to me "Gavazzi, help me." I abandoned the front of the pulpit, and with a desperate blow with the bench which I held in my hand fell upon the head of one of the two assailants, which caused him to bound from the stairs. I was returning to the front, while some other assassins having gained the ground I had abandoned to save my friend, lifted me from my feet and precipitated me headlong out of the pulpit from a distance of more than fifteen feet.

This was to have been the hour of my death, and could have been. The falling with such violence might have sufficed to crush my skull, but God was there to protect his poor but confident servant. I fell on a floor of enemies' heads and shoulders, and it was afterwards said that I was of iron disposition. I weighed also as iron itself; but I sustained no wound from my fall. The crowd then dispersing, I found myself stretched out on the ground, with a legion of savages over me, overjoyed at having been able to slay me. I then received a kick on my chin, which has produced a slight wound and a contusion on the jaw, as the great crowd prevented the use of sticks, then endeavoured to supply it with kicks. I perceived that nothing but a gigantic effort could save me, and I employed it accordingly I rose in spite of them, and by blows opened a passage to the staircase which leads to a subterranean place where the Sunday Schools are, and having met assassins on the stairs I overcame them, but the last who from his size impeded my passage as it were a barricade, and threatened me with his stick, calling me by the vilest names, I very coolly rolled down stairs, and jumping over him reached the entry of the Sunday School.

Fortunately the school was dark, having examined it in the morning, I became acquainted with its structure. I took the left path among an innumerable quantity of benches, while the savages, who were still pursuing me, were obliged to delay before they could reach the door. It was then I heard the cry of Paoli "God help me," which led me to believe that he was

assaulted and beaten again by the assassins. Being left half dead, he would have been killed by the people, had not an unforeseen hand conveyed him to the subterraneous school, where he found himself as it were miraculously saved from a certain death. After five or six minutes of total suspense some one of the police came.—

The lights were again lit, but this did not prevent the assailants from breaking all the windows of the school, by throwing large stones, one of which hit Paoli on the breast while Dr. Douglas was examining his wounds. But fortunately the military arrived and the assassins were dispersed, Paoli was the first to be led home. I followed in a coach, with the Mayor of the City, and all the streets were protected by strong patrols. On examining our bodies, it was discovered that poor Paoli had received eight wounds with sticks, one of which is six inches long. I was found to have a wound on my head from a stone, another on the occiput from the blow of a club. They, however, gave me no pain, as I contrived to let them bleed as much as possible. However, I have suffered nothing, and am as well now as on my setting out from New York.

But the sensation experienced from this brutal assault results now contrary to what the assailants had expected. There is no Roman Catholic Canadian but disapproves of this outrage. It is to be observed that the assault had been organized; consequently a premeditated murder. The most aggravating circumstances are of having attacked a church in which women and children were assembled, and to which the men had hastened unarmed. But who could have conceived organized and led so infamous a scheme?

Sunday, please God, we will gather together at our Italian service in New York, and I shall feel overjoyed in seeing anew my brethren, after having escaped the death of my assassins.

Meanwhile remember me to them all, and believe me to be your very affectionate friend.

ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI.

It appears that no less than 50 persons were shot in the Haymarket at Montreal, on Thursday evening last, of whom ten or twelve are either killed or mortally wounded. *The Transcript* of Saturday says:—

We shall endeavour to bring down to the latest hour the sad details of Thursday's butchery. It was not, in the least, exaggerated. Almost every hour records some victim whose corpse, or whose maimed body was hurried from the fatal ground by friends. We believe that our account of the matter was not a passionate, or an exaggerated one; and all our contemporaries, finding, like ourselves, that there was no occasion to add fuel to flame, have treated it with equal sincerity and composure. So far as we can learn, after careful enquiry, the number of persons shot is about fifty, and of those killed outright, or mortally wounded, from ten to twelve. This is a rough estimate; but it is the best we can form, and, we fear, not an exaggerated one.

The same paper adds:—

The dark tragedy of Thursday evening grows yet more mysterious as it proceeds.—The Mayor, Mr. Wilson, positively denies that he gave the orders to fire. The officer in command also denies that he gave the order to fire. Under what orders then, we should like to know, were it that the gallant regiment of Cameronians signalled their first landing in this colony by their uncalled for butchery, of which no man in office dares to take the responsibility?

**PUBLIC MEETING AT MONTREAL.**—A large meeting was held in the St. George's Hall, at 2 o'clock on Friday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the safety of the city.

**THE INQUEST.**—At three o'clock yesterday, thirty-eight gentlemen were summoned to act as Jurors, out of which twenty-two attended, and were duly sworn in. The only business done, was the examination of the bodies of the different persons who had been killed.

The following are a list of the killed which the Jury visited yesterday.—Mr. Pollock, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Hutchison, and Mr. James Walsh.

An influential deputation of Protestants, consisting of all the Protestant Clergy, and about twenty leading citizens, waited upon His Excellency the Governor General on Saturday last, for the purpose of presenting the petition adopted at the Protestant meeting on Friday evening. After the Petition, which was read by the Rev. Dr. Cook, had been presented, His Excellency stated in substance as follows:—

"That he had heard with regret and shame of the scandalous transactions which had taken place—that he could scarcely be expected to give a decided answer to the prayer of the petition, which appealed to him to be that additional powers should be vested in the Executive to supply the deficiencies of Municipal authority, and to render the city liable for damages done during breaches of the peace. All therefore that he could at present say was again to express his regret and shame; indeed, it had occurred to him that if Jacques Cartier or Champlain could have witnessed the late occurrences, they would be doubtful whether the country had been advantaged by the change of the inhabitants from the Hurons and the Iroquois. He would give his best attention to the petition, and do all in his power to give the necessary protection."



## Missionary Record.

*Results of the Canadian Missions to England and the United States, in behalf of Trinity College, Toronto.*

We take the following from a report in a Canada paper of a late meeting of the D. C. S. in Canada West. It must be borne in mind that this was the second begging in England for that object, within two years.

"The Venble. the ARCHDEACON OF YORK, said, the universal and cordial concurrence of the meeting would he had no, doubt, relieve him from any lengthened advocacy of the sentiments which the resolution he was about to propose embodies. It was as follows:—

**Resolved 4.**—That the best thanks of this Society are due to, and are hereby warmly expressed to our fellow Churchmen of Great Britain, and the United States, for the sympathy they have manifested towards the Church in this diocese in their recent valuable and liberal contributions in aid of our Church University, Trinity College.

He said he should be wanting in duty to himself—to the benefactors of this Society and also to the meeting, if he did not express the grounds on which he felt that this Resolution should be sustained. He was honored with a commission from this Society, during his recent visit to Great Britain, to enlist the sympathies of Churchmen in the Mother Country, in our cause, and to endeavor to procure additional funds there for the Church University of Trinity College. Immediately on his arrival in England, he applied himself to the task of fulfilling this important trust. His first step was to procure a meeting of that Committee which had assisted his lordship two years before. A meeting was procured, at which among others, the Rev. Thomas Horne, Chas. Turner, Esq. and the Venerable Lord Seaton, formerly Governor here, had attended, (hear, hear.) He had laid before them a report of the present state of Trinity College, and its claims to public confidence both at home and abroad, the result was that he was instructed to embody the statements which he had made in a letter, which he did, and annexed to it as their report, was affixed a circular from them to which were the signatures of all the members of that Committee. He subsequently visited Canterbury at the period of the annual Commemoration of St. Augustine's College, and, there at a public meeting he brought the state of the Canadian Church before them, the details of which excited their sympathy as well as their indignation, at its wrongs. He subsequently visited other parts of England, and called on the laity and clergy where opportunity offered to enlist them on our behalf, and made arrangements to ensure subsequent success. He proceeded from Scotland to Ireland, and after a delay of a few days at Belfast, he went on to Armagh, where the Venerable Primate received him cordially, and promised at a future opportunity to do all in his power for them. He afterwards visited Dublin and Liverpool, Bristol, Southampton, and other places, distributing, and circulating information. Having also gone on the Continent he proposed to himself doing something even at Rome, and finding an old friend in the British Chaplain there, he had asked his permission to a collection there, which would have been made but for it being the time at which the English residents were mostly absent. The intention was abandoned, but a single generous individual there had made a donation equal to any probable collection, and so even from Imperial Rome, we may, now say we have obtained aid to our undertaking (Hear, hear.) Having returned to England, he there completed his labors, visiting many towns and travelling in all little short of 7000 miles, and by sermons and personal solicitation, adding to their funds. The amount it is true was not equal to what had been anticipated, but looking at all the difficulties then in his way, we ought not to be disappointed.

Speaking of the Church, though deprived of the Clergy reserves, he says. The reed was bruised, not broken, crippled, but not destroyed. The foundation of the Church, was laid. The Clergy were not wanting in their exertions, and the laity would warmly and energetically co-operate with their spiritual guides. We shall have warm hearts, and zealous hands to aid us, and we may reckon on the expression of warm and substantial sympathy from the Church in the United States. He would conclude by quoting the following passage, so descriptive of our church.

"There she stands such as God intended his Church to be. For three hundred years she has been to you the inspirer of your holiest thoughts and noblest enterprises. She has taught you the gospel in its purity, its loveliness and its power. She has taught you to love liberty, and to seek it in the path of obedience and duty,

and she has showed you the true secret of happiness in a heart fearing God and loving man. She has made home the darling word of the English tongue, and mother its inspiring idea; and all this she has done by teaching you to read and understand aright the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make you wise unto salvation. Even he then who dissonts from that church, but especially he who betrays it; and above all the man who wars against its spirit by a life of selfishness or irreligion—such a man is in such degree the enemy of his country, the enemy of the human race, the breeder and propagator of Vandalism—the forerunner of the barbarians." (Great applause.)

The Rev. Dr. McMurray rose to second the resolution, and said he thought he could not do so more effectually than by reading the report of his mission to the United States, which he then did at great length, and by which it appeared he had been met there with warm sympathy, and had received contributions to the extent of \$8251 54, and with donations in books and land, the entire contribution could not have been less than ten thousand dollars. (Cheers.) The reading of this report was listened to with much attention, and occupied a long time.

**OREGON.**—The Rev. Mr. Fackler, of Oregon City, writes:—"I have just heard that another missionary has been appointed for Oregon, but I did not hear his name. I hope to see him soon among us. In my last I mentioned Mr. Woodward as being likely to remain at Portland; I am sorry now to say that it is not likely that he will officiate there. During the winter it is impossible for me to go to that place, with any kind of regularity, and consequently for the present they can have no service. Indeed, for the last six weeks, it has been very difficult to travel above Portland. We are in the midst of a snow-storm such as seldom occurs in this region, and there is just reason to fear that stock of all kinds will suffer, and that the most of the cattle driven from the states the past season will perish. Every kind of provision is very high and likely to be very scarce—I suppose that the cost of living will be advanced at least one-third above the former rates. We are beginning to look with much interest for importation of flour and provisions generally from the States. I mention these things because they have an important bearing on our plans and operations in Church matters. Mr. Richmond will be able to give you a correct view of the state territory, and I sincerely hope that some plan may be devised which, with Divine blessing, may be successful in building up the Church in Oregon. I sorely regret that Mr. Richmond is obliged by the state of his health to leave us, and the only consolation is that he may be able to help the cause still. I am sure he has the disposition to do so, and we shall not cease to pray for his success. I have now nearly completed my house, and will be glad to offer a home, such as it is, to any missionary who may come out. I send you by this mail the last number of the Oregon Statesman, the only paper published in this city, for the sake of an article headed 'Union of Churches in Oregon,' as an item of ecclesiastical news. The ministers mentioned live on claims, and support themselves for the most part. The Methodists have now over twenty ministers actively employed either in teaching or preaching—most of them are supported in part by the circuits to which they belong."

## Youths' Department.

## A THRILLING SCENE.

The following narrative—a true one—describes a scene that actually took place not many years since, in a country town in the State of Maine.

One evening in the month of December, 1834, a number of townsmen had assembled at the store of Mr. Putman to talk over 'matters and things,' smoke, drink, and in short do anything 'to kill time.'

Three hours had thus passed away. They had laughed, and talked, and drank, and chatted, and had a good time, generally; so about the usual hour of shutting up shop each of the party felt particularly first-rate.

'Come,' said Charles Hatch, —one of the company—'let's all liquor, and then have a game of high-low Jack.'

'So I say,' exclaimed another—'who's got the cards?'

'Fetch along your keards,' drawled out a third, his eyes half closed, through the effect of the liquor he had drank.

After drinking all round, an old pine table was drawn up before the fire-place, where burned brightly a large fire of hemlock logs, which would snap and crackle—throwing large live coals out upon the hearth.

All drew up around the table, seating themselves on whatever came handiest. Four of them rolled up

to the table some kegs, which from their weight were supposed to contain nails.

'Now sniu Hatch, 'how shall we play—every one for himself?'

'No, have partners,' growled one man.

'I say every one for himself,' exclaimed another.

'No, hang'd if I'll play so,' shouted the former; bringing his fist down on the table, knocking one candle out of the stick, and another upon the floor.

'Come, come,' said Hatch, 'no quarrelling, all play for having partners, stand up.'

Three arose.

'No all who say each one for himself, stand up.'

The remaining four immediately got up.

'You see, Barclay,' said Hatch, 'the majority are against you. Come, will you play?'

'Well, as I don't want to be on the opposite side I'll play,' answered Barclay, somewhat cooled down.

Mr. Putman was not in the store that evening, and the clerk who was very busy behind the counter had taken very little notice of the proceedings. About half-past ten, Mr. Putman thought he would step over to his store and see that everything was safe. As he went in he walked up to the fire.

When within a few steps of where the men were sitting, he started back in horror.

Before him sat seven men, half crazy with drink and the excitement of playing cards. There they were, within a few feet of the fire just described—and four of them seated on kegs of powder!

Barclay—who was a very heavy man—had pressed in the head of the keg on which he sat, bursting the top hoop, and pressing the powder out through the chinks. By the continued motion of their feet, the powder had become spread about the floor, and now covered a space of two feet around them.

Mr. Putman's first movement was towards the door—but recovering himself, he walked up to the fire.—Should either of them attempt to rise, he thought, and scatter a few grains a little further into the fire-place where a large quantity of live coals!—

At that moment Hatch looked up, and seeing Mr. Putman with his face deadly pale gazing into the fire, exclaimed,

'Good God, Putman what ails you? and at the same time made a motion to rise.

'For Heaven's sake gentlemen, do not rise, said Mr. Putman. 'Four of you sit on kegs of powder—it is scattered all around you—one movement might send you all to eternity. There are two buckets of water behind the bar. But keep your seats for one minute and you are saved—move, and you are dead men!'

In an instant every man was perfectly sobered—not a limb moved—each seemed paralysed.

In less time than we have described this thrilling scene, Mr. Putman had poured the water and completely saturated the powder on the floor, and extinguished the fire so that an explosion was impossible. Then and not till then, was a word spoken.

Before these seven men left the store that night, they pledged themselves never to taste another drop of liquor, or play another game of cards!

**HOME'S BRIGHT STAR.**—A correspondent of the Knickerbroker thus writes:—"Though helpless and dependent, a little child has enough brightness in his eyes and gaiety in his prattle to fill a household with joy. When he awakes first at the "peep of day," and imprints kisses on his parents' lips, their fragrance is sweeter than that of the morn. The music of his voice is like the song of birds at the approach of light; his smile more sunny than the first entrance of sunbeams into the room. His little arm-chair, on high stilts, is scrupulously placed when the fast is broken, and he is no unimportant member of the family board. During the day, how pleasant the pattering of his feet on the staircase, his voice in the court-yard, his frequent bursting into the room with some new tale! At night he kneels down, white-clad, as before some holy altar, at his mother's knees, and his little prayer goes straight to heaven from a child's heart. "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings Thou hast ordained praise." Not unfrequent, when he sleeps, are the mother's pilgrimages to his couch, while under his long laces and sealed-up lids the spirit of a cherub seems to dwell. But O, if God, in his wise providence, should change that repose into the sleep of death, and the white flowers are placed upon his breast, in his little clasped hands, the tears which sparkle on his brow are bright, but, perhaps, the bitterest ever shed. Dear little C. is dead! Remember the last time I saw him was, on a beautiful evening in autumn. We all sat in the summerhouse. The moon arose, and the stars twinkled, and were reflected in the waves which beat below the cliffs. The child looked

up to the brightest star of all and said:—

'Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
How I wonder what you are,  
Up above the world so high,  
Like a diamond in the sky!

His seemed like a prophetic voice. But a few moons have waned, and little C. is now a star in heaven. Before he died, he sang the very strains which had delighted him, and he now sleeps in peace near the river's brink, where in spring-time the flowers shall bloom above him which he so much loved, and they will not cease to be watered by a parent's tears. How many a bereaved heart will be touched by this?—*Dr. Humphrey.*

**Selections.**

**CHARMS OF AUSTRALIA.\***

I should not be at all surprised to see Mr. O—n out here, since the whole world of shipping seems gradually concentrating within Port Phillip bay. Indeed one of the most remarkable sights resulting from the Gold discovery is the immense mass of vessels riding at anchor off the Yarra Yarra, the masts of which protrude in a thick forest above the belt of land stretching between Melbourne and the coast, to which daily, nay, almost hourly additions are being made, as the stream of emigrant-ships pour in from England, with their eager thousands expectant of the auriferous harvest.

Alas! What terrible disappointment awaits these ardent adventurers—it makes one sick to contemplate it! Dysentery is a most prevalent complaint throughout the year, as it raged both summer and winter at the diggings, and proves fatal in numerous instances, as was evident from the many graves to be seen in the gullies where the tents abounded. It is generally attributed to the badness of the water, though I imagine that the sudden changes of the climate have more to do with it, for although I have often drunk water so discoloured and putrid that I would not wash in it, I never suffered from the indiscretion; while, during wet weather and particularly when in town, I several times have had a tendency to the disease. To-day there is a hot wind blowing, and I am gasping for breath. It shrieks and howls as it pours in through the window sashes, bringing with it a thick impalpable sand which covers everything: while outside all is a tempestuous blank, shrouded as objects are by a whirlwind of dust. The heat is frightful, an unnatural, oven kind of heat, which dries up your blood in your veins, and this may last for three days before the wind shifts to the southward and brings rain. Then it will be disagreeably cold, and an entire change of clothing will be necessary. I have been in Melbourne a week, and this is the second visitation of the sort we have received. The first gave me a severe cold from which I am still suffering.

December 23.—Yesterday I called at the—'s and there I found the head of the Commissariat and his wife staying until they could find lodging. During my visit in came a pretty, interesting lady, just from home—she said that she was in despair, being obliged to share the half of a tent with another married couple, and to cook her own meals. No room was to be had anywhere, and they had to live exposed to the violent storms of dust and rain, and the terrible heat of last week. I pitied her from my soul. What a climate it is! Since the hot wind it has been so cold and rainy that people are wearing great coats, and the streets are covered with mud. Fancy from twenty to thirty thousands souls of all ranks living under canvas in such circumstances! Sydney in the true climate, so often quoted, of Australia, but there the heat is more intense—the dust nearly as bad—the mosquitoes worse, and the country burnt up with aridity. Here at times you have a green leaf to rest the eye upon—though it be but that of an evergreen, such as the tea tree, or the native cherry, a species of cypress. No! there is no beauty, no comfort, no interest in such a country. Every one feels it and laments the beautiful world they have left behind, for the illusive dreams of happiness and wealth which, in the majority of cases, will never be realized in this far off scene of turmoil and vicissitude. I could weep to think of the stricken hearts, the saddened prospects soon to result from all this. And yet there are thousands still pour in from all the world, full of life and enthusiasm and high hopes, which even the cheerless aspect of the scenery and the obstacle they have to contend with from the moment they put foot ashore, can scarcely check. The accursed thirst of gold is turning people's heads, and sad experience alone will set them to rights again. I have said enough in this letter to put you au fait relative to the gold diggings. Numbers of people disgusted with the mines and the

\*Concluded.

country are returning home—happy for those who can do so without material sacrifice. As for a family of small means living here, how does that seem possible with the present prices? For a small cottage of two or three rooms a rent of from two to three hundred per annum is charged, and this is daily rising. What the case will be some months hence, heaven only can tell. Oh! how can I express my strong and daily growing love for America. I have seen and heard of no such land. The Commissary and his lady were from Canada, she a native of Montreal. He showed me a pair of snow shoes, I could have hugged them to my breast. They lamented their departure from that, as they termed it, "glorious country" and he knew several of my friends there. I have not yet met with any of the arrivals from British America, but hope to stumble upon them some day. The steam line now running will be of incalculable advantage to all now connected in any way with Australia.

The night dews here are drenching at every season, and bequeath to those who sleep exposed to them a bitter heritage of rheumatism, which they carry with them to the grave. My health is perfect now—glorious it was at the diggings, and I feel fresh and vigorous for a new effort.

The natives I have seen at various times both in camp and singly. The men are often intellectual looking and even handsome, with their curly beards—and some walk and attitudinize with the grace and dignity known only to uncivilized man. Strange to say, the women are the least interesting, being, with few exceptions, peculiarly attenuated, and very ugly, from an excessive profusion of the lower jaw: the only redeeming features about them being fine laughing eyes and a profusion of long curling hair. All of them seem to be cheerful and happy, and their activity and sagacity surpass belief. Now for the reverse—they have no religion—they eat their first born, ants and offal of every kind. They murder their enemies most treacherously, and carry off their kidney fat as a trophy. They are universally cannibals and eat to excess, holding their wild dances (*cerobories*) by the light of the full moon. One day I came upon two of them in the forest, engaged in a curious manner. One, without a stitch of anything on him sat singing a song in a nasal voice, loud enough to awake the dead, to which he beat time with a tomahawk, while his companion, in an opossum robe and turban, went through a sort of pantomimic performance behind him, by moving his arms about, not ungracefully, in just accordance with the measure and changes of the tune. The language appeared to me to be very harmonious and soft, and the song, as far as I can remember, was an endless repetition of one or two verses, something like this—"Bullewal-la! na! ma! nalla—matta yanna! yanna!" and during all this noise a third slept coiled up in a blanket—dead to the earth and its affairs. The arms of the natives are the spear, tomahawk, waddy, and boomerang, in the use of which they have no superiors.

**MENTAL POWERS PRESERVED.**—Fatuity from old age cannot be cured, but it may be prevented by employing the mind constantly in reading and in conversation in the evening of life. Dr. Johnston ascribes the fatuity of Dean Swift to two causes; first to a resolution made in his youth that he would never wear spectacles, from the want of which he was unable to read in the decline of life; and second, to his avarice, which led him to abscond from visitors, or deny himself to company, by which means he deprived himself of the only two methods by which new ideas are acquired, or old ones renovated. His mind languished from want of exercise, and gradually collapsed into idiocy, in which state he spent the close of his life in a hospital founded by himself for persons afflicted with the same disorder, of which he finally died.

Country people, when they have no relish for books; when they lose the ability to work, to go abroad, from age or weakness, are very apt to become fatuitous; especially as they are too often deserted in their old age by the younger branches of their families; in consequence of which their minds become torpid from want of society and conversation. Fatuity is more rare in cities than in country places, only because society and conversation can be had in them on more easy terms, and it is less common among women than men, only because their employments are of such a nature as admit of their being carried on by their firesides, and in a sedentary posture.

The illustrious Dr. Franklin exhibited a striking instance of the influence of reading, writing, and conversation, in prolonging a sound and active state of all the faculties of the mind. In his eighty-fourth year, he

discovered no one mark in any of them of the weakness or decay usually observed in the minds of persons at that advanced period of life.—*Dr. Rush.*

**TOBACCO AND BRANDY.**—The New York Times calls attention to the astonishing fact revealed by the Treasury tables just issued, that we smoke up in Spanish segars our whole export of wheat, and guzzle down in French cogniac, our entire export of Indian corn. For the rest of our breakfasts, the flour sent abroad suffices for something like two-thirds of the interest on the foreign debt, leaving the rice of South Carolina, and the deferred faith of the repudiating States to settle the remainder.

**SCOTCH COLLEGE IN SPAIN.**—A vessel sailed from Greenock recently for Santander, with fourteen lads on their way to the Scotch college, which has existed since the times of our Reformation, in the ancient but now decayed city of Valladolid, in the interior of Spain.—The young men, one of whom belongs to Greenock, and the others to Glasgow, Edinburgh, &c., are under the charge of a priest. The Superior and Professors in this College are all Scotchmen, and the lads are intended to be trained as priests of the Church of Rome.

**PETRIFIED MAN.**—The Morris (Illinois) Yeoman states, that not long since, while some men were digging in a coal bank near the canal, they exhumed the body of a man in a perfect state of petrification. From the corduroy cloth in which the legs were encased, the cords and seams of which are perfectly defined, it is supposed to be the body of one of the Irish labourers engaged in the construction of the canal. The limbs are nearly perfect, and are completely transformed to stone.

**CREDIT.**—Is your credit good? Keep it so. Never say to a creditor, 'I will pay you to-morrow,' and then put him off a day or two longer, perhaps a week. We know of many a man who might have been the 'lord of his neighbor's purse,' who cannot obtain a dollar's worth on credit. The reason is, he never does as he agrees. His most solemn obligations are broken, and when a man's credit is gone, he is ruined. It is next to impossible for him to secure what he has unwisely and wickedly lost. A young man starting in life should on no account whatever lose his credit. It is his hope. Prompt payment has made a thousand fortunes. Remember this and act accordingly.

**CONTENT.**

When in the soul Content celestial reigns,  
A heaven of happiness seems still in store  
When the heart mourns in agonizing pains,  
Sweet scenes of nature offer bliss no more;  
Earth's lovely landscapes cease to give delight,  
Bright scenes, clear skies, in vain do then appear,  
The sufferer's sorrow, changes as to night,  
And spring seems winter in the inverted year,  
Fruits not for such, luxuriantly grow;  
Flowers not for such, delightful sweets exhale;  
Pleasure is lost in prevalence of woe,  
Soft music drowned in sorrow's saddening wail—  
From heaven above be the sweet angel sent,  
To whisper in my soul, "I am content."

**IGNORANCE THE SOURCE OF INFIDELITY.**—Ninety per cent of all the infidelity in the world, and of the errors that exist on the subject of religion, are the result of ignorance. Go where you will, and you will find that our infidel young men, however talented and intelligent on other subjects, are extremely ignorant on the subject of religion. Hence by a compliment paid to their talents, they are duped by some infidel knave into professed error or infidelity. Scriptural instruction is one of the best barriers against this that can be erected.

The eye of faith regards Christ sitting on the summit of the cross, as in a triumphal chariot; the devil bound to the lowest part of the same cross, and trodden under the feet of Christ.—*Bishop Davenant on Calvinists.*

**THE CROSS OF CHRIST.**—In Christ's humiliation stands our exaltation; in his weakness stands our strength; in his ignominy our glory, in his death our life.—*Cudworth 1616.*

**A GRATIFYING EXCHANGE.**—Two hampers—one of cod liver oil, the other of claret—recently entrusted to the Eastern Counties Railway, suffered a change of address on the road, and were cross-delivered. The doctor's patients who get the claret are said to have been more gratified than the gentlemen's friends who got the oil.

Oh, Christian parent! be consistent, be judicious, be cheerful. If as historians inform us, 'no smile ever played' on the lips of Jesus of Nazareth, surely no frown marred the beauty of that holy brow.

Dear reader, true religion is not gloomy. 'Her ways are ways of pleasantness, her paths are peace.' No man, no woman, has charts or compass, or guiding star without it.

Religion is not a fable. Else why, when our household gods are shivered, do our tearful eyes seek only Heaven?

Why, when disease lays its iron grasp on bounding life, does the startled soul so earnestly, so importunately, call on its forgotten Saviour?

Ah! the house 'built upon the sand' may do for sunny weather, but when billows roll, and tempests blow, and lightnings flash, and thunders roar, we need the 'Rock of Ages.'

FANNY FERN.

A gentleman of some fifty years of age, who was born and had lived on the Island of Nantucket during all his life, felt a desire a few days since, to visit the main land. Taking, therefore, the steamer for Boston, he arrived there in safety on the 18th inst., and for the first time in his life set his foot on the continent.

The Lowell Journal says that Mr. John J. Nurse, of Andover, weighed last fall 388 pounds, and is but forty-four years old. At the age of twenty-one he weighed but 140 pounds. The late Stephen Holt, of New York, weighed 306 pounds; Hon. Myron Lawrence, 345 pounds, and there is a Dr. Brown now living at Springfield, who weighs 360.

The Literary Gazette says that the musical performers who receive brooches and rings from the Czar are able, without any impropriety, to turn them into money—his Majesty having instituted in his household an officer whose special duty it is to buy back, at the full price, all the presents he offers. Thus "in Russia there are certain rings, brooches, bracelets, and snuff-boxes, which have been given away times without number."

FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mrs. Begg, the sister of Burns, now living at Ayr, in Scotland, at the advanced age of 82, has sent a "plain pair of white lambs-wool socks, man's size, and ribbed to the heels," wrought by herself for the purpose, to the exhibition in New York, through the editor of the New York Herald.

Of the one thousand men who formed the New York regiment in the Mexican war, only sixty are now alive, and but forty are able to earn their living. This is a sad commentary on war.

### Public Improvement.

#### THE SHUBENACADIE CANAL.

PUBLIC improvement is an indication of public prosperity. When the intellect and labour of communities are engaged in its active prosecution, there can be no fear of their onward progress. We have examples all around us of the rapid strides to wealth and greatness which are its result; and if Nova Scotia would not prove a laggard in the march, it is full time that her people should do something more than talk over its necessity.

There is one Provincial undertaking conducive to that end, which commenced in our midst under favorable auspices, painfully illustrates the vanity of human expectations. The Shubenacadie Canal is here alluded to. Who does not recollect the anticipations of wealth and prosperity which were to accrue to Halifax and the country generally from its completion. Nova Scotia throughout its length and breadth, was favorably impressed with the undertaking. By a short cut, the navigation of the Bay of Fundy was to be secured to us against competition—the marketable productions of its shores and rivers—its agriculture, its fisheries, its minerals,—would find not only a constant consumption at Halifax, but an outlet to other markets as profitable. The benefit was nowise doubtful, and was all but grasped when the work was undertaken. Well, what was true of the Shubenacadie Canal at its inception, is more so now; and its necessity is becoming also more apparent. Yet it is a fact not creditable either to the public spirit of Nova Scotia, or its patriotism; that after a large expenditure of capital, and when a comparatively small sum in addition, would have finished the work, at least upon a limited scale and tested its capability, it was suspended. The means became exhausted, the enthusiasm in its favour died with them—and its abandonment, because the public were tired of their hobby, has ever since made its construction to be regarded as an act of folly.

It were idle now to speculate upon the causes which led to a revulsion of feeling so complete. "Hope deferred," it is said upon the best authority, "maketh the heart sick"; and it may also be safely predicated of all works whose expenditure largely exceeds their estimate, that the constant demand for means to carry them on, cannot long be cheerfully acquiesced in. The Shubenacadie Canal, is, however, a work quite feasible, even to the unpractised eye. There can be

no real difficulty in establishing a useful water communication through a series of Lakes of considerable depth, with no portages, the channels of communication between which, are rarely if ever dry. Nor indeed would the work have encountered any obstacle, had not the ideas of its projectors been entirely too large for the nature of the traffic which must have ensued for a long time to come. Supposing indeed that this important work had been completed upon the scale originally intended, it is doubtful whether the expenses of its management during summer, and in winter, when the useless, a staff must needs be retained who understood their duty in the business season, would not have nearly absorbed all the profits. Our country has always been famous for this species of inflation. The conceptions of public utility have generally been correct, but have as generally been marred by an execution, which our means were not able to sustain. Of the dimensions of the frog, we have too often endeavoured to assume the capacity of the ox. What wonder then, if the attempt should frequently end in a gaseous explosion, that has made us the subjects of ridicule and the victims of folly.

The history of the country, however, proves, that few or no enterprises calculated upon the strict application of its resources, have failed of success. Had the Shubenacadie Canal been thus dealt with, it would no doubt have now been in successful operation. It can never subservise more than a mere home and inter-Provincial traffic, developing itself more largely as the country enlarges its capability of maintaining a more crowded population. A proper consideration of this would have kept the enthusiastic inflation within bounds, and a very different lesson would have been learnt in the present day from the experience of the past. But the Shubenacadie Canal is not to be despised as an auxiliary to Provincial prosperity. There is an elasticity about its advantages that will not suffer it to die out of public recollection, and it is so far on to completion, that those who embark their means in it now, will have the benefit of the expenditure which has already been made. If it was folly which attempted at a large outlay, to realize something over and above what the resources of the country warranted, how much greater would the folly be to relinquish the undertaking, until time shall tumble all the available improvements (valued at £40,000) into ruinous heaps.

The effort making to call attention to the completion of the Shubenacadie Canal, upon a scale commensurate with the wants of the country, is highly praiseworthy. An Act to incorporate an Inland Navigation Company has passed the Legislature, and many persons have engaged in the enterprise, upon the Report of Charles Fairbanks, Esq. of the probable cost, and the profit that may reasonably be expected. According to this Gentleman, the sum of twelve thousand pounds would make the Canal an efficient public work. The Act provides that as soon as the sum of £10,000 is subscribed, and £1000 paid, the Company may commence operations.

This is a small sum to venture upon a work which promises to be of such public utility, and in which the interests of the Capital, and the best interests of a large tract of Agricultural country of the first order, are concerned. Nor need any rivalry be feared with the Railroad, to which the Canal would rather be auxiliary. Railroads as such cannot compete with Canals in the business of Freights, as is well ascertained; and if, as Mr. Fairbanks' Report intimates, the passage by the Canal to St. John can be made in two days, and the country of the Bay of Fundy, from Annapolis, Amherst and Parrsboro', with its coal and other natural productions, finds an outlet in the harbour of Halifax, it may easily be conceived that no strong apprehensions of a St. John rivalry with the capital of Nova Scotia, can be seriously entertained. Halifax would at least divide with St. John the trade in lumber, deals, &c. of the Bay of Fundy, which forms a considerable item in the business of the latter, and of which she is now almost exclusively the market.

With an estimated expenditure of less than twelve thousand pounds, and purchases from Government to the additional amount of £5000, it is assumed in Mr. Fairbanks' Report, upon what appears sufficient data, that in five years the Canal would produce a Revenue of £15,000 per annum; and if as is further assumed, the expenses of management amounted to £5000 more, the investment would yet bear a large reduction in revenue, and still be one of the most profitable that Nova Scotians have ever made of their surplus capital, leaving out of view every consideration of a patriotic nature. Let us hope that the year 1853 will not pass away without our men of capital, and the mer-

cantile interest of Nova Scotia, and all who seek the prosperity of the country, entering upon this undertaking with a determination to make it a valuable auxiliary to the development of Provincial industry and wealth.

W. G.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1853.

### THE ENCEENIA.

ACCORDING to announcement this celebration took place at King's College, Windsor, on the 22nd instant. There was a smaller meeting of Alumni than usual, and no meeting at all of the Governors of the College. On Tuesday the Trustees of the William Cogswell Scholarship met in the Library, and after a long and thorough examination, adjudged it to Mr. Randall of Antigonish, at the same time passing a high and well merited eulogium on his competitor, Mr. Crisp of P. E. Island.

On Wednesday at ten o'clock, the Incorporated Alumni met in the Library, A. M. Uniacke, Esq. V. P. in the Chair, and continued in the despatch of various business until the bell summoned them to the Hall to witness the Enceenia. The President as usual delivered a commemorative Address, not inferior in classic elegance of style, and richness of matter, to any that we had previously heard. It is to be hoped that he will respond to the vote of thanks and the request of the Alumni, by allowing at least some portions of it to appear in print. As we remarked on a former occasion, it now becomes a duty on the part of the prominent officers of the Institution, to come out of the "shades" and let the public hear the sounds of their voices. It was remarked by a talented and accomplished Alumnus, who, tho' not a Churchman, is warmly attached to the College, that if these excellent effusions from the polished pen of the Reverend President could be heard or read by the community at large, the effect would be, to awaken a far deeper interest in the Institution than is now felt, and to dispel many existing prejudices against it. At the conclusion of the Oration several exercises were delivered in the Hall. Mr. Savary recited a Latin Poem on the death of the Duke of Wellington, which took Mr. Justice Bliss's prize. The Bishop's prize was adjudged to Mr. Wiggins, son of Rev. Dr. Wiggins of N. B., who delivered a very good essay on the advantages of a liberal Education. The Hebrew Prize was taken by Mr. Hensley.

The Rev. Mr. Leaver read an English essay as an exercise for his degree of A. M. The Rev. Mr. Maturin, B. A. of Trinity Coll. Dublin, also read a Latin essay, on being admitted, first, *ad eundem*, and then M. A. of this University. Several other degrees were then conferred, the usual official announcement of which we presume will be sent us. We understand that three young gentlemen from the Halifax Grammar School, and three from the Collegiate Academy, at Windsor, have been matriculated, while six of the undergraduates have passed their examinations for the degree of B. A.

After the conclusion of the exercises in the Hall, where there was a goodly array of Ladies, but a very thin sprinkling of the other sort, the company were politely invited by the President and Mrs. McCawley to their apartments, where an elegant and substantial collation was provided, which seemed to be a subject quite as well understood as the classical repast just finished in the other end of the Building.

Thus refreshed, the Alumni met again (some missing) in the Library, and did not conclude their business until near 6 o'clock. A. M. Uniacke, Esq. was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year, and Dr. Almon, S. L. Shannon, and Henry Pryor, Esqrs. as members of the Exec. Committee, in place of those who go out according to the Rule.

The Report of proceedings for the past year was ordered to be printed, and we presume will soon be in the hands of members. The Alumni prize for the best general Scholar, £10, was taken by Mr. Savary, and that for general good conduct of £5, by Mr. Hensley, of P. E. I. That for Mathematics of £5, by Mr. Norman Uniacke, and that of the same sum for the best modern linguist, by Mr. Crisp.

Upon the whole, the occasion has been one of much interest to all who take an interest in their Church and College, and those who were absent have lost a rich and varied treat. The beauties of Windsor were never more beautiful, and we question if from any College in the old world or the new, a more engaging prospect can be found than that which is here spread before the beholder, especially if he scrambles up to



the top of the old Building, and casts his eye over river and meadow, hill and dale, forest and grove for miles around, all at this season clad in the brightest of green."

The following remarks respecting the bearing upon the interests of the Canadian Church of the loss of the Clergy Reserves may apply to King's College, and its privation of Legislative endowment.

But although we cannot but feel indignant at the base conduct of the Provincial Government, and grieved at the pusillanimous surrender of principle on the part of the mother country, yet we are not sorry the question is now fairly before the country, and that it must now be for ever settled. The Church of England in this Province can lose nothing in the approaching struggle. She may, it is true, be stripped of every acre of land she possesses; but that is all which the Provincial Government, in its utmost fury can do. And should this happen to the Church, through no fault of hers, she will be none the poorer. She dare not, for the sake of peace give it up; but if it is taken away from her by the strong hand of force, it will in some way, be more than ten-fold compensated to her. And what must the Church gain by the settlement. In the first place she will be removed from the incessant, constant meddling of the Provincial Parliament, a boon of itself of no trifling magnitude. Secondly—She will get her own property, if any is left to her, in her own hands; and thirdly, she will secure to herself the same right of self-government which every other religious denomination now enjoys. These are advantages of no trifling magnitude, and it remains for Churchmen in Canada to shew that they are determined to secure them, and when obtained rightly to use them.—*In Empire.*

We sincerely regret to have to record the sudden death of Dr. Alexander Sowers, a valuable member of Society, and a skilful physician of this City. As far as appearances went, a few days ago, there were few more likely to retain their position for years to come than this lamented individual. Happy will it be for all who remain, if laying to heart the solemn warning thus given of the uncertainty of life, they are like him "found watching" with their "record on high"! A medical man of combined skill and experience, is a blessing to any community; but if to these qualities be added sincere and practical religion, then indeed his loss is greatly to be deplored. Such a physician has many an opportunity of speaking a word in season to the souls of his patients, which is not permitted to the minister of Christ. May the number of such godly professors of the healing art increase and abound in our land, thus blest themselves and doubly blessing those whose bodily sufferings it is their delightful vocation to relieve.

Miss Dix.—This benevolent lady, who "goes about doing good," and devoting her time and means to the benefit of her distressed fellow creatures, has been for some weeks amongst us, and in communication with those who have the control of the proposed Lunatic Asylum, and still we hear of no decisive step having been taken. It is deeply to be regretted that any unnecessary delay should take place, in removing from our Province the disgrace of being without an Institution for the relief of the most pitiable portion of our people, when even the much smaller Province of P. E. Island has long possessed one, which however imperfect is still an evidence of their humane regard for the unfortunate, which Nova Scotia cannot produce. It is to be hoped that no political jealousies will be allowed to mar this good work. Surely the voice of bitterness and revilings, which is so incessant through a portion of the Press, ought to be hushed, in reference to a matter in which all should unite, without reference to party or creed. The season is fast slipping away, and therefore we trust action will soon be announced on the part of those to whom the great object is entrusted.

We are glad to see that the Rev. Foster Almon, A. B. of King's College, for some time a Clergyman in Jamaica, has assumed the Classical department in an Academy recently established at Kingston, under the patronage of Bishop Spencer. Honourable mention was made of Mr. Almon in the late Eucennial oration of Dr. McCawley.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. H. L. Owen—we have not got the book ordered done up in one vol. but can send the separate parts if required. From Rev. Mr. Smyth, Windsor.  
Rev. Mr. English—the book ordered has been sent to, and will be forwarded as soon as it comes to hand—have Mr. English editor of the other work, can send the American edition of required.

Passengers.

PER R. M. S. NIAGARA, FROM LIVERPOOL, TO HALIFAX, June 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Archibald; Mr. and Mrs. Brady, three children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Wier and child; Rev. W. B. Bliss; Messrs. J. M. Bliss; Center Pierce Montgomery, and 100 for Boston.  
FROM HALIFAX TO BOSTON.—Mrs. Clarke, Miss Starr, Messrs. Lenigan, Haynard, Butterfield, Martin and Wey-

Married.

At St. James' Church, Sackville Parish, Thursday, 2nd June by the Rev. Thomas Maynard, MATTHIAS F. KERR, LER, to MARIA ADELAIDE ANTHON, both of Halifax.

Deceased.

On Monday morning, 20th inst., after a short but very severe illness, ALEXANDER F. SAWYERS, Esq., M.D., Health officer of this City, in the 49th year of his age. Full of hope thro' Christ Jesus.

On Tuesday morning, 21st inst., At half-past three o'clock, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian resignation to the Divine will, ISABELLA MONROE, aged 25 years, niece of His Worship the Mayor. At the Grove, Douglas, on 21st June, HIRSH BLOIS, aged 23 years, son of Mr James Blois.

On Wednesday last, HENRIETTA, wife of James Scott and youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Blackadar, after a distressing illness of 13 months, leaving a large family to mourn the loss of an affectionate and pious wife and parent.

Shipping List.

ARRIVALS

Saturday, June 18th.—Brig Susan, Mann, Quebec, 11 days; Schrs. Sarah, Roberts, Plymouth, U S 4 days; Meteor, Frost, Yarmouth, 1 day; Liverpool, (pkt.) McLeann, Liverpool, N. S., 7 hours.

Sunday, June 19th.—Brigs. Resolve, Dexter, Cienfuegos, 27 days; Dandy Jim, Vignau, Quebec, 12 days; Glide, Levette, New York, 5 days; British Queen, Pye, Richmond, Va. Britannia Sydney, 1 day; Allee, (new) Laybold, Mahone Bay, Yacht Silvia, (Am.) Comstock, New York, 3 days—navigator sick,—bound to France.

Monday, June 20th.—R. M. Steamer Ospray, Corbin, St. John's, N. F.; Barques Lillis, James, Liverpool, G. B. 25 days; Young Queen, Ayra, Honduras, bound to Queenstown—put in for water and provisions, Sylph, Henderson, Philadelphia, 7 days; Brigs. Plato, Rendle, Cienfuegos, 25 days; Tweed, O'Brien, New York, 5 days; schrs. Clara, Roy, Cienfuegos, 23 days; James Goudle, Blais, Quebec, 14 days; Emma, Sydney; Sophia, Catherine, Port Medway; Nova Scotia, Margaret's Bay.

Tuesday, June 21st.—H. M. Steamer Argus, St. John. N. B. with Vice Admiral Sir G. Seymour on board, schs. Moselle, Simpson, St. John N. B.; Mary and Charles, Lorroway, Sydney.

Wednesday, June 22nd.—R. M. Steamer Niagara, Stone, Liverpool, G. B. 10 1/2 days.

Thursday, June 23rd.—Julia Jane, Placentia, Noble, Fortune Bay, 8 days; Brig. Lady Seymour, (pkt.) Bermuda, 6 days; Mary Jane, Magdalen Islands, Jantler, Newfoundland.

Friday, June 24th.—R. M. Steamer Canada, Boston, 36 hours—bound to England.

CLEARED.

Saturday, June 18th.—Brigs. Mary Hewson, Ponce, Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; schrs. Mary, Glasgow, F. W. Indies; Chittan, Fraser, do; Maria Anne, Montreal; Mary Ann, Gray, Baltimore, Finlayson, Charlottetown; Maria Priscille, Canada; Primrose, Jones, Canada.

Monday, June 20th.—Brigs. Onward, Banke, B. W. Indies; Violet, Crowell, Jamaica, schrs. Lovely Mgr, Sullivan, Placentia Bay, N. F.; Joseph Howe, Nearing, Newfoundland; New Messenger, Steman, Miramichi.

Tuesday, June 21st.—Brig. Spray, Hunter, Bermuda, schs. Jas. Wallace, Jewers, Dalhousie.

Wednesday, June 22nd.—British Queen, Richmond, Va.; R. M. S. Niagara, Boston, Meteor, St. John, N. B.; Mary, Gaspe; Ariel, P. E. Island.

Thursday, June 23rd.—Brig. Fitho, (new) Kingston, Jam; Clara, Jamaica; Jenny Lind, Port au Basque, Laura, St. John's, N. F.; Providence, Bay St. George, R. M. S. Ospray, St. John's, N. F.; Brig. Resolve, Liverpool, N. S.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

Apples, per bush.	5s. a 6s.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	35s. a 40s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	9d. a 10d.
Catsup, per gallon.	none.
Cheese, per lb.	4d. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair.	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz.	6d.
Geese, each.	none.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Hay, per ton.	£4 a 10s.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. a 9d. 2s.
Do. wool.	2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15s.
Oats, per bus.	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	4d. a 4 1/2
Potatoes, per bushel.	1s. a 9d. 2s.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Turkeys, per lb.	7d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Wood, per cord.	16s.
Coal, per chaldron.	25s.

Advertisements.

"BIRMINGHAM HOUSE."

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED PER HALIFAX, from Boston  
Setts Patent Wagon Axles  
Dozens Gig and Riding Whips.  
ALBRO & CO.  
Cut Nail Manufacturers,  
June 19. Iron, Hardware and Leather Merchants.

BLACKING. BLACKING.

800 DOZEN "MASON'S" CHALLENGE BLACKING, 200 GROSS DUNSTON AND MAY'S PASTE For Sale by ALBRO & CO Birmingham House  
June 25th, 1853.

WILLIAM DUNBAR.

HAS RECEIVED FROM LONDON AND PARIS, THE Chief portion of his Spring Supply of GOODS, consisting of every description of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES of newest and most fashionable styles; Gentlemen's Patent Leather and Calf BOOTS, of the best materials and workmanship, Children's Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. All of which having been personally selected, he can recommend with confidence.

He would particularly request the attention of Gentlemen to his STOCK of French Bootlegs and Bucks, and English Sole Leather which with a supply of Fannus Corium, or Leather Cloth for tender feet, he will make up to order in a superior manner Barrington Street.  
WANTED—Three or four good Bootmakers.  
May 11. 5/6.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR IN AID OF FUNDS FOR REPAIRING St. John's Chapel, Bear River Bridge, will be held by the Ladies of that place, on the 27th July next. Donations or contributions of useful, ornamental and saleable articles are solicited from the kind and liberal—and will be thankfully received by any of the following Ladies—  
Mr. W. A. Goffrey, Parsonage, Moose River  
Mrs. Sarah A. Purdy, St. Clement's Shore  
Mrs. E. Chute, Bear River Bridge.  
Mrs. John Purdy, Hillsburg.  
St. Clements, 26th May, 1753 Col. Hill 1st July.

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

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

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!

PER R. M. STEAMSHIP "AMERICA." A SUPPLY of the above for both the Kitchen and Flower Garden and which may be relied upon as of the growth of 1852, has been received by the above vessel at LANGLEY'S Drug Store, Hollis-street April 14th, 1853

MONSIEUR LOUIS LE CHAUDELEC, PROFESSOR of French and Drawing, thankful for the Patronage received during his residence in Halifax, informs his friends and the public, that he continues to give instruction in the above branches of Polite Education, and that he has reduced his terms as follows:

Private Lessons—1 Pupil, per Quarter £2 10 0  
2 Pupils, do. 4 0 0

Classes—1 Pnpils, per Quarter 6 0 0

Schools attended—Terms known by application to Monsieur Chaudelec, Residence Mainland Street. June 1

PRINTING INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND PRINTING INK of first rate quality in cans of various weight, from 1lb to 15lb, at prices from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

Extra Jet Black Ink, in 5lb. cans.	
Extra Jet Card do in 10. cans	
Fine Book and News Ink,	
Red Ink, superfine in 1lb. cans.	
Blue do do.	1lb. do.
Green do do.	1lb. do.
Yellow do do.	1lb. do.
Gold Size do.	1lb. do.

WILLIAM GOSSIP  
24 Granville Street.

May 14 1853.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. THIS CELEBRATED Remedy for sale Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE.  
Dec. 15.

STEEL PENS!!

FOR SALE BY W. GOSSIP,  
24 Granville Street.

MITCHELL'S SCHOOL PENS. GROSS BOXES

Do.	D Pen of superior quality
Do.	O and P Pens, blue temper
Do.	Swan Quill Pen in boxes of 1 doz. with holder
Do.	L and Z Barrel Pen, excellent
Do.	Metallic Barrel Pen in boxes of 3 doz with holder, cheap and good
Do.	Black Barrel Pen
Do.	MAPPING PEN

Gillett's Pens of various descriptions  
Perry's Electro plated Pens (a neat article for Ladies)  
Do. Electro gilt Pens } use.  
Bramah's Quill Nibs—in Paper and Leather boxes  
Mitchell's Patent Pen Holders  
Silver Penholders.

LOOK FOR W. GOSSIP AND 24 GRANVILLE ST

FIRE INSURANCE.

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CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately, £275,115 etc.

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

HUGH HARTSHORNE.

AGENT

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

MACAGY & WITHROW.

TAILORS

No. 136 GRANVILLE STREET.



Poetry.

THE SOULS OF THE CHILDREN.

Who bids for little children—
Body, soul and brain;
Who bids for the little children
Young and without stain?

"We bid," said Pest and Famine.
We bid for life and limb,
Fever and pain and squallor
Their bright young eyes shall dim

"I bid," said Beggary, howling.
I'll bury them, one and all,
I'll teach them a thousand lessons—
To lie, to skulk, to crawl;

"And I'll bid higher and higher,"
Said Crime with a wolfish grin,
"For I love to lead the children,
Through the pleasant paths of sin.

"Prison and hulk and gallows
Are many in the land;
Twere folly not to use them,
So proudly as they stand.

"Give me the little children,
Ye good, ye rich, ye wise,
And let the busy world spin round
While ye shut your idle eyes.

"Oh shame!" said true Religion.
Oh shame that this should be!
I'll take little children,
I'll take them all to me.

"You're not the true religion,"
Said a Sect with flashing eyes.
"Nor thou," said another, scowling—
"Thou'rt heresy and lies."

And England sorely puzzled
To see such hate strong
Exclaimed with voice of pity—
"O friends! you do me wrong!

But all refuse to listen,—
Quoth they: "We bide our time;"
And the bidders seized the children—
Beggary, Filth and Crime;

Advertisements.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR. MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS.

CENTRE AND

Tomb Tables.

Pier Tables.

GRAVE STONES

BAPTISMAL
FONTS, &c.

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Blowers' Streets. Feb. 26.

JUST RECEIVED PER BARQUE ALBION, COMPASSES ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINT 3 Joints, 6 Inches. Do. Loose Leg, 3 Joint, 6 inch Pen Compasses Cards Penknives, assorted, warranted. Silver Pen and Penholder Cases, Bronze Inkstands with glasses, Welch Slates, hardwood frames Patent Penholders, Steel Pens great variety.

WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

May 21, 1853.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Copy of a letter from Mr John Lloyd of Harlech, Merionethshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you, that for a very long period I was afflicted with a dangerous giddiness and frequent swimnings in the head attended by loss of appetite, disordered stomach, and generally impaired health. Every means had failed to give me any permanent relief, and at length it became so alarming that I was really afraid of going about without an attendant. In this melancholy condition I waited personally upon Mr. Hughes, Chemist, Harlech, for the purpose of consulting him as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended your Pills, I tried them without delay, and after taking them for a short time I am happy to bear testimony to their wonderful efficacy. I am now restored to perfect health, and enabled to resume my usual duties. You are at liberty to publish this letter in any way you may think proper. I am, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed.) JOHN LLOYD.

June 6th, 1852. MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY. Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq of India Walk, Tobago, dated April 5th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY. DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, Dropsy, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skillfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks. (Signed.) EDWARD ROWLEY.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES. Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist, of Clifton near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Head-aches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial result. At last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy. (Signed) S. GOWEN.

A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASM IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bostock, Druggist, of Ashton under Lyne, dated July 31, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. DEAR SIR.—I have much pleasure in handing to you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood with whom I am well acquainted was afflicted for a long time with violent spasmodic pains in the stomach and liver, arising from frequent colds, smells of paint, and the effects of a stooping position which he was obliged to assume in his business. The spasms were of an alarming character, and frequently left him in a weak and debilitated condition. At length he heard of the salutary effects of your invaluable Pills, and was induced to give them a trial. The first dose gave him considerable relief, and by following them up in accordance with your directions, they have acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and stomach, and strengthening the digestive organs that he has been restored to the enjoyment of good health. I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) WILLIAM BOSTOCK.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Female Irregularities Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints Stomach and Gravel
Blootches on the Face Secondary Symptoms
Skin Gout
Bowel Complaints Head-ache
Colic Indigestion The Dolorieux
Constipation of the Intestines Tamours
Bowel Jaundice Ulcers
Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds
Dropsy Piles Weakness from whatever cause.
Dysentery Rheumatism
Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple-Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices.—1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 9d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Hastings Windsor; G N Fuller Horton; Moore & Chipman, Kenville; F Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibson, Wilmot; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest, Yarmouth; T R Parillo, Liverpool; I F Moore, Caledonia; Miss Larder, Pleasant River; Ross West, Bridgewater; Mrs Nel, Lunenburg; B Legge, Malbone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Huestis, Wallace; W Cooper, Pictou; Mrs. Robinson, Pictou; T R Fraser, New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P Smith, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Miramichi.

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, February 1853, General Agent for Nova Scotia

LIFE INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Amount paid up and available Immortally £2,515,515 11s 6d. HALIFAX AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS STREET

FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN REGULATING EXPENSES ARISING FROM THE COMBINATION OF 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 TABLES WITH THOSE OF OTHER OFFICES. ATTENTION IS CALLED TO TABLES OF PREMIUMS FOR INSURING A SUM PAYABLE AT THE AGE OF 60 OR AT DEATH—AND TABLES OF PREMIUMS TO SECURE A SUM ON A CHILD ARRIVING AT THE AGE OF 21 YEARS—BOTH WHICH MODES OF INSURANCE ARE CONSIDERED AS MORE EXTENSIVE USE.

The Company's Almanac for 1853, containing Tables of Premiums and a variety of general information, supplied gratis. HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT. Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th February, 1853.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, 22, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh. NOVA-SCOTIA.—HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of affording to the Colonies of Great Britain the advantages of Life Assurance, and its regulations have been so framed, as to attain that object in the most efficient manner under the most liberal covenants. The progress of the business has been attended with complete success, and the Company has obtained the entire confidence of those whose patronage it was its object to seek.

From the wide basis of its constitution, and the extent of its resources, the Company affords advantages which no local institution can confer, and it has good ground for asking public preference and support over other British Offices doing business in the Colonies, not only with reference to the facilities which it affords, by receiving premiums and paying claims in any British Colony where its Policy Holders may reside, but on the ground that, in seeking business out of Great Britain, it does so not as an after thought, its Colonial arrangements not being mere extensions of or additions to a home business, but as part of its original scheme and intention.

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Every information as to the Company, and its terms and conditions for Assurance, can be had on application at the above agencies, or to MATTHEW H. RICHEY, Secretary to the Local Board in Halifax, Nova Scotia Feb. 5, 1852.

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

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

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH FEAU DE COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH, prevents Tartarous deposit, arrests decay, induces a healthy action in the GUMS, and renders the BREATH of agreeable odor. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Halifax, N. S. Feb. 1852.

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