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# The Church Times.

J. B. Beckran---Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

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## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
11	Trin. Sunday (Cen. 1)	Matt. 3, Gen. 18, John 5
12	St. Barnabae (Job. 16)	Mark 12, Job 17, 18, 1 Cor. 9
13	St. John the Baptist (Matt. 23)	14, 23, 11
14	St. Peter and Paul (Acts 12)	23, 16, 24, 25, 12
15	St. Andrew (Matt. 28)	27, 10, 28, 13
16	St. Thomas (John 14)	26, 1, 30, Gal. 1

The Athanasian Creed to be used.  
 Lesson for St. Barnabae, John, Eccles. 10, Acts 14, -  
 Eccles. 12, Acts 15 to verso 27.

## Poetry.

### PAPAL ROME.

Three hundred years of beatific life  
 Lived, Luther's living soul hath breathed,  
 Ere the last thunder-bolt of truth he hurled  
 In hand, how fearless! at the heart of Rome.  
 Ere, in that world where ransomed minds repose,  
 Ere priests, and prophets, and the kings of faith  
 Gather'd into glory, and await  
 Calling life blast which shall rouse the dead,  
 Monk of Wittenberg his Master sees  
 Worships, waiting for his destined crown.  
 Hath the world from sacerdotal chains  
 Suffer'd? Is our faith the free  
 Fire, and prompted by the Spirit's love  
 Guidance, soul and spring of saving truth.  
 Of all churches, and the Bible's Lord?  
 We slumber; and a carnal rest  
 Around us lets the chain of Rome  
 Its dark coil, with most consummate ease  
 Enshroud. Bled with our self-esteem,  
 Enslaved with intellectual might,  
 In Zion see we: while a Foe  
 Redoubtless, dragon-eyed, and unappeas'd,  
 As ever, watches for the prey,  
 His weakness for her sang prepares.

Want a Luther, with a dreadless voice  
 To smite our modern antichrist, and face  
 His throne, with all its veil'd array  
 Of half-donned doctrines of musty'd lies.  
 Let us bare the heart of blushing Rome,  
 Hear brave England's execrating voice  
 Shout the priesthood to her dens recoil'd:  
 Pope, and popery, with a paley smit,  
 Scared by scripture, would for ever shrink  
 From gloom to convents, and to cells,  
 By nature, and by freemen hurld  
 From virtue's and from reason's throne.

Let our protest were as brave and pure,  
 As our martyrs sent, in olden time,  
 Their deep hearts against the Man of Sin.  
 Let us light from flames where Willey died,  
 Burner suffer'd his immortal death,  
 Each of England would her history read,  
 Under as she read, with eye of prayer:  
 That light her lethargy awake  
 Like, like a giant from his sleep  
 Stood, back the Romish chain would fall  
 From her limbs of glory dash'd  
 We! Then, again that trumpet-cry,  
 Voice-magnanimously bold,  
 Of a nation's truthful mind  
 Excited, would once more be heard  
 Loud thunder round the seven-hill'd Seat  
 Of Christ, in peals of dauntless power,  
 With Rome, till Rome make peace with God.  
 Rev. R. Montgomery.

## Religious Miscellany.

### RELIGION OF THE CHINESE.

These are, and always have been, as a nation of polytheists. To them there are gods many, and their national capacity, there does not appear ever to have been any recognition of the one only true God, on the contrary, both rulers and people have been idolatrous in us steal, at various times and in various forms, almost all these false gods, or others which have been and are worshipped by the Chinese.  
 The multiplicity of deified objects has given rise, to the Chinese, to a great variety of religious ceremonies, and has led to the establishment of many diverse sects and creeds. To enumerate all these,—gods, rites, ceremonies, and creeds,—would require many volumes; but a tolerably full sketch, would occupy

many pages, and could hardly fail of being uninteresting to the general reader.

If anybody has leisure and inclination to pursue this subject, in all its dark and misty details, let such take up the mythologies of Egypt, Greece, Rome, and other ancient pagan nations, and only fancy them to be Chinese, and he will have something very like what has been, or is now extant, among the millions of the Middle Kingdom.

The perfect harmony and the perfect unity which run through all the books of both the Old and New Testaments,—the productions of many writers of many ages,—have been noticed often as strong evidence of their high and common origin. No such harmony and no such unity pervade the theological writings of pagan nations. In these writings, however, you have points of resemblance, proving clearly enough that they have all come, not by holy inspiration, but by a corrupt spirit, from the heart of man.

Some of the early Jesuit missionaries are said to have been sorely grieved, on observing the temple service of the Chinese Buddhists, because in it they saw their own ceremonies most accurately exhibited by these bigoted idolaters. There is truly a very close resemblance to Romanism in the Buddhism of China; and well might the Jesuit observe this and be grieved thereat. To say nothing of internal feelings and secret conduct, this resemblance is observable in many things external and public; to wit, in their priests, nuns, temples, altars, lighted candles, dress, processions and images.

There are other Chinese sects besides the Buddhists, which have also their representatives in Christendom. There are, among the multitudes of the Middle Kingdom, atheists, pantheists, and such like, who no doubt could be received in good standing and fellowship, in religious matters, by various classes of free-thinkers in the Western world.

China has not been, and is not now, without her Stoics, and Cynics, her Pharisees and Sadducees, her Skeptics, and Mystics, Materialists and Spiritualists, and I know not how many others. Idealism and Ecticism, or their twin sisters, are well known by Chinese literati. Hegel, Bayle, and Emerson, and men of like genius, if thoroughly read in Chinese lore, could find their equals among the latitudinarians in this Empire.

The orthodox schools, now generally recognized by the Chinese, are three; the Confucian, the Rational, and the Buddhist. In the Confucian school, almost all the literati are found. They are the men of China; and, in matters of religion, are proud, self-conceited, and indifferent. In the school of the Rationalists, are found those who, though making less pretensions to learning than the Confucianists, are equally self-sufficient, and in religion quite as unconcerned and as fully satisfied with their native goodness. The Buddhist school includes within its pale, together with a few who are learned, the great masses of the illiterate. They are the religionists of the land, and are distinguished on account of their devotion to religious form and ceremonies.

While multitudes are close and exclusive adherents to each of these three sects, there are yet not a few who, in profession, seem to stand aloof from them all; and yet others there are, and in considerable numbers, who go to the other extreme, and are at once Confucianists, Rationalists, and Buddhists.—The consequence of this is, as we might naturally suppose, that the religion of the Chinese, is a medley, or a congeries, in which are to be found all sorts of things most dissimilar and heterogeneous.

Here, in passing, I would have the reader carefully note these three facts: the Chinese are not without religion, though they are, in matters of religion, without knowledge; and especially are they without any knowledge of their Creator.

Like the Hebrews, the Chinese have in their language no term that exactly corresponds to our word religion. The three sects, the Confucianists, the Rationalists, and the Buddhists, which, we have already noticed, are called *san kiau*, literally the 'Three Teachings' *San* is the common numeral 'three,' and *kiau* means to 'teach,' or 'the things that are taught,' namely, religious doctrines and dogmas, or any system of faith and practice recognized and maintained by the people.

Rocksism they call *Tien c. u kiau*, the 'Hea-

venly Lord's Religion.' Heavenly Lord is the phrase the Romanists use to translate our word God. Christianity as taught by Protestants, the Chinese call *Ye-su kiau*, i. e. the Religion of Jesus.

Now, such as it is, the Chinese are not without religion. The land is full of it. It has great power, and is very costly; making for its support large demands on the time and resources of both the Government and the people. Besides the three great orthodox schools,—the *San kiau*,—they have many heterodox sects, of which more in the sequel.

But, to proceed to the second of the three facts, there is an essential difference between taking things simply on trust, as the Chinese do in all their religious matters, and receiving them on evidence as intelligent Christians do in all that pertains to their system of faith and practice. I say it with all reverence and deep grief, the Chinese know not what they worship. Nor is this all, or even the worst feature in their religious character; for they not only know not what they worship, but they know not what they believe.

It has been truly remarked of a great logician, that knowledge implies these three things: the firm belief, on sufficient grounds, of what is true. This is a lesson which the Chinese have yet to learn, in regard to many essentials; and especially in regard to the great essential truth, the existence of an Eternal Creator.

Being thus without knowledge in regard to religious truth, their religious phraseology is low. It wants strength, precision, elevation. Their entire ignorance of Jehovah is a great gulf,—a broad and deep abyss, that separates the people of China far from the nations of Christendom. Theirs is the very quintessence of ignorance, binding them down to their low estate, and laying deep the foundation of all sorts of skepticism and false creeds.

Truth and falsehood, virtue and vice, sin and holiness, heaven and hell, gods and demons,—nay, even life and death, and many other familiar terms,—when used by such a pagan people, who have no knowledge in religious matters, convey a sense very different from, and vastly inferior to what they do when employed by the Christian philosopher. All these terms, and many others in the mouth of the pagan, have no such strong and clear meaning as they have in the Christian's vocabulary.

Those who have been early and most carefully educated in the Holy Scriptures, and whose minds have been most deeply impressed with the great facts of revealed truth, best know how far—how infinitely far—short of the reality must be their highest conceptions of the Godhead. For who, by searching, can find out the Almighty.

If thus it is with you, kind reader, with the volume of inspiration in your hands, what must be the notions of deity and divine things entertained by the pagan mind?

It is scarcely possible—to me it seems utterly impossible—for those who from their infancy have been nurtured under the benign influences of our holy religion, to conceive of the deadening effects of paganism on the moral sense of those born and educated under its baleful power. In order adequately to comprehend these effects, one must for a long time have opportunity to observe the constant workings of idolatry, and to mark all its downward tendencies, darkening the understanding, blighting the intellect, and leading away the whole man into abject servitude, worse than Egyptian bondage.

Talk to a pagan Chinese of sin, of sin against God, and he stares at you, and is ready to exclaim, and to ask, "What do you mean? I am not a murderer! I am not an incendiary! I have robbed no man! Where is there any sin in me? And, as for God, where is the God that I have offended?"

The Emperors, in their state prayers, offered in seasons of extraordinary distress, when famine and inundation are abroad, sometimes speak of errors and sins committed in the management of the State; but to sin against a Holy and Divine Being is an idea foreign to all their thoughts.

Now the truth is simply this: The pagan Chinese does not know what sin is, in any proper sense of the term. He knows a distinction between right and wrong, between good and evil, and what it is to sin against the State. But if you speak to him of sin against Jehovah, or against any holy and divine be-

ing or even against any of the gods of his country, you have gone beyond the utmost limits of his comprehension, and he will declare that he knows not what you say!

To be concluded next week.

Correspondence.

HYMNS FOR THE TIMES.

THE CHURCH IN TIME OF WAR.

PRAY FOR THE PEACE OF JERUSALEM.—Psalm cxxii. 6

O SAVIOUR, from thy throne on high  
Look down to earth with pitying eyes;  
Put up the sword, for field and flood  
Are crimsoned o'er with human blood.

The widow's wail, the orphan's prayer,  
The childless mother's wild despair;  
And peaceful homes in ruin laid,  
Proclaim the havoc war has made.

The triumph come, its baleful tread  
Is o'er the warrior's gory bed,  
Midst pained cries and dying throes  
Of victor-friends and vanquish'd foes

Once more command the storm to cease,  
And let the earth repose in peace;  
Once more the wrath of man restrain,  
Or turn it to Thy praise again.\*

O let Thy Church "Arise and shine,"  
To fill the world with love divine.  
Extend the truth from shore to shore,  
And war shall vex the earth no more.

\* Psalm lxxvi. 10.

W. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

HALIFAX, June 24th, 1854.

SIR,—As an Alumnus of King's College, I have been watching with more than ordinary interest the result of those efforts which have been made lately on its behalf. So far the attempt to create a permanent endowment appears to have been successful,—the appeal for aid having been heartily responded to in most of the places visited. This, one may learn from the published list of subscribers, and from the letters of the Agent, written from various parts of the Province, to the Secretary of the Associated Alumni. In common with many others, I have been exceedingly gratified to see the names of so many of my fellow Churchmen enrolled as contributors to an Institution so intimately connected with our branch of the Church of Christ, and I am still anxiously looking forward to reading in the "Church Times" the names of every individual in the country who has subscribed, together with the sum given by each. By this means we shall become acquainted, to a certain extent, with our brethren throughout the Diocese, and know with whom we are linked together in the common cause,—of promoting sound education, advancing the glory of God and the welfare of our country.

There is, however, another point to which, I humbly think, that we Alumni should turn our attention, and that is, attendance upon the annual Meeting at Windsor in the month of June—the close of the Academical year. I perceive that we are invited to be present, and for one I shall endeavour to avail myself of the opportunity of both seeing and hearing what is done. The progress of the pecuniary affairs may be gathered from the newspaper, but the advancement of the students, the state of education, the whole management of the Institution, can only be learned from personal observation. In addition to this, the exercises of the present year is invested with more, far more, than ordinary interest and importance. We have been urgently solicited to give according to our ability, not only for the purpose of upholding but of improving the Collegiate establishment: we have readily answered the appeal, many among us making a sacrifice to do so. Let us, then, be present to give our countenance and our counsel to those gentlemen whom we have chosen to guide and control the Institution—let us show that we have an equal interest with them in its prosperity and advancement, and that we are willing to bear with them a share of the responsibility. As they invite us cordially, so let us cordially accept their invitation, and render all the aid in our power, and, in the eloquent and touching language of an appeal made to us last winter,—"when you and I have passed away, and our time of usefulness shall have ceased, then may those growing up around us be enabled in pride and gratification to look upon the College at Windsor as the living monument of those who rescued her when the gloom of neglect overshadowed her, and desolation, ruin and destruction threatened her very existence."

The time for this gathering together of the friends of the College is opportunely chosen: the verdure of spring has not lost its virgin freshness; the trees of the forest have put on their fullest and richest foliage, while the morning dawns so early upon the hills, and evening lingers so long around the meadows and upon the valleys, so one, as if eager to gaze on earth regenerated from her winter sleep, the other, as if unwilling to leave the scene of nature's loveliness, that we are called on every side to rejoice in the works of God.

Many, Sir, I trust, will be found bending their steps to Windsor, and if they have no inclination to take up their abode in the Village, or cannot incur the expense of a hotel, they may be able to arrange with some hospitable farmer in the neighbourhood, should they fortunately be acquainted with one.

I am, Sir, yours truly,  
ALUNUS VINDSORIENSIS.

ENCLOSED is an extract from a Letter, received some time ago, from New York. It contains an account of a visit to a Jewish Synagogue, and may perhaps interest the readers of the Church Times.

E. P.

On Saturday Mrs. P.— and I went to the Synagogue. It would be impossible for me to tell you how much I was impressed and affected by the service. We were late, and had already commenced when we went in. A large congregation, the men down stairs, all with their hats on, and wearing long white scarfs, the women in the gallery. At a long table in the middle of the room was a man chanting in a very powerful voice, I suppose Psalms and portions of Scripture, (my knowledge of Hebrew I found not quite sufficient to enable me to follow.) The chant was not monotonous, but rising some times into almost a shriek, and now and then all the men joined in some of the canticles. It is a very singular sounding language. After several men had read in this manner, a boy came, and the voice in which he sang was exquisitely sweet. At a certain time in the service the doors of the sanctuary were rolled back, showing within the books of the law. After this followed a hymn, sung by all the men standing. Some of the voices were very fine, and the effect of so many men's voices, some hundreds, was very striking. One thing I observed, that none of the women seemed to take any part in the service; there was no attention to what was going on, nothing like an act of worship, as we join in a Christian church. Some had books in their hands, but none seemed to follow the service: there was not the least appearance of devotion among them. They chatted carelessly with their neighbours, except that once during the reading, they rose at the same time with the men, and stood for about two minutes, and again they stood during the song of praise. One only of the prayers was in English:—a prayer that the King of Kings and Lord of Lords would bless the President and all our rulers. "In their day and in ours, may Judah be saved and Israel dwell safely,—and may the Redeemer come to Zion." To me this petition was inexpressibly affecting.

Then came a sermon, a most admirable sermon, from Dr. Raphael, a learned Jew, whose arrival in this country you may have seen noticed lately. He took his text from Malachi (from the Scripture which had been read to us, as he said—I wonder if any of the hearers understood it) concerning the priest's office. This office since the days of their dispersion had descended to the Rabbins. One part of his duty was to expound the Scriptures, and the portion which he proceeded to unfold to them was the transaction between Esau and Jacob. When Esau sold his birthright, Jacob took no unfair advantage of his brother—he gave up to him a present good for a future ideal blessing. For that it was no temporal advantage was very reasonably argued. It was not the power and precedence of an elder son. Long after, Jacob meets Esau with the address, "My Lord Esau", and calls himself "thy servant, thy bondman"—while Esau's utmost condescension is "my brother" (my younger brother, but still) "my brother." Jacob brings presents to Esau—always in the East offered from the inferior to the superior, and in the burial of their father Esau takes the precedence.

In quoting Scripture he gave us always the Hebrew, then the translation. Sometimes a variation from ours, as he made Esau say, "Behold I constantly confront death,"—he makes a different idea—not as we understand, that Esau was dying of starvation and therefore resigned his pretensions as eldest son—but he was a sceptic—death might come at any time and there was the end—what was the use of Abraham's blessing.

With Jacob's conduct, the preacher went on—he had less to do—not many followed him in resigning present enjoyment for future spiritual blessings. All like Esau preferred the mere of pottage—and all most remember there was "but one blessing", if they took this world's good, if they took the mess of pottage they could not also inherit the promises. He exhorted his hearers to remember, they were a peculiar people, a nation of priests—with affecting allusions to the time when the visible presence of their God dwelt among them. All other ancient nations had passed away, they still remained, a memorial of God's justice in their dispersion, of his power in their preservation. Their duty was to be resigned to his will.

Very striking was it to hear the quotations of Scripture so familiar to us, the appeals to history for the truth of their religion, which we believe as firmly as they—the worship of the one God, without the mention of the Name by which only we approach Him. He entreated them to cling to their religion, though

they saw other systems so much more powerful. It was the only allusion to Christianity. And the great problem Christianity must be to them,—to devout and reflecting Jew like Raphael.

When he entreated them to strain up their eyes in their faith, he urged them to keep the Sabbath. This was the only point of the law he dwelt upon.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Niagara May 21

THE treaty of last April between the two Great Powers is now published. It is a formal league, offensive and defensive, binding both to protect the territories of each, and to take the field should Russia prefer to incorporate the principalities or to "partition" the Balkan. It is remarkable that Prussia have been induced to go so far, but such engagements are of little value, the two powers have each changed the bearings, their northern drifting in one direction, the southern in another. An inflammatory proclamation put forth by the Prince of Montenegro would justify a seizure of his dominions, were it not the little blood which it would cost, while the Serb Government has sent to the Divan a vehement protest against the suggested occupation by Austria, fearing, out of hatred to her, to throw itself into the arms of Russia, which has at least the merit of being farther off. It is well perhaps, under these circumstances, that the fortification of Kalafat has been *cul-de-sac* of Lesser Wallachia.—Guardian.

THE TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND Prussia is not so encouraging to the Western Powers as they have been hoped for. The secret portion of the treaty—which is not published of course—would allowable Europe to see in how far the two German Governments may be relied upon. At present, there are many words; but, as Jerome Cardan used to say, "Deeds are masculine; words feminine; and he noater."—Ch. of St. Gaz.

The news from the Black Sea is of a very colorful character. On Friday week a telegraphic despatch brought the news of the Tiger, "a screw steamer, thirty-two guns," having run aground near Odessa the 12th inst., and after some firing, having been obliged to surrender. As the Tiger was known as a paddle-wheel steamer of only sixteen guns, we thought that the story must be a fabrication, but it has been placed beyond doubt by later intelligence. We are still left very much in the dark as to what really was. The Wanderer, on the authority of letters from Lemberg, of the 17th and 18th, explains.

The Tiger, with sixteen guns and 250 men on board, stranded in the vicinity of Cortazzi (a few miles from Odessa), and was immediately fired upon by a battery erected at this point, and by several gunboats. On the following day two English men of war were on the spot, and at once opened fire upon the battery. The second letter speaks of seven English gunners having demanded the restoration of the ship, her imprisoned crew, which being refused, they proceeded to bombard the town of Odessa. Whether the letter was posted the firing had already lasted some time and still continued.

The following is the account given by the Journal of Odessa, but as we know what monstrous fabrications have been published there about former transactions, we can place little reliance on its statement.

On the 12th of May the Tiger, of 1275 tons burden and mounting sixteen guns, which stranded at Cortazzi from Odessa, was forced to surrender before the Vesuvius and Niger could come to her assistance. Her captain (Giffard) lost one leg, a midshipman and five men were wounded. Two hundred and twenty six persons were taken. The Russians had officers wounded, and two soldiers killed. As the vessel could not be removed, she was set on fire, and on the same day. Some of her guns were taken as trophies to Odessa.

The Tiger was a steam-frigate of 1220 tons, and of horse power. It was launched at Chatham in 1850 and its crew is understood to have amounted to 250 men.

On the 18th, the Amphion frigate and the Corcoran corvette, which had left Memel, on the 13th, returned there with a retinue of eight Russian prizes—Alexander, of Libau; Louise Amalie, Polka, Locat, Johann Carl, of Riga; Lironia and Actin, of Pleskau; and Nicolai, of Wihday. The Amphion and the Corcoran had made their appearance before Libau, but put in with nine gun-boats, and had summoned the authorities to surrender all the vessels in the harbor, under pain of the town being bombarded, giving them just three hours for reflection. The garrison, which consisted of 400 dragoons were given to understand

At the first shot from them... the signal for commencing the bombardment... they therefore withdrew, and the above named eight vessels, together with the others, were surrendered.

THE FRENCH NORTH-EASTERN FLEET, by its inexorable delay in advancing to join Sir Charles Napier, is completely paralysing his measures in the Baltic.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that Count Schouvaloff has been insured by the people of that capital.

On passing through the streets in his carriage he was hissed, hooted, and menaced, and was forced to take refuge in the house of a friend. He was accused of the people of being the cause of the war, of not having taken sufficient care to provide against its casualties, and of having shown indifference and negligence.

SWEDEN AND THE WESTERN POWERS.—An able article has appeared in the Swedish Aftonblad, which is once the most popular journal of the north of Europe, the most powerful organ of public opinion in the country, and a firm partizan of the Western powers. It is seen from this declaration of the principal Swedish Journal that the free and intelligent people of that country are watching, not merely as spectators, the events now occurring almost within sight of their coasts.

Eighty pieces of artillery, of large calibre and of tremendous power, have been embarked at Toulon and Marseilles. They are intended for Sebastopol. It now seems certain that the plan of a combined attack by sea and land on that celebrated fortress in the Crimea has been decided upon, and that, in the event of success, at a short interval from each other, news of something very important taking place in the Baltic and Black Sea.

The Swedish squadron, stationed lately at Carlscrona, and destined to go to Elnäsabben, under the command of Rear Admiral Krusenstjern, consists of the following vessels.—The line-of-battle ships Charles XIII, flagship of Prince Oscar, and the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, the frigates Desiree and Eugenie, the steam frigates Thor and Gesle, and the schooner Nordenfjard. This squadron will before long be reinforced by the line-of-battle ship Gustaf the Great, and the steam frigates Orad and the Norwegian squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Hesselberg, consists of the frigates Desideria and Freja, the corvette Nordstjernen (North Star), and the corvette Nidaros.

It is said that Gustafswären, a fortress of the first order, occupying a promontory at the extreme south-west of Finland, just at the entrance of that gulf to which Finland gives its name, has fallen beneath the vigour of Admiral Napier's assaults. No particulars of his first engagement on the part of the Baltic fleet have as yet reached us. There is, however, good reason to believe that the destruction of the fortress was complete, and that as many as 1,500 Russians were made prisoners. This, if true, is a good beginning, and augurs well for the success of the Admiral in his operations against places of superior strength. The position of Gustafswären is important. It may be said to command, like the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, and to be admirably calculated to form the base of any operations that the Admiral may choose to undertake either towards Abo in the north, Revelin in the south, or Sweaborg and Cronstadt in the east.

A CRITICAL POSITION.—Advised from Cracow positively that a corps of 30,000 Russians, with artillery and provisions, is on its march towards the Austrian Gallician frontier. On the Austrian side there are stated to be 100,000 men already concentrated in Galicia, together with 150,000 men in Southern Hungary, part of whom are directed on Transylvania. It is to be hoped that they will not advance too far towards, and so threaten the rear of the Russians in the Dobrujscha to such an extent as to compel their retreat before the expedition of the combined forces had time to take up such a position as will insure the entire Russian forces being surrounded by

Austrians, Turks, French, and English. The whole Russian forces on the Danube must be taken prisoners either by surrender or by defeat. It is only a coup, such as this that will open the eyes of the Russian nation.

It is very currently reported in Paris that M. Thouvenel is nominated ambassador at Constantinople in place of General Baraguay d'Hilliers.

The Diario do Governo publishes the declaration of neutrality on the part of Portugal during the present contest with Russia.

ATHENS, MAY 12.—The approach of a French army corps was announced here on the 11th by the officers of the 20th Light Infantry, who landed here from the Euphrate, and entered the Piræus the same day. Everybody here was discussing this intelligence, which, it is said, has made a profound impression on the minds of the Greek population.

OVERLAND MAIL.

Russia has concluded treaties with Persia, Bokhara, and Khiva. The articles of the treaty between Russia and Khiva are as follows.—The friend and enemies of the one State are to be the friends and enemies of the other. Russia will not interfere with the dominions or laws of Khiva. A Russian ambassador is to reside at Khiva. A subsidiary force of 10,000 horsemen is to be kept at Khiva, officered and paid by Russia. Russian, Persian, Bokharan, and Afghan slaves, now in Khiva, are to be released, on payment of all their value. Russia will have the right to build cantonments, and to establish a force for twenty years, on the Khivan frontier. The Russian force will retire from the neighbourhood of Khiva.

Doat Mahomed demands, as the price of his alliance, 5,000 Russian troops, and the necessary funds, to recover Peshawar.

The patriot army is advancing towards Peking.

The Americans have established a friendly feeling with Japan.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We understand that it has been determined to discontinue the collection at the Treasury of the One per Cent, (loan) duty on manufactured articles, and that all the duties collected on that account since the loan was paid off will be refunded.—Courier, June 3.

Wednesday last was held as a day of humiliation and prayer throughout the Province, and in this City it was very generally observed. We think the feeling of the people is entirely at one with the Mother Country in the most religious and necessary war which she has undertaken, and the collections taken up by various congregations for the wives and children of the soldiers and sailors, show what our sympathy amounted to. In the Church of Scotland, the collection was upwards of £75, in Trinity Church about £50; St. John's, £35; St. James', £10.—Ibid.

THE FURST is now rapidly falling and we are glad to learn that the damage done will not be so great as was anticipated. No doubt the quantity of Timber lost will fall heavily on individuals, but the quantity which the high trestle has enabled parties to get out, far exceeds on the aggregate the partial losses which have been sustained. The quantity coming to market this year must be enormous, and as there is every prospect of the present high price being sustained, business will, we hope, be generally remunerative.—Ibid.

We are glad to learn that notwithstanding the lateness of the spring, vegetation has made such rapid progress within the last three weeks, that every thing is nearly as forward now as in the most favourable seasons. Grass presents an unusually luxurious appearance, and if nothing unforeseen occurs, hay will be very abundant.—Ibid.

We were mistaken in supposing that Mr. Giles had arrived last week. We hope nothing will prevent his getting here next week, as the season for the profitable employment of labour is passing speedily over. We are glad to learn, however, that the forty-five miles of the Railroad from the Bend towards Shediac and St. John, let to American contractors, will no doubt be pushed on vigorously.—Ibid.

H. M. Cutter Netley, Lieut. Burgess, arrived on Monday last from Halifax, for the protection of the Fisheries in the Bay of Fundy.—Ibid.

The construction of the tubular iron bridge across the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, has commenced. One of the immense coffer-dams, made of timber in which the piers are to be built, was launched on Friday and towed to its place, and others are in progress. Some 1500 men will, it is said, be employed on the bridge the coming summer.—Ibid.

JAMAICA.—His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica left the Island on the 11th May for England. His Lordship had just completed a tour of inspection of his diocese, which occupied on the whole a period of six months.

SYDNEY, C. B. June 3.—The June Term of the Supreme Court to be held in this County, will commence in this place on Tuesday next.—His Honor Mr. Justice De-Barres will preside.—The Trial of Nicholas Henry Martin, Esq., for shooting Archibald Otto Doid, Esq., we understand will probably occupy the larger portion of the week. M. I. Wilkins, L. O'Connor Doyle, and — Wallace, Esquires, are engaged on the part of the defence. The prosecuting Officer will be the Hon. W. A. Henry, Solicitor General. There are over 50 witnesses reported to be subpoenaed to give testimony, either on behalf of the Crown or of the accused, at this Trial.—News.

The Steamer Do Is, Capt. Davidson, of Quebec, 60 horse power, arrived here on Wednesday last, and having taken on board a supply of Coal, sailed on Thursday for the Straits of Belleisle, whither she proceeds for the purpose of landing a number of persons sent by the Canadian Government to superintend the erection of Light Houses there.—Ibid.

Editorial Miscellany.

The R. M. Steamship America arrived from Boston yesterday morning, having been detained several hours outside the harbour by the fog. The United States papers by this arrival contain more than the usual quantity of riots and murders.

A very serious riot took place in Brooklyn, on Sunday last, occasioned by a street preacher holding forth against Roman Catholicism. A number of persons were wounded and numerous arrests made, chiefly as the names indicate, of Irishmen.

The capture of a fugitive slave in Boston has been the occasion of rioting and great excitement in that city. An attempt to rescue the slave from the officers resulted in the death of one of them, who was shot in the abdomen and soon after expired. A judicial process subsequently gave the slave over to his captors—the law has triumphed, but it has been by using all the power of the government for its vindication. The slave Burns had to be escorted to the place of embarkation by 145 United States troops, under command of Major Ridgely, including a detachment of United States artillery, with a nine-pounder cannon loaded with grape shot, and the men provided with twenty-four rounds of ball cartridges. The State troops, under Major General Edmunds, embraced the lancers and light dragoons, with a regiment of infantry, and another of artillery—altogether one thousand men.—The entire police force of the city was also engaged, and rendered efficient service.

It was with much difficulty that this imposing force prevented a rescue.

We are glad to find from the following paragraph, and the intelligence to which it alludes, that there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.—

We publish elsewhere, extracts from journals in various parts of the country relative to the grain crops. It is estimated that in the Western States the yield will be twenty to twenty-five per cent. greater than last year. In New England generally the crops are very promising, and in New York, Maryland, Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina, there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.

During the absence of the Rev. Mr. Cochran, the responsibility of the Editorial department of this Paper will rest with its Proprietor.

Her Majesty has signified her pleasure that the Honble. J. B. Uniacke, late Attorney General, and the Honble. Joseph Howe, late Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, shall retain the titles and precedence given them by their respective warrants.

KING'S COLLEGE—ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. W. Sawers Stirling, £2 10 0; D. McPherson, 0 10 0; D. Gallagher, 2d don., 1 0 0; Mr. Walford, 1 0 0.

PAST-DAY COLLECTIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. New Dublin, £0 7 6; Shelburne, 4 5 10; Guysborough, 1 5 6; Manchester, 1 1 0; Dalhousie Sett., 0 10 0; Arichat, 2d, 0 5 0; Sydney, C. B., 8 0 0; Parrsboro', 3 12 6; Granville, 2 15 0; Co. Harbour, E. Shore, 0 17 0; Falmouth, 1 3 6.

Clergymen who have not already sent in their Past Day collections, may forward them at once, to the Archdeacon, or to the Halifax Bank, where the money is deposited.

THE RAILWAY.—The tenders for grading the first 6 1/2 miles of the Provincial Railroad were opened yesterday, and that of Messrs. Cameron, Fraser, Cameron & Turnbull, of Pictou, accepted. They engage to do all the work and deliver it over to the Commissioners on the 8th day of October next, for £22,925, being £3,527 per mile. The work commences at the Governor's North Farm, at Richmond, and terminates near the Nine Mile River, at Pictou Mill.

## MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

**BORNEO.**—Twenty years have now elapsed since the English public began to connect together the names of Sir James Brooke and Borneo. On the 1st August, 1832, Captain Brooke anchored, in the *Royalist*, off the coast of Borneo. Exactly ten years afterwards, on August 1st, 1842, he received from the Sultan of Bruni the contract, "signed, sealed, and witnessed," in virtue of which he still governs Sarawak. Ten years later he was in England, defending his property against the Eastern Archipelago Company in the Queen's Bench, and his character against Mr. Hume in the House of Commons. Our readers will not expect us to enter into these controversies. The natives among whom he has resided so long must have had a far better opportunity than we in England possess of forming an opinion of their Rajah's character and conduct. What opinion the natives entertain is tolerably evident from the fact that Kuchin or Sarawak which in 1832 was "a collection of huts, erected on piles, containing about 1,500 persons," has become, under Sir J. Brooke's government, "a well-built town, with 20,000 inhabitants." †

## SARAWAK—BORNEO.

"The bay is about 400 miles in extent and of some depth. The two islands of Talong Talong are situated in the centre of the bight. The mountain of Poo (*Anglicè*, Poo) rises on the main of Borneo, close to its brink, not less than 4,000 feet. At one corner is the river Lundu; and near the entrance of Sepang, the noble mountain of Santobong; close to which is the entrance of the Sarawak river. The entrance of the river is somewhat difficult, but has quarter-les-three-fathom at the first of the ebb. We anchored just inside in seven-and-half fathom, and despatched a boat to the Rajah Muda Hassim. After many inquiries of our boat people, he despatched a Pangaran of rank to welcome us up. The scenery at the entrance of the Sarawak is noble, the peak of Santobong, clothed in richest verdure, rises close to the right bank: straggling trees, mixed with cliffs, crown the summit; a white beach, fringed with casuarinas, light and elegant, finishes the whole. Wild hogs in abundance, but as though they had been fired at all their lives, and some fine grey pigeons, very large—but we got none. We dropped up the river, taking a hasty survey, to the town of Teuchin (or Cat Town) the distance is thirty-five or thirty-seven miles; water generally sleep, but here and there with awkward rocks; on one of these being ignorant of the river, we were swept by an eddy of tide, but got off without harm, though had the ebb been running our position would have been critical.

The following morning we anchored off the town, and fired one-and-twenty guns to the Rajah: we went on shore and visited him, and were received with marked distinction, he always addressing me as 'Tuam Besar,' or 'great man.' The limits of a letter forbid my giving you details, but I must say a word of Rajah Muda Hassim—a little man mid-aged, with a plain but intelligent face. He is the uncle of the Sultan of Borneo, and virtually the governor of the vast country lying between Point Datto and the north of Borneo. He is a man of first-rate ability, and very partial to the English. Sarawak, or Teuchin, is a newly established place, and one likely to prove important in a commercial point of view. Antimony ore is produced in any quantity—gold, tin, rattans, beeswax, and bird's nests are procured from the surrounding country; and at the place itself is a white clay, excellent for pipes, and which the Dutch would prize. In short, in the opinion of the Malays, it is richer than any other locality along the whole line of coast. Two days were wasted in ceremony; the Rajah visited us, and we visited the Rajah's brother, Muda Mohammed, a sulky savage. In the evening of the same day, I intimated my wish to be allowed to visit various places in the Rajah's territory, particularly some Dyak tribes. I received his permission, to my surprise, to go to Samarahan and Lundu—the latter full of Dyaks, but he informed me that he would not answer for my safety going up the river, as he was at war with some rebellious subjects. I was too glad to get the permission, and to-morrow we started on the first of these excursions.—On the evening of the same day were surprised by a visit from Pangaran Makota, the third in rank, and the governor of the place when the Rajah is absent.—He came after dark, and stayed till sun, and we had a most interesting discussion on the trade and future prospects of this place."

After his last return to Borneo Sir James was attacked by the small pox. The next extract (June 28th, 1853, vol. iii. p. 231,) gives pleasing evidence of the strong attachment of the natives to their benefactor, as shown by their joy on his recovery:—

"I cannot help telling you, though it may look something like boasting, of the many simple, yet touching tokens of kindly feeling, which have been evinced by the inhabitants of this place, since my illness. Many of the Mahomedan houses have nightly had prayers; and many have been the vows that, if God granted me life, they would pray with fasting.

The Teling, our despised people of the Malabar coast, have distributed alms to the poor, as an offer-

† The Private Letters of Sir James Brooke, K. C. B. Edited by J. C. Templer, Esq. London: Bentley, 1853. † Letters from Sarawak, p. 139.

ing for my safety; and the Chinese, after their fashion, have made votive offerings for the purpose.

How I turn from the suspicious and abuse of some of my own countrymen, to the simple attachment of those who live about me!

The Dyaks are again quiet, and there is no doubt, that, with the mass of them living towards the sea, a great change is taking place in their habits, and that a propensity for trade is gradually gaining ground over the habit of piracy, as that occupation becomes more difficult and more dangerous.

Directly I grow strong enough, I shall go on to Borneo, to meet and arrange matters with the new Sultan; and see what can be done for his good, and more for the good of the people.

Brooke [his nephew] left me last night, to go up a mountain called Paningow, where we are about to build a small sanatorium as my residence, the climate there will be some six or eight degrees cooler than down below, and the scene is one of the most charming in the world.

Our last extract (dated Sept. 23rd, 1852 vol. iii. p. 271) shows the Rajah in a state of convalescence, again carrying on his plans for the amelioration of his subjects:—

"In Sarawak our progress is most satisfactory, and even our revenue is not deficient for our present want. I am going to allow the Chinese to farm land, and this will lead to the cultivation of pepper and gambier.—but the most important measure about to be carried out, is the taking the Dyaks from the Dattus into my own hands—of course giving them an equivalent sum from the revenue in money. This has long been an object near my heart, and the time has now arrived when I can carry it out with safety and with advantage to all parties. This will bring 25,000 Dyaks under the direct rule of the English, and we shall see them advance as I wish. Brooke has been up to my mountain residence at Paningow, where he reports it is cold enough for a fire and blankets. When I get over the business I have to do, and provided I can keep the peace with honour, I shall retire there. On Saturday next I meet the country, to explain the present position of the government in relation to Brunei, to England, and to Serelias."

The present condition of the Mission may be gathered from Mrs. McDougall's interesting "Letters from Sarawak," and from the publications of the Society, which has recently adopted the Mission.—The affections of the natives have been evidently gained. The Mission has branched out from Sarawak itself. Whilst Mr. McDougall remains in England, his post at Sarawak is occupied by the Rev. A. Horsburgh. The Rev. W. Chambers has been sent to the east of Sarawak, among the Dyaks on the banks of the Batang Lupar, between the mouths of the Linga and the Sakarran. The Rev. W. H. Gomez, in the country west of Sarawak, has established himself among the Sibuyows on the River Lundu; and four additional stations are already marked out, which might be at once occupied with advantage, if Missionaries could be obtained. At least fifty persons have been already baptized; candidates readily offer themselves, but are not admitted without careful instruction and probation. A Mission-house has been built, and a Church built and consecrated at Sarawak. Two Schools are in operation at Sarawak, and one (attended by nineteen Sibuyows) on the Lundu. A Hospital is maintained at the expense of Sir J. Brooke.

The work of translation has not stood still, though the Missionaries have proceeded with great caution in the Malay language, a Prayer-book is at present the great desideratum; and a MS. of a great portion of the Prayer-book is now, we are informed, ready for press. The Dyak language, probably with dialectic variations, has yet to be reduced to writing. The small Mission Press of Sarawak has already produced an elementary book containing Dyak spelling lessons, and prayers in the Roman character. It seems that in this language the largest field remains for the exertions of the Missionaries. Chinese is the third language with which a Borneo Missionary has to deal. Abundance of Chinese books are supplied by the labours of various Societies.

A good Missionary Library is in process of accumulation at Sarawak, as the centre of future missionary operations. Mr. McDougall is now engaged in collecting additions to its stores.

Such is a brief outline of the present position of the Borneo Mission. The prayers and the efforts of our readers will not, we trust, be wanting to procure for it a large addition of labourers, and a more satisfactory ecclesiastical organization. But these two wants have been so often mentioned in our pages, that for the present we forbear to enter on them at length.

**MORAL INFLUENCE OF METAPHYSICS.**—John Lamb (brother of Charles) once knocked down Hazlitt, who was imbricated to him; and on those who were present interfering and begging of Hazlitt to shake hands and forgive him, he said, "Well I don't care if I do. I am a metaphysician, and do not mind a blow; nothing but an *idea* hurts me."

## SELECTIONS.

[THE following graphic sketch gives, to the life, what we have witnessed many a time, with feelings of commiseration, in the miserably holes misnamed School houses, in our own Province. If the wise and honest suggestions of our late Superintendent, Mr. Dewar, were heeded, our Schools would soon become attractive, and not repulsive to the poor youngsters who are doomed to imprisonment within their dirty walls. Ld. C. T.]

## MISERIES OF A SCHOOL-BOY.

It was our misfortune, in boyhood, to go to a District School. It was a little square pine building, lying in the sun, upon the high-way, without a tree shade or sight near it, without bush, yard, fence, or ornament to take off its bare, cold, hard, hateful look. Before the door, in winter, was the pile of wood for fuel, and in summer, there were all the chips of winter's wood. In winter, we were squeezed in the recess of the furthest corner, among little boys, who seemed to be sent to school merely to fill up the cracks between the bigger boys. Certainly we were not sent for any such absurd purpose as an education. There were the great scholars, the school in the winter was for them, not for us piccaninnies. We were read and spelt twice a day, unless something happened to prevent, which *did* happen about every day. In the rest of the time we were busy in keeping our feet from the floor, and our hands from the desks. And a time we had of it. Our shoes always were scraping on the floor, or knocking the skin off the chins who were also being "educated." All of us little legs together, (poor, tired, nervous, restless, with nothing to do,) would fill up the corner with such a noise, that every ten or fifteen minutes the master would bring down his two-foot lucky stick on the desk, with a clap that sent shivers through the hearts, to think how that would have felt if it had fallen somewhere else; and then, with a look he swept us all into utter extremity of stillness, he would cry, "silence! in the corner!" It would last for few minutes, but little boys' memories are not forgetful. Moreover, some of the boys had mischievous some had mirthfulness, and some had both together. The consequence was, that just when we were the most afraid to laugh, we saw the most comical things. Temptations, which we could have vanquished with smiles out in the free air, were irresistible in our corner, where a laugh or a spunk were very apt to till by-and-by the weakest would let go a mere ripple of a laugh, and then down went all their pretences, and one went off, and another, and another, till the others off like a pack of fire-crackers! It was vain to deny it. But as the process of snapping heads, and pulling our ears went on with increasing fury, we each in turn, with tearful eyes, and boring lips, declared "we didn't mean to," and "it was true; and that "we wouldn't do any more;" and that was a lie, however unintentional; for we were failed to do just to again, and that about once or twice all the day long.

Besides this, our principal business was to shiver at the beginning of the school for very cold, and to sweat and stew for the rest of the time, under the fervid glances of a great box-iron stove red-hot. There was one event of horror and two of pleasure: the first was the act of going to school, comprehending the leaving spell before the master came, and then cry "there he is; the master is coming," the best burly rush, and the noisy clattering to our seats. The other two events of pleasure, were play-spell and dismissal. Oh dear! can there be anything more lively, muscular, mirthful, active little boy, than a winter district school? Yes—Going to a summer district school! There is no comparison. There is one in the Miltonic deep below the deepest depth.

A woman kept the school, sharp, precise, unspontaneous, keen, and untiring. Of all ingenious ways of fretting little boys, doubtless her ways were the most expert. Not a tree to shelter the house, the roof down on the shingles and clapboards till the pine shed pitchy tears; and the air was redolent of pine wood smell. The benches were slabs with holes in them. The desks were slabs at an angle, hacked, scratched, each year's edition of Jack-in-the-lantern over-laying its predecessor, until it was a mass of scraps and cuttings two or three inches deep. But if we cut a morsel, or stuck in pins, or pried off splinters, the little sharp-eyed mistress was called, and one look of her was worse than a silver in the foot, and one nip of her fingers was equal to a jab of a pin; for we had tried both.

We envied the flies—merry fellows; boys

about, tasting that apple skin, patting away at that crumb of bread; now out the window, then in again, on your nose, on neighbour's cheek, off to the very school-ma'am's lips dodging her slap, and then letting off a real round and round buzz, up, down this way, that way, and every way.

Oh we envied the flies more than anything except the birds. The windows were so high that we could not see the grassy meadows; but we could see the tops of distant trees, and the far, deep boundless blue sky. There flew the robins, there went the blue-birds, and there went we.—We followed that old Polyglot, the black black bird, and heard him describe the way they talked at the winding up of the Tower of Babel. We thanked every meadow-lark that sung on rejoicing as it flew. Now and then a "chirping bird" would flutter on the very window-sill, turn its little head sideways, and peer in on the medley of boys and girls. Long before we knew it was in Scripture, we sighed: "Oh that we had the wings of a bird!"—we would fly away, and be out of this hateful school. As for learning, the aith of all that we have ever got at a district school, would not cover the first ten letters of the alphabet. One good, kind, story-telling, Bible-telling aunt at home, with apples and ginger-bread premiums, is worth all the school ma'am's that ever school by to see poor, little fellows roast in those boy-rags called district-schools.

But this was thirty-five years ago. Doubtless it is changed long since then. We mean inside; for certainly there are but few school houses that we have seen in New England whose outside was much changed. There is a beautiful house in Salisbury, Conn., on the edge of the woods. It is worth going miles to see how a school house ought to look. But generally the bareness of the spot is chosen, the most utterly homely building is erected, without a tree or shrub; and those that can't do better, pass their pilgrimages of childhood education there.

We are prejudiced of course. Our views and feelings are not to be treated. They are good for nothing except to show what an influence our school-days had upon us. We abhor the thought of a school. We do not point to them if we can avoid it. Our boyhood experience has pervaded our memory with such images, that we have a repugnance to district schools, which we shall not lay aside, until we lay aside in the grave. We are sincerely glad that it is not so with everybody. There are thousands who revert with pleasure to those days. We are glad of it. But we look on such with astonishment.—H. W. Beecher.

**STUDENTS OF THE BIBLE.**—That we may see what can be done in becoming acquainted with the Bible, let us look at a few facts. Eusebius tells us of one who had his eyes burnt out in the Diocesan persecution, and who repeated in a public assembly every word of Scripture, with as much accuracy as if he had been reading them. Jerome says of Nepotian, that by reading and meditation he had made his library of Christ. Theodosius, the younger, was so familiar with the word of God, that he made it the subject of conversation with the old bishops, as if he had been one of them, Augustine says, that after his conversion, he ceased to relish even Cicero, his former favorite author, and that the Scriptures were his sole delight. Tertullian spent a great part of his time reading the Scriptures, and committed large portions of them to memory. In his youth, Beza, learned all Paul's epistles in Greek so thoroughly, that when he was eighty years old he could repeat them in that language. Cranmer is said to have been able to repeat the whole of the New Testament from memory. Luther was one of the most indefatigable students of the Bible that the world has ever seen. Rudley said:—"The hills and trees of my orchard, could they speak, would witness that there I learned by heart almost all the Scriptures; of which study, although in time a great part was lost, yet, the sweet savour thereof I trust will carry with me to heaven." Sir John Hartop, a man of many cares, made the book of God so much his study, that it lay before him night and day. A French nobleman used to read three chapters of the Bible every day, on his bended knees, with his head covered. Joshua Barnes is said to have read a full pocket Bible a hundred and twenty times over. Roger Cotton read the whole Bible through twelve times a year. The Rev. William Romains studied the Bible for the last thirty years of his life. John Boyse, one of the translators of our Bible, read all the Scriptures before he was five years old; his mother read them through twelve times; he had read the Bible through many times in a

year, I have read of more than one, of whom it was said that if the Bible had been lost, the whole might have been recovered from their memories. In short, was there ever an eminent Christian who was not remarkable for his study of Scripture, as he had opportunity?

**CONNECTING THE PRESS.**—A Scottish gentleman resided during some portion of last year in St. Petersburg. During his stay in the Russian capital he had addressed to him from Paris that most useful and admirably conducted English continental journal, *Galignani's Messenger*, in which as is well known, large extracts are daily given from all the leading London and other British newspapers. But in passing through the Russian Post Office, every copy of *Galignani* was subjected to the strictest scrutiny and revision, and underwent a very curious process of purgation, by which all matter reflecting on Russian policy, on the Czar or his designs, was carefully removed. In some of the numbers whole columns are cut out bodily, but the fact of entire articles being thus slapped out at once by the censor's scissors, by no means affords so correct an idea of the laborious nature of that official's duties, as another device which he resorts to when the objectionable matter is something short of an entire article. Throughout the paper, from articles of various kinds, paragraphs, and even single sentences are carefully obliterated with pumice-stone, the surface of the print being entirely rubbed off, and rough blanks left in the columns. In the report of a meeting at Sheffield on the Eastern question, a portion of the speech and motion of Mr. Alderman CAUL is obliterated.—The worthy Alderman will no doubt think much more highly of himself when he learns that in Russia he is considered a dangerous man. The state of matters indicated by these facts contrasts curiously with Mr. Cobden's championing of Russia as a civilizing and improving State, and also, we may add, with the way things are ordered in Turkey, where all sorts of newspapers are freely circulated, and even printed.

**BENEFIT OF RAILROADS.**—At a Breakfast Meeting recently held at Toronto, the Rev. Dr. Duff made the following remarks illustrative of the benefit of Railways to a country:—

"I had an exemplification furnished me the other day of what this railway which has been opened westward from Niagara to Detroit, is likely to do for this region. A respected friend, a brother minister, mentioned to me at London, that the person who had managed the stage line between Niagara and Detroit told him that the average number of passengers conveyed in a whole twelve-month, used to vary somewhat between 1,500 and 2,000. The other evening—and the railway is not yet quite completed, there being still some quicksands that tumble down now and then—and which, however, will soon be rectified—it so happened that there was an accident. The engine took it into its head to run off the line, but happily it was noticed in time to prevent the passenger cars from being overturned. In this train there were between six and seven hundred passengers, and while they were detained another train came up with three hundred more.—The train from the east next came up with six hundred passengers, so that it really happened that at that station, in the neighbourhood of Paris, there were congregated at one and the same moment of time that evening, not fewer than 1,500 passengers, nearly as many as used to be conveyed by the stage in a whole twelve-month. That was in one day, and that not in the travelling season of the year; By and bye you will have floods of what is going on in Canada. But this shows what you have to expect from the railway, and you can see, already, that short as the time has been since the railway first passed through certain regions, it has awakened a new spirit of enterprise among the Canadians. In travelling along through the forest you see new log houses erected and trees beginning to be felled, indicating that the moment the railway was opened, the spirit of enterprise took a spring forward. I believe that within a short space of time the whole of the track opened by that railway will be turned into as thoroughly cultivated a garden as will be found in the whole world.

**HOW TO TELL A GOOD TEACHER.**—A gentleman from Swampville, State of New York, was telling how many different occupations he had at command. Among others he had tried school-teaching. "How long did you teach?" asked a bystander. "Wal, I didn't teach long—that is, I only went to teach." "Why did you give it up?" "Wal, I give it up—for some reason or 'nother. You see I travelled into a district and inquired for the trustees. Somebody said Mr. Snickles was the man I wanted to see. So I found Mr. Snickles—named my object, interducing myself—and asked what he thought about letting me try my luck with the

big boys and unruly gals in the district. He wanted to know if I really considered myself capable; and I told him I wouldn't mind his asking me a few easy questions in arithmetic and geography, or showing my handwriting. But he said, no, never mind; he could tell a good teacher by his gait. "Let me see you walk off a little way" (says he), and I can tell (says he), just well's I'll be bound you examine," says he. He got in the door as he spoke, and I thought he looked a little skittish; but I was considerably frustrated and didn't mind much; so I turned about and walked off as smart as I know'd how. He said he'd tell me when to stop, so I kep' on till I thought I'd gone far enough, then I expected stibing was to pay, and looked around. "Wal, the door was shut, and Snickles was gone!" "Did you go back?" "Wal, no; I didn't go back." "Did you apply for another school?" "Wal, no; I didn't apply for another school—(said the gentleman from Swampville), I rather judged my appearance was against me."

**SCENE IN AN INDIANA COURT.**—The Richmond Palladium gives the following account of a very singular scene which occurred on the opening of the court in Newcastle, Henry county, Ind.—"At Newcastle we found quite an excitement existing in regard to the President Judge of this Circuit, the Hon. Judge Anthony. The court met on Monday morning, but before proceeding to business a member of the Henry county bar presented a petition signed by every member of the bar in that court, asking in most respectful terms his Honor to resign his seat upon the bench.—The gentlemen who presented the petition, however, stated that in case he would not resign, the petitioners had agreed among themselves that they would not do any business in the court so long as he presided. Another gentleman addressed the court, renouncing the determination they had agreed to, and urged in very plain terms the necessity of a resignation. Another followed, expressing the high personal respect he entertained for the Judge as a gentleman and a *law-keeper*, but justice required him to say that he regarded the present incumbent of the bench as utterly unqualified for the place he occupied, and hoped he would resign. He was followed by another, and he by another and by another, until every member had expressed his opinion as to his incapacity, &c. With a nonchalance peculiar to his Honour, he told the gentlemen of the bar that he would think of the matter, and in the meantime would proceed to business. He called the cases upon the docket, and every case which had not been compromised was continued until the next term of the court. Court was adjourned for dinner, and in the afternoon a petition signed by the jury was presented to the Judge, asking him to resign. His Honor asked time to consider, when the lawyers proposed to him, that if he would agree in writing never to come into that county again for the purpose of holding court, and would send some one in his place, they would be content to drop the matter, so far as they were concerned. The Judge again took the matter under advisement, and we are told finally promised never to come into that county again for the purpose of holding court until he should be sent for, and would either send some other judge to hold the court, or permit the judge of the court of common pleas to hold the court in his stead.—So ended the matter for the present.

**WONDER OF THE VIRGIN MARY.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Observer, writes.—"Saturday was the 'Eve of May,' and the Roman Catholic church in Georgetown was filled with spectators to witness the coronation of the statue of the Virgin, a sort of May party, composed of children, assembled to crown the Queen of May." After marching about the church with candles in their hands blessed by the priest, one of the girls, more beautiful or holy than the rest, is deputed to crown the idol statue, that has been carried in the procession, with a chaplet of flowers, while soft music rolls its melody through the place, and the imagination and the senses are intoxicated with the scene. And then, too, the Virgin is entreated to intercede with her Son for the suppliants that crowd around the high altar decorated for the occasion. If this be not baptized heathenism, where shall it be found on earth?

**ABSOLUTION.**—If a man be truly a penitent, the promise of God renders his absolution certain. If not, though a priest pronounce him absolved a thousand times, his guilt remains. It is the sole prerogative of God to give repentance and remission of sin. The priest can do neither. The man who relies upon the absolution of a priest, is like an imprisoned and condemned malefactor, who in the night dreams that he is released, but in the morning finds himself led to the gallows.

**LOVE FOR THE DEAD.**—The love that survives the tomb, says Irving, is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has woes, it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection, then the sudden anguish and convulsive agony over the present ruins of all that we most loved are softened away into passive meditations on all that it was in the day of its loveliness.

Who would root such a sorrow from the heart? though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom, yet who would exchange it even for the song of pleasure or the burst of revelry? No, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song, there is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn, even from the charms of the living.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

COLLEGE AGENCY. No. 8.

As before stated, it was deemed advisable to defer an application to the County of Lunenburg, in behalf of King's College, until the early part of June.

Accordingly I left the City on Thursday morning the first instant, for Chester, where I had appointed a public meeting for the evening of that day. It was held in the Church school-house, the Rev. J. S. Smith, Assistant Missionary, in the Chair. After singing and prayer, the Chairman opened the business of the evening by a suitable address. Then followed a statement from myself, of the history and the wants of the Institution, after which two Resolutions, in reference to the merits and the claims of the College, were moved and supported by Messrs. Whitford, Fodor, Geo. Mitchell and others. The latter gentleman made some appropriate remarks, and stated, that he had been induced by what he had heard that evening, to double the amount which he had intended to give. I have reason to think that a similar change for the better was wrought upon the minds of others. In the course of the evening and the following day, I am happy to say, that the very respectable sum of £150 and upwards was contributed, notwithstanding the usual forebodings "that we would get little or nothing in Chester." The pleasing experience I have now had in this and other places, that such prophecies are generally contradicted by the result, leads me now rather to regard them as indications of success. I think the Committee will agree with me that, considering the circumstances of this Parish, the amount mentioned above, may justly rank among the most liberal contributions on the list. Several persons agreed to act as a Committee for extending the application to the more remote portions of the Township, and if they are active I shall hope for £20 or £30 more. One young man who contributed £25, and who had been abroad in the regions of gold, justly said that if all could feel as he had been made to do, the want of a good education, (never having been six months at school in his life,) they would gladly do their utmost to support the Institutions in which it may be obtained.

On Saturday I went over to Mahone Bay, where I met with a warm welcome both for myself and my object, from the Rev. Mr. Snyder. I officiated the next morning in his church, which I found greatly improved and well filled by a large congregation, although that was not the regular day for service, and notice was not very general. In the evening I preached in Lunenburg, to numbers equally large, and thus closed an interesting day, employed in once more ministering the bread of life to a beloved people, among whom I had gone in and out for a long course of happy years, and for whom, collectively and individually, I shall never cease to feel the warmest regard. At this season the ever beautiful scenery of this fertile and important county is clothed in its loveliest dress, and the eye cannot be turned in any direction, without being delighted by refreshing sights, which must tend to raise the thoughts and affections through nature up to Nature's God.

I have appointed meetings to be held at Mahone Bay, Bridgewater and Lunenburg, and have good hopes that I shall be able in my next to communicate some cheering news from these places.

JAS. G. COCHRAN. Lunenburg, June 7, 1854.

P. C. HILL, Esq. Sec'y to the Incorp. Alumni.

OUR PRESENT CONDITION.

We are not exactly in the midst of a famine; but a state of things has arisen in Halifax which it is difficult to reconcile one's mind to, and which we hope will soon change for the better. Every article of food has increased in price nearly double the rate of last year. Flour is \$11 per hhl., beef at 13d. per lb., and not to be had. The Contractor for the troops is not able to supply the consumption of the army, and will, no doubt lose immensely in his contract. Other articles of domestic consumption in the same ratio. Merchants are standing out for an increase of wages, without, as it appears to us, any increase of work on the part of their employers. Labourers will not labour for less than 5s. per day. This state of things should engage the serious attention of the City authorities, who ought at least to make themselves acquainted with the cause of its origin, and watch its progress

of development. They hold a judicious control over the City and those who minister to its wants, and for the sake of the poor, it behoves them to permit no imposition to be practised by improper speculation on the part of those in whose hands rest the supply of the merest necessities of life. We would suggest a consideration of the necessity of their regulating the price as well as the weight of bread—which fluctuates with the arrival of every mail from England, whence the price of flour is taken as a standard, somewhat improperly we think, for our guidance. We would also suggest a change in the mode of selling coal, adopting weights instead of measurement. As for labour, the rush to New Brunswick, has essentially drained the resources of Nova Scotia in this particular—public and government works lag in consequence of the inadequacy of the supply. How the Railway is to progress under these circumstances, it is rather hard to conceive—but we hope that nothing untoward will interfere to prevent the trial of the government experiment, which we are anxious to see most fully tested, without however any great faith in the result. The state of war in Europe has no doubt had something to do with the rise of commodities, by exciting a speculative propensity—large sums we understand have been made in that way of late in various channels of trade—but we cannot see that business generally is in a more healthy state than for any period during the last half a dozen years. There has also been an enormous Spring importation of dry goods and haberdashery, of which large supplies have been sent to the country. We have no doubt that the present resources in shipbuilding and lumbering of the coast and interior, have fully warranted our dealers in taking the risk, and we hope that nothing will occur in the commercial world for a long series of years to diminish their confidence. What all this is to come to is not at present easy to determine. We vainly hope that it is progressive to something better, and that it is stirring up of the energies of the people to efforts which shall bring us upon an equality with other countries—and to such a high state of industrial activity as shall do credit to our position in the wake of the commerce of the western hemisphere. W. G.

The R. M. Steamship Niagara arrived on Tuesday. She brings but little authentic news from the seat of war, but there is considerable speculation upon probabilities. The treaty between Austria and Prussia, for mutual protection in certain events on the part of Russia, has been published. It is evident that the policy of these powers is balanced between the fear of offending their powerful neighbour, and a desire to favour the action of France and England. Up to the present moment there has been no decided movement on their part on either side, and it is yet almost conjectural to what result their warlike preparations tend. Austria it is said, has ordered a levy of 95,000 men, and addressed a communication to Russia, requiring the evacuation of Bulgaria. This would certainly be an important step, and it true will be a strong check upon the further advance of the Russian army.

The sloop of war steamer Tiger, having got aground near Odessa, was fired upon by the Russians with red hot shot, and captured.

There is nothing certain respecting the operations of Admiral Napier, in the Baltic. The French fleet had not joined. The probabilities are, that the Admiral is awaiting their arrival impatiently, ere he commences important movements. It is said that he has taken the fortress of Gustafvern, and intends to hold it as the base of his future operations, for which its position would appear to be well calculated; although the following extract from an English paper, seems rather to throw discredit upon the rumour. No intelligence of such an event had reached the British Government.

Up to the 16th Sir C. Napier had made no attempt on Revel, the Island of Abanti, or Gustafvern, although reports that he had attacked and taken all those places have for some time been in circulation here. The Admiral is probably waiting for the junction of the French division, and there can hardly be a doubt that his first object will be to prevent the Russian ships of war which have been confined by the ice at Helsingfors, from effecting their escape to Cronstadt. The capture of the enemy's islands and ports must be a matter of secondary consideration with him, as they can, with little difficulty, be taken at any time; but it is of the utmost importance to prevent the Helsingfors squadron from joining the fleet assembled at Cronstadt.

Bishop Selwyn of New Zealand has arrived in England. He attended a meeting of the S. P. C. on Friday the 19th of May, and in an interesting speech, gave a summary of his labours in his extensive diocese. We hope to be able to publish it, as reported in the Guardian in our next No.

BERMUDA.

The Legislative Session of Bermuda, was opened on Tuesday 23rd ult. by the Acting Lieutenant Governor, Colonel Montgomery Williams. The Speech recommends sanitary precautions against the introduction and spread of epidemics; and with reference to Agricultural pursuits, the culture of the potato.

The Queen's Birthday was celebrated with more than usual spirit. There was a Regatta at Hamilton. In the evening the Officers of the 56th Regt. gave a ball and supper at the Masonic Hall.

A beautiful tablet of white marble, to commemorate the dreadful mortality in the 56th Regt. during the fatal epidemic, has been recently imported by the Officers of the Regt., and placed to the right of the southern entrance of the parish church of St. George's.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Assembly adopted on May 10, a loyal address to Her Majesty on the subject of the war.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese purposes having an Ordination, D. V. at Chester, on the 9th day next. Persons interested will please take notice.

We understand that the Rev. C. J. Shreve, Guysborough, is to succeed his Brother at Chatham. Rev. Dr. Shreve, who goes to Dartmouth.

The plans and specifications of the Lunatic Asylum, to be erected on the opposite side of the Eastern Main Building. They are very creditable to the architect, (Mr. Robt. Chambers,) who is to superintend the erection of the edifice.

The new Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, the Honble. Duminick Daly, and his family, came passengers in the Niagara, on their way to the government.

Lieut. Colonel Stohart, R. E., arrived in the Niagara to take the command of the R. E. Department in Nova Scotia. Col. Savage goes home.

The Lord Bishop is still at Prince Edward Island, and was to visit Amherst on his return, whence he would proceed to Parrtown, and cross to Horton would reach Windsor by the 29th. The Lordship may be expected in Halifax on Saturday July 1.

Married.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. John Seay, M. A. GREENWOOD, to EMILY, third daughter of Mr. James Reynolds.

Died.

At his father's residence near Exeter, England, 66 2nd May, MICHAEL WALLACE PORTER, son of the late Dr. Porter, late President of King's College, Windsor.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, June 3rd.—Brigt. Lady Ogle, Woods, N. P. 17 days; sch. Ocean Spirit, Liverpool, N. S. 16 days; James Richard, Magdalen Islands, Feb. 17 days; Barbara, Lewis, Sydney. Monday, June 5th.—R. M. Steamer Merlin, Coblenz, John's N. B. via Sydney, brigt. Halifax, 17 days; Boston, 6 days; Millow, Gratton, N. York, 10 days; Robert, Morgan, Charlotte, Fr. 37 days; steamer Ocean Hunter, Bermuda, 4 days; sch. Temperance, New York, 24 days; sch. Mary Hamet, Bay Chaleur; Sch. Elizabeth, ditto; Ocean Queen, Harding, N. York, 24 days; brigt. Martha Sophia, Bathurst, sch. D. L., Sable Island; Mary, Glasgow, Quebec, 12 days; Mayflower, P. E. Island; Sophia, Guyana, P. E. 12 days. Wednesday, June 7th.—Jenny Lind, Townsend, N. York; Plover Packet, Currie, P. M. 3 days; J. L. Dalhousie, 7 days; Gal. Kelly, St. George's Bay. Thursday, June 8th.—Velocta, Nevell, Acadia, R. 22 days; Bellinda, Bay Chaleur. Friday, June 9th.—R. M. Steamer America, Lang, 10 hours; detained in the fog; sch. Nancy, Core, Guyana, P. E. 21 days; sch. Laurel, Sharpe, Sydney, 3, 4 days.

CLEARED.

Saturday, June 3rd.—Brigt. Kolokolah, Lawson, N. York; brgt. Kingston, Meagher, Boston; sch. Plover, Boston; brigt. Violet, Sturmy, Porto Rico; sch. J. W. Banks, F. W. Indies; Betsey, Brewster, P. E. 12 days; Velocity, Sydney. Tuesday, June 6th.—Steaming Niagara, 12 days; sch. R. M. S. O'Pray, Hunter, Bermuda; Margaret, Thompson, P. E. L. Wednesday, June 7th.—John George, (Am) Fair, Portland; Hibernia, McPhee, Labrador; James, Fair, Newfoundland; Active, McIntyre, P. E. Island; McDonald, George Town, ditto. Thursday, June 8th.—Steamer Merlin, Coblenz, St. John's, N. B.; sch. Juno, O'Bryan, Bathurst. Friday, June 9th.—R. M. S. America, Lang, 10 hours; G. E. Perseverance, Curry, Bay Chaleur.

PASSENGERS.

Per R. M. S. Niagara from Liverpool to Halifax: Mrs. Daley, Mrs. Daley and Miss Daley, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mr. J. C. Harris, Lt. Col. Kaye, Col. Brock, Hon. D. Daley, Captain Pasco, Lt. A., Mr. Clapp, Mr. Pasco, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sutherland, Col. Stothart's servants, Mrs. C. Williamson, Miss C. Hill, Mr. D. and 3 children, Mrs. W. Lyric, Mr. John Kiffin, Mr. Williams, Capt. J. Newson, Mr. G. Speer, Capt. Galtier.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Apples, Bacon, Beef, Butter, Eggs, Hens, etc.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

WHAT the ENCENIA will be held at King's College, Windsor, on Thursday the 20th June.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Incorporated Alumni of King's College, will be held at the National School Rooms, in Halifax, on THURSDAY 22nd June next.

J. B. FLOWERS.

received per Prince Arthur and other arrivals from Great Britain, an extensive Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

DRESS MATERIALS. In plain and mottled Bays and various ROBES, Silk Lustrés, Balmaines, etc.

TELEPENS. Just Received—a Variety of WM. RICHIE'S Celebrated Steel Pens, Comprising D. P. and S. Pens, School Pen, good and cheap.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES. All of the above Works sold at the Book Store of the Publisher of this Paper.

WRIGHTON, WISSWELL & CO. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GOODS.

WE received part of their Spring Stock by the "Morse," "Dattas," and "Humber"—selected for wholesale trade.

CREIGHTON, WISSWELL & CO. CARPETS. In Fine, Super, Three Ply, Tapestry, etc.

CREIGHTON, WISSWELL & CO. JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' Gaiters.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' Gaiters.

SEEDS, SEEDS.—1854.

PERSTEAMER "ASIA." A full supply of Garden and Flower Seeds from the same Establishment as those which for years past have given such universal satisfaction.

"MCMAC" FROM GLASGOW.

W. GOSSIP, has just received per Ship "Mcmac," part of his SPRING IMPORTATION of BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

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

85 Firkins No. 1 BUTTER, 50 Barrels Prime Nova Scotia BEEF, 45 do. do. do. PORK, 20 cwt best Annapolis CHEESE, etc.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS, Halifax, May 17, 1851.

A LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on GULL-ROCK, off the entrance of Rugged Island Harbour. The building is square, painted white, and exhibits a clear fixed light at an elevation of fifty one feet above the sea level.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, grateful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business, beg leave to inform the public that they have removed their Establishment to No. 2 Buckingham, one door West of Granville Street.

TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH—is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel), and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists.

PAPER HANGINGS.—NEW STYLES. GOOD AND CHEAP.

A large importation of PAPER HANGINGS, good and cheap, just received and for sale at the Nova Scotia Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHICKSIDE, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms, Persons of every Class, to its benefits and advantages. Capital £250,000.

DIRECTORS. WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. Esq. ANDREW M. UNIACKE. WILLIAM CUNARD. JAMES A. MORRIS.

Medical Referee—EDW. JENNINGS, M.D. Secretary.—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table showing rates of premium for assuring £100 for the whole term of life, with columns for Age and Amount.

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

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

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

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

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

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

Ryle's Tracts. Other Publications of the Society.

—ALSO—FROM BOSTON—SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, from the American Sunday School Union, 100 vols. and 75 vols. Consecutive Union Question Book—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, Union Primer, Union Spelling Book.

February 25. No. 24 Granville Street. W. M. GOSSIP.

LAW BLANKS.

IN accordance with the New Practice Act, viz. SUMMONSES, CAPTIASSES, REPLEVINS, ATTACHMENTS, EJECTMENTS.

For sale by W. M. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

CHURCH SERVICES & BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER.

JUST RECEIVED BY R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA. CHURCH SERVICES, in Plain and Elegant Bindings. Books of Common Prayer, do.

—ALSO—ON HAND, A Large Assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, and RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, suitable for all Denominations. W. M. GOSSIP.

WANTED.

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

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES.

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

BOOKS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at W. M. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store 24 Granville Street.

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



Poetry.

THE BELLS.

As one, who would your city reach,  
Was slowly rowed to shore.  
For whose strange tone and broken speech  
They lightly dip'd the oar:  
His falling voice, his mild dark eye,  
Won the rude boatmen's sympathy

He told them how, when he was young,  
In his bright southern land,  
A grand old church with bells was hung,  
All fashion'd by his hand:  
How they had won him much renown  
And honour in his ancient town.

How love first glided with their sound  
Into one gentle heart;  
And how their tones had linked it round,  
Until the bells were part  
Of its own nature, and were fraught  
With beautiful and holy thought

And when upon his wedd'ng-day,  
His ear those joy-bells met;  
His own heart-beatings, quick and gay,  
Seemed to their music set.  
And how that day, hope, love, and pride—  
His whole full heart was satisfied.

How she would say those chimes were meet  
To mark their pleasant hours,  
Which were but the unfoldings sweet  
Of joy's fresh-springing flowers,  
How their young daughter would rejoice  
At theirs, as at its mother's voice.

Like rainbows many-hued, had shone,  
Those hours of youthful prime,  
At length a fatal storm fell on  
The rushing gulf of time;  
And smote him in a single day—  
One wave took wife and child away!

And then the bells poured out a peal  
So sorrowful and slow,  
To his sick heart they seem'd to feel  
For their old master's woe  
And they had cause; for War's red hand  
Drove him an alien from the land.

Now, for their sake, an ocean far  
In his old age he crossed  
Far, in that dire distressful war,  
The sweet bells had been lost  
And yearning for their sound again,  
He came to seek them o'er the main—

Was there, because that western town  
Some foreign bells possess'd,  
And the fond hope they were his own,  
Flutter'd his aged breast,  
He had in them a father's pride;  
He fain would hear them ere he died.

The boatmen said, for lovely sound,  
His bells they well might be;  
And sooth to say they had been found  
Somewhere in Italy.  
Their voices soon will fill his ear  
The time of evening prayer is near

And as the sunset deepens more,  
The silence and the glow,  
They rested lest one plashing oar  
Might break the calm below;  
And as they heard the light waves float  
Their rippling silver 'gainst the boat.

Those glorious chimes told out the hour  
With stronger waves of sound:  
And when the full peal left the tower,  
He knew them—they were found!  
And, with strained ear and lips apart,  
He drank their music to his heart.

O! trembling like an under strain  
Their sweeping anthem through,  
Fame's whisperings grew clear again,  
And Hope's old carols, too.  
Though all without their ancient thrill,  
The true bells kept their echo still

Fond words from wife and child he caught,  
As exquisitely clear  
As though some breeze from heaven brought  
Their voices to his ear.  
He lost in that one moment's ray,  
The gloom of many a lonesome day.

The boatmen saw the flushing smile  
The faded eye that fled;  
The thin hand that keep'd no white,  
Until it sank as tired.  
They saw not as the sun went down,  
How the pale face had pale grown

How God, to his long-waiting hope,  
More than he asked had given;  
How his dear bells had borne him up  
To dearer ones in heaven.  
But when the boatmen' tuff was o'er;  
His soul had reach'd a brighter shore.

—Household Words.

Advertisements.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Dear Sir,—Mrs. SAMUEL DIXON, of Liquorpond Street, Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that all was used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,  
Dated August 12th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Boynor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and I am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost commendation of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Serv't.  
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. D. Dixon, Chirurgeon, King-st, Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

To Mr. Dixon.

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines.—Mr. JOHN WALTON, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated angle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the angle amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his angle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitting application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,  
(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.  
SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c. Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. MARTHA BELL, of Pitt-street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have a recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed. I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
(Signed) T. FOSTER KER.

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 Moschetoes | Fistulas         | Scurvy        |
| and Sand-Flies     | Goat             | Sore-heads    |
| Coco bay           | Glandular        | Tumours       |
| Chiego-foot        | Swellings        | Ulcers        |
| Chilblains         | Lumbago          | Wounds        |
| Chapped hands      | Piles            | Yaws          |
| Corn (Soft)        | Rheumatism       |               |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 1/2, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chloman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibson, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. B. Parillo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; Mrs. Corder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; B. B. Hucalls, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robinson, Pictou; T. B. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Gushborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; F. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.  
JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax  
General Agent for Nova Scotia.  
Feb. 11, 1854.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS,  
HALIFAX, N. S., March 20, 1854  
TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon on FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1854, for the  
Erection of an Hospital for the Insane  
on a piece of Land situate near Dartmouth and opposite the City of Halifax.

Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be seen, and every information obtained on application at this Office, from the 1st June until Thursday, the 29th June, 1854.

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

The party or parties whose Tenders may be accepted, will be required to enter into a bond, with eligible securities, for the due performance of the contracts.

April 8. till 30th June.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

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

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

PAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. THE

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

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

PER R. M. Steamship "ANABIA," W. LANGLEY has received his usual supplies of the above, which are believed to be of the growth of 1853, and can therefore be confidently recommended.—LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street.  
Halifax, March 18th 1854.

MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING.

JUST RECEIVED, the following MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING, all of the best quality.  
OIL COLOURS, in Colourable Tubes,  
ACADEMY BOARDS,  
Prepared MILL BOARDS,  
PALETTE KNIVES,  
BADGER BLENDERS,  
Flat BRISTLE BRUSHES,  
Sable Ditto.  
DRYING OIL.

ALSO, ON HAND—Round, Square, and Oblong deep COLOURED CRAYONS, BLACK CRAYONS, Cork and Porte Crayons, Drawing Paper, and all Materials for Water Colour and Pencil Drawing.

WM. GOSSNELL,  
24 Granville Street.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR TEETH AND GUMS.

Prepared with Eau de Cologne, MYRRH and BORAX, and much admired Tincture preserver and beautifier of the Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces healthy action in the GUMS.—and renders the Breath a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., London.  
Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, feels it intimate that he has now on hand a general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the latest and very best patterns, which he offers at extremely low prices, and on accommodating terms. Persons on the eve of Housekeeping, and those established, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment.

Funerals attended to at very moderate prices. On HAND—A supply of Furniture POLISH, prepared by all who use it to be a superior article.

JAMES GOODE,  
123, Barrington Street.

April 22nd.

CARPETS.—EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT (BEST STYLES)—LOWEST PRICES!

W. N. SILVER & SONS,  
April 29th 6w.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossnell, proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received by the Clergy throughout the Island. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.

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