



# The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

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## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. May 1. (Sun after Easter.)	Deut. 8; John 1	Deut. 9; Jude 1
M. " 2. (St. P. & St. J. Ap.)	1 Kings 8; Acta 29	1 Kings 9; Rom. 1
T. " 3.	10; Matt. 21	11
W. " 4.	12; 21	13
T. " 5. Ascension Day.	Deut. 19; Luke 24	2 Kings 2; Ephe 4
F. " 6.	1 King 13; Matt. 3	1 King 17; Rom. 4
S. " 7.	18	5; 19

\*Proper Lessons for St. Phillip and St. James.—Morn. Eccles. 7—Eccles. 9. †Proper Psalms.—Morn. 8, 15, 21.—Eccles. 21, 47  
183. Athanasian Creed to be used.

## Poetry.

### WRITING ON A BED OF SICKNESS.

My flesh and my heart faileth, but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion forever."

WEARY of life, its cares, its pains,  
My fainting spirit craves repose;  
I fain would lay my burden down,  
Gladly in death mine eyelids close.  
Life to my thoughts has lost its charm,  
So wearily I tread its way;  
Clouds settle down upon my soul,  
And scarce I see of hope one ray.  
Thus seemeth life while here I rest  
My aching eye, nor gaze above,  
My heart and flesh doth faint and fall,  
Sadness and doubt my spirit move.  
Earth is a dreary spot, and dark,  
When lighted not by heaven's own ray;  
Afflictions press with heavy weight,  
Turning to midnight every day.  
But thou, O Lord, my portion art,  
Thou art the strength of feeble souls,  
In thee my weary spirit rests,  
And on thy love its burden rolls.  
Thou knowest the frame which thou hast made,  
'orgueing not it is but dust:  
'ben still my Father's love I'll praise,  
'll own this fearful trial just.  
by hand doth chasten me for good,  
rom earthly dross to purify;  
at yet through all, O may I see  
eamling a Father's pitying eye.  
'hen tho' this body waste away,  
My waiting soul beneath thy shade  
shall hide secure, and gather strength,  
While in thy presence grief shall fade.

CATHERINE LISDEBAT.

## Religious Miscellany.

### A CALL TO PRAYER.

By the REV. J. C. RYLE, B. A. CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, RECTOR OF HELMINGHAM, SUFFOLK.

(Concluded.)

I commend to you in the next place, the importance of thankfulness in prayer. I know well that asking God is one thing, and praising God is another. But I see so close a connection between prayer and praise in the Bible, that I dare not call that true prayer, in which thankfulness has no part. It is not for nothing that Paul says, "By prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God." (Phil. iv. 6.) "Continue in prayer, and watch in the same with thanksgiving," (Coloss. iv. 5.) It is of mercy that we are not in hell. It is of mercy that we have the hope of heaven. It is of mercy that we live in a land of spiritual light. It is of mercy that we have been called by the Spirit and not left to reap the fruit of our own ways. It is of mercy that we still live and have opportunities of glorifying God actively or passively. Surely these thoughts should crowd on our minds, whenever we speak with God. Surely, we should never open our lips in prayer without blessing God for that free grace by which we live, and for that loving kindness that endureth for ever. Never was there an eminent saint that was not full of thankfulness. St. Paul hardly ever writes an Epistle without beginning with thankfulness. Men like Whitfield in the last century, and Bickersteth in our own time, were ever running over with thankfulness. Oh! reader, if you

would be bright and shining lights in our day, we must cherish a spirit of praise. And above all, let our prayers be thankful prayers.

I commend to you in the last place, the importance of watchfulness over your prayers. Prayer is that point of all others in religion at which you must be on your guard. Here it is that true religion begins;—here it flourishes, and here it decays. Tell me what a man's prayers are, and I will tell you the state of his soul. Prayer is the spiritual pulse. By this the spiritual health may always be tested. Prayer is the spiritual weather-glass. By this we may always know whether it is fair or foul with our hearts. Oh! let us keep an eye continually upon our private devotions. Here is the pith and marrow, and backbone of our practical Christianity. Sermons, and books, and tracts, and committee meetings, and the company of good men, are all good in their way, but they will never make up for the neglect of private prayers. Mark well the place and society, and the companions that unhinge your hearts for communion with God, and make your prayers drive heavy. There be on your guard. Observe narrowly what friends, and what employments leave your soul in the most spiritual frame, and most ready to speak with God. To these cleave and stick fast. Reader, if you will only take care of your prayers, I will engage that nothing will go very wrong with your soul.

Reader, I offer these points for your private consideration. I do it in all humility. I know no one who needs to be reminded of them more than I do myself. But I believe them to be God's own truth, and I would like myself and all I love to feel them more.

I want the times we live in to be praying times. I want the Christians of our day to be praying Christians. I want the Church of our age to be a praying Church. My heart's desire in sending forth this tract, is to promote a spirit of prayerfulness. I want those who never prayed yet, to arise and call upon God, and I want those who do pray, to see that they are not praying amiss. And now if any one should begin to pray more earnestly in consequence of reading this tract, I will ask him to do the writer of it one single favor, and that is, to remember him in his prayers.

### INTERRUPTIONS TO THE WORK OF THE MINISTRY.

It seems to me then, that in this case as in many others, there are antagonistic and almost equally mischievous errors. There is on the one hand too much impatience of such breaks and interruptions, and on the other too great indifference to them.

In the first place, I have seen cases in which there appears to be a faulty impatience of such interruptions. A minister feels, and feels justly, that he is occupied in one of the most important offices which can employ the labourer in a fallen world. He has, as the messenger of God, to launch the thunder of eternal wrath, and to reveal the visions of unchanging glory to the opposite classes of society. He has to watch, to pray, to rebuke, to entreat, to exhort. If he is a man of an ardent spirit, he is tempted to say, "What ought to stop me for a moment? How can work such as mine bear a moment's delay? 'Forward' is the true word; and who or what is to put a drag on the wheels of the chariot?"

Now, may I entreat this zealous friend to remember that, however he may theorize on the subject, many of the obstacles and interruptions of which he complains arise, distinctly and altogether, from the appointment of God; and therefore cannot, by any possibility, be inconsistent with the great purposes of

his providence. The minister has prepared two admirable sermons for the approaching Sunday; but on Saturday he is struck dumb by a cold, or falls over the head of his pony, and cannot limp to church. Or, if no disease or accident to himself overtake and silence him, perhaps some event happens to his family which renders his sacred ministrations next to impossible. Or perhaps some secular business arises in his parish as to make his deep and constant attention to it imperative. In great cities, and indeed not unfrequently in towns and villages, large portions of time are sliced off by such occurrences. Now, it will be seen that every one of those various interruptions are not his own work, but the appointments of Divine Providence, of that all-wise and all-merciful Being who has given us the Gospel, and has called the minister to his holy occupation. No contrivance could shelter him from some of them.—They are the conditions of humanity, and he must occupy some other planet or sphere of existence, if he is to escape from them. But the person to whom I refer fails to discover this, and he deals with such circumstances as obstacles over which a zealous man is to ride, and to go on his way with all the calmness and determination with which a star seems to move in the heavens. He forgets that even these very stars meet with those disturbing forces which, for a time, interrupt, although in the end they no doubt secure the harmony and perfection of the present system of things. In this frame of mind, the man sometimes betrays painful infirmities of temper.—The visit of a parishioner frets him. Even the tender partner of all his hopes and fears, and trials and joys, receives now and then it may be, a short, if not a sharp answer. Some trifling question of his child is met a little roughly. And, in the end, his house perhaps assumes rather more the air of a workshop than a parsonage. The hammer is always going, and rest, calmness, quiet enjoyment, are almost banished from it. Now, this sort of impatience under interruption may be forgiven in worldly minds. The little, crooked, irritable poet of Queen Anno's days might perhaps be allowed to cry out, under the annoyance of perpetual visitors, "Tie up the knocker: say I'm sick—I'm dead." But I like far better the spirit of John Newton, when much tried, at his coming from Olney to London, by similar visitations, he said, "I was at first tried by continual visitors, almost beyond endurance; but I resolved, at last, to regard every visit as a message sent from God, by which I was intended to get good or to do good, and to deal with it accordingly."

Our somewhat impatient friend would also do well to remember that his blessed Master, though indefatigable in His own high and holy work, and pursuing it by day in the busy market, and by night upon the sides of the cold mountain, did not exclude the idea of cessation and rest for himself or others. Even when the ministry of the word was confined to twelve poor laborers, His language to them, and this in the midst of their work, was, "Come ye into the desert and rest awhile." Indeed, nothing can be more striking than the interposition of obstacles in the great duties of life, and the necessary occupation of the laborers in what seems to be of less importance. A little rickety child is born into the world. It struggles on through a few months of painful and uncertain existence. During these few months it occupies the mother, the nurse, the medical attendant, and partially the father and other members of the family, and then dies. Why, it may be asked, this interruption in the great business of life? Why is a little unprofitable infant to absorb the time of several people well qualified, perhaps for higher occupations? Because God sees what you do not see,

and knows what you do not know; and sees and knows among other things that a different style of labor, if apparently better for society at large, would be worse for these particular laborers; and that the best moral education for them is, to watch over a cradle, to adjust a pillow, to administer a medicine, and to soothe the painful or dying hours of one who cannot make known the nature and extent of its own calamities. The ministry therefore must stand still, even by the appointment of Providence; even while a cradle is rocked; and he who might be haranguing a multitude shall concentrate all his watchfulness upon one little infant. Perhaps the "judicious Hooker" comforted himself when called by his imperativo damo, he sat down to rock the cradle for his own infant.

(To be continued.)

### Ecclesiastical.

#### SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The following letter from the Lord Bishop of Colombo, dated "Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, February 9, 1853," was read to the Board:

"On my way to this Hill Station of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for a short sojourn in its invigorating and bracing climate, at an elevation of 6000 feet above the sea-level, I passed a week as the guest of his Excellency the Governor, at Kandy, for the purpose of consecrating its church. It was the first work aided by the generosity of the Committee since the capital of the Kandyan kings became subject to British rule, and before the island of Ceylon was erected into a separate see. It shared again, on my arrival in the fourteenth century, the same affectionate and afforded me by the Committee in their hexty 'God speed' on my departure from England. It was one of the earliest works I visited, when in progress under the energetic and most effective superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Philipotts, R.E. brother of the Bishop of Exeter.

"It is gratifying to me to acknowledge thus publicly to the Committee my sense of obligation to one who has long since left our island. Without his valued aid and most persevering efforts, amid unlooked for difficulties and obstructions, I doubt whether the church would have been so successfully completed. Before he left us for China, he finished the external fabric and tower, and provided the interior fitting in all becoming order, sufficiently to enable me to license it for use in Divine Service, where it was so urgently needed. The exertions of its late most earnest and lamented pastor, the Rev. F. Von Dandelszen, originally a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, from King's College, London, while in England on sick leave, enabled him to furnish the windows, communion table and rails, timber for the roofing, and a rich east window. Little therefore remained to complete it for consecration; and his last act almost was to obtain from the Government, with the kind assistance of Sir George Anderson, a loan of £150 for this purpose. But he was not permitted, in the mysterious dealings of God's Providence, to which we bow submissively, to witness the fulfilment of his heart's most earnest wish. He was seized in August last with brain fever and dysentery; and, after a few weeks, sank under it, to the great sorrow, not of his own people only, but, I may say of the whole Church in the island.

"The consecration therefore was an occasion full of saddened interests. All the clergy in the Central Province assisted in it. Surrounded as it is on almost every side by Buddhist temples, two of which adjoin its enclosure, I fixed the Conversion of St. Paul, the chief apostle of the Gentiles, for the solemnity, to give both the dedication and name to the church. The building is large and massive, and, though not, perhaps, architecturally in very correct taste, has a good elevation, being in the form of a cross, and having a good tower. The interior, being without aisles or pillars, affords an ample area of (I believe) 120 feet by 80, with a chancel and transepts. The soldiers of the 37th regiment formed the choir on the occasion, as on every Sunday, with their band. I preached to a full congregation; and having many memorials before and around me of him who had been its first exemplary and devoted chaplain, and had laboured so earnestly to build up the spiritual, as well as material fabric, of which he had the charge, I could not be unmoved. The very pulpit in which I stood was a tribute of affectionate regard from the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 15th regiment, who had felt the blessing of his faithful and

fearless ministrations among them, when stricken with that scourge of the East, the cholera, a few years ago. The desk from which the prayers were read was the gift of an intelligent native, a Singhalese of high Kandyan family, who had been converted to Christianity, and had attached himself to the English congregation, having an entire command over our language, to speak and write, as well as understand it. Indeed I might correctly have applied the tribute to his memory, as far beyond one of 'dull bold marble': 'Si quis monumentum, circumspice.' I shall ever look upon the church itself as his monument,—knowing that in many hearts he will so live, as best the Christian pastor should live,—though dead, yet speaking to them, by his warning voice, now that he is gone from us, as by his example while moving among us.

"On the following Sunday, as the first after its consecration, at an early service, the holy rite of confirmation was administered to about forty, and at eleven o'clock, the holy communion: in the afternoon, at three o'clock, confirmation was again administered in Singhalese at the mission chapel to twelve candidates, most of whom had been baptized as adult converts by the Rev. W. Oakley. Their reverential deportment and earnest expression of intelligence was very pleasing. May an abundant ingathering, in God's own best time, be prepared for his blessed harvest.

### Agriculture.

#### PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

From the Royal Gazette, April 27.

A large and highly influential Meeting was held at Mason's Hall, this afternoon, for promoting the establishment of an Agricultural Fair at Halifax, in the ensuing autumn. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor took the Chair, and opened the meeting with the following remarks:—

GENTLEMEN,—The Parliament of this Province having voted a certain sum in aid of an Agricultural Fair or Cattle Show to be held this autumn, I considered that I should best carry out the wishes of the people of this Province, thus expressed through their Representatives, by calling a public meeting of all parties interested in Agricultural pursuits, and I now come among you this day to offer all the assistance in my power in promoting the proposed undertaking, which if judiciously carried out, cannot fail, in my opinion, to create a new era in the farming interests of Nova Scotia.

Here as well as elsewhere, I have ever avowed myself the warm friend of the Farmer, and the staunch supporter of agricultural pursuits, and it is with much pleasure that I see before me so large a number of influential persons in this community, who share with me in these sentiments, as it inspires me with the confident hope, that we shall be enabled to carry out our views in a spirit that will give general satisfaction, and in a manner that will reflect credit on the native skill and industry of Nova Scotia.

To those parties who may consider that this subject is one of but secondary and trifling importance, when compared with the other great staple branch of industry, our fisheries, I would say, that ready as I am to admit their full value, contributing as they do essentially to the welfare and prosperity of Nova Scotia; yet no valid reason can be assigned, why the produce of your lands, the rearing of your stock, the breeding of your horses, should not receive at least an equal share of the care and attention of the Legislature. The object of the meeting assembled here this day, is to consider and arrange how the aid that has been granted for the promotion of these several Agricultural pursuits can be best employed; and I trust that the arrangements which will presently be submitted to your consideration will receive your approval and support.

Gentlemen,—I have only to add, that you may with confidence rely on all the assistance I can give in promoting the objects of this Exhibition, and I on my part likewise reckon on your cordial co-operation.

Actuated with such feelings, we cannot but anticipate favourable and successful results to our endeavours in making the first general Provincial Agricultural Exhibition worthy of the City in which it is proposed to be held, and worthy also of the whole farming interests of Nova Scotia invited to participate in the benefits which cannot fail to accompany this important undertaking.

The Speaker then moved, and Hon. J. E. Fairbanks seconded the following Resolution, which passed unanimously, viz:—

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition authorised by the Legislature, should be held at Halifax during the month of October next, when the new and improved breeds of Stock that have been ordered from England may be expected, and will be offered for sale; and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, having convened this meeting as a preparatory step, and expressed a warm interest in the success of the Exhibition, we will cheerfully co-operate in whatever measures may be thought most advisable for conducting it with unanimity and spirit, and stimulating and attracting the farming classes throughout the Province.

The Hon. M. B. Almon moved, and John Esso Esq. seconded the following Resolution, which also passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the following gentlemen form them-

selves into a Committee for conducting the Agricultural Fair, with power to add to their number, viz:—

#### Committee for conducting the Agricultural Fair.

The Speaker, Messrs. Michael Tobin, E. Collins, H. H. Cogswell, J. W. Johnston, James McNab, W. A. Black, Mather B. Almon, Hugh B. H. Samuel Creelman.

The Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly, viz:—Messrs. Hall, B. Smith, James Campbell, Holmes, McKinnon, Annand, Zwicker, Comeau, and Hon. James McLeod.

Judge DesBures, Col. Bazalgette, the Mayor, Capt. Chearley, Capt. Lytleton, Messrs. John Esso, Henry Pryor, Rev. A. Forrester, Capt. J. Bly, J. B. Bland, John Spay Morris, James Foreman, Jr., H. Y. Mott, J. W. Nutting, W. Murdoch.

Members of the Central Board of Agriculture, viz:—Hon. John E. Fairbank, Messrs. A. Farquharson, M. Richardson, Jas. N. Shannon, John King, Andrew Shields, Joseph Jennings, Hon. John Morton, Messrs. Bronan, Edward Sutherland, James Lyons.

President, Vice President, Officers and Committee of the Halifax Agricultural Society—Mr. E. Pryor, jr. President; Mr. C. D. Hunter, V. P.; Mr. J. Esso, V. P.; Mr. Joseph Jennings, Treasurer; Mr. Wm. Scott, Secy.; Committee—Messrs. F. v. E. Creelman, J. Richardson, A. Reid, Durney, G. McKenzie, M. Doran.

His Worship the Mayor moved, and Rev. Mr. Forrester seconded, the following Resolution, which also passed unanimously:

Resolved, That a Subscription List be now opened in aid of the First General Provincial Agricultural Exhibition.

A Subscription list was then handed round, and upwards of £100 was subscribed.

Letters from Bridgetown and Amherst, approving of the object of the meeting, and in answer to His Excellency's Circular of the 10th instant, were then read.

The Honorable the Chief Justice moved as follows:

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to His Excellency the Lieut-Governor, for the zeal and interest he has shown in promoting Agricultural improvements in this Province, and particularly in calling the present meeting, over which he has so ably presided.

Which being seconded by his Honor the Master of the Rolls, was put by His Worship the Mayor, and passed unanimously.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Secretary.

### News Department.

From Papers by the R. M. S. Canada, April 16.

ENGLAND.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE COLONIAL EPISCOPATE.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has invited the bishops, clergy and laity of the Church of England to meet him on Wednesday next at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of considering the means to be adopted for erecting bishoprics in those colonies and dependencies of the British empire which are virtually cut off from episcopal superintendence, and especially with a view to raise a sufficient sum to complete the endowment of additional bishoprics in South Africa and Western Australia.

One of the first objects which the Council for Colonial Bishoprics intend to promote is the subdivision of the enormous diocese of Capu Town. They propose to divide the diocese, now under the episcopal supervision of Dr. Gray, into three portions. The eastern provinces of the Cape Colony, together probably, with the Orange River Sovereignty and British Caffraria, will form one diocese, the bishop of which will be stationed at Graham's Town. From which he will take his title. The colony of Natal will constitute the other diocese. Some progress has been made towards raising an endowment which will provide an income of £800 a year for the future bishop of the eastern province. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts out of its Jubilee fund has devoted £5000 to this purpose; and to this sum £2000 have been added by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Donations have been further promised by individuals to the extent of some hundreds more, but a considerable additional sum will be required before the see can be erected.—In anticipation of the formation of the diocese of Natal, a missionary party are on the point of departure from England to commence their labours among the 115,000 Zulus, who constitute the native population of that country. The establishments which it is intended to found will have for their object the civilization of the Aborigines as well as their conversion to Christianity. Towards the erection of the see of Natal, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have contributed £2000; and it is expected that the unappropriated balance of the jubilee fund of the Propagation Society, probably about £1000, will be available for this object. A lady has given £600 to be invested in land, and there are the only contributions of any amount as yet promised.

The Colonial Bishops' Council also desire to plant new bishoprics in Australia, to subdivide the present unwieldy Indian sees, and to erect a bishopric for the Mauritius, at present under the episcopal supervision of the Bishop of London. These are the principal points to which the attention of the meeting next Wednesday will be directed. It may be stated that, since public attention was first called to the subject at the great meeting which was held in the year 1841, sixteen new colonial dioceses have been founded—viz. New Zealand, Gibraltar, Antigua, Guiana, Ta'mania, Fredericton, Colombo, Melbourne, Capu Town, Ade-

1st, Newcastle, Rupert's Land, Victoria, Montreal, St. Louis, and Jerusalem.

**EPISCOPATE.**—It is said that there will be another division of the English Episcopate—that a Bishopric of St. Albans is to be created, sufficient funds for the purpose having accumulated in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It is understood that the new see will comprise the whole of Hertfordshire, with a portion of Essex and probably of Middlesex, so that it will occasion a re-adjustment of the dioceses of Rochester, Ely, and London. Of course, there will be no increase in the number of spiritual sees by this new creation, as the new bishop will take his seat in the House of Lords by rotation, according to the system already provided for by the Act which constituted the Bishopric of Manchester.—*Oxford Herald*.

**NEW CHURCHES IN LONDON DIOCESE.**—Her Majesty's Commissioners have recommended the erection of fifty-eight new churches in the diocese of London; and most if not all of them will be commenced as speedily as circumstances will admit.

**THE CLERGY IN CANADA.**—Our readers will perceive, with the same regret we ourselves experience, that the clergy of the Church of England in Canada are delivered up to be despoiled by their enemies. That Lord John Russell, Sir William Molesworth, and others of the present Ministry, should unite in the commission of this crime, by no means surprises us; but that Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and other so-called friends of the Church, should join in the evil confederacy for plundering the Canadian Protestant clergy does strike us with equal astonishment and indignation. The seventh of the land—equal but to a tithe, if the Atlantic expenses be considered—was originally secured to the clergy. The security was confirmed in 1819; but now the possessors are as good as stripped of their property, and that without equivalent being offered them. The Canadian legislature is endowed with the power of doing with the ecclesiastical lands as it pleases.—*Church & State Gaz.*

The Rev. Dr. Cumming of the Scotch Church, London, has just been presented with a service of plate valued at 300 guineas, and a purse of 1,000 guineas. The service of plate bears the following inscription, expressing the object of the presentation:—"Presented with one thousand guineas, to the Rev. Dr. Cumming, by a few friends, as a testimonial to the faithfulness, eloquence, and ability, with which he has advocated and maintained the purity of that faith so dear to Christians of every denomination of the Protestant Church. 1851-52"

The youngest child of the Duke of Argyll, the Lord Privy Seal, was christened by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, of the Scotch Church, at Stafford House last Saturday.

Lord John Russell has rejoined the congregation at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the talented authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," whose visit to this country has been for some time past the subject of much conversation and anxious expectation, has at length reached our shores, being one of the passengers brought from Boston by the *Canada*. Another personage well known to the literary circles of England, Judge Haliburton, author of the amusing and instructive "Sam Slick," has also arrived by the same steamer.

FRANCE.

**THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.**—It is no longer a matter of doubt that the Pope does not come to crown the Emperor. It has been so decided in Rome; and a despatch received from the Pontifical Government mentions why that resolution was adopted.

**DOWRY OF THE EMPRESS.**—The proposition of M. de Caumon-la-Force, supported by M. Fould, Minister of State, to provide a dowry or dotation of about 150,000*l.* a year for the Empress, had been supposed to be semi-official. But it appears from a source reliable that the Emperor had no part in the matter; but that, in fact, his Majesty sets his face against any state dowry whatever. If this is true, and it is certainly more than probable, it will do not a little to diminish the Emperor's unpopularity.

TURKEY.

The latest intelligence is contained in a telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople, April 2, by which it appears that Prince Menschikoff had made the following demands on behalf of the Russian Government:—

1. Respecting the Holy Places, he requires the repeal of the concessions in favour of the Roman Catholics made to M. Lavalette; but consented to modify his pretensions in such a manner that nothing should be decided without Russia.

2. The conclusion of an offensive and defensive treaty, according to the right to Russia to enter the Dardanelles for the defence of her ally.

3. The abandonment of certain tracts of territory in Georgia.

4. The suzerainty of Montenegro, whose independence would be recognized by the Porte.

5. The independence of the Oriental Christians in all matters relating to their creed.

6. The eventual military occupation of the Danubian provinces for the purpose of repressing the revolutionary spirit.

An amicable arrangement of the difficulties was hoped for, although Russia still continued her warlike preparations at Odessa and Sebastopol. No decision was anticipated before the arrival of the English and French Ambassadors.

The correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* states that Prince Menschikoff has requested that none of the

notes he has handed in shall be communicated to the representatives of France and England. This request has been complied with. The Porte endeavours to gain time, and hopes for the support of the Ambassadors of France and England, whose arrival it awaits with the utmost outward tranquillity.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

As much anxiety most naturally is manifested to know what are the prospects of the great undertaking which Mr. GIBSON is to conduct, now that he has returned to our shores, we have much satisfaction in stating, that these prospects are most promising.

The Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company intend asking our Legislature to extend their present Stock of £100,000 to £300,000 *Stg.*, as it is their intention to extend the line from Cape Ray to New York, with a branch line to Canada—Already there are 100 miles in operation, inclusive, of the sub-Marine line of about 10 miles, while 600 miles additional are now under contract, to be in operation during the approaching Summer.—The great Cable, a piece of which we have seen, is to be laid down by the latter part of June, to connect Cape Ray with Prince Edward Island and the sub-terrene wire for this Island is expected to arrive here in six or seven weeks hence, together with the carriages and mules, which are to be employed in laying down the wire in this Island. The labourers required will, we understand, be chiefly, if not altogether, obtained here.

The overland wire has already been received. On the subject, then of the Electric Telegraph destined to connect Newfoundland with the whole of America,—while it is to be borne in mind that an undertaking, so great in conception, so vast in its character, so arduous in its accomplishment, and certain to be productive of such important results, must, even in this progressive age, to some extent be the work of time:—yet we feel assured, from the completedness of the arrangement, and the practical, persevering character of the gentleman who is to superintend the progress of this great work, that it will be pushed forward with all energy and dispatch.

With regard to the important subject of Steam Communication, at present we need only say, that we have reason to feel satisfied that the *Steam Ship Company of Ireland and the United States* are engaged in forwarding this great measure, with a degree of activity and certainty that must ensure the extension of Steam Communication to this Colony, upon a scale of broad and beneficial effectiveness.

**"FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—A Key to UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, presenting the original Facts and Documents upon which the Story is founded; together with the Work."** By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."—A copy of this work, just issued from the Boston Press, has been put into our hands by Mr. R. O'Brien. It contains about 260 octavo pages, well printed in double columns, comprising a mass of documentary evidence and details of facts, corroborating the truth of the original story. Those who are not in possession of the history of poor "UNCLE TOM," will of course obtain a copy of the key, to substantiate the Story; while those who have not yet perused the original have now an opportunity of obtaining both together.

Editorial Miscellanies.

We have inserted the Communication of "a Member of the Church," (very illegible and not prepaid,) although far from agreeing with the views of the writer, as our readers are already aware. He imputes motives to the Colonial Bishops, which are unwarranted by any act of theirs, and which there is nothing in the probable effect of Diocesan Conventions to justify. One recommendation of such assemblies to our mind, is that we think they will define and circumscribe the power of the Bishops, instead of increasing it, as some imagine. At present they are all but irresponsible.

**P. E. ISLAND.**—The Legislature was prorogued on the 16th inst. The speech of His Excellency is a good one, and is chiefly filled with the subject of the Fisheries. It states that several Light Houses are in course of erection on the Northern Coast of the Island. The Hon. Capt. Swabey and Hon. C. Young have resigned their respective offices. Mr. Hensley succeeds the latter as Attorney General. John Longworth, Esq. is spoken of as Sol. Gen. The steamer *Rosa* has resumed her trips to Pictou.

We had the pleasure of listening to a lecture delivered before the *Sydney Mechanics' Institute*, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Arnold, Rector of Trinity Church, Sydney Mines. The subjects touched on by the Lecturer were entirely of a practical nature, embracing the pursuit of Husbandry, and Manufactures, for the furtherance of which, the capabilities and adaptation of Cape Breton were pointed out by the Lecturer, in a pleasing and satisfactory manner. More respecting this very generous effort, on the part of Mr. Arnold, to illustrate the practical benefits certain to follow industrious and scientifically directed efforts to develop the capabilities of this beautiful Island, as applicable to the pursuits referred to—we are constrained from detailing, by the necessarily brief notice we thus make of the Lecturer's extended observations.

A vote of thanks was cordially voted by the Institute to the Reverend gentleman for his excellent Lecture.—*Cape Breton News*.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

THE St. George's Charitable Society celebrated their annual Festival on Saturday last, 23rd inst. The Society met at 10 a.m. at the Masonic Hall, from which they proceeded to Government House, with banners displayed and military music. They were drawn up by the Marshal at the west entrance, where they were met by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, one of the Patrons of the Society. The President, Henry Pryor, Esq. then read the following Address:—

To His Excellency Colonel Sir JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT, Knight, Commander of the Orders of St. Ferdinand and of Charles the Second of Spain, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

Wk the Members of St. George's Society in the Province of Nova Scotia, beg leave on this the anniversary of our Patron Saint, to approach Your Excellency with congratulations, and to express our thanks for your Excellency's kindness in honouring us with your name as one of the Patrons of the Society. It is with pride and pleasure that we assert ourselves to be Englishmen by birth or by descent, Englishmen by feeling. The land that lies across the ocean, which you and we claim as our Fatherland, is a noble one, rich in renown, foremost in the arts, the champion of freedom. Separated though we be from that land geographically, our hearts still yearn towards it. Like the Island which gave birth to your Excellency, our Province has ever been distinguished for attachment and devotion to the parent country. In these days when every nation on the continent of Europe is bowing beneath the yoke of despotism, the Star of England still beams upon us with the light of freedom and progress. To that Star we turn as our guide, and when we simply claim for ourselves the rights of Englishmen, we conceive that we ask for a perfect charter of Freedom.

We recognise in Your Excellency the representative of the British Crown, we recognise in your office the principle of Monarchy, we are glad to see presiding over us, an officer imbued with British feelings, guided by British sentiments. Socially we hail your Excellency, as men would hail a brother. Politically we view the office which you fill as a chain, which we trust and pray may ever be one of affection, binding us to our Parent Land.

The desire which we have witnessed on the part of your Excellency since your arrival amongst us, to identify yourself with us and our country, to promote the welfare, to stimulate the energies, and to guide the efforts of the people of this Province, has warmly impressed us,—when men high in office bring their influence to bear upon the public enterprise, and by their example excite the industry of the community, their authority is strengthened by the respect and affection which the people bear to them. We regard with sincere pleasure the efforts made by Your Excellency to infuse into the people a spirit of self-reliant industry.

We request Your Excellency to present our compliments and warmest expressions of regard to Lady Le Marchant; we trust that you may long be spared to continue amongst us the beneficial labors which have already distinguished you.

HENRY PRYOR,  
President of St. George's Society.

To which His Excellency replied as follows:—

**GENTLEMEN,**—  
In returning to you my sincere acknowledgments and thanks for the very kind and flattering address, which you have presented to me, I can assure you, that no member of your Society prizes more highly than myself, the inestimable advantages, which are enjoyed by the British subjects under the Crown of England.

In the name of Her Majesty I have to thank you for the expressions of loyalty, attachment and devotion to the person of our most Gracious Queen, and for your kind and cordial co-operation in my endeavours to discharge the duties of the high office, she has been graciously pleased to commit to my care. I look forward with confident hope to fulfil that trust, with fidelity to my sovereign, with honor to the position which I hold in this province, and with advantage to the general welfare of all classes of Nova Scotia.

You will also be pleased to accept on the part of Lady LeMarchant and myself, our warmest thanks for the kind expressions of regard conveyed to us in your address.

G. LEMARCHANT.

The President then presented to His Excellency a beautiful bouquet of the choicest exotics, for the acceptance of Lady LeMarchant, which was graciously received, and has subsequently elicited from her Ladyship a gratifying acknowledgment.

The Society then marched to St. Paul's Church, accompanied by His Excellency, where an admirable Sermon was preached by the Venble. the Archdeacon, senior Chaplain of the Society, from the appropriate text—"Fear God, Honor the King."—The Desk was occupied by the junior Chaplain, Rev. Wm. Bullock. The Choir was most effective, and at the close sang the National Anthem, in which the congregation joined. After Divine service the Procession was re-formed, and passing through several of the principal streets returned to the Masonic Hall, when three cheers were given for The Queen—and the thanks of the Society voted to the Ladies of St. Paul's choir, and to the Marshal for his admirable arrangements.

In the evening the Society dined together at Masonic Hall.

## Missionary Record.

Speech of the late Bishop of Sydney at Barnet, February 1, 1853. [From Notes taken by a Friend.]

My fellow-Christians, indeed I may call you my fellow-townsmen, for many of you I doubt not remember me; and many more of you are descendants of those whose parents I remember; for it is now forty years since I was in Barnet, still it is a place associated with many of my earliest recollections, and for which I still feel a deep interest. I must gladly avail myself of the opportunity my reverend friend has given me of addressing a few words to you on the vast subject before me, and to give you an account, imperfect it must needs be, of the rise and progress of the Church of Australia, in which only a few years ago I was the only chief steward of the Lord.

It is now sixty-four years since those wretched members of our own country, who had forfeited their liberty by their crimes, were first sent out to the newly discovered Australia, to take up their abode amidst forests coeval with the creation. Nor was it at first thought necessary by the Government to send any clergyman, to take charge of this weight of wickedness; until a few days before the fleet sailed, at the earnest entreaty of Mr. Wilberforce, one devoted man was allowed to accompany them.

A few more spiritually-minded men, as years went on, cast in their lot with this good man; and, giving up everything for Christ's sake, devoted themselves to the work of teaching this rapidly increasing and much neglected community.

When first I reached that shore forty-two years after the foundation of the Colony, there were eight churches and twelve clergymen in New South Wales. Melbourne was uninhabited, and South Australia in a similar state.

In Van Diemen's Land there were four churches and six or eight clergymen. The Rev. Samuel Marsden, at the risk of his life, and counting all things but loss for Christ's sake, had plunged into the darkness of New Zealand, and all that has extended, and all that now extends there of knowledge and of godliness, yea, and all that ever shall extend so long as time is, owes its beginning to his devotion.

In a few years the wants and necessities of this rising world became truly fearful; yet, in all these years nothing was done in England to add to the small numbers of officiating ministers;—the solitary superintendent of Australia and all the surrounding islands being an Archdeacon, nominally subject to the Bishop of Calcutta.

I cannot give you a better idea of the size of this Archdeaconry, to which my reverend friend has called your attention, than by asking you to imagine your own Archdeacon having one church at St. Albans, another in Denmark, another in Constantinople, while the Bishop should be at Calcutta, hardly more distant from England than from many parts of the Archdeaconry of Australia; for indeed the case is in no ways dissimilar.

In point of fact no human strength could bear the toil.

I therefore returned to England, after being in Australia six years as Archdeacon: feeling that unless placed on a truer and more lasting foundation, the Church of England could maintain no hold on the rising generation of those who still remembered their Mother Church in England.

It was on this occasion that I was consecrated first Bishop of Australia. This, then, was an evidence.—One furnished with episcopal authority went out: churches and burial-places were now consecrated—a rite commending itself to the best feelings of our hearts. Confirmation had been unknown; the young had not known the privilege of accepting and taking on themselves their baptismal vows.

This was indeed in itself a triumph; that this bond of, and entrance into, full communion with our Church should be no longer withheld from the young.

The first two on whom I laid the band of blessing in that region were my own two children; and I trust and pray that they may ever remember that solemn occasion, and throughout their lives endeavour to adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour in all things.

The next good was the increase of clergy that could thus be obtained. It was through the energies only of that venerable Society, in support of which we are met here to-night, that we could in any measure supply the distressing want, and through the appropriation of funds which the Christian people of England had placed in their hands. For this my best thanks are due to the energy of the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, and the care the Society has ever taken to lay out its funds

in this best manner. As might be expected, there was great difficulty in obtaining fit clergymen; but by degrees, year after year, more labourers were added to reap the harvest ready for their sickle.

The separate dioceses were formed, and superior men lent themselves to the work; and here I may bear my testimony, that more fit, more zealous, more devoted and more talented men could not have been appointed than those who have been sent out to share my work, or to labour in the equally glorious capacity of priest or deacon. Nor could we have any surer mark of God's favour and blessing being with us than the appointment of such highly-gifted and devoted men as the leaders of the Australian Church have proved themselves to be.

The twelve Clergymen, of whom I have spoken, in New South Wales, the eight in Van Diemen's Land, and the few in New Zealand, some of whom had been sent out by the Church Missionary Society, now rapidly increased. The population, indeed, was gaining in numbers not only by births, but in an equal degree at least by emigration; and I am thankful to say, that the clergy have kept pace with the increase of population. The population of Sydney has rapidly risen from 12,000 to 70,000; but where we had twelve clergymen we have now in New South Wales fifty-four; in New Zealand there are forty, in Van Diemen's Land still more; in the dioceses of Melbourne, Adelaide, and Newcastle, I am not overstating it when I say there are 120 Clergymen. In the place of the twelve who were in Australia when I first went out, are now 300, preaching the doctrine of the Cross of Christ; and I may say, that I know no Church in which could be found men more faithful, more zealous, more fully imbued with the spirit of their holy office, than the clergy, both in the continent and the surrounding islands, who have been placed under my charge throughout the efforts of this Society. I speak of the surrounding islands, because one of the first fruits of the recent assembly of Bishops at Sydney was the paying attention to and visiting the numerous islands of the Pacific. The good, and talented, and high-minded Bishops of New Zealand, in company with my brother of Newcastle, have undertaken this work as Missionary Bishops; and they have from that time been earnestly, and I trust successfully, engaged in raising a foundation, on which others may build a great and noble Church of God. If they do not live to see the effects of their labour, others, I feel persuaded, will. Such are some of the effects of the zealous labours of Churchmen in Australia. And indeed, there has been zealous labour at home too; for this is a great and glorious change compared with what I remembered of Barnet, that so many should be found in this parish taking an earnest interest in the good work of the spreading of the Gospel; and I render thanks to God, that he has allowed me to live so long to see it.

One thing is essential to success, namely,—that we do not depend on those who are rich. That is a source which is soon exhausted. The true secret of large contributions is in numerous small contributions raised from each in proportion to their means. It is an offering due to God, whose command it is—if we have much, to give plentifully of our treasure; if little, to do our diligence gladly to give of that little, for so shall we gather unto ourselves reward.

If God accepted the widow's mite thrown into the treasury which, recollect, was to assist in the service of the sanctuary, He will accept yours.

Small as they be, if they come from a small source, the same blessings will follow them that follow the larger offerings of the rich. But it is not money only that is wanted,—men too are required to go forth to preach the Gospel, until the earth is full of the glory of God as the waters cover the sea. My own early knowledge was all acquired in your own Grammar School; and if this assisted me to become an humble instrument in the Lord's vineyard, why should not any of our youth follow in the same course, which, by God's help, I have been enabled to follow; and which, believe me, is the fittest field for the most aspiring spirit. The harvest is truly plentiful, but the labourers are few. Oh, let us pray that the Lord of the harvest will send forth labourers into his harvest.

And may you, my Christian friends, all acquire, not so much the riches of this world, as the riches of Christ. And now receive, as I may not see you again, my best wishes; and as often as you hold your Quarterly Meetings, may you meet in as large numbers as on this night, and always on all subsequent occasions contribute to help the Society, through which so much good has been done, to carry on her great work. Accept, my dear friends and fellow churchmen, my best thanks, for the kind way in which you have received me, and the great attention,

you have paid to the words I have had the pleasure of addressing to you.

## Youths' Department.

## "MY MOTHER'S DEAD."

I'm very, very lonely,  
Alas, I cannot play;  
I'm so sad, I sit and weep  
Throughout the livelong day.  
I miss dear mother's welcome,  
Her light hand on my head,  
Her look of love, her tender word;  
Alas! my mother's dead.

have no heart to play alone;  
To-day I thought I'd try,  
And got my little hoop to roll,  
But ah, it made me cry;  
For who will smile to see me come,  
Now mother dear has gone,  
And look so kindly in my face,  
And kiss her little son?

I'll get my blessed Bible,  
And sit me down and read;  
My mother said that precious book  
Would prove a friend in need.  
I seem to see dear mother not,  
To hear her voice of love;  
She may be looking down on me,  
From her bright home above.

She said that I must come to her—  
She cannot come to me;  
Our Father, teach a little one  
How he may come to Thee.  
For I am very lonely now;  
Our Father, may I come,  
And join my mother in the skies?  
And heaven shall be our home.

THE LITTLE GIRL'S HEART.—"Pa," said Maria sadly, one day after she had been thinking for some time, "Pa what does heart mean? When you talk about my heart, I can't think about anything but those gingerbread hearts that we eat."

"You know, dear, that your heart is not any thing, which you can see."

"O yes, pa, I know that, I know my heart is not like those, but I want to know what it is like."

"You know that there is something within you, which loves and hates; this something is your heart. So when God says, 'Give me your heart,' he means, 'Love me.'"

"Pa, it seems as if I wanted to love God, but I don't know how."

"You know how to love me, don't you?"

"O yes, papa."

"But I never told you how to love me."

"O, but that is very different."

"Different—how?"

"Why, papa, I see you and know all about you, and you love me."

"Do you love nobody that you have never seen, Maria?"

"I don't know papa; yes, to be sure, I love grand-papa, and uncle George, and aunt Caroline. But then I have heard you talk about them, papa, and I know that you love them, and they have sent me presents."

"So I have talked to you about God, and you know that I love Him, and he has made you more presents than everybody else in the world. Besides, you love people sometimes who have never given you anything, and whom none of us have ever seen. Don't you remember little Henry and his Bea?"

"Yes, papa, I love Henry, I am sure."

"You see then it is possible to love the characters of people whom you have never seen. Now, the character of God is infinitely lovely; he deserves to be loved more than all other beings together; and if you love those who have been kind to you, only think what God has done for you. He gave you parents to take care of you, when you could not take care of yourself; he has given you food, and clothing, and health and friends; he has watched over you by night and by day, and when you were sick he made you well; and now, when he comes to you, after all this, and says, 'My daughter, give me thine heart,' you say, 'No I can't, I don't know how; I can love my father and mother, and brothers and sisters, but I cannot love God, who gave them all to me.'"

"O papa, I will, I do love him," replied Maria with fervor.

"Perhaps you think so now, Maria."

"O, I shall always love him, I know I shall."

Her father smiled.

"Papa, you cannot see into my heart—how do you know that I do not love God?"

'Suppose you should come to me every day, and say, "Dear papa, how I love you," and then go right away and disobey me—could I believe you?'

'No papa.'

'Well dear, how can I believe that you love God, when I see you every day doing those things which he forbids?'

Maria could not reply to this, and so the conversation closed. She was obliged to confess to herself that her father had spoken the truth, but still she thought it no evidence that she did not love God. 'I never thought,' said she to herself, 'that when I am cross to George, or anything like that, I was sinning against God; at least, it never seemed as if He minded anything about it; and I did not think about His being so good either; but now I remember it, I shall never do so again, and then papa will see that I love God.'

**Selections.**

**LONDON INSTITUTION.**—The Rev. Dr. Scoresby, F. R. S., commenced the delivery of a course of four lectures on the "Whale, the Whale-fishery, and the Arctic Regions," at the London Institution, on Monday, the first lecture being devoted to the natural history of some of the most important or characteristic species of the whale tribe. After some introductory remarks, contrasting the attributes of marine life with that of these creatures, the largest being's of animated nature, Dr. Scoresby proceeded to illustrate, with the assistance of a series of excellent representations on the scale of one-twelfth of the size of nature, the forms and peculiarities of structure of the marginal, the largest of the cetacea; the mysticetus, or Greenland whale; the bachelot, or sperm whale; and several other, observing that his former experience in the conduct of the whale fishery enabled him to describe most of these animals from his own personal examination. The lecture was mainly appropriated to the history of the Greenland whale, the chief object of the northern fishery. The regions where this species formerly abounded; and those to which it appears almost confined, were stated; the latter including Baffin's Bay, and especially the sea north of Behring's Straits, where it is captured in immense numbers by the Americans. Attention was called to the distorted and in every way inaccurate figures of the Greenland whale, given in works on natural history and popular compendiums, prior to that which was originally produced by the lecturer from his own examination and measurement of several hundred individuals. An enlarged copy of Lalepede's figure being contrasted with the correct one, on the same scale, various errors regarding the magnitude, &c., of this animal were alluded to, and corrected, Dr. Scoresby stating that of those he had seen captured none exceeded sixty feet in length, though seventy feet might sometimes be attained; and that he had ascertained from the records of capture that, contrary to a notion often entertained, there had been no diminution in the size of the individuals taken within the last two centuries and a half. The weight determined by the displacement of water, amounts to seventy tons, and may exceed that. The external characters and anatomical structure of these species were described at some length, a particular account being given of the wonderful straining apparatus of whalebone within the mouth, for the collection of food from sea water illustrated by an elaborate dissected diagram on the scale of one-sixth of nature. The peculiar adaptations, formations, and economy of the animal were dwelt upon; the popular error of its spouting water refuted; the lecturer affirming from his own numerous observations, that nothing but vapour, charged with a little mucus from the respiratory organs, is discharged from the blow-holes, an observation equally applicable to the entire tribe. The food, method of feeding, habits, velocity of swimming, and occasional destructive efforts of the larger species of whale were also noticed: and a very interesting discourse, to which the consideration of the former occupations and present position of the speaker imparted a peculiar charm, was concluded by some remarks on the allusions in Holy Writ to the great animals of the deep.

*Herapath's Railway Journal* publishes a very elaborate table and statistical chart of the railway traffic returns for seven years past; from which we find the total increase amounts to nearly eight millions and a half; the receipts in 1845 being something over six millions and a half, and last year they exceeded fifteen millions; making the average increase in the annual receipts of £1,202,725 over those of 1845, at an additional cost of 260 millions. The table, however, does not include all the receipts, as many of the companies do not publish their traffic. Fifteen millions and a half was received in 1852, the aggregate length of railway being 7,337 miles and the average receipts per mile about £2,118 per annum.

**THE MISSIONARY'S WIFE.**—There is something exceedingly interesting in a missionary's wife. I saw much of the missionaries abroad, and even made many warm friends among them, and I repeat it, there is something exceedingly interesting in a missionary's wife. She who has been cherished as a plant that the winds must not breathe on too rudely, recovers from the separation from her friends, and finds herself in a land of barbarians, where her loud cry of distress can never reach their ears. New ties twine round her heart, and the tender and helpless girl changes her very nature, and becomes the staff and support of the man. In his hours of despondency she raises his drooping spirits; she bathes his aching head, and smooths his pillow of sickness. I have entered her dwelling, and have been welcomed as a brother; and sometimes, when I have known any of her friends at home, I have been for a moment more than recompensed for all the toils and privations of a traveller in the East. And when I left her dwelling it was with a mind burdened with remembrances to friends whom she will perhaps never see again.—*Stephen's Incidents of Travel.*

**PREPARATORY PRAYER.**—O Holy Spirit of Grace! gives us a true sight of our miseries, and a sincere shame and sorrow, when we make confession of our sins; a feeling sense of our need of mercy, and a hope of obtaining pardon, when we beg it for Thy Son's sake. May we resign our wills to thee and thy goodness, when we pray for temporal things;—and when we pray for spiritual graces, may we hunger and thirst after righteousness. Give us real love for thy Holy Word, and grace to hear with attention. May we thankfully close with all the means of grace and salvation. When we praise thee for thy works of nature and grace, and give thee thanks for thy mercies, let us do it with high esteem and gratitude. Cause us to hear thy Holy word with faith and attention, and to profit by what we hear, that we may return from thy church with a blessing.—*Bishop Wilson.*

**CHRIST BOTH GOD AND MAN.**—When thou hearest of Christ, do not think him God only, or man only, but both together. For I know Christ was hungry, and I know that with five loaves he fed five thousand men, besides women and children. I know Christ was thirsty and know Christ turned water into wine. I know Christ was carried in a ship, and I know Christ walked on the waters. I know Christ died, and I know Christ raised the dead. I know Christ was set before Pilate, I know Christ sits with the Father. I know Christ was worshipped by the angels, and I know Christ was stoned by the Jews. And truly some of these I ascribe to the human, others to the Divine nature; for by reason of this he is said to be both together.—*St. Chrysostom.*

**HEAVEN.**—If heaven be my home, and Christ my way, I will learn to know my way, ere I haste to travel to my home. He that runs hastily in a way he knows not, may come speedily to a home he loves not. If Christ be my way, and heaven my home, I will rather endure my painful walk than want my perfect rest. I more esteem my home than my journey; my actions shall be led by knowledge, my knowledge be followed by actions. Ignorance is a bad mother to devotion; and idleness is a bad steward to knowledge.—*Warwick's Spare Minutes.*

**KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST'S LOVE.**—It is a peculiar kind of expression where the apostle prays that they might 'know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge.' We may know that experimentally which we cannot know comprehensively; we may know that in its power and effects which we cannot comprehend in its nature and depths. A weary person may receive refreshment from a spring who cannot fathom the depth of the ocean from whence it proceeds.—*Dr. Owen.*

**LUTHER'S PRACTICE.**—Luther says, 'When I am assailed with heavy tribulation, I rush out among my pigs rather than remain alone by myself. The human heart is like a millstone in a mill, when you put wheat under it, it turns and grinds and bruises the wheat into flour, if you put no wheat in, it still grinds on, but then it is itself it grinds and wears away.'

**A MURDER PREVENTED.**—A pious minister travelling by coach to a neighboring village, engaged in conversation with his fellow travellers. After conversing on a number of subjects, more or less serious, the subject of revenge was introduced. Every one was anxious to give his opinion. "Not to be avenged, is cowardice," said one. "The best revenge," said another, "is to despise one's enemy, and hate him without doing him any harm." The minister in his turn, begged to be al-

lowed to give his opinion. 'Messieurs,' said he, 'let us consult before all the word of God;' and opening his Testament read these words: 'Avenge not yourselves; if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst give him drink; be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.' Rom. xli 19, 21. From these verses he pointed out how odious and criminal a thing it was to take vengeance. Afterwards, feeling encouraged by the attention of his auditors, he showed how truly great and noble it was to forgive an enemy. He spoke also of Jesus Christ, and his compassion for sinners. His voice rose by degrees; his words found their way to the heart; his arguments were irresistible. When he finished speaking a profound silence ensued, which no one ventured to break. Suddenly a young lady, who during the whole journey had appeared to be deeply absorbed in thought rose, drew out a poniard, which was concealed under her gown, and approaching the minister, said, with much emotion, "Monsieur, you see this blade; it was about to pierce the heart of my husband; I was going to find the faithless one; I was desirous of avenging myself; I have heard you, God be thanked! You have saved two victims; and throwing away the poniard, she added, 'There is the effect of your words.'

**A FAIR CALCULATION.**—A shrewd friend of ours, who is accustomed to look at things in a business point of view, thinks that the outcry so often made about expensive preaching, is without foundation. He argues thus—"I have," says he, "a family of six persons, who attend church. I pay \$24 a year for pew rent. I hear two sermons on the Sabbath, and one during the week—making 150 lectures during the year. I obtain, therefore, for myself and family, 900 lectures for \$24, or in other words, I pay about 2½ cents a lecture. People give from 25 to 50 cts. for a lecture on Astronomy, and almost every other subject you can name except the gospel; surely for a 'gospel lecture,' I ought, to be willing to give at least two cents and a half." The thought thus expressed is certainly just, and might, with great advantage, be carried out still farther.

**THE STORMY PETREL.**—A Lubec correspondent of the Boston Journal furnishes a sketch of the Stormy Petrel, as found in the Bay of Fundy. The Petrels found in great abundance in the bay of Fundy, and in fair weather they are seldom seen in very close proximity to the land; but when the weather is thick and hazy, and also in the night, they come on shore. They dig holes in the banks, like the king-fisher and bank-swallow, where they lay their eggs and rear their young. They are never seen flying in the vicinity of their nests, like other birds; hence our correspondent comes to the conclusion that they seek their nests under the cover of night. When a mackerel fisher is engaged dressing fish, these birds will feed all night around the vessel, upon the offals thrown overboard. On one of the islands in the bay is a brook of fresh water, where the fishermen resort for a supply, and the birds are heard in great numbers in the vicinity at night. There are two varieties, which are denominated by the "down east" fishermen "Father Cary's" and "Mother Cary's Chickens."

**LORD FRANKLIN'S ESTIMATE OF THE SCRIPTURES.**—"For my own part, gentlemen, I have been ever deeply devoted to the truths of Christianity, and my firm belief in the Holy Gospel is by no means owing to the prejudices of education, (though I was religiously educated by the best of parents,) but it arises from the most continued reflections of my riper years and understanding. It forms at this moment, the great consolation of a life which as a shadow, must pass away; and without it, indeed, I should consider my long course of health and prosperity, (perhaps too long and too uninterrupted to be good for any man,) only as the dust which the winds scatters, rather as a snare than as a blessing."—*Trial of Williams for publishing Paine's Age of Reason.*

**Correspondence.**

**SONGS OF THE CHURCH.**

No. 25.

**EASTER WEEK.**

ACTS XVII. 31

EXALTED Lord, we wait the hour  
With mingled thoughts of love and dread,  
When Thou shalt come in pomp and pow'r  
To judge the living and the dead.

When all, to earth's remotest bounds  
The trumpet and the voice shall hear;  
And all responsive to the sound,  
Before the throne of Christ appear.

When thoughts of sin and deeds of night,  
Although from mortal eye conceal'd,  
Shall, by Omniscience brought to light,  
To men and angels be reveal'd.

Thou Lord, on that decisive day  
Shalt answer for us at thy throne;  
The burning wrath shall turn away,  
And for our guilty souls atone.

O Jesus, Lord of life and light,  
Cleanse us from sin and make us meet  
To mingle with the saints in light,  
And stand before Thy judgment seat.

W. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

## TO ALL CHURCHMEN OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Having viewed with deep interest, the measures proposed by the Colonial Bishops, and fearing that they will be attended with more fatal consequences to her real interests than those gentlemen are aware of—I write to awaken my fellow members of the Church, on a subject which must come home to the heart of every one who loves her—and, if I fail to place in a striking point of view the dissensions, and divisions, which will naturally arise from the action of a Convocation, the introduction of errors, which may be the fashion of the day, the submission of the minority to the majority—(though they are frequently, the most pure,—the most disinterested,—the most judicious—and the most prescient party)—and even the increased difficulties of the Bishops themselves, not to say the Clergy I hope some more able hand will take up the subject, and prove under the guidance of the living Head of the Church, the means of saving her from the threatened destruction. For the general voice of the Church on the present occasion would be heard—and I am sure it will be for remaining as we are, without following any Jesuitically suggested movement.

Now, in the present state of the Church in these Colonies, there is an entire freedom from the fear of man, which always brings a snare—and every motive held out to the fear of God. But with the coercive power which the Bishops desire, I fear it would be far otherwise. The Church requires nothing but to be carried to every hamlet and to every hearth throughout the country—this will be the genuine extension of her influence, to which her Clergy, and all her members, are beginning to be more actively alive—and what pity to paralyze her efforts by the divisions which must ensue from any action of power in the Bishops, enforced by authority from statutes of the Parliament, or of a Convocation.—At present it is but to break up that which is now quiet and calm—and healthful.

There is the greatest respect in the members of the Church for the Clergy, and for the Bishops—and to this cause alone, I attribute the silence on the subject of Convocation in this Province.—It is because there is no call for any greater executive power than she at present possesses—that her members are not awake to the danger naturally arising from that increase; and the present quietness of her members, is owing to the wise and apostolic authority exercised by her late Bishop—who said decidedly in my hearing “As to the action of Convocation in these Provinces, I foresee in it nothing but a source of endless jarring and divisions.—All parties are pretty well satisfied now—and it is not in the nature of a convocation to render them more so.” It is in the nature of such assemblies themselves that the great objection lies—let but the history of their general working be considered, and we shall feel that we are blessed in having our Church so constituted as not to require them.—And thus if we call to mind, the circumstance in the past history of our Mother Church, which awakened the strong call for Convocation in the moving party in England—we shall be happy to wipe our hands from any participation in its guilt. The Bishop of Exeter wished to exclude Mr. Goreham from a living in his diocese, for differing from himself on a point which neither Scripture nor our prayer book decided, and though Mr. Goreham's views are supported by the best divines of the Church of England, and the general body of the Christian Church and of Churchmen, the Bishop succeeded in establishing his point in an ecclesiastical court; Mr. Goreham's appeal from this decision to the Crown—elicited a most equitable judgement on the subject.—But too proud to submit to a superior power, though the Sovereign should naturally rule every subject, the Bishop and his party continued for a Convocation.—Now what do that party want Convocation for, but to introduce error—to make the “word of God of none effect by their traditions.” They cannot yet succeed in their aim in England and therefore they wish to begin with the Colonies—a precedent to their farther plans. Now, what do the Bishops of Canada and Fredericton want a Convocation for but to increase their own power.

We all hope that our own Bishop like a faithful father, who wishes not to be a Lord over God's heritage, has gone home to oppose their views. Look at the Bishop of Toronto's propositions, and let any person of discernment observe their tendency, and he will see, that if those measures are carried into effect, they will ruin the Colonial Church. Some Jesuit worse than Cardinal Wiseman and moving in concert with him, has planned the whole, in order to divide the Church—and acting upon the natural love of power in our Bishops, has drawn them into his measures—from which I pray God to deliver us. Now I think the Churchmen of every parish should steadily and respectfully remonstrate against the whole, first to the Bishops themselves and then to the Queen and Parliament. All that the Church requires is a spirit of unity and zeal to extend her influence through every corner of her widely spread field—but the Convocation must inevitably divide her—there will be a division in the very outset, and no good gained. While our Church steadily teaches the whole word of God, as she decidedly does more than any other church in Christendom. While her liturgy unimpaired and intelligible, is a most enlightened, spiritual and practical commentary upon that sound, word—and her creed repeated every Sunday confess the faith of her Clergy, and all her members—there can be no error in doctrine that need call for the power of a convocation to correct—though such an assembly might by degrees bring in errors from which it would be very difficult to cleanse her.

Now, if the nation at home does not decide against the Colonial Bishops—let the Churches protest before it is too late.

BY A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1853.

WE have much pleasure in publishing the following letter from Rev. Mr. Stannage, and hope he may go on as successfully as he has begun, in procuring an endowment for his Parish. The usual Missionary boxes from the kind people of Jersey, to which Mr. S. alludes, are daily expected, and we trust the friends of the Church in this city will do their best to promote the benevolent designs of the generous donors, by a liberal purchase of what has thus been so freely given:—

4, Palace Terrace, Jersey,  
April 8th, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR,

The Messrs. Creighton & Grassie will soon hand you the sum of Forty Pounds Sterling, being the amount which my friends have enabled me to remit for the endowment of my Mission in the manner following.—I have to request the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia to invest the said money so that I may have it for the purpose of clearing and improving my glebe, if I should ever return to St. Margaret's Bay, this being the best investment that can be made. And should I never return to my Mission, my friends wish to have the money left at interest, accumulating, until it has produced a sufficient endowment. It would, of course, be in the power of the Society to lay it out in land, or to meet the contributions of the people themselves in the clearing of the glebe land, provided it be done to the satisfaction of the Bishop. If it please God, I hope to send some more for the same object and on the same terms. You will thus have above £60 currency of N. S. in your hands, after receiving this £40, which ought to make the inhabitants of St. Margaret's Bay thankful for so good a beginning, to which, I trust they will not fail to add according to their power. But I should also observe that, as the Society have promised some encouragement to exertions of this sort, I hope I may venture to request that a small grant of £15 or £20 be made to my Endowment Fund, by way of stimulus to my friends, my people, and myself.

I thank God that I am somewhat better, tho' the climate of Jersey has had a very relaxing effect upon my nerves. I have every earthly comfort I can expect here, but I am not yet able to give up the idea of returning to my Mission, which surprises me quite as much as the many kind friends who press me to remain.

That God may continue to bless your Society, and that His good Spirit may animate all its members to the increase of their own peace and that of others, is the prayer of, Rev. and dear Sir, the Society's devoted servant, and your affectionate brother,

J. STANNAGE.

P. S. I have forwarded four boxes of books and goods for the benefit of my schools. May I not also request the members of the Society at Halifax to patronize the Sale which the Rev. W. R. Cochran will make of them.

J. S.

We have great pleasure in giving insertion to the following letter and reply:—

To the Rev. ALEXANDER STEWART, late Assistant Minister in the Parish of Saint John.

Reverend and Dear Sir;—

We the undersigned Parishioners of St. John, beg your acceptance of the sum mentioned in the enclosed Bank Receipt, as a small token of the sense we entertain of your devoted and faithful services as a Clergyman, in this parish during the last twelve years; and with all good wishes for the welfare of yourself, Mrs. STEWART and family, beg to subscribe ourselves, your faithful friends and servants.

[Signed by eighty-nine Parishioners, and accompanied by a Bank Deposit Certificate for £202.]

Saint John, April 9th, 1853.

REPLY.

St. John, April 11th, 1853.

MY DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,—

I thank you for the address you have presented to me, in which you express the opinion you entertain of my services as a Clergyman in Saint John, during the last twelve years.

In retiring from my Ministerial duties in this Parish, it is most gratifying to know that I take with me the approval and good wishes of so large a number of the Parishioners. While I have always felt deeply sensible of my deficiencies and short coming as a Christian Minister, it is no small consolation to find that those, among whom I have ministered, give me credit for

having a sincere desire to be faithful to Him that sent me.

My warmest acknowledgments are due for the munificent sum mentioned in the Bank receipt handed to me, and which has been contributed by your bounty. Be assured I shall always cherish a grateful recollection of that, and the numberless other acts of kindness I have received from those among whom it has been my privilege to minister for so many years.

Thanking you for your kind wishes for the welfare of myself, Mrs. STEWART and family, and praying that every blessing may attend you.

I am, my dear friends, your most obliged servant,  
A. STEWART.

Hon. Mr. Justice PARKER, STEPHEN }  
WIGGINS, Esq., and others. }  
Parishioners of Saint John.

At a meeting of the Clergy of the Rural Deanery of St. John, held at St. Luke's, Portland, on Tuesday last, present, the Rev. Dr. W. Gray, F. Coster, W. Harrison, J. W. Distrow, W. Scovill, A. Stewart, J. Armstrong, C. Lee, and G. Armstrong—the Rev. William Harrison, Rector of Portland, was elected as Rural Dean for the next three years, subject to the confirmation of the Bishop.—Com.

## THE BISHOP OF SAINT JOHN.

An extract from the Halifax “Acadian Recorder” given in the “Freeman” of the 9th inst., announces the fact, that “the Pope has changed the title of the Catholic See of New Brunswick, and that Dr. Conolly, who was consecrated last year as BISHOP OF FREDERICTON, is now BISHOP OF SAINT JOHN. The reason assigned for this change of title, on the part of the infallible and unchangeable See of Rome is, that the former title was given when there was no Protestant Bishop of Fredericton, and that when one was appointed by Her Majesty, the change was solicited by the Catholic Prelacy, and is now acceded to by the Pope.” We are glad to read of any concessions to the rights of Queen Victoria, on the part of the Roman See; and cannot but hope that the day will come, when her “supremacy,” within her own dominions, will be fully acknowledged, both by Catholic and Protestant Prelates. In the mean time, we observe, that the residence of the Romish Bishop, and his Cathedral, about to be erected, are at St. John, and that, by ancient usage, the title of the Bishop is derived from the immediate seat of Episcopal power.—Church Witness.

DIED on Monday morning, 25th inst., ROBERT HUME, Esq. M. D., R. Navy, in the 78th year of his age. Perhaps there are few in this community who have not either in their own persons or in those of their friends, been at some time indebted to the skill and attention of this deceased gentleman. In his family circle he was known as the kindest and most affectionate of parents and friends, and one whose fortitude had been more than ordinarily tried by domestic calamity. To the world at large he ever bore himself with that straightforward simplicity, grace, manliness and inflexible honour and integrity which is so often joined in men of large mental and physical capacities. In consultation his professional brethren found a strong and ready mind, exact education, and a vast store of facts joined with the nicest sense of professional etiquette. The last week of his life found him in the active engagement of his profession, and he turned the unclouded experience of his long life to contemplate his own position, marking with stronger language and more forcible expression than his feelings would have allowed him in another, each symptom of his own approaching end.—Com.

## ITEMS—DOMESTIC.

The Simoom, iron steam frigate, arrived on Saturday last, with the head quarter Division of the 76th Regt. from Malta, comprising 700 men, 43 women, and 100 children.—The main body landed on Monday. Six companies proceeded to New Brunswick.—Six companies of the 97th are to embark this day for Portsmouth. Three hundred more of the 76th are expected in two transports.

The body of a man was found by an Indian near Birch Cove, on Monday. The skeleton of another has been discovered in a bog on the Margaret's Bay road, supposed to have been there for many years.

We rejoice to see an advertisement (why not in all papers?) by the “Inland Navigation Company”—which is intended to carry out the old project of a Canal between the harbor of Halifax and the Basin of Minas.—Capital £80,000, in shares of £20. Deposits £2 per share. The company to be organized when £10,000 stock is subscribed for. We trust the whole amount will speedily be taken up, being firmly persuaded that the work will be a vast benefit to the capital and to the Province, and moreover, remunerative to the shareholders. All needful information will be given by C. W. Fairbanks, Esq. C. E.

The City loan of £2000 has been taken by the Bank of Nova Scotia at 5 per cent., the offer of the Disc-





Poetry.

TO MY SISTER.

My sister dear, thou art far away,  
 But oft I think of thee;  
 And memories of the happy past,  
 Come thronging back to me,  
 Which fill my heart with pure delight,  
 And make my pulses thrill,  
 For childhood's joyous, happy days,  
 Are fresh in memory still.

In fancy once again with thee,  
 On Erie's shore I roam,  
 As we were wont to be when we  
 Lived in that happy home;  
 Ere father dear was laid to rest,  
 Within the lonely tomb,  
 And his freed spirit sought the land  
 Where fadeless roses bloom.

And then, methinks, I see again  
 Thy blushing smiling face,  
 As when in years long past away,  
 We joined in merry chase;  
 Or wildly played in childish glee,  
 Beneath the pleasant shade  
 Of what we called our own home tree,  
 Out in the sunny glade.

But sister dear, we soon grew old,  
 And left our childish play,  
 And then we used to sit and talk  
 Of things long past away,  
 Ah, sister, we were happy then,  
 I gazed on thee with pride,  
 Until a gallant lover came,  
 And won thee for his bride.

Advertisements.

BIBLE AND PRAYER BOOK DEPOSITORY.  
 RELIGIOUS BOOKS AND TRACTS.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST R. M. STEAMSHIP,  
 and for sale at the DEPOSITORY kept at the NOVA  
 SCOTIA BOOK STORE, 21 Granite Street.—A large Assortment of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, PRAYER BOOKS,  
 Religious Books and Tracts, &c. &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE

- SCHOOL BIBLES at 1s. 1d and 1s. 3d, each
- Do. Testaments at 6d and 7d.
- Miniature Testaments, emb. gilt edge, 7d.
- PRAYER BOOKS, large 15 ps. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
- Do. sup. bindings, with clasps.
- Do. embossed, gilt edge, 1s. 2d.
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- Do. Gift Elastic, 3s. 3d.
- CHURCH CATECHISMS, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. per C.
- The Instructor, Vol. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
- The Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical, and  
 Thirty-nine Articles, 1s. 1d.
- First Truths.
- Sets of coloured Plates—Natural History, Trees, Sites  
 of Ancient Cities, Manners and Customs, Phenomena—  
 for the use of Schools—very cheap.
- An Oratory.
- Interesting Books for Children.

ON HAND.

A Valuable Selection of the Society's Publications,  
 The Printing and Binding of all the Publications of  
 the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, are warranted  
 superior.  
 Feb 12, 1853. WM GOSSIP, Depository.

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

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious  
 Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Con-  
 stiveness, Headache, Want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the  
 numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Di-  
 gestive 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.

TO PRINTERS.

COMPETENT SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS COM-  
 POSERS constantly wanted by H. O. Houghton & Co  
 Cambridge, Mass. U. S.

We have placed information relating to wages, &c. in  
 the possession of Mr. W. Gossip, Printer and Publisher,  
 Halifax, Nova Scotia, who has visited our Establishment,  
 and to whom all persons as above seeking employment,  
 can refer. Applications by mail must be prepaid.  
 H. O. HOUGHTON & CO.  
 Cambridge, Mass. U. S. Feb 1853.

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

This preparation of RHUBARB combined with valuable  
 aromatics, and is an excellent remedy for all cases of  
 acidity, (the frequent cause of bowel complaints)—re-  
 moves irritating obstructions, and when its use is perse-  
 vered in, imparts tone and vigor to the system. It is  
 Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, 21 Granite Street,  
 July 25.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!!

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

NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A CRIPPLE  
 WENT ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFER-  
 ING.**  
*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool,  
 dated August 20th, 1852.*

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,  
 DEAR SIR—I am enabled to furnish you with a most  
 extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment  
 and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted  
 with the sufferer. About ten years ago, Mr. W. Cummins,  
 of Salthay Street, in this town, was thrown from his horse  
 whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best  
 medical advice at the time, and was afterwards an inmate  
 of different infirmaries yet he grew worse, and at length  
 a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so com-  
 pletely crippled him, that he could not move without  
 crutches for nearly ten years; recently he began to use  
 your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the  
 wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense  
 with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest  
 ease, and with renewed health and vigour.  
 (Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL  
 SKIN DISEASE, WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD  
 FAILED.

*Copy of a letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady, near  
 Gainsboro', dated 1st. March, 1852.*

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.  
 SIR—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted  
 with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained  
 the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians,  
 by all of whom the case was considered hopeless: At length  
 I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration,  
 the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use,  
 all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was  
 restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I  
 firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines  
 she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testi-  
 fy the truth of this to any enquirer.  
 (Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED BAD  
 LEGS, DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

*Copy of a letter from Mr. J. M. Cennell, of Newcastle-on-  
 Tyne, dated September 29th, 1852.*

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.  
 DEAR SIR—I am authorized by Mrs. Gibbon, of 31  
 Dalley Street, in this town, to inform you that for a con-  
 siderable period she had been a sufferer from debility, and  
 general ill health, accompanied with a disordered stomach,  
 and great derangement of the system. In addition to this  
 she was terribly afflicted with ulcerated wounds, or run-  
 ning sores, in both her legs, so that she was totally inca-  
 pable of doing her usual work. In this distressing condition  
 she adopted the use of your Pills and Ointment, and she  
 states, that in a wonderfully short time, they effected a per-  
 fect cure of her legs, and restored her constitution to health  
 and strength; and that she is now enabled to walk about  
 with ease and effort. Several other persons in this neigh-  
 bourhood have also received extraordinary benefit from  
 the use of your invaluable medicines.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
 (Signed) JOHN MORTON CENNEL.  
 CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOURS—  
 AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY  
 SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

*Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker and Co., Chemists  
 Bath.*

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,  
 DEAR SIR.—Among the numerous cures effected by the  
 use of your valuable medicine in this neighbourhood, we  
 may mention that of an old lady living in the Village of  
 Freeton, about five miles from this City. She had ulcerated  
 wounds in her leg for many years, and latterly they increas-  
 ed to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual reme-  
 dies; her health rapidly giving way under the suffering she  
 endured. In this distressing condition she had recourse  
 to your Ointment and Pills, and by the assistance of her  
 friends, was enabled to persevere in their use, until she  
 received a perfect cure. We have ourselves been greatly  
 astonished at the effect upon so old a person, she being  
 above 70 years of age. We shall be happy to satisfy any  
 enquiries as to the authenticity of this really wonderful  
 case, either personally or by letter.

A private in the Bath Police Force, also, has been per-  
 fectly cured of an old scorbutic affection in the face, after  
 all other means had failed. He states that it is entirely by  
 the use of your Ointment, and speaks loudly in its praise.  
 We remain, Dear Sir,  
 Your's faithfully  
 (Signed) WALKER & Co.

April 6th, 1852.  
 The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in  
 most of the following cases:—

- |                    |                  |               |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Bad Legs           | Cancers          | Scalds        |
| Bad Breasts        | Contracted (and) | Sore Nipples  |
| Burns              | Stiff Joints     | Sore throats  |
| Bunions            | Elephantiasis    | Skin-diseases |
| Bite of Mosquitoes | Fistulas         | Scurvy        |
| and Sand-Fles      | Gout             | Sore-heads    |
| Chorea             | Glandular        | Tumours       |
| Chorea-foot        | Swellings        | Ulcers        |
| Chaplans           | Lumbago          | Wounds        |
| Chapped hands      | Piles            | Yaws          |
| Corns (Soft)       | Rheumatism       |               |

Sent at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 411,  
 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by respectable  
 Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the Civil-  
 ized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s.,  
 4s., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia:—J F Cochran & Co., New-  
 port; Dr. Hardinge, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton; Moore &  
 Chipman, Leavenale; E Caldwell, and N Tupper, Cornwallis;  
 J S Gibbon, Warrington; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest,  
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 Miss Carter, Pleasant River, West, Badgewater, Mrs.  
 J. L. Gault, 21, 4 Leggs, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith,  
 Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Hueston, Wallace;  
 W Cooper, Pictou; Mrs. Robinson, Ligonier; T R Fraser,  
 New Glasgow; J & G Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris,  
 Canso; P Savitt, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Mathe-  
 son & 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,  
 February, 1852. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

THE COLONIAL  
 LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR,  
 THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
 THE EARL OF BELGIM & KINCARDINE,  
 GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE,  
 22, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

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MATTHEW H RICHEY.

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

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

THE PROFITS OF THE COMPANY for the period  
 from 1816 to 1854 had to be divided as at 25th May 1854  
 and parties who Assure during the present year will  
 participate.

AGENCIES.—Amherst, R. B. Diekey, Esq. Annapolis.  
 James Gray, Esq. Arichat, C. F. Harrington, Esq.  
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 sor, Joseph Allison, Esq.

Every information as to the Company, and its terms and  
 conditions for Assurance, can be had on application at  
 the above agencies, or to

MATTHEW H. RICHEY,

Secretary to the Local Board in Halifax, Nova Scotia,  
 Feb. 5, 1852. 9m

LIFE INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY  
 OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 5s 6d  
 HALIFAX AGENCY.—No. 17, HOLLIS STREET.

FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN RE-  
 gulating expenses arising from the combination of  
 Fire and Life Insurances, this Company is enabled to ef-  
 fect Insurances on Lives at very reduced rates of premium,  
 as will be made evident by a comparison of their Tables  
 with those of other Offices. Attention is called to Tables  
 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—in both modes  
 of Insurance are coming into more extensive use.

The Company's Almanac for 1853, containing Ta-  
 bles of Premiums and a variety of general information,  
 supplied gratis.

HUGH HARTSHORNE,  
 AGENT.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th February, 1853.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY  
 OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 5s 6d  
 HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY, No. 17, 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 perso-  
 nal property at moderate rates of premium, in all parts of  
 the Province.

HUGH HARTSHORNE,  
 AGENT.

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

MACAGY & WITTHROW.

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