

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
											✓

# The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1853.

NO. 51.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
Dec. 18	Isaiah 39	Acts 18
19	Isaiah 40	Isaiah 52
20	Isaiah 41	Isaiah 53
21	Isaiah 42	Isaiah 54
22	Isaiah 43	Isaiah 55
23	Isaiah 44	Isaiah 56
24	Isaiah 45	Isaiah 57
25	Isaiah 46	Isaiah 58
26	Isaiah 47	Isaiah 59
27	Isaiah 48	Isaiah 60
28	Isaiah 49	Isaiah 61
29	Isaiah 50	Isaiah 62
30	Isaiah 51	Isaiah 63
31	Isaiah 52	Isaiah 64

## Poetry.

### A CALL TO YOUNG MEN.

“Go ye in, if I preach not the Gospel.”—1 Cor. ix. 16.

It is a heavenly theme:  
I hear a voice divine—no idle dream—  
Calling to duty and to self-denial,  
In face of many a stern and bitter trial,  
Reverberating when the day is bright,  
Soft whispering in the gentle hush of night;  
Childing, when earthly pleasures round me rise;  
Soothing, when sorrows fill my weeping eyes—  
“Go preach the Gospel, fly to every land;  
Obey the risen Saviour’s last command.”

It comes with accent clear,  
Like heavenly music to the listening ear,  
With a sweet emphasis of love appealing,  
To conscious duty and to Christian feeling.  
It comes with trembling accents sad and low,  
Like distant echoes from a world of woe,  
Of millions perishing through lack of vision,  
Childing my unbelief and indecision.  
“Go, preach the Gospel, fly to every land;  
Obey the risen Saviour’s last command.”

And I must answer true,  
Full many an obstacle will rise in view;  
Affection’s voice will tempt me to forbear,  
And softer labors to my hand prepare.  
But no—A bleeding Saviour’s love hath found me;  
His everlasting arms have sweetly bound me;  
I’ll gladly follow where he leads the way,  
Not shrink of danger while I hear Him say,  
“Go, preach the Gospel, fly to every land;  
Obey the risen Saviour’s last command.”

## Religious Miscellany.

From Blackwood’s Magazine.

### THE PARADISE IN THE PACIFIC.

#### MURDERS.

Partial times awaited the mutineers and their companions. Christian remained for a while the position of authority of head of the community; and his mind had to have been occupied with efforts to preserve peace, which were hourly interrupted by his sullen and savage companions. Much of his time, spent on a spot on the top of a high rock, he called his “look out,” whence he would anxiously survey the ocean, to see whether it bore along on its coming avenger! What thoughts must have been on those occasions of mournful solitude!—What would he then had given to undo all he had done!

Only after their landing they broke up the *Bounty*, and condemned themselves to perpetual imprisonment in the island. There were sanguinary frays arising between the Europeans and the savages; and at last the Otaheitan men entered into a plot to destroy their European companions. The wives of the Europeans, however, disclosed it to their husbands on the projected massacre. The result, however, was anticipated. Within a year’s time Christian and his companions were murdered by their Otaheitan companions, all of whom were in turn slain the next year! One of them was killed with an axe by Young, the Midshipman’s Otaheitan wife!—As she had done this, she signalled her husband, who immediately shot the sole surviving Otaheitan! In the year 1794, there were only four of the English left, one of whom was Mr. Young; and the five of the murdered Englishmen, including Christian, were kept by the women of the place as trophies; and afterwards, only with much difficulty, prevailed on to give them up to be buried. One of the Otaheitan women was unhappily acquainted with the art of distilling, and having converted a copper boiler from the *Bounty* into a still, he made ardent spirits from the root of a plant in the island. How strongly this cause operated in promoting turbulence and bloodshed may be

imagined. He himself in a fit of *delirium tremens* committed suicide, throwing himself from a rock into the sea; another was killed by Mr. Young, and one John Adams, in self-defence, and of all the fifteen unhappy men who had landed from the *Bounty*, only two died a natural death—Young of asthma, in 1800; and Adams in 1829. The last survivor of those who came in the *Bounty* was Mrs. Young, who died at an advanced age in the year 1850. From all this it may appear that the mutineers must have found the barren rock to which they partook themselves, become a very hell upon earth.

#### THE ISLAND PATRIARCH.

The last male survivor was the John Adams above mentioned, a seaman; and marvellous, indeed, was the change which reflection and merciful experience contributed to effect in his mind and character. He had lived not only among scenes of violence and blood, but in constant terror of being discovered by some ship approaching the island, and taken home to be hanged. As a sample of his sufferings on this score, in the year 1795 a ship was seen coming near the island, on which he and his brother mutineers hid themselves in the bushes in great terror. When at length they dared to venture out, they stole cautiously to the landing-place, and found that the ship had disappeared; but as a knife and some cocoa-nuts were lying near the water’s edge, it was clear that some one had landed, but doubtless not having seen any traces of occupation, had left, and the ship had proceeded on its voyage.

In the year 1800, Adams, then only thirty-six years old, found himself the only man in the island—his companions being twenty of the children of his deceased comrades; but they had come to regard him as their common father, with reverence and affection. He was providentially possessed of one solitary copy of the Bible, and of a prayer-book, which had belonged to the *Bounty*, and of these he made unceasing use. Two remarkable dreams occurred to him in the year 1810, which he always regarded as having been designed to awake in him reflection and repentance: and he became a very devout man—training up in Christianity the young semi-pagans who surrounded him. He had constant morning and evening prayers, and was never tired of reading to them the Scriptures, in which they took such a delight, that on one occasion, two of the lad’s having earned a little present of gunpowder—a very precious commodity there—as a reward for their labor in preparing the ground for planting yams, proposed that, instead of the present, he should read them some extra lessons from the Bible! He became in truth, as he has since been called, an island patriarch.

In the year 1803, an American captain landed at the island, not a little to Adams’ alarm, and on quitting took with him a chronometer and compass which had belonged to the *Bounty*, and forwarded them to the Admiralty—being, of course, acquainted with the story of the mutiny. No steps, however, were taken by the British Government; but six years afterwards Adams beheld with dismay two men-of-war approaching the island, and he reasonably apprehended that at length his hour was come, for the two captains, with some officers and men, were seen descending the ship’s sides, and immediately landed. Adams made no attempt to conceal himself—resigned to his destiny but was quickly comforted by the tidings that he was not to be arrested that a quarter of a century had passed away, and his presence was considered useful to the young islanders. Then, indeed, a mill-stone fell from his neck. How the weight of it had worn him may be guessed from the fact, that Sir Thomas Staines, one of the captains, styled him, in his despatch, “a venerable old man,” whereas he was then only fifty years old! Sir Thomas added, “His exemplary conduct, and fatherly care of the whole little colony, could not but command admiration. The pious manner in which all these born on the island have been reared—the correct sense of religion which has been instilled into their minds by this old man, has given him the pre-eminence over the whole of them, who look up to him as the father of the whole, and one family. When Sir Thomas and his companions saw the island they did not suppose it inhabited, and were greatly surprised to observe, as they approached it, plantations laid out, and very neatly constructed huts and houses! When within two miles from the landing place, some natives were observed bringing down the canoes on their shoulders, in which they dashed through a heavy surf, and pulled off to the ships. What was the astonishment of the sailors to hear one of the two savages exclaim, on approaching the ship, ‘Won’t you heave us a rope now?’ And who should these prove to be, but a son of Christian, twenty-five years old, and of Young eighteen years old! They were fine handsome fellows, tall and well-proportioned, and their features were those of an honest English face. Their only dress was a piece of cloth round their loins, and a straw hat ornamented with black feathers of the domestic fowl. When they had got on board, Sir Thomas Staines took them down into his cabin to give them lunch, and was moved with sudden tenderness on see-

ing one of them rise up, place his hands in a posture of devotion, and distinctly and solemnly say, ‘For what we are going to receive, the Lord make us truly thankful!’ On accompanying them back to the island, and accomplishing the landing with no little difficulty, Sir Thomas was charmed with the scene and the reception which awaited him. Poor old Adams and his wife, who was blind and infirm, conducted their great guests to his snug and neat house, and spread out for them a little repast of yams, cocoa-nuts, and fine fresh eggs.—They found the settlement to consist of forty-six grown up young people, with a number of infants. The young men were all fine athletic fellows, their faces full of frankness; but the young women excited great admiration. They were tall and finely formed; their faces beaming with smiles, but wearing an air of modesty and bashfulness that would do honour to the most virtuous nation on earth. Their teeth like ivory, even, regular, and beautiful, without a single exception; and all of them both male and female, had the most marked English features. Their little houses were models of comfort and cleanliness, and the grounds all round were carefully cultivated. They were very systematic in conducting their little affairs. Old Adams, for instance, kept a careful register, containing the times account of his work, and what each had acquired by it; and they had a regular system of barter—as of salt for fresh provisions; vegetables and fruit for poultry, and fish, &c. All were engaged in the cultivation of the ground (growing chiefly yams) and fishing; and when one had cleared a sufficient quantity of ground, and had stock enough to maintain a family, he was allowed to marry—but always with the consent of Adams. The utmost harmony prevailed in their little society. They were simple, sincere, affectionate and pious, and most exemplary in discharging their religious duties.

These matters continued till the year 1825, when Captain Beechy visited the island in the *Blossom*, and has left on record an affecting picture of their primitive simplicity and happiness. They were still under the care of their old patriarch Adams. “These excellent people,” said Captain Beechy, “appear to live together in perfect harmony and contentment; to be virtuous, religious, cheerful and hospitable, even beyond the limits of prudence; to be patterns of conjugal and parental affection; and to have very few vices. We remained with them many days, and their unreserved manners gave us the fullest opportunity of becoming acquainted with any faults they might have possessed.” “Their reverence for the Sabbath would shame many a highly civilized Christian community. It was, indeed, kept holy—a day of rest, in truth, and of cheerful reverence towards the Most High. Their services were conducted in strict conformity with the usages of the Church of England, the prayers being read by old Adams, and the lessons by one appointed by him for that purpose.”

Their only intercourse with the great world was on the occasion, few and far between, of ships of war, whalers, or others touching at the island. “These seas,” says a traveller on them during the last year (1852,) “are but little frequented. To give an idea of their vast extent, notwithstanding the thousands of ships that are trading on them, we have seen only one ship at sea, and our track measures some 4500 miles! What a little spot this island appears in the vast Pacific! apparently incapable of resisting the mighty waves of so vast an ocean. The mutineers might well deem themselves secure on so small an island!”

At length,

“Declining gently to the last, this good old man he died.”  
Old John Adams expired on the 5th March, 1829, in the sixty-fifth year of his age—a sad day for the little community which he had trained into one so exemplary thereby offering the best atonement in his power for the guilt which had stained his early years.

#### WHAT IS TRUTH?

Truth is the same thing as what in the Scripture is denominated ‘the gospel,’ ‘the common salvation,’ ‘the common faith,’ the faith once delivered to the saints,’ ‘the truth as it is in Jesus,’ &c., and what this is may be clearly understood by the brief summaries of the gospel, and of the faith of the primitive Christians, which abound in the New Testament. Of the former, the following are a few of the examples:—“God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life—the Son of Man came to seek and to save that which is lost—I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father but by me—to him gave all the prophets witness, that through his name whosoever believeth in him shall receive remission of sins—we preach Christ crucified, to the Jews a stumbling block, and to the Greeks foolishness: but

Continued from last week.

to them that believe, the wisdom of God, and the power of God—I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified.—Moreover, brethren, I declare unto you the gospel which I preached unto you, which also ye have received, and wherein ye stand; by which also ye are saved, if ye hold fast what I preached to you, unless ye have believed in vain; for I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins, according to the Scriptures; and that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day, according to the Scriptures—This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief.—This is the record, that God hath given to us eternal life, and this life is in his Son.—Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven, given among men, whereby we must be saved.”

If language have any determinate meaning, it is here plainly taught that mankind are not only sinners, but in a lost and perishing condition, without help or hope, but what arises from the free grace of God through the atonement of his Son: that he died as our substitute: that we are forgiven and accepted only for the sake of what he hath done and suffered: that his person and work all evangelical truth concentrates: that the doctrine of salvation for the chief of sinners through his death, was so familiar in the primitive times, as to become a kind of Christian proverb, or ‘saying:’ and that on our receiving and retaining this depends our present ‘standing,’ and final ‘salvation.’ If this doctrine be received, christianity is received: if not, the record which God hath given of his Son is rejected, and he himself treated as a liar.

When this doctrine was received in the true spirit of it, (which it never is but by a sinner ready to lay all those fruitless speculations which tend only to bewilder the mind, will be laid aside: just as malice, and guile, and envy, and evil-speakings, are laid aside by him who is born of God.—They will fall off from the mind, like the cast of chrysalis, of their own accord. Persons who, after having read and studied controversies, and leaned first to one opinion and then to another, till their minds have been lost in uncertainty, have at length been brought to think of the gospel, not as a matter of speculation, but as that which seriously and immediately concerned them; and embracing it as good news to them who are ready to perish, have not only found rest to their souls, but all their former notions have departed from them as a dream when one awaketh.

Corresponding with the brief summaries of the gospel are the concise accounts given of the faith of the primitive Christians. ‘Whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ, is born of God—Who is he that overcometh the world, but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God?—If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved.’ The sacred writers did not mean by this language to magnify the belief of one or two divine truths at the expense of others: but to exhibit them as bearing an inseparable connection: so that if these were truly embraced, the other would be certain to accompany them. They considered the doctrine of the person and work of Christ as a golden link, that would draw along with it the whole chain of evangelical truth.—Hence we perceive the propriety of such language as the following:—“He that hath the Son hath life: and he that hath not the Son, hath not life—whosoever denieth the Son, the same hath not the Father.”

The doctrine and the faith of the primitive Christians were summarily avowed every time they celebrated the Lord’s Supper. The leading truth exhibited by that ordinance is the same which John calls ‘the record’—namely, that ‘God hath given unto us eternal life, and this life is in his Son.’ Under the form of a feast, of which we are invited to ‘take, to eat, and to drink,’ are set forth the blessings of the New Testament, or covenant, and the medium through which they were obtained—namely, ‘the blood of Jesus, shed for many for the remission of sins,’ and the way in which they must be received, that is to say, as a free gift, bestowed on the unworthy for his sake. If this simple doctrine were believed with the spirit of a little child, and lived upon as meat and drink, we might take an everlasting leave of speculations on things beyond our reach; and that without sustaining the loss of anything but what were better lost than retained.

If the above remarks may be thought sufficient to ascertain what is the truth, its importance follows as a necessary consequence. If, as transgressors, we be ex-

posed to the eternal displeasure of our Maker—if a door of hope be opened to us—if it be at no less an expense than the death of God’s only-begotten Son—if through this great propitiation God can be just, and the justifier of believers—finally, if this be the only way of escape, and the present the only state in which it is possible to flee to it for refuge, who, that is not infatuated by the delusions of this world; can make light of it? There is an importance in truth as it relates to philosophy, history, politics, or any other branch of science, inasmuch as it affects the present happiness of mankind: but what is this when compared with that which involves their everlasting salvation?—To be furnished with an answer to the question—‘What shall I do to be saved?’ is of infinitely greater account than to be able to decide whether the Ptolemaic or Copernican system be that of nature. The temporal salvation of a nation, great as it is, and greatly as it interests the mind of man, is nothing when compared with the eternal salvation of a single individual.

### News Department.

#### ENGLAND.

**THE CHOLERA.**—The deaths from cholera in the metropolis during the past week show a slight fall—from one hundred and two, the number registered last week, to ninety-eight. The number of Asiatic cholera cases out of these is very considerably lower—twenty-seven only are distinctly specified as such. The ninety-eight cases were thus distributed:—In the west districts, sixteen; in the north, fifteen; in the east, twenty-two; and in the south, forty-five. There were no cases in the central districts. The mortality from all causes in London last week was 1,192, which is eighty in excess of the last return, and sixty-one beyond the corrected average for the week. Bronchitis is growing prevalent. The births last week were 1,614. The mean temperature of the week was 45.7 deg., or 1.2 deg. above the average of thirty-eight years. It was considerably above the average on the first three, and below it on the last four days. The temperature of the Thames has been considerably above the dew-point, and the vapour has fallen in mists and fogs over London.

**OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.**—South-east and south-west of the metropolis lies a vast expanse of low lands reeking with stagnant water—like the fens of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire in the 17th century, or the banks of the Lower Danube at the present hour. Its fetid mists rise up under the nostrils of nearly 3,000,000 of persons not generally supposed to be careless of their personal comforts, and help to poison the atmosphere breathed by the rulers of the world. 3,000,000 of men with boundless wealth, and a marvellous scientific apparatus at hand, rise up in the morning to breathe the miasma, imbale it all day long, and lie down with it in their bedrooms at night, content and helpless. Truly, we are a strange people as regards our social logic! Men who would avoid a Venetian lagoon in August, and would hurry from Rome at the fall, lest some lurking poison in the Italian air should creep into their lungs, will sit down easily on the banks of the Thames, and smile approvingly at the Isle of Dogs.—*Athenæum.*

**FORTITUDE UNDER AFFLICTION.**—It is stated that recently the curate of St. Margaret’s, Westminster, officiated in the morning, it being the festival of St. Luke: and whilst engaged in the service his wife was seized with cholera, and died in the space of thirty hours. On the following Sunday, the same gentleman preached a funeral sermon over the remains of his wife, and took for his text the following remarkable portion of Scripture—Ezekiel chap. xxiv., 15th to 19th verses:—Also the word of the Lord came upon me, saying, Son of man, behold I take away from thee the desire of thine eyes with a stroke: yet neither shalt thou mourn nor weep, neither shall thy tears run. Forbear to cry, make no mourning for the dead, bind the tire of thine head upon thee, and put thy shoes upon thy feet, and cover not thy lips, and eat not the bread of men. So I spake unto the people in the morning, and in the evening my wife died, and I did in the morning as I was commanded, and the people said unto me, Wilt thou not tell us what the things are to us, that thou doest so? From this text he preached a most impressive sermon; there was scarcely a dry eye in the church, and the only one who seemed perfectly unmoved was the preacher himself, such was the complete command which he possessed over the expression of his own feelings, necessarily acute.

**SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.**—This Society was instituted in

1849. Its object is to promote the glory of God, in the salvation of the souls of our Roman Catholic fellow subjects in Ireland. Its operations are carried forward in parishes where the incumbent sanctions, and the bishop of the diocese permits. The instrumentality employed is that of ordained missionaries, lay agents, Scripture-readers, schoolmasters, and schoolmistresses. The whole Society supports at the present time sixty-two ordained missionaries, twenty-three lay agents, three hundred and forty-four Scripture-readers, eighty-one schoolmasters, and sixty-four schoolmistresses—in all, five hundred and forty-four agents. It has thirty-six missions, and one hundred and twenty-five missionary stations, extending over more or less of twenty-four counties. The Society eminently deserves the support of the religious public.

**PROFESSOR MAURICE AND HIS HETERODOXY.**—The *Record* of Nov. 10, has the following remarks on this subject:—

Perhaps the only thing to be lamented is, that the Principal and Council of King’s College should have rested their case for the dismissal of Mr. Maurice on the single ground of Mr. M.’s statements relative to the doctrine of future punishments; instead of taking the larger view that the ‘Theological Essays’ call in question several of the Articles in the Creed, and, in fact, impugn the foundations of the Gospel. We perceive that Mr. M. and his friends are endeavouring to take advantage of this circumstance, and to assume and reason upon the Professor’s acquittal of all the other charges. This, however, is merely one of those “ingenious devices” which have ever characterized the introduction of heresies from the age of the Apostles to the times of Arius, and from the times of Arius down to the present day. We have not the least doubt that, if every word relating to future punishments were expunged from the volume, Dr. Jelf would still be of opinion that it was an unsound and dangerous treatise on theology.

An “Infant Nursery” was opened on Thursday in Green-street, Leicester square. It is intended for the care of children whose parents have not had time to attend to them during the day. Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Golerich, Mrs. Stuart Wortley, and other ladies, will superintend it. The Rev. Mr. Mackenzie is the president.

Thirteen hundred physicians and surgeons have signed a memorial to Government urging the necessity of forming the proposed Albert park, Islington.

The post of Governor of Victoria has been accepted by Sir Charles Hotham, a distinguished naval officer, who showed great capacity as a negotiator in the affairs of La Plata and Paraguay.

An American journal complains that women and girls are among the things that were; but ‘ladies’ are found everywhere. Miss Martineau, wishing to see the women wards in a prison in Tennessee, was answered by the warden. “Who were the last at the cross?—Ladies. Who were the first at the sepulchre?—Ladies.” On this modern improvement we have heard of but one thing that beats the foregoing. It was the finishing touch of a marriage ceremony performed by an exquisite divine, up to all modern refinements. When he had thrown the chain of matrimony around the happy couple, he concluded by saying, ‘I now pronounce you husband and lady.’

Lord John Russell, during his recent retirement to the Duke of Argyll’s seat at Rosneath, is understood to have been preparing his new Reform Bill, which Ministers intend to introduce to parliament soon at the commencement of the session.

Captain Inglesfield, R. N., has had the honour of having an audience of her Majesty, and submitted the inspection of the Queen and Prince his daughter connected with the Arctic Expedition.

AN ENERGETIC PRIEST, of much experience runs an advertisement of the 22nd ult., is desirous of joining in a chapel, or of assisting to plant most roughly devout Anglicanism, where Romanism or vivingism, or any other ‘schism’ may be troubling a don parish.

THE UNIVERSITY SERMON at St. Mary’s Church on Sunday morning, was preached by the Rev. Pusey, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church. The subject was ‘Justification by Faith,’ and the text was selected from the twentieth verse of the second chapter of the general epistle of St. James.—‘Seest thou how faith wrought with works, and by works was faith made perfect?’ The sermon occupied about an hour and a quarter in delivery, and the church was crowded to excess.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN AT ROME. Rev. Charles Baird, son of the Rev. Dr. Baird of

York, passed through London a few days since on his way to Rome. Mr. Baird is minister of the American Chapel in that city. The chapel was opened in the year 1850, just after the revolution, by the Rev. G. H. Hastings, a Presbyterian minister from the United States, and is sustained by a religious society, the American and Foreign Christian Union. Besides the visitors from the United States, a considerable number of British travellers frequent this place of worship.

The Royal Observatory at Brussels has just been placed in electric communication with the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, for the purpose of facilitating the determination in a direct manner of the difference of longitude between the two establishments. This operation is one of extreme delicacy as well as of great importance to geodesy. The electric communication is made in such a manner that every oscillation of the pendulum at Brussels will be represented with accuracy at Greenwich, and vice versa. The observations are to commence this week.

Dr. E. H. Nolan, whose name was repeatedly before the public in 1819 and 1850, in consequence of certain allegations against his moral character, which were the subject of an action at Liverpool assizes in the spring of the latter year, has resigned the pastorate of Ducie-street Chapel, Manchester, and is, it is said, about to take the editorship of some polemic periodical in the metropolis.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has been paying a visit to the Pope, with whom he and his son dined on the 26th ult. The other guests were Cardinals Patrizi, Fornari, Wiseman, and Antonelli. On the following day the Pope paid a visit to the Grand Duke and the young prince, who set out for Naples on the following day.

**TURKEY.—THE NEW PATRIARCH AND THE SULTAN'S PORTE.**—A letter from Constantinople, of the 27th, states that Monsignor Anthimos, the new Patriarch of Constantinople, had addressed a pastoral letter to the members of the Synod and to the Chiefs of the Greek community, announcing to them the benevolent disposition of the Sultan who had condescended to be present at his investiture—a favour which no Patriarch had obtained since the reign of Mahomet II. Monsignor Anthimos concludes his letter by repeating the words used by the Sultan, who declared that he meant to guarantee, of himself and without any foreign suggestion, the privileges and immunities granted by his august ancestors to the members of the different Greek communities.

UNITED STATES.

**DIocese OF MARYLAND.**—Two very interesting incidents are recorded by Bishop Whitehouse, in his account of his Visitation in Maryland, at the request of Bishop Whittingham. The former of these is peculiarly touching:—

Saturday, April 16, consecrated St. John's Chapel, Great Choptank Parish—preached, confirmed six, and administered the Holy Communion.

After service, I rode three miles beyond, and confided, in private, a sick woman. Her two sisters were among the candidates at the chapel.

The new building erected through the judicious exertions of the Rev. Theodore Barber, the Rector, at a cost of only eight hundred dollars, is arranged with taste—with chancel distinct from nave, robing room, &c. It replaces, at a long interval, one of those ruined temples, the crumbling remains of which at many spots on the Eastern Shore, sadden the Christian heart, and preach to him as he lingers 'an unspoken sermon from the text of the old ruin.' The former church is entirely gone, and the surrounding land lost through an adverse possession, which no Churchman had to dispute. The three females mentioned are the daughters of an old parishioner, gone to his rest, of whom it is narrated, that he never passed the crumbling ruin where his forefathers worshipped, without hitching his horse, and going in to pray. His faithful admonition was given to his descendants to remain steadfast, and God would again restore the walls that had fallen down. Years long have passed, and it is done. The modest and well ordered chapel is built, and on the day of its consecration his daughter (one on her death-bed, almost in old age,) renewed the vows of their Baptism.

The other is of another sort of interest, but well not worthy in its way:—

Third Sunday after Easter, April 17. Consecrated Trinity Church, Dorchester county—preached and administered the Holy Communion. This building is one of the oldest in Maryland, built of brick brought from England, and having fallen into decay, has been

now judiciously restored. The old Bible and one piece of communion plate go back to the reign of Queen Anne. The cushion on which I knelt at the Lord's table, was used, it is said, at the coronation of that Sovereign. It is of rich crimson velvet, of large size, and the tradition is—was presented by Bishop Spratt.

**FALLEN AT THEIR POSTS.**—While the cry is heard from every part of the Lord's vineyard for more laborers, the ordinary loss from their ranks this year is much increased by the continued prevalence of the pestilence in the South and Southwest. Who is ready to take the place of the fallen? The last sad intelligence of the kind that we have had is that of the death by yellow fever, on the 28th ult., of the Rev. A. H. Lamon, of West Baton Rouge, Va. The list now stands thus, we believe:—

- Rev. A. F. Dobb, of New Orleans, La.
- Rev. S. Patterson, of Vicksburg, Miss.
- Rev. Mr. Flower, of —, Florida.
- Rev. J. S. Chadbourne, of Natchez, Miss.
- Rev. A. Clever, Jackson, Miss.
- Rev. A. H. Lamon, West Baton Rouge, La.

This is a long list considering the comparatively small number of Episcopalian clergymen in that section of the country.—*Western Episcopalian.*

**CONGRESSIONAL.**—Both houses of Congress have been duly organized. The Democratic party being so entirely in the ascendancy, the officers were elected without opposition. Mr. Linn Boyd was chosen speaker of the House, and John W. Torrey, Clerk. The President's Message was delivered on the 6th; it is a plain business-like document, of moderate length, it does not contain any developments of facts, or of executive policy of a very striking character, and in that respect it may in some measure disappoint public expectation. Such part of it as refers to the foreign relations of the country is summarily despatched, adding little to the stock of public information, beyond the simple fact that no essential change has taken place since the adjournment of the last Congress. In relation to the national revenue, the President, after alluding to the surplus of income exhibited at the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th of June last, amounting to \$32,425,447, over all expenditures, proceeds to recommend a system of reduction, on a plan proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. This plan consists of an increase of the list of free articles, including such as cutler into manufactures, and are not produced to any extent in this country, and of a reduction of the rate of duty on certain other articles.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE STARS.

YE stars! that sentinel  
Night's shadowy progress! and your watch still keep,  
What time within the vision'd realms of sleep,  
Day-wearied mortals dwell;  
And wakeful genius, from his turret high,  
Drinks draughts of inspiration from the sky.

The homesick wanderer!  
Far from his native land compell'd to roam;  
Looks up to you, and thinks upon his home,  
And babes below, and her,  
Their Mother, dearer still! and deems that ye  
Return his glances, sympathizingly.

The sad, deserted wife,  
Who waits, in vain, her truant lord's return,  
From midnight, oft, till peepeth forth the dawn;  
Mid love and anger's strife,  
Makes friends and confidants of you, and feels  
Her full heart eas'd by what her lip reveals.

The mourner, by the mound  
Whose lonely love its nightly vigil keeps  
Above the mouldering form, below that sleeps—  
Its slumbers too profound  
To be disturb'd by the soul thrilling voice,  
Whose faintest tones once made its heart rejoice.

Raises his tear dimm'd eye!  
And, as ye meet his mournful, upturn'd gaze,  
It seems as though a power dwelt in your rays,  
To calm his agony;  
While Faith and Hope, high pointing to the skies,  
Bid him above all earthly sorrow's rise.

On worldly changes—all—  
Ye look unmov'd! and, calmly, onward glide,  
Though death's dark monarch his pale horse bestride,  
When, on this mundane ball  
Dire Pestilence his presence doth evoke,  
Smiting the nations with an unseen stroke.

Ye far off Isles of Bliss!  
Sublimely sailing through the etherial wave!  
Gems, that the olympic pathway pave.  
Yet glory lend to this  
Dim, distant world of ours! a speck—a mote—  
Amid gigantic orbs through space that float.

Fam'd ye, in ancient lore!  
Nightly, the sage of old Chaldea's land,  
Exploringly, survey'd your shining band,  
Circuearing ether o'er;  
And, boastingly, affirm'd his gifted eyes  
Could read the mystic volume of the skies.

Assumption, false and vain!  
A beauteous mystery ye were, and are;  
Albeit Astronomers behold afar,  
Your thickly serr'd train,  
Measuring your vast dimensions! there they rest,  
Nor farther urge their unavailing quest.

Sufficient this! the might  
Of Him, your great Propellor, ye shew forth;  
Proclaiming to the habitants of Earth,  
On quenchless orbs of light!  
What power supernal dwells in Him, whose force  
Doth still impel, and still restrain your course.

STIELBURN'S. A. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Halifax Association, in aid of the above named Society, was held at the Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia in the chair. The attendance was numerous and respectable, and the speeches excellent.

The report spoke of the gradual increase of the funds of the parent Society which amounted to nearly £10,000 during the past year, and the number of agents employed were stated to be about 140, including many missionary clergymen, scattered over various parts of the world.

The number of agents in the Society's service in this province were stated to be 14, to which it is the intention of the Committee to add four more in the ensuing year. The expenditure in Nova Scotia alone for 1853, had been about £11,000, above £100 of which has been raised from various sources by the Association, and this does not include about £225, raised by the people themselves in various places where the Society has operations, towards the stipends of the agents, and which will make the whole sum raised and expended through its instrumentality nearly £1,300.

The report dwelt at some length on the Training School lately established by the Society in this city, and spoke encouragingly of the progress already made; whilst Mr. Marriott—the gentleman sent from England to conduct the institution, in his address to the meeting, gave good proof of the power of his mind and his fitness for the undertaking.

The following are the Resolutions passed at the meeting, and the names of the gentlemen who moved and seconded them.

1. *Resolution.* Moved by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, and seconded by P. C. Hill, Esq.

"That the Report, of which extracts have now been read, be adopted; and that this meeting desires to express its attachment to the principles upon which the Society is based, and gratitude to God for its increasing sphere of operations and usefulness; and discerns therein an urgent call upon christians generally, to earnest prayer for a blessing upon its labors, and to enlarged liberality in its support."

2. *Resolution.* Moved by the Rev. Geo. Hill, and seconded by Mr. Marriott.

"That the commencement of the Training and Model School in this city by the Society, is a cause for much thankfulness; whilst it imposes upon the friends and supporters of it in the Province, fresh motives to exertion for the success of this undertaking in particular, and for the Society's objects generally both here and elsewhere."

3. *Resolution.* Moved by the Rev. E. Maturin, and seconded by William Howe, Esq.

"That the spiritual darkness existing in the world, the prevalence of ignorance, superstition and error, and the astonishing events which are frequently occurring, appeal to all true believers for increased efforts in order to make known the Gospel of Christ more fully, as the sovereign remedy for the wants of mankind."

4. *Resolution.* Moved by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, and seconded by Wm. Silver, Esq.

"That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Lord Bishop for taking the chair; also to the friends of the Society for their subscriptions and donations, and to the Clergy of Halifax and other parts of the Diocese, for the use of their Pulpits for the advocacy of the Society, and that the following gentlemen be the Office bearers and Committee for the ensuing year."

The meeting was opened by singing the 117th Psalm "From all that dwell below the skies," and during the meeting a Missionary Hymn commencing, "Yes, we must the day is breaking," was also sung with good taste and much effect, led by some ladies and gentlemen of St. Paul's Choir. The Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D., implored the Divine blessing upon the proceedings, and His Lordship the Bishop in his opening address dwelt upon the importance of the Training School and the liberality of the Society in reference to that particular object.

## Youth's Department.

## THE SHADOW ON THE WALL.

DEAR little child! with golden hair,  
With thy rounded cheek and thy brow so fair;  
With thy ringing laugh and thy sparkling eye,  
Of a brighter blue than the cloudless sky,—  
As thou darest about, in thy childish glee,  
Thou see'st an emblem of joy to me.

But now as thou prayest—upon the wall  
I mark that thy shadow doth softly fall;  
Quickly thou runnest, yet, near thy stile,  
Still doth that darkened outline glide,  
It follows thee closely from spot to spot,  
And thou canst not move where it cometh not.

Oh joy! sweet joy! it is even so:  
There is ever some shade on thy path below.  
Some thought of gloom where thy hours are bright-  
est;

Some grief that comes when our hearts are lightest;  
Some sadness that will on our spirits fall,  
As the shadow is thrown on the sunlit wall.

Should it not teach us to look away  
From this world to the land of endless day?  
Where sin and sorrow no entrance find,  
And pleasure leaves no regret behind;  
Banished for ever are clouds of care,  
And joy is without its shadow there.

**THE FUTURE WITH YOUNG MEN.**—Upon the young men of this country will soon be placed the responsibilities of the Church and the Government.—Those who are now training in our Schools, and maturing in agricultural, mechanical, and commercial departments of business, will, within the lapse of a very brief period, become the prominent and efficient instrumentality upon which the hope of religion and the country will rest. The great interest now very generally manifested in behalf of young men, is appropriate, and loudly demanded in view of the fact that the future is so intimately connected with their being and welfare. We look upon any movement which opens, and which has for its incipient and remote object, the moral and physical qualification of the young man, for the prominent position which awaits him, with more than usual solicitude. His principles of honesty, his moral and religious deportment and character, his associations, and his stern and unbending integrity, may now be moulded and permanently fixed with a greater ease and prospect, than could be expected or hoped for when business and responsibility shall have been assumed by him.

The mind of the young man is pliant and susceptible, while his habits are more yielding. This is the period to exert the influence over him, which shall open in a rich display of the virtuous and the honorable, when he passes into manhood, and ripens for the sterner realities of life. Too much cannot now be done for this class of mind. We urge it upon Christians, and Christian ministers, upon the philanthropic and the benevolent, upon the patriot, the guardian, and the parent, to be vigorous and hopeful in their efforts to promote and guard the interest of the youth of our city and country. And wherever and whenever an association is formed, which promises to aid in the formation of an upright and honorable character, and to preserve from the baneful influence of a licentious and infidel tendency, let it receive not only your cheerful assent, but also your hearty and ready co-operation.—*Buff. Ad.*

"I LAID ME DOWN AND SLEPT."—The following, which first appeared in the *Southern Presbyterian*, is forwarded to us by the writer, and contains one of those touching coincidences which not infrequently occur in connection with the death of those we love. We know and remember well the fair-haired boy who uttered the above, and though we shall not see his face again here, we hope to see it in the happier land to which he has gone.

Dear Brother:—I send you an account of a touching incident connected with the death of the dear child whom God in His all-wise but inscrutable Providence has seen fit to remove from us. It may be of interest to parents who like us have children in heaven.

It is the custom in our family for each of the children to repeat, at family worship, a passage from the Word of God, in turn. On the morning before he was taken sick, little Charlie repeated his text from the 3d Psalm, "I laid me down and slept." His mother said to him, "That is a sweet verse, my son, why do you not say the rest, I waked: for the Lord sustained me?" "No, no, mamma," he replied quite earnestly, "just this, just this; I laid me down and slept." During the following night he was seized with a violent fever, and his medical attendants, from the first, entertained

scarcely any hope of his recovery. For four days he was very ill, restless and often delirious. But on the morning of the fifth day, he turned on his bed, and composed himself to sleep, as if in perfect health. For about an hour he slumbered, as peacefully and sweetly as ever, and thus without waking, without one struggle, or groan, he gently slept his life away. There was not a trace of suffering on his lovely face, but he lay there asleep in Jesus. Oh, then, as those who loved him gazed on him in that deep repose, they remembered the last words of Holy writ which came from his lips, "I laid me down and slept."

The following lines were enclosed by their beloved friend, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, of Hartford, Ct., in a letter of affectionate sympathy to his bereaved parents. They embody the touching incident above mentioned with great felicity and beauty.

Affectionately yours,  
Augusta, Ga., Oct. 24th.

CHARLIE.

A blooming group, at morning prime,  
Moved by their parent's voice,  
Each offered from the Book Divine,  
A fragment of their choice.

And one—a beautiful boy, o'er whom  
Four happy summers swept;  
Raised his clear trustful eyes, and said,  
"I laid me down and slept."

"Oh, sweet, my son, the gem you bring,  
But know you not the rest?  
I waked, because the Lord sustained;  
Complete the sentence blest."

Yet still, that student of the skies,  
His first selection kept:  
"No, no, mamma: just this, just this—  
I laid me down and slept!"

That night, the fever smote him sore,  
With d. c., delirious pain;  
And fiercely racked the strings of life,  
Till every hope was vain.

Then all at once, in slumber soft,  
The darling sufferer lay;  
And like a lamb of Jesus, slept  
His little life away.

He slept—but with what glorious joy—  
What strains of seraph love,  
The waking word, he spake not here,  
Shall be pronounced above!

Hartford, Ct., Oct. 3.

L. H. S.

\* Psalm iii: 5.

## SELECTIONS.

## THE POPISH AND PROTESTANT MODES OF CONDUCTING CONTROVERSY.

TO THE RIGHT REV. DR. DUNCAN, B. C. BISHOP OF ACHOERY,  
Castlemore Vicarage, Kilmoyce, Ballaghadreen,  
23d August, 1853.

RIGHT REVEREND SIR—The Church established in Great Britain and Ireland seems now, more than in any former period of her history, to be impressed with the weight of her responsibility to the whole population of these islands—that to her is given by the great Head and Bishop of Souls the commission to preach to all within her limits the glorious Gospel of the grace of God. In discharge of this, her high and solemn vocation, she feels she could not, without peril to herself and to those who profess to belong to the Church of Rome, pass by them without affectionately and patiently inviting them to enter into a friendly discussion of those points of doctrine and practice that have so long separated and produced such angry feelings between two great parties, both professing and calling themselves Christian, and yet both differing as wide as the poles on most doctrinal subjects.

In discharge of this solemn duty to the Roman Catholic people of this union, I placed two humble, but well-conducted and well-instructed men as Scripture-readers in the town of Ballaghadreen. I am sure you are aware of the very disgraceful and totally unchristian spirit that has been, without mistake, evinced towards me and those men under my superintendance.

You cannot pass in and out to your residence without beholding substantial evidence of what would disgrace the inhabitants of a region into which one ray of heavenly light had never shone. I mean the Mission-house, without, I believe, a single pane of glass left in it, and the lives of the poor unoffending men so assailed, as at length to compel me to remove them into the porch and vestry of the parish Church, to escape the fury and demoniac conduct of those you call your flock.

I ask you, right reverend sir, is this Christianity? In the pages of divine Revelation can authority or sanction be got for such conduct as this? The Church of Rome seems to have forgotten that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. In these remarks I am far from including all the inhabitants of the town of Ballaghadreen, I am sure the far greater portion of them did not and do not fraternize with the wretched and ignorant rabble that have degraded their very nature by such hideous and barbarous conduct. Surely we, the assailed, as well as all the lookers-on throughout the empire, will say that where such conduct is practised, it only requires the power on the part of those engaged, either directly or indirectly, to resort again to the fires of Smithfield to maintain and propagate the faith and spiritual polity of Rome.

Having called your attention to the state of things, as they so fearfully exhibited themselves in Ballaghadreen, in the parish of Kilmoyce, which, together with the parishes of Castlemore and Kilmoyce, are placed by what the New Testament defines as the powers that be—and to which obedience is enjoined as a Christian duty—under my superintendance and care, as the lawful pastor sanctioned by ancient apostolic authority, and committed to me by a special institution, within and over which you exercise, or claim to exercise, an authority that is not, as far as I can see, countenanced by any real, apostolical scriptural, ancient, or legal right whatever. Your creed is that of Pope Pius IV., as sustained by the Council of Trent in the year 1565; the ancient creed of the Church does not contain one doctrine of those added by that council, and which are now maintained by the Church of Rome as those that exclusively secure salvation.

I now respectfully propose to you, as a far more becoming way of settling the question, that instead of employing the disgraceful interposition of a town rabble, we should, in the name of God, come to the defence of our respective principles with the weapons, the feelings, the arguments, the persuasiveness of Christian men, desirous not to advance a party or an object, but the truth as it is in Jesus. I offer to discuss all the differences between us in written communications, and these to be hereafter published in two selected newspapers, one on each side of the question, or in a pamphlet.

Then your people will have an opportunity of judging on which side truth, antiquity, apostolicity, Scripture, are to be found.

The arguments now adopted by the Roman Catholic advocates—the bludgeon, abuse, shouting, boistering, hissing—will not always silence the whisperings of conscience, and leave men satisfied with a system so sustained.

In conclusion, there is a tribunal before which you and I, and all the priests of your Church, must one day appear, and give account of what each of us has respectively taught the people. Woe, woe, to whichever of us has not faithfully preached the whole truth as it is in Jesus. I write this letter, feeling fully all the responsibility I incur by it. May it be received in the spirit in which it has been written.—I am, right rev. sir, very faithful in the Lord,

ANTHONY THOMAS, M. A.

Vicar of Castlemore, and Prebendary of Achoery,

SINews OF IRON.—We wandered into a machine shop yesterday. Everywhere, up stairs and down stairs, intelligent machines were doing the work once done by thinking and toiling men. In one place a chuckle-headed affair, looking like an elephant's front-piece, was quietly biting bars of cold iron in two as if they had been so many oaten straws.

In another place, a fierce little thing, with a spindle-shaped weapon—a sort of mechanical "Devil Darning Needle"—was boring square holes through solid wooden wheels, three inches or more in thickness.

Away, there, in a corner, a device, about as large and as noisy as a humming-bird, was amusing itself cutting out pieces of steel from solid plates, as easily as children puncture paper patterns with a pin.

All by itself, in another place, was a machine that whistled like a boatswain, and rough boards came forth, planed, grooved, finished, ready for a place something, somewhere, for somebody.

Everywhere these queer machines were busy, doing all sorts of things in all sorts of ways; boring, planing, and grooving, and mortising, turning and boring, and sharpening and sawing.

Down stairs, in a room by itself, as if it would alone, we found the grand mover of all these machines.

In a corner, some distance from the genius we write of, a fire was burning, perhaps to keep it comfortable, and perhaps not.

It was very busy—the thing was—moving an arm of polished steel, backward and forward over a frame equally polished, and glittering; as one in thought sitting by a table passes his fingers to and fro along the smooth surface of the mahogany.

We said it was busy, and so it was; busy doing nothing, planed nothing, ground nothing, but just passed its ponderous arm backward and forward. It neither ate nor spake, but there, 'from early morn to dewy eve,' it timed the toil going on, every where around and above it.

There were, indeed, a few men made of flesh, sixty or so, here and there about the establishment, furnishing rather than doing the work.

That thing with the iron arm works the wonder.—It will work more.—Tribune.

**THE ASCENT OF PRAYER.**—It is a wonderful thought how far prayer can go. Shoot up an arrow into the sky—it will seem to mount very high, but will soon fall back to the earth; its own weight will be sufficient to draw it down. Uncage a lark, and let it fly into the air, let it mount and sing till it is almost out of sight—yet it cannot always rise; the little warbler will soon be baffled and beaten back by the winds, or it will come to an atmosphere which it cannot breathe, and so will sink down with weary wing to the earth again. The eagle may soar skywards; it may mount on its strong pinions, and tower far above the highest mountains; but its daring ascent will soon find its limit, and as certainly as the little lark, it will return back to its nest in the rock. But send up a prayer! send up a true prayer, and nothing can draw it back again. It will rise above the hills, above the clouds, and pierce even to the throne of God.—The man that offered it remains below: he is sunting on his breast like the poor publican, or in prison like the chained Apostle; but his prayer is rising high and rapid on its way; and neither the stars in their courses, nor the prince of the air, can prevent it from reaching the haven of its destination.

Is this the case of all true prayers? Yes, undoubtedly, of all true prayers. Not of those which are formal and lifeless: not of litanies, however solemn, but of all prayers that are true, and humble and earnest, and offered up in the name of Jesus, with faith in the most blessed intercession.

**THE POPE IN THE PULPIT.**—ROME, Nov. 8.—On Sunday afternoon the Roman Forum presented a spectacle of rare interest and scenic effect, Pio Nono having taken a sudden resolution to hold forth to the assembled multitude from the steps of the Church of San Guiseppi del Falegnami, over the Mamertino Prison, whither the ancient crucifix which has been adored there for many centuries had just been brought back in the midst of a splendid processional train, after its fifteen days' sojourn in the Church of San Carlo al Corso. His Holiness was accompanied by his Court and the Cardinal-Vicar, and took the text of his sermon from the parable of the sower, in the thirteenth chapter of Matthew, and dwelt forcibly upon the verse. "But while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat and went his way." Without making any direct political allusions, his Holiness evidently hinted at the party dissensions represented in his mind by the tares, and the ceaseless insidiousness with which they were sown by the inimicus homo, representing no doubt Republicanism; but the main tendency of his discourse was merely moral, and was delivered with extreme energy of diction and abundance of oratorical gesticulation. Altogether, his Holiness took a very gloomy view of the morals of his subjects, and told them he regretted that they had made so little progress in spiritual reformation since he had last exhorted them to repent from the pulpit of St. Andrea della Valle six years ago; but he trusted to obtain the divine blessing for them, through the intercession of the apostles Peter and Paul, over whose prison he then stood. The Pope then followed the crucifix into the Church, listened to the Ambrosian hymn, and received the blessing of his sacristan Monsignor Castellani; after which, accompanied by the Cardinal-Vicar, his suite, and the Roman municipality, and preceded by the banners of the fourteen rioni or districts of Rome, he slowly ascended the right-hand road to the Capital, turning back once more to give his benediction to the crowd that filled the Forum below from the Temple of Concord to that Antoninus and Faustina, stretching nearly as far as the Arch of Titus. The people, although by no means enthusiastic, were respectful; and the beauty of the day, the richness and variety of the costume

and, above all, the classic remembrances of the locality, rendered the whole scene extremely impressive.

**TABLE-TURNING.**—We have had our attention called to the subject of table-turning; and we are, in consequence, induced to offer a few words upon it.

When the very singular effects which most persons have witnessed were first produced, there was much speculation as to the cause of the table's motion. Some were disposed to attribute it to electricity; others contended for involuntary muscular pressure.

The facts are certainly very curious: and it is not surprising that persons were disposed to repeat the experiments, and to watch as far as they were able the results that appeared. We acknowledge that we ourselves were, in more than one instance, persuaded to join a party proposing to lay hands upon a table. The subject has, however, of late assumed a different aspect. Many persons maintain that the phenomena can be accounted for only on the supposition that the spirits of the dead are engaged therein. Two clergymen have published pamphlets in support of this view, and have detailed some marvellous conversations which they have themselves, they say, held with beings from the pit.—We do not enter on the question whether they are right or wrong in this notion. We will only say that it is evident that the answers supposed to be obtained to questions are in accordance with the questioners' own predispositions. For, while the clergymen we have alluded to find a confirmation, in what they believe is told them, of their views of scripture & atrio, and get a notion of the date of the downfall, which they expect of papal power, an individual of widely different principles, the notorious Mr. Robert Owen, obtains from the spirit world intelligence of quite a diverse character, viz: mystical hints of spheres and orders and arrangements of incorporeal beings. It is not impossible that a Romanist, did he try it, would derive some addition to his belief that protestants are guilty of heresy.

We do not pretend to explain all the marvels which have been related. But we would take occasion to say that we think that now, while it is maintained by some that evil spirits are the agents, no one is justified in making, through curiosity or otherwise, any such experiments. Be the assertion true or false, we think that a moral pollution has become thereby attached to the practice. Let Christian persons have nothing to do with it.

Of the conduct of the two clergymen who have published their frightful experiments, we can hardly think without a shudder. Either they have lamentably deceived themselves, and have given circulation to a lying wonder, or they have actually held communion with foul and unclean spirits. There appears to us no alternative. Their own belief is that the last named supposition is the true one. And how, with this belief, they could persist in putting their unhallowed questions to the evil being they imagined present—how they could help stopping short in deep abasement before God for having rushed so near the brink of a terrible precipice—how they could go on just doing that which is so energetically and repeatedly denounced in scripture as one of the most awful sins—we confess that we are unable to understand. We would only take from them a warning which we would anxiously impress on others, beseeching all who read these lines to abstain forever from such presumptuous and sinful experiments.—*Ch. of Eng. Mag. Nov. 1853.*

**THE ANCIENT LEVITICAL CITIES.**—The Rev. Dr. Croly, the well-known author, recently writing on the subject of a park projected for Finsbury, one of the London Boroughs, points out as remarkable, "that in the divine allotment of the cities of Israel, this provision was distinctly made, in the forty-eight cities of the Levites, of a circle of open ground surrounding each city of a thousand cubits breadth, probably for gardens and fruits, and an exterior circle of two thousand cubits more, called the 'fields of the suburbs,' for pasture and, of course, recreation, both forming a large space, which was expressly forbidden to be encroached on in any sale of dwellings or alienation of property. That the fields of the suburbs of their cities may not be sold, for it is their perpetual possession." (Leviticus 25: 34.)

"We are to remember, also, that this especial provision for health was made in the midst of a nation almost wholly agricultural, already 'sitting under its vine and its fig-tree,' and singularly exempted from those drudgeries which in later times shut up men in infected air, and mulet generations of half the life of man."

**THINK TWICE.**—On one occasion I was much amused by a conversation among my scholars respecting

Noah's ark; in the course of which one of them asserted, that God was in the ark before Noah. To this fact no one objected, but the lad as usual being called upon to produce his proof replied, that God did not say to Noah, 'go in,' but he said, 'come in.' At another time it was stated, that Zacharias was struck deaf and dumb by the angel. It was readily acknowledged that he became dumb, but proof was required that he was deaf. The lad replied, that the fact was proved by the friends making signs to the father how he would have his son called. 'Indeed,' such was the manner in which every thing was brought to the test of sacred truth; but I was obliged to be cautious in what I advanced, and when asked a question, to think twice before I answered it.

**WEDDING RING.**—A writer in 'Notes and Queries,' gives the following account of the meaning of the wedding ring:

"A ring, whenever used by the Church, signifies, to use the words of liturgical writers, *integritatem fidei*, the perfection of fidelity. Its form, having no beginning and no end, is the emblem of eternity, constancy, integrity, fidelity, &c.; so that the wedding ring symbolizes the eternal or entire fidelity the wife pledges to her husband, and she wears the ring as the badge of this fidelity. Its office, then, is to teach and perpetually remind her of the fidelity she owes to her husband, and swore to him at the marriage ceremony."

**A SENSIBLE GIRL.**—A young lady at Newport, who was about leaving the 'gay and festive scene' which the parlors of the 'Ocean' presented, with the intention of retiring for the night, turned to her friend and remarked;—'Well, Mary, I've done my duty—I have seen all the clothes, and everybody has seen mine, so I shall now go up stairs. Good night.' What could be more graphic. The very motto of a fashionable watering place—to see, and to be seen.—*Newport Mercury.*

**THE RAPPER'S DELUSIONS.**—The editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, who recently visited the State Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, says there are in that institution twenty persons whose insanity is clearly traceable to spirit rappings; and it is stated that there are in the Utica, N. Y., Lunatic Asylum nine victims of the same delusion. The Cleveland Herald says—'in many minds it seems to finish the work commenced by second Adventism—the fruits being neglect of business, neglect of families, running after visionaries and pretended seers, scouting of Christianity and its institutions, spiritual wifeism, insanity, and in some cases suicide.'

**SALARY RAISED.**—The Hartford (Ct.) Republican is responsible for the following:

'We heard the other day a good and true story of a Connecticut parson. His country parish raised his salary from \$300 per annum to \$400. The good man objected—for three reasons: 'First, (said he,) because you can't afford to give me more than \$300. 'Second, because my preaching isn't worth more than \$300. Third, and last, because I have to collect my salary, which heretofore has been the hardest part of my labors among you. If I have to collect an additional hundred, it will kill me!'

**THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR.**—The day-laborer, who earns, with bony hand and the sweat of his face, coarse food for a wife and children whom he loves, is raised, by this generous motive, to true dignity; and, though wanting the refinements of life, is a nobler being than those who think themselves absolved by wealth from serving others.

**BRITANNIA.**—The following odd epitaph is literally copied from a tombstone in the parish churchyard of Wexford, Ireland:

'Here lies the body of lady Looney, great niece of Burke, commonly called the sublime. She was bland, passionate and deeply religious. Also, she painted in water-colors and sent several pictures to the Exhibition. She was own cousin to lady Jones, and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.'

There are in France 50 000 priests, about the same number of monks and Jesuits, sixty-five bishops, several archbishops, five cardinals—all opposed to the principles of Evangelical religious liberty. It must not be supposed that the increasing power of the Romish clergy at all indicates a personal disposition in their favor on the part of the government, or an increase of confidence on the part of the people. It is a very striking fact that in France, where the power of the Romish hierarchy increases, his influence over the minds of the people decreases. It is a mere engine of political authority, and while they complain of its power, they are themselves complaining of internal weakness.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1853.

## COLONIAL CHURCH &amp; SCHOOL SOCIETY.

We have given to-day the account which has been communicated to us, of the meeting of the Colonial Church and School Society on Tuesday evening. We were much pleased with the general complexion of that meeting. The educational feature was evidently the one of most prominent attraction. The Bishop's remarks were principally on that subject, and were well received. He gave a high character to Mr. Marriott, as he received it from the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Villiers, Rector of one of the most important Parishes in London, in which Mr. M. was a Teacher. The subsequent address of Mr. Marriott was listened to with much attention, and made, as it deserved to do, a sensible impression on the audience. His sentiments were excellent, and were clearly and seriously expressed. It was quite evident that his heart is in the work upon which he has entered, and that he is an uncompromising foe to the unbalanced divorce of religion from education, which is too much the fashion of the day. The BIBLE is the foundation on which he designs to build up the Institution now under his care, and the spirit of which it will be his aim to infuse into the whole body of instruction that shall be given in his school.

These sound principles, enunciated by Mr. Marriott, were warmly responded to by the audience, and we are sure that all who value correct and religious education, will unite in saying "God speed" to his work, so long as it is conducted in conformity with the principles put forth at that meeting.

Indeed we augur the happiest results to the great cause of Education from the Training School thus auspiciously begun. We trust its benefits will soon be practically felt throughout the country, by the superior tact, intelligence and efficiency, which the teachers there trained, will bring to bear on the respective localities to which they may be sent.

Several students are now in attendance, and many more are expected after Christmas.

## THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

We asked lately what was doing in regard to this most important object. We did not thereby intend to imply any censure upon those charged with the highly responsible duty of carrying on this work. We have since had an opportunity of ascertaining that the plans of the proposed building are in a state of forwardness. They are on a large scale, and are framed according to the most approved models. It is to be hoped that no niggardly and misplaced economy, will prevent the carrying out of this design to the fullest extent. There seems now to be no doubt that the good work will be actually commenced, with the earliest days of Spring, and we hope that before another winter, the most, if not all, of the unfortunates for whom the building is intended, will be rescued from the dens, and chains and jails, by which their malady is too often incurably fastened upon their minds, and will be brought within reach of all those blessed appliances, which have been so happily successful in other lands.

D. C. S.

RECEIVED—D. C. S. 'A Friend' 5s.; } £0 10 0  
'A Churchwoman' 5s., }

Dec. 14. Halifax St. Paul's L. C. 23 6 6

The Secretary has also the satisfaction of acknowledging the receipt of £200 sterling from the Rev. J. Stannage, making in all £520 stg., collected by that devoted Missionary towards a permanent provision for the Services of an additional missionary among those to whom he is so sincerely attached.

The former receipt of £320 stg. has been deposited in the Bank at 3 per cent interest, as no more advantageous mode of investment could be obtained.

E. GILPIN, Sec'y.

## ST. PAUL'S COMMITTEE, D. C. S.

AT the Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Committee, D. C. S., held on Wednesday, Dec. 7, it was Resolved—That in consequence of announcements of Sermons in St. Paul's, for special objects, being already before the public, and in order that the Parishioners may be better informed of the objects of the Committee, the usual Missionary Lecture in December, be postponed until Sunday, the 8th January, of the ensuing year, and that due notice be given thereof.

Also, Resolved, That the Annual Meeting for the choice of Officers, &c., be held on Wednesday the 12th January.

WM. GOSSIP,

Sec'y. St. Paul's Com. D. C. S.

A GOOD STEWARD.—A friend of ours, grandson of the late Rev. Geo. Wright, of this city, has lately sent us an obituary notice from the New Orleans Delta, of a Mr. H. R. W. HILL, late a princely merchant of that city, who was carried off by the prevailing epidemic of the past season. Our friend is the tutor and travelling companion of the "only son" mentioned in the article.

We give to our readers this account of a departed millionaire, unknown perhaps even by name in this Province, merely to show up his bright example of judicious liberality, in the disposal of his Master's goods, which he took care to "put out" during his life time, a far more satisfactory way, as we conceive, of doing good, than leaving it to be doled out by an executor, after the owner is under ground.

OBITUARIES OF THE LATE H. R. W. HILL.—IMPRESSIONS FUNERAL.—Solemn and impressive funeral ceremonies evinced the public sorrow and affliction for the loss of that excellent citizen, Harry R. W. Hill. Yesterday, indeed, was a day of mourning in New Orleans—and well might it be, for few communities have ever suffered so heavy a loss, as few, indeed, have stood more in need of such men as Harry Hill.

In his case, an admirable judgment, practical sense and sagacity, was combined with an overflowing charity and benevolence. That is the combination for the truly good and useful man. Your miser, who passes his whole life in one absorbing, cold, selfish pursuit of wealth, indifferent to the claims of the present,—to all the suffering and misery around him,—merely to hand his name down to posterity associated with some doubtful or impracticable charity, and with an utter disregard of all the claims of family and relationship,—is a character too common in our country—in contrast with which, that of Harry Hill stands out nobly conspicuous and honorable.

He lived to do good; he sought wealth to diffuse enjoyment and happiness around him. His chief pleasure was in witnessing the cheering results of his own liberal, but always judicious beneficence. He begrudged his executors that enjoyment. Herein alone he was selfish. He revelled in the luxury of doing good. Though even his brilliant mercantile career was often darkened by clouds, and the most trying perils, he never permitted any misfortune to affect his charity or reduce his donations to the poor, and to pious and benevolent associations. They proved good investments, for the Lord smiled upon all his exertions to redeem his losses and conquer his adversity. In his case the bread cast upon the waters returned tenfold.

He gave, during his life, more than three hundred thousand dollars to charities, and died worth more than a million! Nor was that million accumulated by any other means than the legitimate enterprise of an honorable, liberal, just, and energetic merchant.

But we did not commence this article with a view of sketching in full, the character of this excellent citizen, though it is a theme upon which we might enlarge at length, and with sincerity of true and grateful friendship.

We desire, in this place, to notice the exhibition of public grief, in which all our citizens yesterday united, for this heavy bereavement.

Mr. Hill leaves one son, now travelling abroad. His estimable lady preceded him but a few months, having died last spring.

## SOCIETY P. G. F.

In the latest Report, an extract from which we gave in a recent number, we find the following striking notice of the Society's present position and heavy responsibilities.

"The Society, while grateful for the extensive sympathy and support which it has received, and for the blessing which appears to have rested generally on the operations of its missionaries, cannot look forward without solicitude to the labours of another year. It is an unspeakably high privilege to be enabled to aid, in however humble a degree, the propagation of the Gospel: but the continual labours of a century and a half seem to have given the Society a position in the system of the Church of England, which there is much difficulty in maintaining, whilst any retreat from it would be most painful, and some advance beyond it is demanded every year. Charged already with the care of providing what is wanting for the maintenance of 4-7 clergymen and nearly twice as many lay-teachers and students, in all parts of the world, how shall the Society accept the new calls, which increase in earnestness and in number, while the Church at large seems to be not yet endowed with the will to answer along with power to satisfy them? The recent events in China were preceded and followed by urgent appeals to the Society from the Bishop of Victoria; appeals which no Christian could bear unmoved, but the Society has not

yet been enabled to respond to them. The Burmah war has resulted in giving another large province an additional claim on our sympathy as a Christian nation, which we are unprepared to meet. In South Africa, 700,000 heathens have long since invited the instruction of the Church of England; and the Church now follows with a single mission, where other bodies of Christians have long preceded her. Hindoo and Chinese labourers migrate in large numbers to British colonies, and are suffered to introduce their own superstition where they might be taught to receive a purer faith. These and other fields of labour are pressed upon the attention of the Society; and the only answer that can be given is, that the funds which a Christian nation places at the Society's disposal are insufficient to extend the propagation of the Gospel so widely.

We cut the following from a Canada Paper, as part of the communication of a St. John N. B. Correspondent. Let it be for the benefit of 'whom it may concern'—

The European and North American Railroad is progressing. The press of Nova Scotia, prompted by feelings of jealousy, would feign make the people of that province believe, that this railroad scheme was only a bubble, and has already burst. The fact is, Nova Scotia sensibly feels the superiority of New Brunswick credit. Its newspapers are political forts, continually and without intermission pouring their broadsides into what has now become a shadow of things real and tangible. Nova Scotia, alas how fallen: politics has laid hold on her system, and like the attack of some malignant disease has made inroads into the very vitals of her prosperity, gnawing her social and commercial existence, and hurrying her on to an untimely death. But despite all Nova Scotians may say, and all they may think, we can assure them that evidence is not wanting to establish the sincerity of Jackson, and the probability of the completion of the European and North American railroad. Ships are arriving almost weekly laden with navies and materials, while in many sections of the country operations have already been commenced.—The course of rivers are being altered, forests felled, and in many hitherto wilderness districts, houses and work-shops are springing up by almost magic influence, civilization is beginning to flow more abundantly, trade and commerce have received a fresh impetus: in short, everything around us seems animated and exhilarating.

If the public men of Nova Scotia would leave their petty local and personal squabbles at home, and enter into the arena of Legislation with an eye to their country's good, she might recover her lost state, and once again be restored to public confidence.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.—The Bishop of Quebec has announced his intention to hold the triennial Visitation of his Diocese in the Cathedral Church of Quebec, on Wednesday the 11th of January next. His Lordship has also issued a pastoral letter to the Clergy and laity of the Diocese, with reference to the prospect of obtaining liberty for Church legislation; and has requested that lay delegates from the different congregations may attend in Quebec, on Thursday the 12th of January, with the view of concerting measures to that effect.

FLOUR OVER THE MONTREAL ROAD.—The Portland Advertiser states that the house of Robinson & Co. of Boston, have now stored in Montreal flour to the amount of thirty thousand barrels, consigned to Rogers & Co. of Portland, waiting transportation thither. Fifteen thousand barrels to the same consignees, and for the same house in Boston, are now in Portland and on their way thither.

ACCIDENTS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A despatch dated Annapolis Dec. 5th, says a sad accident occurred on Saturday afternoon. While removing the old Government brick building in Annapolis, a part of the arch fell, bringing under the ruins a son of Mr. Carter (a laboring man) aged about 8 years; he was killed on the spot, both legs and one arm having been broken, and two fractures in the head. Some other boys had a narrow escape.

Another despatch from Bridgetown, dated Dec. 5th says a house, stable and carriage house belonging to Mr. Rufus Bent, of Granville, were consumed by fire on Thursday night, 1st inst., with two horses, a large quantity of grain, carriages, and other valuable articles. The fire originated from the heating of a boiler used for cooking pig's food in the building.—Chronicle.

We understand that a WAY OFFICE is now established at Hubbard's Cove, near Chester, which will no doubt be a great convenience to that populous district. We hope it will be the means of inducing some more of the Churchmen in that quarter to take the Church Times.

We regret to observe, in addition to two inquests on female victims of intemperance within a few days, that there have been two also on . . . . . order.

**THE HONGKONG DEPUTATION.**—We are very happy to learn, by the following letter published in the Gospel Messenger, of the safe arrival of Bishop Spencer and Archdeacon Sinclair, members of the Deputation from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

VICARAGE, Kensington, Nov. 2.

My Dear Bishop DeLancey, Bishop Spencer and I had a rapid, though rather boisterous passage across the Atlantic, and on the tenth day, by God's blessing, reached in Liverpool safely.

The more I dwell upon the manner in which the Deputation was received in America, on the kindness, courtesy and hospitality universally extended to us, and above all, upon the very striking demonstration of regard shown us by the General Convention at our departure, the more grateful I feel to Providence for the privilege of having been employed in a mission so agreeable while it lasted, and as I trust beneficial in its result. Believe me always, with much esteem, very sincerely yours,  
JOHN SINCLAIR.

ITEMS.

It appears by the "Echo," that something like a *congress* is going on for the expected new Sea of Kingston. Archdeacon Botham is "up" for the office, and the pro's and con's respecting him are freely discussed in the columns of the Echo.

We observe that a powerful effort is being put forth for the support of that paper, by the raising of £500 for the purchase of Press, types, &c. About half the sum had been subscribed.

Dr. MUNRO, of this garrison, who went to Bermuda to assist the medical staff, is highly eulogised in the papers of that island, for his attention to the sick.

We are glad to find that Mr. Ingles, whose dangerous illness we noticed, has recovered.

**THE SEASON.**—Our river is again fast bound in ice. The ground after having remained bare for upwards of a fortnight, is covered this morning with snow.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

**CHINA.**—It appears that in addition to the civil war which is raging in this country, famine prevails in several Provinces. In Shantung it is reported "the corpses literally strew the fields." The rebels still continue to wage a successful war against the Imperialists.—*Ibid.*

A number of Miners have returned from Australia, and all agree that it does not equal California for richness. The emigration from here has entirely ceased.—*San Francisco paper.*

Agreeably to former announcement, the Lord Bishop purposes holding an Ordination at St. Paul's to-morrow, Sunday 18th. Divine Service to commence at half past ten.

The *Humboldt*, on shore at Portuguese Cove, has broken up, much of her cargo has been saved, some, on the payment of an enormous salvage to parties on the spot. We hope, for the credit of our province that there will be no systematic plundering of property, thus unfortunately cast on our shores. The Daring Government Schooner, has been at the spot for the last few days, and the Civil authorities have increased their force to preserve order, and ensure fair play.

The last Gazette contains a proclamation summoning the Legislature to meet for despatch of business on the 26th January next.

THERE will be a Levee at Government House, on Monday, 2nd January.

The public offices in the City will be closed on Monday next, and on the following Monday.

An article of Decr 2nd, in a N. Y. paper states, that the "Fishery treaty" which it appears has been agreed upon between the Representatives of the British and American Governments—and has been sent across the water, will be ratified by the former. It is to be supposed, however, that reference will first be made to the Colonial Legislatures, in a matter of such vital moment to the colonial interest.

Lord Harris, Governor of Trinidad, is spoken of as the successor at an early day of the Earl of Elgin, in the Government of Canada.

The agent of the Wesleyan Academy for soliciting subscriptions in Nova Scotia east, and P. E. I., reports £1,375—as the amount secured in that quarter.

A sad event took place in this city on Thursday afternoon. A man named Evans from the Windsor Road was instantly killed, in consequence of being crushed between his wagon and the side of a building.

NEVER do we remember having seen such fine weather up to this period of the last month of the year.—Bright sunshine by day—and almost equal brightness

by night—no frost—to speak of—no snow—ice scarcely strong enough to bear the thousand and one skaters—the outer sea smooth as Naples Bay—in short such a month as old England herself might covet—and the most experienced growler would be ashamed to complain of. Certainly many a poor child of want was rejoiced during the past week, that if wood and coal are high, the Lord has made his glorious sun to cheer them by day, and the moon to give them light in their dark room at night—and has so tempered the rough winds that they have not tempered the chinks of their shabby dwellings so as to produce the pinching cold usual at this late period of the year. Truly 'No considerations the poor and needy!'

FISHERMAN'S CHURCH, TURNS BAY.

I beg leave to thank very sincerely, the undormentioned friends, for their donations during the week, to assist in liquidating demands—

Capt. Shortland, R. N.	£1 0 0
John Egan, Esq.	1 0 0
Mr. John Robinson,	1 0 0
Mr. T. A. Brown,	1 0 0
Mr. J. B. Oxley,	1 0 0
Mr. John Gibson,	1 0 0
Mr. C. B. Naylor, 10s. W. Coleman, 10s.	1 0 0
Mr. H. S. Wetmore,	0 10 0
Mr. D. Gallagher,	1 0 0
Mr. F. J. 10s. J. & R. Sention 10s. 6d.	1 0 5
Miss Gardiner, 7s. 6d. W. 2s. 6s.	0 10 0

These have remembered the words, 'Freely ye have received, Freely give.'

J. C. COCHRAN, Miss'y.

In consequence of the Ordination to be held to-morrow morning in St. Paul's, the Service will commence at half-past ten. The Offertory collection on this occasion will be added to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the clergy.

The Lord Bishop proposes (D. V.) holding Confirmations throughout P. E. Island and the Eastern part of the province generally, in the course of the next summer.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Per Telegraph to Merchants' Reading Room. The Steamer Asia arrived at New York early on Thursday morning—dates to 3rd December.

Political news unimportant. Flour had declined 1s. to 2s. per barrel. Wheat declined 3d. Sugar—Market unchanged—limited sales. Coffee—prices firm. Tea—prices firm—no advance. Pork—All qualities have considerably declined. Lard—Market dull. Cotton—no change in quotations. Consols—Declined one half per cent.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Morris—no G. Miss. nor Monthly Record left—will send Bunyan—E. K. does not embrace what is wanted—paper sent to Mr. Boles will be discontinued Jan. 1st, 1851—other directions will be attended to. From Rev. R. Untarke—directions will be attended to. From Rev. Mr. Townsend—rec'd no enclosure of money. From Rev. Mr. Ambruse—will attend to his directions if possible. From Rev. Dr. McCawley—came too late for publication this week.

Birth.

On Saturday evening, 10th Inst., the wife of WILLIAM BELL, Esq., M. D., Deputy Inspector of General Hospitals, of a son, still born.

Married.

At St. Mary's Church, Aylesford, on the 22nd of Novr. by the Revd. Henry Stamer, of Wilnot, the Revd. R. AVERY, Rector, to Miss MARY LAVINIA, daughter of Edmund Palmer, Esq., of Loomfield House, Aylesford.

At Lunenburg, by the Rev. H. L. Owen, Oct. 6th, Mr. LEWIS MORAN, to Miss ELIZABETH MYRA. Novr. 12th, Mr. CHARLES VIENOT, widower, to Mrs. SARAH GERHARDT, widow. Nov. 27th, Mr. ANDREW MYRA, widower, to Miss HANNAH HALL. Dec. 5th, Mr. BENJAMIN RAFUSE, to Miss PENANNAH VIENOT.

At Trinity Church, Sherbrooke, on Sunday, the 11th Inst. by the Rev. J. S. Smith, Asst. Missy, Mr. JOHN WIL SALTZMAN, to Miss JULIA ANN LINNELL, both of Sherbrooke.

Dead.

On Saturday morning, 10th Inst., in the 4th year of her age, SARAH FRANCIS, daughter of Mrs. George McLeod. At Somerville, Mass., on Friday, 9th inst., after a long and distressing illness, Mrs. CLARISSA WEST, daughter of the late Benj. Wier, of Newport, N. S.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, December 10th—Steamer Marion, (Am.) New York; brig Boston Lady, Gowin, Portland 20 days. Fanny, Griffin, Sydney 5 days.  
Monday, Dec. 11th—H. M. Steamship Vulcan, Von Donop, Port Royal, Jam. 15 days; schrs Eliza, Lecost, P. E. Island; Greyhound, ditto; Trial, Pictou; Mary Ann, McLeod, Sydney; Desance, Curr, Carriquet; Ladv. Lavache, Pictou; Happy Return, do; brig Swan, Crowell, Montreal 22 days; Iris, Loraway, Boston 3 days. Cromus, Burke, St. John's, N. F.; brig Three Sisters Rhodes, do.  
Tuesday, Dec. 13th—Schrs Mary Ann, Gleason, Bedeque; Union, Lavache, Arichat 5 days; Hibernia, Kate, Anteres, and Velocity, Sydney.  
Wednesday, Dec. 14th—Schrs Rambler, Siteman, Sydney; Margaret Price, Woodin, Pictou; Regulator, Dalle, Canso 5 days; Argyle, Sheehy, Charlottetown; Victoria, Lester, Spyr Harbour.

Thursday, Dec 15th—Brig Laura, Day, Sydney, schrs Jasper, Banks, New York 15 days; Newfoundland Packet, Woodin, Boston 6 days; Conservative, Myers, LaPelle; Pictou Packet, Curry, Pictou 3 days, Catherine, Hall, Sydney; Paragon, Brothers, and Marr Jane, Sydney.  
Friday, Dec. 16th—Schr Achter, Banks, Matanzas, 21 days; Cruiser, Chester; brig, St. Catharines, Trinidad 21 days; schrs Campaigns, Canso; brig Eagle, Gaspe, 11 days—bound to Quebec; schr Alice Rogers, Laybow, Boston, 5 days.

CLEARED.

Saturday December 10th—Brig Empress, Frith, Havana; schrs Palmyra, Doyle, Jamaica; Resident, Brown, Newfoundland.  
Monday, Dec. 12th—Schrs Good Intent, Smith, Placentia, Louisa Murray, Murphy, St. Stephen's, N. B.; brig Halifax, O'Brien, Boston.  
Tuesday, Dec. 13th—Brig Iris, Gellatly, St. Andrew's; schrs Helen Hoben, Elizabeth New York, Hope, Roberts, Murray Harbour, Elizabeth, Scott, Charlottetown.  
Wednesday, Dec. 14th—Schrs Ann, McCaskill, P. E. Island; Fanny, Finlayson, ditto, Rival, Malloch, Welshpool N. B.; Hope, Roberts P. E. Island, Prince, Porter Newfoundland; Ellen, Cole, Canso.  
Thursday, Dec. 15th—Brigs Violet, Stormy, Mayaguez; Belle, Dickson, Havana; schr Candace, Kemich, Grand River.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10.

Apples, per bush.	8s. 6d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	36s. a 40s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	11d.
Catsup, per gallon.	4s. a 5s.
Cheese, per lb.	5d. a 7½d.
Chickens, per pair.	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Eggs, per doz.	11d.
Geese, each.	1s. 3d. a 1s. 5d.
Hams, green, per lb.	6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7d. a 7½d.
Hay, per ton.	£3 16s. a £4
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1. 9d.
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s. a 18s.
O's, per bus.	2s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	3½d. a 4½d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	3s. a 3s. 4d.
Socks, per doz.	12s. 6d. a 15s.
Turkies, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	18s.
Coal, per chaldron.	37s. 6d.

Advertisements.

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS. For the Coming Season.

**PILGRIM'S PROGRESS**, Handsomely Bound and Illustrated, The Exhibition Keepsake, a Splendid Book, Christmas Blossoms, 1851, Friendship's Offering, The Rose of Sharon, The Gem Annual, The Gift of Friendship, The Remember Me, The Dew Drop, Hemans, Campbell's; Tupper's & Burns' Poetical Works, Dante, Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, &c.; Butler's Hudibras, together with a variety of other Books suitable for Presents.

ALSO—A Splendid Assortment of Church Services.

WM. GOSSIP, 24, GRANVILLE STREET, Dec. 17.

Books! Books!! More Books!!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE FOLLOWING WORKS:—Liddell & Scott's Greek English Lexicon, Spencer's Greek Testament, with English Notes, Buxton's Parish Sermons, Trench on the Parables, Trench on the Miracles, Kipp's Double Witness of the Church, Lyra Apostolica, Bradley's Practical Sermons, Presbyterian Clergyman Looking for the Church, Part II. Packages of Interesting Reward Books from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, Tracts and Reward Tickets from the American Sunday School Union, Rev. J. C. Ryle's Tracts—"Be Zealous," "The Cross," "A Call to Prayer," "Living or Dead," single or by the dozen; Union Bible Dictionary, Mrs Sherwood's Stories on the Church Catechism, Ditto Flowers of the Forest, Rectory of Valchead, Beautiful Annuals for 1851.

WM. GOSSIP, 24, GRANVILLE STREET, Dec. 17.

**THE SITUATION OF PRINCIPAL OF THE ACADEMY AT WINDSOR, WILL BE VACANT ON THE 1st JANUARY NEXT.** Applications accompanied by Testimonials, to be addressed [Post-paid] to the Subscriber at Halifax.

The Applicant must be competent to instruct in the Classics, and all other Branches, taught in the Highest Academies.

The Principal will be put in possession, free from rent, of a large & commodious Stone Building, built expressly for the accommodation of a School—a Stable, Barn, and other out-houses—and also a sufficient quantity of land for Play-ground, Garden, Cultivation and Pasture.

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

Halifax, 5th Dec. 1851. Church Wit. St. John, N. B. 47.



Poetry.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

GOD BLESS YOU.

BY ELIZA HAVEN GREEN.

'God bless you!'—kind familiar words!  
Before my eyes the letters swim;  
For—thrilling nature's holiest chords—  
My sight with fond regret grows dim.  
God bless you! closes up each page  
Traced by the well-beloved of yore;  
Whose letters still, from youth to age,  
That fondly-anxious legend bore.  
  
I heeded not, in earlier days,  
The import of that yearning prayer;  
To me 'twas but a kindly phrase,  
Which household love might freely spare.  
But now that grief strange power affords,  
In those love-hallowed scrolls I find  
Those earnest, pleading, sacred words,  
With all life's tenderness entwined!  
  
Now thou art gone (ah! dark above  
Thy grave stone floods the winter rain,)  
And all the old, sweet household love,  
Fades into memory's silent pain.  
On earth for me no human heart  
Again will breathe those words divine;  
But, sainted soul! where'er thou art,  
Thy angel-pleading still is mine.

THE MARINER'S COMPASS.

See the magnetic needle lightly rest  
Upon its pivot—delicate yet strong—  
And as the reeling vessel sweeps along  
It trembles with the ocean's trembling breast.

A ripple moves it—easily depressed,  
But never conquer'd though fierce whirlwinds roar;  
Again it points to the far distant shore,  
Sway'd by a spell unseen yet still confess'd.

And so the Christian, on life's troubled sea,  
For ever shaken yet for ever true,  
Turns to the haven where he sail'd would be;  
His trials many, such his triumphs too:  
Feels a mysterious power pervade his thrilling soul,  
And with exulting faith obeys its strong control.  
Ch. of Eng. S. Sch. Quarterly.

Advertisements.

LIFE INSURANCE.  
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 stg.  
HALIFAX AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS STREET.

FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN REGULATING expenses arising from the combination of Fire and Life Insurances, this Company is enabled to effect Insurances on Lives at very reduced rates of premiums as will be made evident by a comparison of their Tables with those of other Offices. Attention is called to Tables 5 of premiums for insuring a sum payable at the age of 60 or at death—and Table 6 of premiums to secure a sum on a child arriving at the age of 21 years—both which modes of Insurance are coming into more extensive use. The Company's Almanac for 1853 containing Tables of Premiums and a variety of general information supplied gratis.

HUGH HARTSHORNE,  
AGENT.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th February 1853

DEPOSITORY, S. P. C. K.

AN INVOICE OF BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, &c. having come to hand by last Steamer from Liverpool, England, I shall now be able to supply to Clergymen and others who may need them as follows:—

- BIBLES for Schools, large, 1s. 3d.
- Do. smaller size, 1s. 1 1/2d.
- TESTAMENTS, School, large, 7d.
- Do. smaller size, 6d.
- BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, (old and new).
- Small Emb. Gilt Edged do. 9d. and 1s. 1 1/2d.
- Church Catechism (broken) 9d. per doz.
- Hymns for Sunday Schools, 9d. per doz.
- Crossman's Introduction, 1s.
- INSTRUCTOR, No. 2, 2s. 3d.
- Gastrell's Faith and Duty of a Christian, 1s.
- Outlines of English History, for Schools, 1s. 5d.
- Monthly Record S. P. C. K. 1852, 4s. 1 1/2d.
- Outline of the History of the British Church, to the period of the Reformation, 1s. 9d.
- The Gospel Missionary, 1852, 1s. 1 1/2d.

WM. GOSSIP,  
Depository.

Aug. 20.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 stg.  
HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS ST

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

HUGH HARTSHORNE,  
AGENT.

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

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed.) JOHN LLOYD.

June 6th, 1852.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq. of India Walk, Telago, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist, of Clifton near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASMS IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bostock, Druggist, of Ashton under Lyne, dated July 31, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) WILLIAM BOSTOCK.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar.) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 9d., 11s. 6s., and 33s each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

February, 1853.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR,  
MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS,

Tomb Tables,

GRAVE STONES

ENTRANCE AND

Fier Tables

BAPTISMAL  
FONTS, &c.

IN MARBLE AND GREENSTONE, AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Bowers' Streets. Halifax, N.S.

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

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

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM SCOTLAND, PER R.M. Steamship Canada, from Liverpool, G. B.

- Libraries of 100 vols; of Miscellaneous and other Books, for £8 6s.
- McCheyne's Basket of Fragments.
- Modern Sacred Poetry, by McCheyne.
- Rosic and other Poems, by Emilia Mauro.
- Treasury of History and Travel.
- Laws of the Church of Scotland.
- Hell's Christian Sociology.
- Boston's complete Works, in 12 vols.
- Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, splendid edition, handsomely illustrated.
- Hogg's Weekly Instructor, 3 vols.
- Foxe's Book of Martyrs.
- The Exhibition Keepsake, a splendid Book.
- Shepard's Parable of the Ten Virgins.
- Marsh on the Psalms; Boston's Memoirs.
- Farm Work Books.

Together with a great quantity of small Books, suitable for Sunday Schools, for sale by WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street, October 15, 1853.

COMPASSES ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINT

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

WILLIAM GOSSIP,  
No. 21 Granville Street.

CORDIAL RHUBARB FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels arising from debility, &c.

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

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR 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 healthy action in the Gums.—and renders the Breath a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., London. Halifax, N.S., Feb. 1853.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

ENGLISH PRIZE ESSAY.

THE Subject proposed by the Lord Bishop of this year, is— "The Propagation of Christianity compared with the Mohammedan, proves that, although the latter may be accounted for by human causes, the former can be attributed only to a Superhuman agency." The Essays are to be sent in to the President of day of meeting after the Easter Vacation of 1854, and a Prize will be delivered to the successful candidate at ensuing Examen, when he will read his Essay in Hall. The Prize is open to the competition of all members of the University who have completed their 12th, and not entered upon their 25th Term at this date. Each is to be distinguished by a motto, and to be accompanied by a sealed paper bearing the same motto, and containing the name of the writer. Oct. 1853.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, printer, at the Church Times Office, No 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence relative to the Paper, intended for publication, matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, prepaid. TERMS.—Ten Shillings per Annum, payable in advance.