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# The Church Times.

J. B. Cochran---Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

Vol. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1853. No. 18.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

| Day | MORNING.          |                   |                   |                   | EVENING. |  |  |  |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|--|--|--|
|     | 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. | 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. | 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. | 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. |          |  |  |  |
| 1   | 1 Kings 20        | 2 Kings 4         | 1 Kings 21        | 2 Kings 5         |          |  |  |  |
| 2   | 2 Kings 6         | 1 Kings 22        | 2 Kings 6         | 1 Kings 23        |          |  |  |  |
| 3   | 1 Kings 23        | 2 Kings 7         | 1 Kings 24        | 2 Kings 8         |          |  |  |  |
| 4   | 2 Kings 8         | 1 Kings 25        | 2 Kings 9         | 1 Kings 26        |          |  |  |  |
| 5   | 1 Kings 26        | 2 Kings 10        | 1 Kings 27        | 2 Kings 11        |          |  |  |  |
| 6   | 2 Kings 11        | 1 Kings 28        | 2 Kings 12        | 1 Kings 29        |          |  |  |  |
| 7   | 1 Kings 29        | 2 Kings 13        | 1 Kings 30        | 2 Kings 14        |          |  |  |  |
| 8   | 2 Kings 14        | 1 Kings 31        | 2 Kings 15        | 1 Kings 32        |          |  |  |  |
| 9   | 1 Kings 32        | 2 Kings 16        | 1 Kings 33        | 2 Kings 17        |          |  |  |  |
| 10  | 2 Kings 17        | 1 Kings 34        | 2 Kings 18        | 1 Kings 35        |          |  |  |  |
| 11  | 1 Kings 35        | 2 Kings 19        | 1 Kings 36        | 2 Kings 20        |          |  |  |  |
| 12  | 2 Kings 20        | 1 Kings 37        | 2 Kings 21        | 1 Kings 38        |          |  |  |  |

## Poetry.

### GOD OMNIPOTENT.

ISAIAH xlii. 10.

Lo! God is here! From clouds above,  
And from the crags on which they rest;  
From placid evening's robes of love,  
Osteopanding in the sun on west;  
And from the river of our life's banks  
Mysterious steps of dew appear;  
From clms which stand in stately ranks,  
Oro sound is swelling,—" God is here!"

Hear it in the insect's wing;  
Hear it in the thunder's pealing;  
Hear it where the wild birds sing;  
Hear it where the ocean's billows are  
From paths of glory, the world with shade,  
And from the council's throne long near;  
From every tree, in every vale,  
The voice is at hand,—" God is here!"

What evening lamps of lamps above,  
And dewy fragments of flowers round,  
That voice still speaks in tones of love,  
And every spot is a holy ground.  
It written on the noble's pale face  
Recounted in the martyr's here,  
And countless stars of inspiration trace  
In fiery letters,—" God is here!"

When midnight lethargy the world in sleep,  
And weary hearts, and shuts the rose,  
The voice is heard in accents deep,  
And intervals of calm repose;  
While round the chamber's lattice-pane  
The lover and tender's shake for fear,  
The awful words resound again  
And the darkness,—" God is here!"

When, when the heart with joy runs o'er,  
And fancy her wild pastime's taking;  
When, when the world delights no more,  
And the bow'd heart with grief is breaking;  
When amidst the circle's gay  
Of friends long-tried, beloved, sincere;  
When, in the solitary way,  
God never leaves us,—" God is here!"

O Christian! let thy faith arise,  
In every time, in every place!  
The Maker of the earth and skies  
Is strengthening thee to run the race.  
Let fears depart, subdue thy grief,  
Hark'd be the sighs, and wiped the tear;  
Thy God is nigh to give relief,  
And speaks in mercy, "I am here."

## Religious Miscellany.

### THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Who has in a marvellous manner set before us an  
of access to the heathen.  
Africa He has opened the way for the estab-  
of a new mission station at Bassa Cove, of  
Bishop Payne thus writes:—"Of the beauty  
of this new settlement, you have often  
I must say, that after careful examination,  
I do not think even its most sanguine friends  
formed an exaggerated estimate." And then,  
speaking in detail of its excellencies, he adds,  
it does not become the commercial emporium of  
there most indeed be an amazing contrast  
of the works of the creature and a bountiful  
Missionaries have already gone out to occu-  
and, ere long, the light of the Gospel  
rays all over the Bassa country, along the  
of the beautiful St. John's, on the fertile slopes  
of mountains, and over the crest of there, into  
the interior.  
to men to China, we are filled with wonder and

delight at what God is there doing. Through the agency of 'African war and rebellion, that great and hitherto united empire is being broken up; an empire, but it remembered, comprising a population equal to that in Europe and America together. As door after door of entrance is opened to us into this dismembered and revolutionized kingdom, it becomes us to stand ready, with our men, our Bibles, our books, our money, to go in and leaven that countless mass with "the truth as it is in Jesus." There are those, however, who plead the present unsettled state of that kingdom as a reason for suspending missionary operations, and who would keep back further supplies of men and means until peace was again restored. Such a policy is murderous to the cause of missions in that country, and in this. It would be impolitic to relax our efforts now, because of the peculiar advantages which at present exist for the dissemination of the truth: because of the wonderful conformity of their new code of morals with the Holy Scriptures, because there is new life and energy infused in to the long stagnant mind of China; because there is a greater readiness to listen to the teachings of the foreigners; because there is an increasing thirst for truth. Because of the breaking up of idolatry, for the rebels are as great idolaters and idol breakers as the Iconoclasts of early Christianity; and because of the overthrow of inveterate laws and customs, antagonistic to the progress of Christianity. These, and other kindred facts, are the providences of God, which cry out to us, 'Speak unto the children of the Church, that they go forward.' It should be borne in mind, that there has been no revolution like this in the history of China for a thousand years. Their reigning dynasty, their Tartar servitude, their national religion, their restrictive policy, their exclusive social system, their ancient literary institutions, are sapped, and sway to and fro like a toppling wall, as mine after mine is sprung beneath them, and breach after breach crumbles to the dust. Never since their present history began, have they as a people, been so peculiarly in a formative stage as now. They are wonderfully open to outside influences; the new institutions that are springing up under the direction of their insurgent chiefs, bear essentially a Protestant and Christian stamp. They are now in a mouldable condition, and the plastic hands of the Church should be there to fashion them according to the principles of its divine Head.

Hence, so much depends upon our present use of the opportunities before us. Hence the imperative-ness of working while we can work. There ought to be fifty ordained missionaries on the ground where there is one now, that they may be preparing themselves, through the language, and literature, and habits of the people, to move in a few years freely among them. The number of teachers also should be multiplied many fold, making themselves ready, at the present missionary stations, for their ultimate work of establishing Christian schools, and preparing a Christian literature; and where one press is now at work, ten ought to be kept going, printing off books, tracts, liturgies, and the Bible that, as so many weapons of Divine truth, they may be accumulated in the arsenals of the Church, ready for use when our "great Captain" shall say, 'Arise, go in and possess the land.'

"So far, therefore, from being discouraged, we should be encouraged, by the movement of God's providence in this so-called 'Celestial Empire.' But if we hold back now, if we delay to meet the emergency, and withdraw the means of making a vigorous onset, the moulding hour of China may pass away, and years of toil, and scores of lives, and thousands of gold and silver be expended, even to recover the ground that has been lost.

"These are some of the open doors in the work of foreign missions which God has set before the Church in Philadelphia. This parish has expended upon them over two thousand dollars—a small sum indeed to what we should give, but an earnest of our desire to do something to spread abroad the glorious Gospel of the Son of God."

"But this is not all that St. Andrew's Church has done for Foreign Missions. It has given treasures richer far than gold or silver. It has sent out two of its members as *living contributions* to the missionary work. One is now, we trust, in Africa; and the other not far, we hope, from her destination in China. Led to this consecration of themselves to the foreign work by the constraining love of Christ, they have gone out in faith and hope, ready for service or for sacrifice.

"It is the highest honor which God can put upon a Church, to take of its sons and daughters, and send them 'far hence unto the Gentiles;' and I rejoice, that by such living ligaments, the heart of this Church will be knit to Africa and China. I desire that this should be not only a missionary-loving, and a missionary-supporting, but a *missionary producing church*: offering to the Lord not merely gold and silver, but loving hearts, and dedicated bodies; for the true missionary spirit is nothing less than Christ's spirit breathed into us by the Holy Ghost; and when there is in us 'the same mind' that was in Christ, shall we fulfil the apostle's injunction, and present 'our bodies as living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God,' as 'our reasonable service.' The Church can grow substantially only as it has the mind, and does the will of Christ. That mind and will, as the whole record of the Bible proves, is a missionary mind and will, making the world his field of action, and all nations the object of his love.

Such, in hasty outline, have been the doings of the Missionary Society of St. Andrew's Church, during the year just closed, disbursing through the open doors of City, Diocesan, Domestic and Foreign Missions, over five thousand dollars. This, however, represents but one of the parish societies; and if to this sum we add the contributions of the other societies, the amount given towards building churches, and donations to other Christian objects, which have come under your Rector's notice, the amount would fall but little, if any, short of ten thousand dollars, from this parish for one year.

## THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

At every meeting of the General Convention of our Church, a Committee is appointed, to draw up a View of the State of the Church from the Journals of the different Diocesan Conventions, which have been held since the last General Convention, together with such Episcopal Charges, Addresses, and Pastoral Letters, presented to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, as tend to throw light on the state of the Church in each Diocese.

The Journal of the late General Convention contains in the appendix, the Report of this Committee, in which we find very gratifying evidence of the steady, and, in many respects, remarkable growth of the Church in this country. It is well, for the encouragement of those, especially, who live in communities, where from any cause, the Church is among the smallest and most inconsiderable Christian bodies, to have the statistics of its growth triennially collected, collated, and published.

It appears by the tabular view appended to the Report of the Committee, in the Journal of the last Convention, that in 1833 there were 30 Dioceses, in which there were 1651 clergymen, and the total number of communicants in 30 Dioceses was 105,136, while in 1835 there were but 331 clergymen of the Church in 25 Dioceses, and the total number of the communicants in 25 Dioceses was 23,930.

The whole number of Baptisms during these three years ending in 1835 was 18,753, while for the last three years there have been 43,930.

It is to be much regretted, that in consequence of neglecting to comply strictly with Canon VIII. of 1841, the view of the Church given is necessarily imperfect, and fails to exhibit all the statistics which it would be well for the Church to know.

There were confirmed in the three years preceding 1835, 10,277; in the three years preceding the last Convention, 23,886 persons received this apostolic rite. In 1835, the total ordinations were 333, while in 23

Dioceses in 1853 there were but 295 ordained. The candidates for the former year were 165, and there are now 176. This is a sad view of the probable increase of the ministry for the next three years, whereas to supply the ranks of those of the clergy, who are failing by age and sickness, or falling by the hand of the Destroyer, and to meet the increasing demand of the Church, as she is spreading abroad upon the right hand and the left, and in the more destitute places of the earth, whence the Macedonian cry, 'Come over and help us,' is coming to the ears of those whose duty it is to provide so far as can be done, for the supply of this great want.

We gather the following items from the Report of the Diocese of Massachusetts:

Six candidates have been ordained Deacons; nine Deacons have been ordained Priests; three new parishes have been received into communion with the Convention; four Corner Stones have been laid; four new churches have been consecrated. There have been baptisms, infants, 2171, Adults, 266. Total, 2437. Confirmed, 1019; Marriages, 988, Burials, 1565, present number of communicants 5649; Sunday School Scholars 3818. The present number of the clergy is 85, of parishes 58. The amounts contributed for purposes of Christian beneficence amount to \$88,214. 19, being an increase of \$24,766. 61 over 1850.

From these statistics we may gather, says the report, 'that there is a vigorous and healthy tone of progress in the Diocese.'

The great want of the church, which for some time to come will be more and more realized, is faithful ministers of Christ. The falling off, in the number of Candidates for Holy Orders when compared with the increase of the number of communicants, is a matter which should receive the anxious and prayerful attention of all who love the Church and the great cause of the world's salvation.

It is however a very gratifying fact, stated in the closing portion of the Report, 'that during the Episcopate of our respected and beloved Diocesan, covering a period of ten years, the number of our Clergy has been increased by thirty.—Boston Church Witness.

### News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Arabia, April 15.

Parliament adjourned on the night of the 11th for the Easter recess, till Tuesday, the 27th of April, instead of Monday the 24th, as originally intended, in order to include the Day of Humiliation, Wednesday the 26th. In both Houses the withdrawal of the Reform Bill was announced—briefly by Lord Aberdeen in the Upper House—where the announcement was received with cheers, and the formal approval of Lord Campbell as a friend of reform, and more at length in the Lower House. Our relations with Germany was the subject of questions, to which the Earl of Clarendon replied as Foreign Minister. He said that the new protocol signed at Vienna was of a satisfactory character.

"It is not precisely that which we originally desired, or that which the Austrian Government agreed to in the form of a convention, but it has now assumed the form of a protocol to meet the wishes of the Prussian Government, and I may say that it substantially contains all that was included in the convention. The assent of Prussia was readily given to this protocol.

"With respect to the first rumour to which my noble friend (Lord Beaumont) has alluded—that of Prussia having gone over altogether to Russia—I can assure him that there is not the slightest foundation for it, nor is there the slightest ground for apprehending such an event. Although I certainly could have wished that the temper and tone of the debates in the Second Chamber at Berlin, had been rather different from what they had been, I think it has been made sufficiently manifest, by the Chambers, by the Press, and by the Government of Prussia, that such an event as my noble friend apprehends—namely, that of Prussia passing over to Russia—is quite impossible. (Cheers.) With regard to the rumour which my noble friend has alluded to as being circulated in London, and which if it should prove true, as he has justly said, of the recall of the Chevalier Bunsen, I have heard the same report, and Chevalier Bunsen has heard the report also, but as yet he has no knowledge of the fact, and the only official intimation he has received on the subject is, that it is likely another special mission may be sent over here of a somewhat similar nature to that sent some weeks ago, and which probably will be attended with the same result.

"With regard to the fleets in the Black Sea, the last information received was that the whole of the combined fleets were at Navarna, even before the news was received of the passage of the Danube by the Russian army. As it was expected that the passage of the Danube might be attempted, the fleets moved to Navarna, and we have received information to day that the news of the passage of the Danube had reached the admirals, and that they have detached steamers in the direction of Kosendje to communicate with the Turkish military authorities. I may add that we have no information

of any Austrian troops having entered Servia. Some time since however, a communication was received from the Austrian Government, that the Austrian corps d'armee on the frontier would enter Servia if the Russians crossed into Servia, or if there was a Servian insurrection, but that the intervention would be solely to maintain the status quo, and to uphold the authority of the Sultan."

The *Observer*, remarking on the number of troops ordered to the East, says:—

"If any grumbler should be disposed to find fault with the numerical smallness of a force of 30,000 men, he should remember that they are the picked men of perhaps the finest force in the world, and that they are sent forth—and many of them are, ere this, arrived—in the very finest order and condition—in high health and spirits—and accompanied by the prayers and blessings of every class of their countrymen, and the approbation of the whole civilized world, in a cause the most necessary and just, which above all appeals to every feeling as the cause of the weak against the strong—the oppressed against the most tyrannical and causeless aggression. When the Duke of Wellington commenced his campaign of 1809, for the liberation of the Peninsula, he began with 20,000 men, picked up with every sort of scramble; and at the crowning finish of Waterloo there were not 40,000 British troops of all arms under his command, against those mighty legions which now go forth to fight, side by side, in a country where the people are with us, and where they have shown their patriotism and courage to be undoubted, and where all the seas are entirely at our command."

Gallipoli is situated most conveniently (in the old Thracian Chersonesus) at the top of the Hellespont, and the commencement of the Sea of Marmora. It has the advantage of being open to both seas—the Dardanelles on the one side, and the Bay of Saros on the other. Troops can be landed or embarked on either side—the land being extremely narrow across at this particular point. On the Aegean side the Bay of Enos is at hand, with the ancient highway by the Hebrus to Adrianople. On the side of the Hellespont and the Propontis, it is in close contiguity by water to Constantinople itself, and a most admirable rendezvous for any operations in the Bosphorus or the Black Sea.

The quarterly returns of the revenue made up last Wednesday, are on the whole, of a favorable character, presenting a total increase of £213,744 on the quarter. There is a decrease of £106,891 in the customs, attributed to the taking off 4½ per pound of the duty on tea, of £154,231 in the Excise—the loss of the soap duties. Notwithstanding the adoption of the uniform penny stamp on receipts, and other reductions, the loss under the head of stamps is only £6,950. In the assessed taxes there is an increase of £87,833; and in the property tax of the quarter the immense increase of 2,410,461 arising from the rigorous collection of arrears, and not as maliciously stated by the Herald, from the doubling of the tax by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the collection of which has not yet taken place. On the other heads there is no difference to speak of. The very prosperous returns of the several preceding quarters make the financial year just completed more productive than the previous year by no less a sum than £1,484,056. The Customs of the year exhibit an increase of £358,143; The Excise, £88,374; the stamps, £65,915; the taxes, £47,430; the property-tax, £382,634; the Post-Office, £59,000; and even the Crown lands, £143,888; the only head of decrease being the miscellaneous, to the extent of £103,970.

The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt held a quarterly meeting yesterday week, at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing street. There were present the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. Sir Alexander Spearman, Secretary and Comptroller-General to the Commissioners, attended. The *Gazette* of Friday announces that the sum of £816,493 11s 4d., being one-fourth of the surplus on the year, was ordered to be applied to the reduction of the national debt.

A further reduction of fourpence was made on Thursday of the duty on tea. During the day the total number of entries computed and carried to account was no less than 18,109, the duty received thereon being £256,972 15s. 8d.; and the quantity of tea, 3,412, 799lb.

An additional order in Council on the conduct of the war, published in the *London Gazette* of Friday, allows thirty days to all Russian ships in any of her Majesty's colonial possessions to load or discharge cargoes, and depart unmolested, and extends the same protection to vessels of the enemy which called for any ports in her Majesty's colonial possessions before the 29th of last March.

On Saturday a vessel, with Russian colours boldly flying, appeared in the Channel, off Portsmouth. A cutter was forthwith sent out by the Admiral, with orders to keep a look out on her. The vessel was brought to, and found to be the *Vesta*, Russian merchantman. Her papers were examined, and her right to the privilege of the order in council being satisfactorily proved, she was allowed to continue her voyage up the Thames into the West India docks.

The will of the late Marquis of Londonderry was proved on Saturday at Doctors' Commons. It consists of a few lines, giving all his estates real and personal to his Marchioness, absolutely and at her entire disposal, appointing her also sole executrix. There is an aggregate of personal property left by the deceased amounting to £335,000 exclusive of all the vast real estates and collieries of the Van and Londonderry families in England and Ireland, in the former of which he is succeeded by Lady Londonderry, and in the latter by the present Marquis.

The honours and employments transferable by the death of the late Marquis of Londonderry, have been thus bestowed:—The Garter on the Earl of Eglintoun, the Lord-Lieutenancy of Durham to the young earl of that county, the Custodia Rotulorum of Downshire to the present marquis, that of Derryshire on Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson (member for the city of Derry), and the Colonelcy of the Second Life-Guards on Lieut. General Lord Seaton.

NEW MILITARY TRAINING GROUND.—The authorities of the War-Office, having obtained a grant from Parliament of £100,000 for the purpose of purchasing land for occupation by the army, have bought about 4,000 acres of land at Aldershot, Farnham, and Ash in the counties of Hampshire and Surrey, about thirty-five miles from London. From the bold elevations and undulating character of the land, it is admirably adapted for that purpose. The Basingstoke Canal with some contributory lakes at Ash, afford opportunities of display in crossing rivers and in various other military exercises. The nearest railway stations from London will be the South-Eastern and the South-Western, both at Ash, and within a mile of the ground. It is intended to encamp the militia on the ground the ensuing month. Parties are already building and speculating on the improved value of land in that locality.

The *Daily News* notices a secret article which escaped the observation of the *Times*. The former journal yesterday stated on reliable authority from Berlin, that the secret convention just concluded Austria and Prussia at Berlin guaranteed the integrity of Russia more decidedly than the protocol signed the same Powers with France and England at Vienna guarantees the integrity of Turkey. "One of the secret articles (says the *News*) is believed to stipulate that Austria and Prussia will not permit a peace to be imposed on the Czar at the expense of a portion of territory." We need not add that such an article authorizes Russia to effect as much harm as she pleases, and guarantees her from being called upon to pay it. This will never do!—*Ch. & St. Gaz.*

The Baltic Fleet returned to its anchorage in the Bay on Thursday, when the Admiral issued the following order of the day:—

"Sir Charles Napier's Address, made by Signal, in Fleet in Kiooge Bay.

"Lads—War is declared. We are to meet a numerous enemy. Should they offer us battle, you know how to dispose of them. Should they venture upon us, we must try to get at them. Success depends upon the quickness and precision of your fire. Sharpen your cutlasses, and the day is your own."

It was received with much cheering. On Friday the Admiral was to pay his respects to the Emperor of Fredericksburg.

Letters from Rovel state that all buildings within three hundred yards of the western batteries were pulled down.

The confiscation of the ecclesiastical property is a key to the purposes of the State, is one of the most important measures that the Ottoman Government has ventured upon.—"On the conquest of new territories a part has always been set aside by the Turks for the service of religion; but these lands form but a part of the ecclesiastical possessions, which have accumulated for centuries chiefly in the following manner:—As the possessor of land, whether Osmanli or Christian, was exposed to the plunder and oppression of the sultans, while the property of the Church was inviolable, he was willing and was encouraged by the State to purchase the land, or to buy it from a fictitious sale, by which the land was nominally transferred to the Church, while the original possessor received the benefit—on these conditions however, if he died without children the land became again the property of the Church, who thus in return for the protection, purchased the reversion, on certain conditions, of vast tracts of land." By the extinction

milieu, it appears, most of these tracts of land became ecclesiastical property; and this accumulation of wealth in the hands of a bigoted and intolerant priesthood, formed the chief obstacle to any improvement, and was one of those deep-seated evils which Mahomud dared not touch, but which has been surmounted by Abdul Medjid.—*Ch. & St. Gaz.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854.

COLLEGE AGENCY.

No. 6.

THE long range of country from Weymouth to Yarmouth, 50 miles in extent, altho' closely lined with houses, and comprising many thriving settlements, is barren of Protestantism, being almost exclusively occupied by the Acadian French, who may be reckoned by thousands. I am not aware that there are more than three or four Church families in the whole distance. It is pleasing to observe that there is a marked improvement in this class of our population, within the last 15 years. Education has advanced considerably—temperance has taken the place of dissipation, and its attendant benefits are every where apparent. I arrived at Yarmouth on Saturday afternoon, and have since received from my old friend and College mate, the Revd. Mr. Moody, all the attention, personally, and in reference to my object, which I could desire. I preached twice on Sunday to large and interesting congregations. On Monday evening there was an excellent meeting in the fine Sunday School-house, which was well filled. As usual we had singing, (which in Yarmouth is particularly good) and prayer. The Rector opened the business of the evening with a suitable address, in the course of which he feelingly acknowledged the benefits he had himself derived from King's College, and the valuable aid which he had there enjoyed from the Society, and the Foundation Scholarships, without which the *res angustie Domini*, would have forbidden his approach to that ministry, which he has now so usefully exercised for 47 years.

Having found that there existed a good deal of prejudice and much want of information, on the subject of the College, I felt the necessity of entering very much into detail, and endeavouring to meet all the objections, real or imaginary, of which I had heard—and I hope and believe, that my efforts were not in vain. I was asked several questions, which I think I was enabled to answer satisfactorily. Resolutions as to the advantages already conferred on these Provinces, by the Institution at Windsor, and as to its absolute necessity for the welfare of the Church, were ably moved, seconded and enforced, by Messrs. W. H. Moody, Rowley, Dr. Jos. Bond, C. B. Owen, (my former Parishioner, to whom and to his kind and worthy partner I am indebted for much attention and hospitality,) and other gentlemen.

Although the proceedings were protracted until past 11 o'clock, the interest of the meeting did not flag, and I have good reason to believe, that a feeling in behalf of the College has thus been aroused, which will only have produced a handsome result at the present time, but will continue to operate favourably upon the minds of our people for the future. I have visited nearly all the members of the Church, and have received from them a very general and substantial testimony, at once of their love for their Church and their conviction of the importance of the College in connexion with it. We have secured £200, and there will probably be something more when the work of the Committee shall be finished. There is I think a mistaken opinion of the wealth of our congregation here, as compared with other places. We have some who are called rich, and who respond liberally to such claims, and dispense charity with an open hand, but I am informed that the *honestest* men are in other denominations. Our numbers too are not large, there being not over sixty families in connexion with the Parish Church, and many of these being poor. Besides being largely called upon of late years to make additions to their Church, build a School House, repair their organ, and support their Clergyman, they are for many years contributed very handsomely to the D. C. Society—and moreover, they have done what no other Parish, I believe, thought of doing—sent a liberal donation to the College itself, of some thirty or forty pounds. Considering all this, and the prejudices (of long standing) against the Institution, the remoteness of the situation from Windsor, and the commercial bent of the generality of the population, I think Yarmouth deserves credit for what

has now been done. Nor am I without good hopes, that a liberal donation from one gentleman in particular, will be still farther amended. It deserves to be mentioned, that I had the pleasure of receiving an unsolicited donation, from the Hon. Staley Brown, who is not a member of the Church.

As usual, we have warm friends among the Ladies, who are taking up the cause, and intend to make their own collection. Among those present at our meeting there was one gentleman who had been a pupil of the Father of the writer, when first Master of the Halifax Grammar School, in 1788, and who expressed his sense of benefits then received from his Tutor, and his best wishes for the success of King's College, by such donation as he could afford.

JAS. C. COCHRAN.

Yarmouth, April 27.

To P. C. HILL, Esq.

Sec'y Incorporated Alumni of King's College.

SOLDIERS,—THEIR WIVES AND FAMILIES.

IT well becomes a Christian nation, in appealing to the God of battles, to supplicate his aid and protection. And after the vast preparations that have been made, and amid those that are still in progress, for sustaining the national honor, in the righteous war in which England has been compelled to engage,—the appointment of a day of humiliation and prayer for the Divine blessing on Her Majesty's arms, has been hailed with deep satisfaction by thousands through her wide empire. It is matter of sincere gratification, that the example set in the parent land has been so promptly followed here. And we trust that on the day set apart, our Churches will be largely thronged by devout worshippers, whose hearts may be bowed as the heart of one man,—in humble confession of sin and ingratitude amid multiplied mercies, and in earnest supplication that the Supreme Ruler of all will crown with success, and bring to the issue of an early and permanent peace, the exertions put forth to uphold the interests of justice in the world. It will also be matter of deep and earnest aspiration, that He, to whom there is "no restraint to save by many or by few," will extend the shield of his Almighty protection to our fleets and armies, and cover in the day of battle the heads of those brave men who are perishing their lives for their Queen and country. As a fitting occasion to evidence our sympathy with them, we understand it has been suggested by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and recommended to the Clergy by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, that in imitation of the plan proposed at home, a collection should be taken in our Churches on that day, on behalf of the wives and children of the soldiers thus employed. The peculiar position of these individuals may not perhaps be generally understood. It may therefore be desirable to say a few words in explanation. By Her Majesty's regulation, soldiers' wives are provided for at the public expense, in the proportion of six women to every hundred men. Any additional number must be supported by their husbands, from their own individual resources. Now in all corps this proportion is exceeded. In many it is more than doubled. Of the six women per hundred men, thus recognized—four have been permitted on the present occasion to embark with their husbands. The two others have been provided for at home. But the surplus,—beyond the allotted proportion,—on the embarkation of their husbands for the seat of war,—are left (together with their children) in utter destitution. On their behalf appeal is made. And who is there that does not feel, they have a deep claim to sympathy and relief? Those to whom they have been accustomed to look for support, have gone to fight our battles,—many of them, probably never to return; for widows and orphans are among the too certain fruits of war. Societies for their succour have been established in Great Britain, and the invitation to relieve them largely responded to there. It is proposed to form a local fund here. The necessity for it is pressing. Within the last twenty years a large proportion of the Regiments in the British service, have passed in their tour of duty through North America. Many daughters of Nova Scotia have married into these Regiments. Some of them,—their husbands having gone on service,—have already returned with their children, to their native land. Others are now on their passage. We earnestly hope the collections made in our Churches on the 17th, will prove that we are not insensible to the claims of these our distressed countrywomen; and trust that our Christian Brethren of every denomination, will join with us in forwarding the good work, in which all must surely feel an interest.

J. T. T.

The Sermon at St. Paul's, on the morning of the Fast Day, will be preached by the Lord Bishop; and Collections will be taken at the several Churches after each Service, towards the relief of the destitute Families of the soldiers who have been sent to the seat of war.

A few copies of the Form of Prayer, to be used on the Fast Day, will be on sale at Mr. Gossip's Book Store, at 2d each, or 1s. 10d. per dozen.

A meeting of Delegates from the several B. N. A. Colonies, will assemble at New York, on the 27th inst. for the purpose of deliberation on the highly important subjects of the Fisheries and Reciprocal Trade between the Colonies and the United States. Our Province will be represented on this occasion by two of our ablest men—The Hon. Attorney General and the Hon. J. W. Johnston. Hon. Messrs. Rose and Taché are the Delegates from Canada.—*Chron.*

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.—The Provincial Treasurer has received from Messrs. Baring Brothers, London, the unsigned Railway Debentures and Coupons which will be required for the loan on the European and N. American Railway. There are three thousand Debentures of £100 sterling, each Debenture having attached forty half yearly Coupons for the payment of the interest at the office of Messrs. Baring Brothers. The plates have been sent out by the direction of Mr. Jackson, under whose superintendance, we believe, they have been got up; and are finished in the most beautiful manner. When they have been all properly signed and filled up by the respective parties, they will represent the amount of £300,000 Sterling, which sum becomes payable by the Province at the end of twenty years. We are happy to see that the arrangements are in active progress for carrying on the undertaking.—*St. John, N. B. Courier.*

Some hopes are entertained, based upon a letter received at New York, that the City of Glasgow steamer, bound to Philadelphia from Liverpool, with three hundred passengers, and a valuable freight of merchandise, and for the safety of which serious apprehensions are entertained, may have arrived at the Bahamas.

The Baltimore ship *Powhatan*, from Havro for New York, with two hundred and fifty souls on board, was wrecked in a dreadful gale on Long Beach, about 12 miles below Barnegat Inlet, New Jersey, on the night of the 15th April, and melancholy to relate, all perished—one hundred and thirty bodies, men, women and children, had come ashore within a short distance, of the scene of the disaster.

A schooner named *Manhattan*, also ran ashore about half a mile below the scene of the *Powhatan's* wreck, and out of a crew of nine only one came ashore alive who was recovered with great difficulty.

The Papers by the last English mail mention that Professor Wilson, the Christopher North of Blackwood's Magazine, and author of many popular works in prose and poetry, died on the 3rd April.

Alex. McDonald, Esq. has announced himself as the opposing candidate to the Hon. W. A. Henry, for the representation of the County of Sydney.

The Sydney C. B. Grammar School underwent an examination on Wednesday the 26th ult. The progress of the pupils gave much satisfaction to those who were present. The number on the roll is 66, of whom 40 were present.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The American Mail Steamer *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Monday last, from Liverpool, with dates to the 19th ult.

No additional news of importance from the Baltic or Black Sea.—Advices anxiously looked for. Consols unchanged from previous advices. Flour.—M. Henry's Circular quotes an advance in the value of Flour of 1s. to 2s. per barrel, and also of 3d. per bushel on Wheat. Corn in less demand at a trifling decline. Provision market unchanged.

Per Telegraph from Boston, May 4.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

A portion of the French army had arrived at Constantinople—the English not. The French Commander-in-Chief had left Paris to embark from Marseilles for Constantinople. The Duke of Cambridge was to leave Paris on the 15th April, Lord Baglan on the 19th. The Anglo-French fleet blockading Olossa. Napier's Fleet left Kioga Bay, April 14th, in pursuit of the Russians.

### YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

WHY WAS I NOT CONFIRMED?—Rachel Spencer was detained from Church on Easter-day by indisposition. She sat on a low seat by the fire, her Aunt was reading by the declining light at a distant window; every one else was gone to Church, and the house was so quiet she could hear the great clock in the hall tick.

She had been to Church every evening during the week, and the remembrance of the solemn services was very vivid. Had she taken any part in them, or had she looked on and listened merely, leaving others to reap the benefit? Then she was in health, and came home every evening surrounded by friends. To day she had been alone many hours, and as she was not able to read, thoughts had arisen—such thoughts as these. Why was I not confirmed? I was quite old enough to participate in this rite; my friends earnestly desired me to come forward and declare myself on the Lord's side; I could have attended either of the classes in St. Paul's parish, I knew both the clergymen, either of them would have welcomed me; my friends who attended the classes would have gladly admitted me among them. All these advantages I have disregarded, and perhaps they may never return—I may die young, as my brother did, or when I am travelling in the summer, I may be killed in an instant, without even having time to say, 'Lord be merciful to me a sinner.' But the tear of repentance did not flow yet; the current of her thoughts changed, and she began to excuse herself. Just then her Aunt closed her book and moving towards the fire, she said it was too dark to see to read any longer.

The sound of the church bells came on the wind. "I am sorry you did not go to church," said Rachel, when she observed her Aunt listening to the bells.

"I seldom neglect their call," said her Aunt, "there is no invitation I more gladly accept, but this evening I remained at home, on purpose to have a little conversation with you. You have looked unhappy all day, and I want you to tell me what you have been thinking about."

"You will not like to hear, you had better not ask me," said Rachel.

"Perhaps I could assist you in thinking such thoughts as it would please me to listen to, if you would speak openly to me," replied her Aunt.

"I was thinking," said Rachel, "that I was very foolish to blame myself, as I have done all day, for not being confirmed and privileged to become a communicant in the Church." Rachel paused here in the hope that her Aunt would speak, but she only looked up, and as the fire shone on her face, Rachel saw she was expecting her to give her reasons. "Because," she continued, rather hesitatingly, "because Mrs. Stone, whom every body praises, and calls a sweet christian, says a great many things that I should think it wrong to say." Rachel again was silent for a moment, but as her Aunt did not speak she went on. "I heard her say the other day that she did not believe the new Sunday-school teacher's religion was vital. Now I know Jesus needed not to be told what was in man, he could read thoughts, but He was God. I scarcely know what is in my own heart, and then you have always taught me not to judge the motives of others."

"We are prejudiced and perblind creatures, my dear," said her Aunt, "let us abstain from speaking of the faults of others, let us watch our own hearts."

"Ah," said Rachel, "I see you think if I had been carefully examining myself I should have discovered the beam in my own eye, but yet I cannot think Mrs. Stone so good as others do. I heard her say once that she deplored your state, she did not think your religion vital, and she said the same of two or three clergymen."

"You could have been confirmed, and enjoyed the highest privilege the church can bestow, that of coming to the table of the Lord, without imitating Mrs. Stone's manner of talking," said her Aunt quietly. "But," continued Rachel, "I fear I am not fit for such things yet. I heard old Mr. Finch say, he did not think it wrong to allow his children to join in any common religious ceremony while they were so young and gay as I am."

"Death is solemn, and you and they are not too young to die," said her Aunt; but tell me, Rachel, what should you think of the Mother, who finding her children playing about the nursery, while preparing for bed, should say: 'the children are too merry to night, I will not allow them to say their prayers,' and should order the nurse to put them prayerless to bed. Would not any Christian mother rather say: 'Now, my child-

ren, you must be quiet for a little while, and pray to your Father in Heaven' would she not take them one by one and make them kneel at her feet, while she taught them to lift up their little hands and hearts and say, 'Hallowed be Thy name.'

"Ah!" said Rachel, "you mean that the church is like our mother, and though she sees us full of youthful follies, she calls us to lay them aside and listen to her teaching."

"But then, dear Aunt, what good will that do if we still go on the same, and—but I will not say any thing in condemnation of the conduct of those that have been confirmed. No mother finds her children perfect after their morning and evening prayer, but she still perseveres, she calls them again and again to her feet, and do you think she is engaged in a useless work?"

"Oh no," said Rachel, the tears now filling her eyes, "I know she is not, I feel she is not—I acknowledge that I ought to have been guided by my friends, but indeed I am not good, and I do not wish to make people think better of me than I deserve."

"Oh, my child," said her Aunt, "learn to care less for what people think of you—they are but erring beings like yourself. Live to God, act always as in His sight; try to make your happiness consist in being known to Him and in loving and obeying Him."

"Ah," cried the sorrowful Rachel, "I shall never be able to do that, I often wish I could hide my thoughts from Him, they are so foolish."

"There is a prayer," said her Aunt, "at the beginning of the communion service you would find useful, when disturbed by evil thoughts."

"I know what you mean," said Rachel, "and I have often said, 'cleanse the thoughts of my heart by the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit.'"

"Continue its use, my dear," said her Aunt warmly, "and you will soon learn to be thankful that you have 'no secrets hid' from God. Use all the means of grace afforded you; we do not present ourselves for confirmation, we do not go to church, we do not kneel at the table of the Lord, because we are good, but because we earnestly desire to be made better, and because we are constrained, especially in the case of the Lord's supper, thus to show our love for God our Redeemer."

"I will try to be all you wish, my dear Aunt," said Rachel, "I should like to feel as happy as you look this moment." As she said this, two lines she had lately read occurred to her mind, and she said aloud:

"To what thou canst not reach, at least aspire,  
Ascend, if not in deed, yet in desire."

—Selected for the Church Times.

GEORGE WILSON.—A few years since, as Mr. Gallaudet was walking in the streets of Hartford, there came running to him a poor boy, of very ordinary appearance, but whose fine, intelligent eye fixed the attention of a gentleman, as the boy inquired, "Sir, can you tell me of a man who would like a boy to work for him, and would learn him to read?"—"Whose boy are you, and where do you live?"—"I have no parents," was the reply; "have just run away from the work-house because they would not teach me to read." The gentleman made arrangements with the authority of the town, and took the boy into his own family. There he learned to read. Nor was this all. He soon acquired the esteem of his new associates, by faithfulness and honesty. He was allowed the use of his friend's library, and made rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge. It became necessary, after a while, that George should leave Mr. Gallaudet, and he became apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in the neighbourhood. There the same integrity won for him the favor of his new associates. To gratify his inclination for study, his master had a little room furnished for him in the upper part of the shop, where he devoted his leisure time to his favorite pursuits. Here he made large attainments in mathematics, in the French language and other branches. After being in this situation a few years, as he sat to tea with the family one evening, he all at once remarked that he wanted to go to France. "Go to France!"—said his master, surprised that the apparently contented and happy youth had thus suddenly become dissatisfied with his situation—"for what?"

"Ask Mr. Gallaudet to tea to-morrow evening," continued George, "and I will explain."

His kind friend was invited accordingly. At tea time the apprentice presented himself with his manuscripts, in English and French, and explained his singular intention to go to France.

"In the time of Napoleon," said he, "a prize was offered by the French Government for the simplest rule of measuring plane surfaces, of whatever outline.

The prize has never been awarded, and this method I have discovered."

He then demonstrated his problem, to the surprise and gratification of his friends, who immediately furnished him with the means of defraying his expenses, and with letters of introduction to Hon. Lewis Cass, then our minister at the Court of France. He was introduced to Louis Philippe, and in the presence of the king and nobles and plenipotentiaries, this American youth demonstrated his problem, and received the plaudits of the Court. He received the prize which he had clearly won, besides valuable presents from the king.

He then took letters of introduction and proceeded to the Court of St. James', and took up a similar prize offered by the Royal Society, and returned to the United States. Here he was preparing to secure the benefit of his discovery by patent, when he received a letter from the Emperor Nicholas himself, one of whom ministers had witnessed his demonstrations at London, inviting him to make his residence at the Russian Court, and furnishing him with ample means for his outfit.

He complied with the invitation, repaired to St. Petersburg, and is now Professor of Mathematics in the Royal College under the special protection of the Autocrat of all the Russias!

### Selections.

OLD AND NEW ROMANISTS.—We have long been fully persuaded that the recent perverts from the reformed Church to Romanism, taken all together, would prove troublesome customers where they have gone; that, in fact, they would in the long run cost Rome more than they would come to. It stands to reason and experience, we think, that some of them would be for going too far, others for holding back; and that some, delighted with their new whereabouts, would push the worst parts of Popery to the farthest extreme, while others, disgusted on finding what a mass of obliquity and corruption they had been taken in exchange for the "pure and undefiled religion of the Reformed Church, would make haste to retrace their steps and return to their Mother's bosom. And so, indeed, the thing has been working out more and more for some time past. And we have not the slightest doubt that so it will continue for some time to come; inasmuch that the course of the perverts will in the end very much help and strengthen the cause, which they had probably expected to paralyze and disable. Already, it appears, the fiercest bickerings are in progress between the old and new Romanists, as well as between different sets of the new. The very fact of their being so near together will only enable and dispose them the better to dig out each other's eyes, while their distance from us will save our eyes from their diggings. An instance in point is now before us. Some of the perverts, it seems, have lately in a paper called the *Rambler*, made an attack on the notorious Dr. CAHILL, among other things charging a printed lecture of his on Transubstantiation with unsoundness. The wrath of the virulent Doctor has taken fire and gone into explosion through the columns of the *Tablet*. We will subjoin a few choice sparks from this explosion for the special edification and amusement of our readers:

In every paragraph, indeed in almost every instance, gross falsehood is asserted, palpable calumny is uttered, my clearly-expressed meaning is distorted with what I must call a malevolent ingenuity, and above all, whole sentences are carefully suppressed which would at a glance explain transparently the pretended difficulties of my malignant anonymous writings.

Gentlemen, you are acquainted with my style, rigid, plain, in whatever I advance, and I hereby undertake to demonstrate, beyond cavil from any quarter, that a clique of converted parsons have, through the anonymous columns of their periodical, suppressed known truth—have, without any doubt, advanced palpable falsehood, and have finally distorted, against and illustration with precisely the same kind of perverse misrepresentation which is to be found in the most hostile writings, and in the worst speeches of the Parsons of the Protestant Alliance.

In the whole course of my experience, I have never read anything that can even approach the assurance, the conceit, and indeed the sickening impudence of the writers of the paragraph on "illustration," where they clearly set themselves up as models of criticism, the teachers of the priesthood, and the infallible guides of the whole Church of these countries.

Gentlemen, I have in this part of my letter met the objections made by the editors of the *Rambler*. I will therefore be kindly pleased to keep your columns open to me in your next publication, for a second letter from me of the same length as the present one, to send you. In that part of their review where they speak of the Protestant Bible, I undertake to address the Catholics of this country with the views of our

fallible council of Portman street. In all my life I have not read any thing to resemble the combination of glaring falsehood and palpable Protestantism, rampant in Protestantism, to be deduced from their assertions in this part of their review. I also demand from you, gentlemen, that you will not permit any opponent to reply to me till my second letter shall have been published—that is, till my full reply shall be given. This I demand as an act of justice. I should be very sorry indeed to identify these three writers of the *Revue* with all the converts. God forbid! Their conduct is the act of individuals and not of the body. Oh, no. And their motives cannot be mistaken. It is a small movement on Puseyite principles; it is a little imitation of Tractarianism; it is the old idea of progress: the Lord knows where it will end. Perhaps it may terminate in a new Puseyism, as far beyond old Catholicity as the first Puseyism is on this side of it. The Lord protect us, the old-fashioned priests, from the genteel theology of Portman street.

These simultaneous, combined and coincident letters look very like a malignant spirit proceeding from men who should more appropriately be consigned to the position of learners, rather than assumingly usurp the office of oppressive dictation. They have mistaken their case; they have built their spite too high and it will fall; and what I regret most is, they have ruined themselves for ever. It will in future be called the *Parsec's Hornbark*. These gentlemen remind me very much of the fable, where a boy being once very fond of his cat, prayed to Jupiter that the cat might be changed into a woman. Jupiter granted his request; but some time afterwards this lady, having heard a mouse at night making a noise behind the curtain, forgetting she was a woman, jumped out of bed, and pursued the mouse with the former instinct of the cat. The application is not inappropriate. Our reviewers of Portman street, although changed into Catholics, cannot divest themselves of the old instincts of the Protestant Alliance, and in some instances would, if they dared, pursue the priest, their old victim, with the same malevolence, trick and misrepresentation, as when they stood on the hostile platform of Exeter hall.

These half converted gentlemen are so unconscious of their want of Biblical and theological knowledge that they indiscreetly but disedifyingly, utter sentiments in reference to the Protestant Bible, which are the appropriate expressions of the soupers of Connemara—statements, genteel Protestantism, and rank heresy, are contained in almost every word they have written on this subject. In all this exposure they cast blame themselves; when they joined us, we clothed them in the lion's skin, and admitted them to our society, begging them to be silent; but if they foolishly began to bray, and imprudently raise their voice and show their long ears, the fault is entirely their own.

—N. Y. Churchman.

**THE LATEST EXCAVATIONS AT NINIVEH.**—Of late the French Government has made some renewed attempts, of which an account is given in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The ensemble of ruins in the environs of Khorsabad consists of a large rectangular space of great extent. From distance to distance small conical hills mark the spots where towers of fortified cities were defending the walls. M. Place knew that M. Botta had not excavated these little elevations, and therefore paid great attention to the task. The first object found consisted of some smaller articles of agate, marble and cornelian; however, of such preservation and polish as if they had only now issued from the hands of the artist. In another of these hills was found a sort of large staircase, or rather a series of succeeding terraces, made of burnt and inscribed bricks. Below the lowest of these terraces was a double *souterrain*, of whose destination and use no idea could yet be formed. It was built with great accuracy and mathematical correctness, and will form a sort of enigma, to be solved by further examination. Incisions which were made on the east side of this hill, led to the discovery of brass axes and pins, which belonged to doors, of which not a trace but the metal and the stones in which these were embedded had remained. In consequence of a lucky hit, M. Place arrived through the door at a hall which had retained the name of the "Magazine of (water) Pitcher." No idea can be formed of the quantity of vessels found in this locality; they were of all shapes and sizes—pitchers large and small, broad, narrow, convex and contracted at their orifice. Most of them had been broken by the weight of the earth which fell upon them; still M. Place discovered some which were perfect, and which will form the nucleus of a collection of Assyrian ceramic art. They were made of clay, which however, had become so hard, that it was impossible to remove it, without in many cases breaking the vases. Some contained articles of cast copper, among which were some heads of *Ases*, faithfully resembling those represented on the Assyrian reliefs; and M. Place thinks that they were used for holding out the wine or oil contained in the pitcher. On the eastern side of the walls is another hall which M. Place had excavated. It contained pitchers of various sizes, and the red precipitates found at the bottom prove that these halls were the wine cellars of the monarchs of Assyria. M. Place examined all

parts of the palace, and wherever he found the subterranean galleries, he perceived that the Assyrian architects had used both the pointed and round arch. M. Place next directed his attention to what M. Botta had called "the ruined building," but had left it unexplored. He therefore opened his trenches towards the front of one of these halls, but soon came to the conviction that, far from being what may be called a ruined building, this part of the palace was in the way of construction at the time the whole became a ruin.—On inspecting the circumscription of the city, M. Place remarked on the south-west side a pretty high hill, adapted to another unexplored mound of the same size, and equalling in extent of area that of the large palace. But it is not a single palace or palaces which await here further examinations, but a whole Assyrian town may yet be discovered and exhumed.—*The Builder*.

A curious institution of Russia is found in the intermediate nobility, called the *Tchin*. They were called into existence by Peter the Great, as a balance to the power of the old feudal nobles, or Boyars, who looked with no favoural eye on his civilising reforms. He accordingly issued an ukase, by which all persons who served the State, whether in a civil or military capacity, were endowed with all the distinctions and privileges of the feudal nobility, except that of hereditary rank and the right of possessing slaves. "He thus formed," says our author, "a regiment of all the officials employed in the demonstration of his vast empire." It is obvious that the power of such a body must be immense, comprising, as it does, all the officers of the army and navy, and all the secretaries of the public offices. If its honesty commanded the respect of the people, it might soon endanger the autocracy of the Czar. But its venality is incurable.—The Emperor Nicholas is reported to have said:—"The *Tchin* would rob me of my cannons and my ships if it only knew where to hide them and to whom to sell them."

AT THE FIRST general meeting of the friends of the Society for English Church Missions to the Roman Catholics, recently held, it was stated "that the Society commenced its operations on the 5th of October last, and has 29 agents now employed under the superintendance of different incumbents, in addition to which there are eleven Irish teachers labouring among the Irish Romanists in London, whose numbers are about 200,000."

**THE SEVERN BORE.**—This phenomenon occurs on the morning of Good Friday and following day, when a flow of probably eight feet of water will take place at Gloucester. On these occasions the water rushes up the channel with such force as to form a complete wall of water, pushing onward at a great height for many miles.

**UNCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE.**—It may be a question which is the wiser, but not the happier—ho who strives against every form of wrong, seeking directly to destroy error and root out ignorance; or he who quietly by the force of examples of beauty, unconsciously soothes and harmonizes the perturbed spirits and unhalloved passions of those around him, into unison with his own higher and purer nature.

**A GEM.**—Who wrote the following beautiful epitaph upon an infant? It speaks to the heart;—  
Beneath this stone, in sweet repose,  
Is laid a mother's dearest pride,  
A flower that scarce had waked to life,  
And light and beauty, ere it died.  
God in His wisdom has recalled  
The precious boon His love had given:  
And though the casket moulders here,  
The gem is sparkling now in heaven.

When people drive away faithful ministers, the Lord provides for them. When they run away from their people, God leaves them to provide for themselves.—*Sinmons*.

**TESTIMONY FROM A HIGH SOURCE.**—Sir Colling Eardley, in a speech before the Protestant Alliance in London, addressed the chair occupied by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and said:—"My Lord, you had an interview a few months ago with an individual in a high position, with whom a few weeks afterwards I had an opportunity of meeting, one who was formerly the Prime Minister of the present Pope, and who is now residing at Genoa. He told me with his own lips, that the system of the Papacy is so utterly rotten, and so utterly detested by the people, that unless some marvellous change should take place, he is certain that its destiny is sealed."

Collegiate.  
KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

|                      |          |  |         |
|----------------------|----------|--|---------|
| The Lord Bishop      | £100 0 0 | The Master of the Rolls  | 100 0 0 |
| Miss Halliburton     | 50 0 0   | Hon. S. B. Robie   | 100 0 0 |
| Miss El. Halliburton | 10 0 0   | H. H. Cogswell   | 100 0 0 |
| Miss E. Halliburton  | 10 0 0   | M. B. Almon  | 100 0 0 |
| Miss Lawson          | 0 5 0    | A. M. Unicke   | 100 0 0 |
| Miss Isabel Lawson   | 0 5 0    | J. W. Ritchie  | 100 0 0 |
| Miss Willis          | 0 5 0    | The Archdeacon   | 100 0 0 |
| Mrs. Weeks, New      | 6 10 0   | William Cunard   | 100 0 0 |
| Dublin,              |          | James A. Moren   | 100 0 0 |
| J. C. Cogswell       | 50 0 0   | Chief Justice  | 50 0 0  |
| Dr. Cogswell         | 25 0 0   | J. C. Halliburton  | 50 0 0  |
| Miss Cogswell        | 25 0 0   |  |         |
| T. Boggs, Junior     | 5 0 0    | Scott Tremain  |         |
| J. W. Nutting        | 5 0 0    | L. Hartshorne  |         |
| Alexr. G. Fraser     | 2 0 0    | Henry Pryor  | 100 0 0 |
| Henry Yeomans        | 5 0 0    | Jas. Stewart   |         |
| Edward Binney        | 10 0 0   | H. Hartshorne  |         |
| William G. Fife      | 5 0 0    | Nepean Clarke  | 25 0 0  |
| William C. Silver    | 1 0 0    | Rev. G. W. Hill  | 25 0 0  |
| Daniel Gallagher     | 1 0 0    | P. C. Hill   | 50 0 0  |
| The Misses Miller    | 1 0 0    |  |         |
| The Hon. A. Keith    | 2 0 0    | Mrs. Steph. Boggs  | 50 0 0  |
| Henry Lawson         | 5 0 0    |  |         |
| Thomas Dunn          | 5 0 0    | J. T. Sawyer   |         |
| S. L. Shannon        | 10 0 0   | H. J. B. Unicke  | 100 0 0 |
| William Evans        | 2 10 0   | W. A. Black  |         |
| Mrs. Jeffery         | 2 0 0    | L. M. Wilkins  |         |
| Miss Fawson          | 0 10 0   | Rev. W. Bullock  | 25 0 0  |
| W. G. Anderson       | 1 0 0    | Peter Lynch  | 25 0 0  |
| William Dunbar       | 2 0 0    | James Creighton  | 25 0 0  |
| W. H. Tapp           | 10 0 0   | Jon'n. C. Allison  | 25 0 0  |
| H. Ince              | 10 0 0   |  |         |
| J. Shaffer           | 1 5 0    | Arth. Woodgate   |         |
| A. McLeod            | 1 5 0    | William Hare   |         |
| R. Wetmore           | 0 5 0    | Hen. E. Harvey   | 100 0 0 |
| J. Withrow           | 0 10 0   | Saml. A. White   |         |
| Mrs. & Miss Cogswell | 0 15 0   | Henry Pryor, second donation   | 25 0 0  |
| Miss S. J. Lannigan  | 0 5 0    | Wm. Rennell  | 25 0 0  |
| Wm. Tully            | 1 0 0    | Edgar Dodson   | 25 0 0  |
| Mrs. Clarke          | 5 0 0    | John Silver  | 50 0 0  |
| Miss McNeill         | 0 3 1    |  |         |
| Miss Jane Fraser     | 0 2 0    | Major P. E. Island   | 5 0 0   |
| J. T. Wainwright     | 5 0 0    | Miss Eliz. Maie  | 0 5 2   |
| James Tremain        | 5 0 0    | Miss Mary Storey   | 0 5 2   |
| Major Ansell, Town   | 5 0 0    | Benjamin G. Gray   | 1 0 0   |
|                      |          | Patrick Whiston  | 0 10 5  |
|                      |          | William Fairbanks  | 5 0 0   |
|                      |          | Thomas C. Kinnear  | 10 0 0  |
|                      |          | John Dallas  | 5 0 0   |
|                      |          | Mrs. Almon   | 2 0 0   |
|                      |          | William A. McAgy   | 2 0 0   |
|                      |          | S. R. Mose   | 2 0 0   |
|                      |          | Joseph Robinson  | 5 0 0   |
|                      |          | Edw'd. F. Stewart  | 10 0 0  |
|                      |          | J. Cleaveland  | 2 0 0   |
|                      |          | Lockhart Sweet   |         |
|                      |          | Aides Hill   | 0 5 2   |
|                      |          | Charles Tuning   | 5 0 0   |
|                      |          | William Graham   | 1 0 0   |
|                      |          | Rev. Jas. Breeding   | 5 0 0   |
|                      |          | Thomas Abbott  | 0 7 6   |
|                      |          | Miss Hopkins   | 0 12 6  |
|                      |          | Miss Fanny Hopkin  | 0 5 0   |
|                      |          | Mr. A. Stevens   | 0 5 0   |
|                      |          | Geo. Smithers  | 5 0 0   |
|                      |          | W. H. Pallister  | 2 10 0  |
|                      |          | Miss Wells   | 0 2 0   |
|                      |          | A Friend   | 0 10 0  |
|                      |          | John R. Willis   | 1 0 0   |
|                      |          | Jas. Donaldson   | 10 0 0  |
|                      |          | A. T. Creighton  | 50 0 0  |
|                      |          | L. K. Brown  | 25 0 0  |
|                      |          | Rev. E. Martine  | 25 0 0  |
|                      |          | The Parish of St. George's Hall  |         |
|                      |          | right of presentation with Rev. R. Fitzgerald                            |         |
|                      |          | Unicke   | 25 0 0  |
|                      |          | Mrs. Brane   | 25 0 0  |
|                      |          | Miss Brane   | 10 0 0  |
|                      |          | Other Parish's   | 40 0 0  |
|                      |          | Henry Boggs, and will give £25 additional when the £10,000 is collected, | 25 0 0  |
|                      |          | James Pryor  | 12 10 0 |
|                      |          | John H. Symons   | 12 10 0 |
|                      |          | G. Van Buskirk   | 12 10 0 |
|                      |          | Joseph Wier  | 25 0 0  |
|                      |          | Benjamin Wier  | 25 0 0  |
|                      |          | Capt. J.yttleton   | 25 0 0  |
|                      |          | Jno. H. McNab  | 25 0 0  |

Table with columns UNCONDITIONAL and CONDITIONAL, listing names and amounts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Halifax, 4th May, 1854.

Sir,—Our personal engagements have prevented us during the present week, &c. &c. aid towards the permanent endowment of King's College. We however beg to hand you for publication the names of those who have kindly forwarded us their subscriptions.

Yours, &c.

A. M. UNIACKE, GEORGE W. HILL.

Table with column UNCONDITIONAL, listing names and amounts.

Editorial Miscellany.

D. C. S.

Received— April 8. St. Paul's Halifax, given for Widows & Orphans fund, at a night collection, £1 0 0

The undersigned thankfully acknowledges the accompanying donations for the Fisherman's Church at Turn's Bay, received since last announcement:—

John H. Symons £0 10 0 J. I. D., Liverpool 1 0 0 May 4, 1854. Jas. C. COCHRAN.

THE CHURCH IN TIME OF WARS AND TUMULTS.

THE DAY OF HUMILIATION.

THE ruthless foe with iron hand, Against th' oppress'd hath drawn the brand: The torch of Discord flaming high, Shoots its wild light afar and nigh; And War with all its threatening train, O'erspreads the blighted earth again.

"A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."—St. John, xiii. 34.

The St. George's Society of St. John, N. B. celebrated the anniversary of St. George's Day, on the 24th, by dining together. The affair was highly creditable to the Sons of St. George in St. John.

The collection in St. Paul's, on the 24th ult. in aid of the Charitable Fund of St. George's Society, was £18 7s. 11d. instead of £16 7s. 11d., as stated in last week's Church Times.

Major B. Hammett Norton, has lately received official notification, that his appointment to the Office of American Consul at this Port, which he held under President Tyler's Administration, has been confirmed by President Pierce. Mr. Norton has proved himself a most efficient officer, and by the faithful discharge of his duties, and the upholding on all occasions the dignity of his country, he has well earned this expression of confidence on the part of the government whom he serves.—E. Chron.

A public meeting was to be held at Sydney, C. B., May 1, for the purpose of adopting measures to relieve the destitution of the Farmers, by the importation from abroad of the necessary supply of oats and other seed, for their Spring sowing.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From H. J. Jost, Esq.—directions attended to. From D. Owen, Esq. do. From Rev. R. Avery—directions will be attended to. From Rev. R. J. Uniacke, with 10s. E. P. Archbold, Esq.

Married.

On the 24th of April, by the Rev. Thomas Dunn, W. J. ALLISON, Esq., to MARY ANN, only daughter of Michael Egan, deceased, of this city. At Lunenburg, April 23, by the Rev. H. L. Owen, Mr. JOSIAH ROHAR, to MISS AMELIA WYNACUT. On the same day, Mr. THOMAS MESSER, to MISS MARY ANN HITTLE.

DECEASED.

On Friday morning, 5th inst., suddenly, JOHN TREMAIN Esq., aged 78 years. Funeral will take place from his late residence, corner of Hollis and Salter Streets, tomorrow Sunday, at 9 o'clock, A. M., when the friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice. Suddenly on Wednesday morning, in the 43rd year of his age, Mr. W. F. NEWMAN.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, April 30th.—Schns. Hope, Ozong, Boston, 5 days; Three Brothers, Neering, Philadelphia, 12 days; schr John Thomas, Murphy, Oderin, N. F.; Newfoundland Packet, Woodin, for St. John's N. F. return from sea.

Tuesday, May 2nd.—H. M. Steamer Buzzard, Com. Dobbie, Bermuda; H. M. brig Darling, Com. Napier, do-barque Sarah Ann, Cooper, Liverpool, 47 days; brigta-Hudson, Armstrong, ditto 40 days; Florida, Aerestroup, Philadelphia, brigta Clyde, Whipple, Cienfuegos, 2 days; schrs. Dart, McNutt, ditto 2 days; Susan Stairs, Farrel, Sagua la Grande; Pheasant, Cameron, Philadelphia; Margaret, Shettern, New York.

Wednesday, May 3rd.—Durham, Port Medway, 10 hours. Thursday, May 4th.—Brig Kingston, (pkt.) Meagher, Boston, 3 days; brigta. Mercy, Cameron, Cardenas, 19 days; schrs. Jane Sproit, McNab, Philadelphia, 14 days; Mary S. Smith, Am. Simpson, Boston, 3 days.

Friday, May 5th.—Government schr Darling, Dally, Sable Island, 24 hours; schr Billow, Alexander; Packet schr Isabella, Hadly, Guysborough, 4 days; schr Mary Ann, Kennedy, Boston, 4 days.

CLEARED.

Saturday, April 29th.—Steamers America, Lang, Liverpool; Victoria, Watson, Boston; schr President, Hewitt, Labrador.

Tuesday, May 2nd.—Brigta. Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; schrs. New Lanet, St. John's, N. F.; Flirt, Swain, Newfoundland; Brothers, Dickson, Labrador; Lady Seymour, Younz, Labrador.

Thursday, May 4th.—Schns. Emily, Crowell, St. John, N. B.; De fiance, Curry, Montreal; Perseverance, Curry, Restigouche and Dalhousie.

Friday, May 5th.—Schns. Pitts, Labrador; De fiance, Curry, Montreal; Velocity, Shelmut, Newfoundland; Valerina, McLeod, Fourche.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, MAY 6.

Table listing prices for various goods like Apples, Bacon, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Hay, Hour, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal.

WANTED.

A TEACHER for a CHURCH SCHOOL, in the Parish of Dartmouth,—Apply at this Office. May 6.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHURCHSIDE, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms, Persons of every Class, with its benefits and advantages.

Capital £250,000.

Fully Subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders.

HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT,

OFFICE 108 HOLLIS STREET.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM PBYON, JR. Esq.

ANDREW M. UNIACKE "

WILLIAM CUNARD

JAMES A. MORRIS.

Medical Referee—E. W. JENNINGS, M.D.

Secretary.—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

THE Company's operations in this Province are facilitated by the establishment of a Local Directory in which every confidence may be placed; and its important features, some of which are enumerated below, realize advantages, for the living not to be found in any former existing Company.

I. TEN per cent. of the entire profits of the Company is appropriated for the formation of a relief fund, for the benefit of parties assured for life, who have paid ten years premiums, their widows and orphans, in the event of old age.

II. Ten per cent. for the relief of aged and distressed proprietors, assured or not, their widows and orphans.

III. In addition to the usual business of Life assurance, assurances are granted against paralysis, Windstroke, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily or mental, at moderate rates.

Policies indispensible, and free of stamp duty. No extra charge for going to or residing in Australia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, or the British North American Colonies, or Northern States of America.

Medical men in all cases remunerated for their report. Every description of Life assurance business transacted. Rates of premium for assuring £100 for the whole term of life, viz. —

Table showing rates for different ages: Age 20 £1 10 0, Age 30 £1 19 6, Age 40 £2 13 0, Age 50 £3 15 0.

Detailed prospectuses and the fullest information may be had on application to E. C. COWLING, Esq., sub-agent, Annapolis.

G. A. MACKENZIE, Pica H. W. SMITH, Shelburne E. P. ARCHBOLD, Esq. Sub-Agent for Sydney, C. B. H. G. GRAY, Solicitor, 68 Hollis Street, Halifax. Agent for Nova Scotia.

May 6.

Gm.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the annual value £25 currency, have recently been founded in the College by the Honorable JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, Esq. to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in any part of British North America. The Scholarships are tenable three years, and the holders are required to graduate in Trinity College.

Criteria paribus, the preference will be given to any candidate who intends to receive Holy Orders. One of the Scholarships will be open to competition in October.

Information respecting the days and the subjects of examination, and on other matters connected with the College, may be obtained on application by Letter, to the Provost, Trinity College, Toronto. Toronto, 1st March, 1854.

TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanse, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetens the BREATH—is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. each, at LARQUE, Hollis Street.

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for WM. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 240 Hill Street.

Advertisements.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.  
APRIL 25, 1854.

CHAPTER 18.  
Act to amend Chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Surveyors of Highways and Highway Labor, except in Halifax."  
(Passed the 31st day of March, 1854.)

Section 1. Recovery of fines incurred by minors as enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly.

Section 2. Sec. 4, chap. 63, not to extend to seamen on board coasting and fishing vessels.

Section 3. All fines and forfeitures incurred by minors under Chapter sixty-three of the revised statutes, "Of surveyors of Highways and Highway Labor except in Halifax," to be recovered from the parents, masters or guardians of such minors, with whom such minors reside, or who have a right to receive their wages, in the manner provided in the last section of the chapter hereby amended, and applied as therein mentioned.

Section 4. The fourth section of the chapter hereby amended shall not hereafter extend to masters or seamen on board coasting or fishing vessels.  
April 16.

CARPETS.—EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT!—NEWEST STYLES—LOWEST PRICES!  
W. N. SILVER & SONS.  
April 27th. 6w.  
FURNITURE! FURNITURE!  
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.  
THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs to leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the latest and very best patterns, which he offers at extremely low prices, and on accommodating terms. Persons on the eve of Housekeeping, and those already established, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment. Furnishings attended to at very moderate prices. On Hand—A supply of Furniture POLISH, pronounced by all who use it to be a superior article.  
JAMES GORDON,  
123, Barrington Street.

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.  
CANADA HOUSE.  
FAMILY, SHIP, AND ARMY STORE.  
No. 33 & 34, Upper Water Street.

55 Firkins No. 1 BUTTER,  
20 Barrels Prime Nova Scotia BEEF,  
45 do do PORK,  
20 cwt. best Annapolis CHEESE,  
40 Quintals Prime Shore CODFISH,  
400 Smoked HAMS, sugar and spice cured,  
10 Tubs Nova Scotia LARD,  
20 Barrels do OATMEAL,  
20 Barrels Canada SPLIT PEAS,  
20 Barrels do PEAS,  
35 Cases PICKLES,  
8 Tierces American RICE,  
60 Kegs SALARATUS; 3 Cases INDIGO  
55 Chests Congo & Souchong TEAS,  
50 Boxes TOBACCO, No. 1,  
15 Bags Jamaica COFFEE.  
N.B.—A general assortment of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, PORTER, CIDER and CORDIALS.  
W. RENNELS.  
April 15. 3m.

SEEDS, SEEDS.—1854.  
DERSTEAMER "ASIA." A full supply of GRASSES and FLOWER SEEDS from the same Establishment as those which for years past have given such universal satisfaction.  
For freshness and purity these are not to be surpassed and with confidence we recommend them Mangel Wurzel, Swede Turnip, White Clover, and other AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, all of the best quality, and as prices as low as GOOD SEEDS can be afforded.—For sale at DE WOLF'S SEED WAREHOUSE, 63 Hollis Street, March, 15th 1854.

"MICMAC" FROM GLASGOW.  
W. GOSSIP, has just received per Ship Micmac, a part of his SPRING IMPORTATION of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, comprising Foolcap, Letter and Note PAPERS, of all the various qualities, Envelopes, adhesive and Plain, a match; BLANK BOOKS of various descriptions; SCHOOL BOOKS, Steel Pens, Ink, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Black, White and Colored Crayons, Camyon Paper Oil and Water Colours, &c. &c.  
All which will be sold at the lowest rates, at the Nova Scotia Book Store, 24 Granville Street.  
April 22, 1854.

LAW BLANKS.  
In accordance with the New Practice Act, viz. SUMMONSES, CAPTUSES, REPLEVINS, ATTACHMENTS, EJECTMENTS.  
For sale by W.M. GOSSIP,  
No. 24 Granville Street.  
January 18.

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



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
APRIL 7, 1854.  
An Act Concerning the Elective Franchise.  
(Passed the 31st day of March, 1854.)

BE IT KNOWN by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:  
1. The Act passed in the fourteenth year of her Majesty's reign entitled "an act to extend the elective franchise" is hereby repealed.

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

3. No person who shall have received aid as a pauper under any poor law in this province, or aid as poor persons from any public grant of government money, within one year before the day of polling, nor any Indian, shall be entitled to vote under this act.

4. At every election, the name of each person offering to vote by virtue of residence, shall be entered by the poll clerk in the poll book, and if objection be made in relation to his right to vote at that election by any person entitled to vote at the same poll, the presiding officer shall tender to him the following preliminary oath: "You, A. B., do swear that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence and qualification as an elector. So help you God! The presiding officer shall then proceed to propose to the person challenged the following questions, or such of them as shall be required by the person objecting:  
First. What is your name?  
Second. What is your age?  
Third. In what county do you reside?  
Fourth. In what township do you reside?  
Fifth. How long have you resided in this province?  
Sixth. How long have you resided in this county? (or township, if voting for a township.)  
Seventh. Do you reside in this polling district?  
Eighth. How long have you resided in this polling district?  
Ninth. Are you a native born subject of her Majesty?  
Tenth. (If not a natural born subject.)—Have you been naturalized?  
Eleventh. (If a naturalized subject) When and where were you naturalized?

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHEDULE.

OATH NUMBER ONE.

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

NUMBER TWO.

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

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

NUMBER THREE.

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

NUMBER FOUR.

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

An Act to Amend the New Practice Act.  
Passed the 31st day of March, A. D., 1854.

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

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

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

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

Notice is hereby given, that if the Defendant do not appear and plead, within four days after the period specified in the Writ for his appearance, the Plaintiff shall be at liberty to sign Judgment by default, if there are no particulars of demand annexed, and if there be particulars of demand, final Judgment for any sum not exceeding the sum claimed in his particulars of demand, with interest at the rate specified, and costs at the expiration of such time.

4. In Ejectment, the notice shall be as follows:—  
Notice is hereby given, that if the Defendant do not appear and defend the possession of the property claimed by the within Writ, or such part thereof as he may be advised, the Plaintiff will be at liberty to sign Judgment at the expiration of four days after the period specified in the Writ for his appearance, and the Defendant may thereupon be turned out of possession.

5. Notice of trial may be endorsed on Writs of Summons.

6. No cause shall be entered on the docket for trials wherein the period allowed for pleading shall not have expired before the first day of Term in all other Counties except Halifax, and before the last day of Term in Halifax.

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

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

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

An Act to Facilitate Proceedings under the New Practice Act.  
[Passed the 3rd day of April, A. D., 1854.]

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

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

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

April 15. 1m.



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

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

JAS. B. UNIACKE,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.  
An Act for Settling Titles to Lands in the Island of Cape Breton.  
(Passed the 31st Day of March, A. D. 1854.)

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

ALL PERSONS who are in undisputed Possession of any Lands and Tenements in the Island of Cape Breton, for which application has been made for a Grant, either joint or several, and on which the Fees have been paid shall on proof thereof, and with the approval of the Governor in Council, be entitled to a separate Grant of the Lands for which such Fees were paid, without any further charge for Survey or otherwise.  
April 15. 1m.



Poetry.

HEART HYMNS.

EASTER EVEN.

Mr Lord beloved is resting here,
And yet the word which He has spoken
Tells me that His release is near,

Drive from me sleep and weariness,
So that I watch till early morning,
And in the tomb then quickly press

Revealed to me! Oh thought most sweet!
Then watch I through this night of sadness,
For soon again before His feet

EASTER.

Tis so,—I see that sacred day
Once on the cross of Calvary
Rabboni! My own Lord, Thou,

—Oh blest word!—Thou art my life
Thy name is spoken,
And thou hast taken
Of that sin which I have done

And now my heart is free,
In peace and calm, no tumult breathing,
What can I do but praise Thee,
When I am resting,

Helpless I feel I am, but He
Is ever helping me applying,
And poor as I am, though I be,

Then glory to my Lord most dear,
Who thus the gates of Hell has given,
Who sits on earth my sin to bear,

—Episcopal Recorder.

Advertisements.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.
This great popularity acquired by these Pills
during the last year they have been offered for sale in
the Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no
other medicine increasing their sale have been resorted
to by printing advertisements—no certificate published
to certify their value.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. THIS
Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the
choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India
by an officer of the British Army, who was long a resident
there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent;

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

DER R. M. Steamship "ARABIA," W. LANGLEY,
has received his usual supplies of the above, which
are believed to be of the growth of 1853, and can there-
fore be confidently recommended—LANGLEY'S DRUG
STORE, Hollis Street.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE
TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BOMAX PREPARED
WITH EAU 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
a grateful odour.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES
and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards.
W. M. GOSSIP,
No. 21, Granville Street.

THE FARE-PAID MEDICINE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

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

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.
(Signed) H. MIDDLETON,
Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

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

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

DEAR SIR.—In this district your Pills command a more
extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before
the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious
Complaints, I may mention the following case. A
lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted,
for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver
and digestive organs; she received no attention, and
that she could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and
it was not till she could survive many months. This
disease was naturally caused great alarm among her
friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial
of your Pills, which so improved her general health that
she was induced to continue them until she received a per-
fect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not
experienced any symptoms of relapse, and she declares
that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
Nov. 23rd, 1852 (Signed) J. GAMIS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Ague Female Irregularity—Scrofula, or King's
Asthma Erysipelas
Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats
Blotches on the Face Stone and Gravel
Skin Gout Secondary Symp-
toms
Bowel Complaints Head-ache Tic Douloureux
Colic Indigestion Ulcers
Constipation of the Intestines Tumours
Bowels Jaundice
Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds
Dropsy Piles Weakness from
Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause,
Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger
size.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax
General Agent for Nova Scotia.
Feb. 11, 1854.

MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING.

JUST RECEIVED, the following MATERIALS FOR
OIL PAINTING, all of the best quality.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes,
ACADEMY BOARDS,
Prepared MILL BOARDS,
PALETTE KNIVES,
RAGGER BLENDERS,
Flat BRISTLE BRUSHES,
Sable Ditto.
DRYING OIL,
ALSO, ON HAND—Round, Square, and Oblong Boxes of
COLOURED CHAYONS, BLACK CHAYONS, Cork Pencils,
Porte Crayons, Drawing Paper, and all Materials for
Water Color and Pencil Drawing.

W. M. GOSSIP,
21 Granville Street.
April 27.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, of 100 Volumes,
from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union
and the following books from the same Society

- Herbert Atherton,
Love's Lesson,
Stories of the Beatitudes,
HARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER,
In the World but not of the World,
Christmas at Home,
Our Little Comfort,
Our Opposite Neighbour,
Packages of Sunday School Books.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES of 100 vols. from the
Society for Promoting Evangelical Knowledge. These
Libraries are got up in a very neat and appropriate style,
and are well worthy of inspection.

Also, Publications of the Society
—ALSO—FROM BOSTON—
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES from the American
Sunday School Union, 100 vols. and 75 vols.
Consecutive Union Question Book—Mather, Mark
Taper, and John,
Union Primer,
Union Spelling Book.

W. M. GOSSIP,
No. 21 Granville Street.
February 25

COMPASSES, ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINT

- Do. Large Leg. Joint, 6 inch
Pen Compasses
Cards, Pencils, assorted, warranted,
Silver Pen and Pencil Cases,
Branes, Lustrous, with glass,
Webb's Scales, hardwood frames
Patent Penholders,
Steel Pens great variety.

WILLIAM GOSSIP,
No. 21 Granville Street.
Dec. 18, 1853.

CHURCH SERVICES & BOOKS OF COMMON
PRAYER.

JUST RECEIVED BY R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA
CHURCH SERVICES, in Plain and Elegant Bindings,
Books of Common Prayer, do
ALSO—ON HAND,
A Large Assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,
HEALTHFUL BOOKS and TRACTS, suitable for all oc-
casions.
W. M. GOSSIP,

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS,
HALIFAX, N. S., March 23, 1854
TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Tenders
will be received at this office until noon on FRID-
DAY, the 30th June, 1854, for the
Erection of an Hospital for the Inmate,
on a piece of Land situate near Dartmouth and oppo-
site the City of Halifax.

Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract
may be seen, and every information obtained on ap-
plication at this Office, from the 1st June until Tues-
day, the 29th June, 1854.

The Board of Works reserve the right of rejecting
the whole or any part of the Tenders they may re-
ceive.

The party or parties whose Tenders may be accept-
ed, will be required to enter into a bond, with
obligable securities, to the due performance of the
contracts.

April 8. till 30th June.

PAPER HANGINGS—NEW STYLES.
GOOD AND CHEAP.

A Large importation of PAPER HANGINGS,
and cheaply received and for Sale at the
Scotch Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.
Call and see the latest styles and most fashionable
Patterns.

It will now be enabled to supply Country Dealers
at the lowest prices with every description of Paper Hang-
ings they may require. Orders giving the requisite
particulars as to pattern and quality, accompanied by
Cash, promptly attended to from any quarter.

A liberal discount given to my regular Customers.
W. M. GOSSIP,

No. 21, Granville Street.
April 15, 1854.

It is published every Saturday by Wm. Gossip,
Printer, at the Church Times Office, No. 24
Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and
forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese.
All Correspondence for the Paper, intended
for publication, or on matters relative to its man-
agement, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.
TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, in
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