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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1852.

NO. 10.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date		MORNING	EVENING
S. March 6.	Sunday in Lent.	Gen. 43 Luke 17	Gen. 45 Col. 1
M. " 7.		Deut. 28	Deut. 29
T. " 8.		20	31
W. " 9.		32	31
T. " 10.		34	Joshua 1, Thea. 1
F. " 11.		Jobus 2	3
S. " 12.		4	6

Poetry.

THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

The beautiful lines below, entitled the "Mother's Prayer," were written in March 1852, by one whose spirit has since taken its flight. She possessed a rare poetical talent, and gave promise of becoming an authoress of note, but hers was a frail spirit, and ere eighteen summers had passed over her head she was called to her reward.—She has left a large number of beautiful poems, written in her leisure moments, and we have been kindly favored with the following:

The Mother lay on her dying bed,
And beside her stood her son:
With one arm placed on his youthful head,
She prayed to the Holy One.

Her cheek was pale and her eye grew dim,
And faintly she drew her breath;
But she had labored through life for him,
And she strove for him in death.

"I come, I come from the scene of care
To the world where all is love;
Oh! would that I in my arms could bear
My child to the realms above!

"I've prayed with the early dawn of light,
That he might be safely kept;
And oft I've knelt by his side at night,
For him while he sweetly slept.

"I've sown good seed in his tender heart,
I've taught him from sin to flee,
But, ah! the summons has come to part,
And I leave him now to Thee.

"A Mother's care he may know no more,
But Thou canst her place supply,
Oh! keep him safe, and when life is o'er,
May she meet her boy on high."

Her spirit flew to a better home,
And a wall rose o'er the dead,
Th' daisy springs on her lowly tomb,
And the grass waves o'er her head.

The wintry blasts and the storms of years
Have swept round that mossy stone;
Her childhood's friends have long pressed their
biers,
And her name is scarcely known.

Think ye no marks of her life remain,
Because she hath passed away;
Or that her labors were all in vain,
And lost like the ocean spray?

Nobly her mission was finished here,
And well hath she won her rest;
But do no fruits of her toil appear?
Were none by her efforts blessed?

Go mark that man who is bowed with age,
Whose brow bears the wreath of frost;
Long hath he walk o'er the world's broad stage—
Ask him if her life's lost.

For he, though changed, is the self same child,
That stood by her dying bed,
And sobbed aloud in his sorrow wild,
When he found his Mother dead.

Mark his reply. "I have wandered far,
I have swerved from duty's track,
But she hath served as a guiding star,
And her prayers have led me back.

"Oft when I've been in the festal hall,
Or stood where the wicked scoff,
Would thoughts of her on my spirit fall;
And I could not shake them off.

"And often, too, in the solemn night,
While all who were round me slept,
In dreams once more she has blessed my sight,
And I awoke and wept."

A high reward have her efforts won,
And soon 'twill be hers to meet,

Where all is light, with the darling son,
She led to the mercy seat.

Pray, Mothers, pray! for a holy power
Is there in a Mother's prayer,
To shield a child in a trying hour,
Or guard from the tempter's snare.

The Infant's heart is a tender spot,
Where lines may be quickly traced,
And though that hour we may mark them not,
They can never be erased.

A word, a look, at some fitting time,
A place in the heart may keep,
And lead your babes from the paths of crime,
When you 'neath your tombstones sleep.

Vered, March, 1852. ELIZA KNEELAND.

Religious Miscellany.

PREACHING FOR THE TIMES.

THE Rev. J. H. Gurney, Rector of St. Mary's, Marylebone, London, in a recent sermon, has the following judicious remarks on the defects of pulpit addresses, which altho' calculated for the meridian of the great city, may well be applied to our own.

"I believe one grand reason why the pulpit has so little power in this age of keen intellectual activity is, that there is a sort of divorce between the Sunday sermon and the topics and language of every day life. It is assumed that sermons, properly so-called, must be composed after a prescribed model,—that what men read about in newspapers they are not to hear about from their clergyman,—that the world and all its busy doings are to be left behind during the time of solemn meeting, and that anything of a homely kind, though it have reference to prevalent sins and neglected duties, is beneath the dignity of the place. By one set, who are very positive and imperious in their demands, and very decisive in condemning what does not accord precisely with their own standard, a limited range of subjects is allowed, and a very frequent iteration of their favorite doctrine is insisted on. By another set, matters which are controverted among theologians and ecclesiastics, are almost made the weekly fare of the Christian people; questions about Church authority and Church ceremonies, on which the holiest men have taken different sides, are gravely discussed before unlearned audiences; and many a plain man, who wants to know how best to serve God and battle with temptation, is puzzled at hearing so much from the minister about things of which the New Testament says so very little. Another large class, who belong to no set, preach what offends none and pleases many,—what is correct in taste and orthodox in doctrine,—but pointless and ineffective, because it is all vague and dreamy,—not coming home, as Dr. Chalmers would say, to men's 'business and bosoms,'—not illustrated by that which they see, know, and feel,—not applied by name to the classes for whose benefit it is intended.

"The result we know full well. Sermons that exceed the conventional half hour are accounted a weariness by most; and in the face of all we hear about advancing education and the improved morality of the people, there is the painful startling fact, that in our large towns men belonging to the working classes are hardly seen in our churches, while the most thoughtful and intelligent are those who absent themselves most regularly. I know that there are other concurring causes; what ever they are, it is a plain and urgent duty to search them out, visitation sermons and bishop's charges would be much improved, I think, in tone and quality, if this blot on our Church in its national character were frankly admitted and earnestly deplored, and if the clergy were summoned to confer together respecting the means of wiping it out, parish by parish. But, at any rate, a want of freedom in the pulpit, I have not the smallest doubt, is one hindrance operating most extensively to deaden the power of our ministry, and to drive away from our Church the very men whom it is most important to draw thither. We are cramped and fettered by the supposed necessity of excluding from our Sunday exhortations what fastidious hearers will think too secular, language is to be chosen which shall suit the refined taste of the few,

not that which best suits men doing the rough-work of life, and used to plain speaking everywhere else; devout people who can read good books at home, and do read, perhaps, twenty times as much on religious subjects as they ever hear from the pulpit, are to have the fare they like best, while the undevout, the indifferent, the worldly-minded, the burdened and tempted ones who meet seducers every day and Christian advisers almost never, are not met on their own ground, not reasoned with in terms that suit their case, not made to feel that the preacher knows their wants, and can really help them to better things.—The rule of 'giving every man his portion of meat in due season,' is sadly forgotten. Too much deference is paid to the little knot of religious critics, who acquit and condemn with reference to their own likings; while the crowd of common hearers, who are bigoted to no school of doctrine, but wish to hear about plain things in plain English, are held too cheap.

"All this needs correcting. I want to see a body of men occupying the most public positions, who shall have ability and courage to take their own ground,—who shall preach out naturally what is their thoughts, and in the people's thoughts—above all, who shall deal with the actual living world in its several aspects of good and evil as their subject, and search every corner of it with the penetrating light of God's truth. At present, many a dark place is left unexplored, and numbers hardly recognise their own faults in the phrases of studied ambiguity which are intended to describe them. The broad distinction between a 'conversation such as becometh the Gospel of Christ,' and decorum at home, accompanied with the payment of accustomed dues in the shape of almsgiving and devotion, is not insisted on in language of transparent clearness. The delusion lasts up to three-score years and ten, that baptized Christians may be worldly to the heart's core, and yet die with a good hope; partly, I cannot help thinking, because they are not often enough confronted with their own world,—the world in which they are sinning against God, and the poor, and their own souls every week,—and forced to see their evil practices and guilty shortcomings in all their naked deformity. Very plain-speaking texts are often quoted, but plain-speaking interpretation, and plain-speaking application, are wanted for sleepy hearers and dull consciences, and in these we come short.

"All of us alike come short, I mean; I am not condemning my brethren, and sparing myself. I know very well, too, how much of earnest, faithful preaching there is of a certain kind, and how much of weight is given to the exhortations of many a man of God, whose own holy life helps to expound and apply his Christian lessons. I would gladly sit at their feet, and learn from them many things which I need to know more perfectly. But I believe I do but say what intelligent, conscientious laymen think and feel, when I declare my belief that for lack of preaching that is more direct, more personal in a good sense, more answering to the felt wants of their daily life, numbers desert our churches, and many more gladly escape from them as soon as the service is concluded."

SO MANY CALLS.

'THE Foreign Mission'—the Domestic Missions'—the Education'—the Five Thousand Dollars'—this object'—that object'—and churches too numerous to mention'—so many calls!'

This is all true. There are many calls. There always have been. There always will be. Says Jenkyn. The first, the second, and the third thing, in the religion of the nineteenth century, is action. The age of sentimental and effortless prayer for the conversion of the world is gone by, and now appropriate means are cautiously chosen, and begin to be vigorously worked by spirits fresh from the 'slumbers of centuries.' If this be so, we have no reason to expect that these 'calls' will diminish in number, but on the other hand will increase. And let them increase, say we. They are calls truly, God's calls, in the course of his providence, and we should rejoice in them as such. When God in the course of events, points out to us new fields of labor we should not 'reply against God,' we should not set

ourselves as murmurers and fault-finders; but at once we should enter the opening fields, to labour therein, and to rejoice that we are worthy of so great an honor. Our country is developing itself physically with the speed of its own telegraphs. How rapid is its growth in territory, in wealth, in every kind of prosperity, except the spiritual and the truthful! The nation is rich, is 'fat and flourishing.' The Church, too, is rich. Her hands are full of the 'unrighteous mammon.' God has poured wealth down upon her, as manna and quails fell in profusion upon the plains of Israel's encampment. Our country's moral development should keep pace with the physical. God works now by means, and not by miracles. We have the means and should employ them.

Much has been given, and much will be required. God is not a hard master, reaping where he has not sown, and gathering where he had not sowed. He is not calling us to do that which we cannot do. God owns the universe. God owns the world. The silver and the gold are his. The cattle upon a thousand hills are his. These treasures are in our hands, we grant. We talk of 'titles to' and 'claims upon' them. But they are not ours. They are God's still. He has given us no 'deed' of them. He has not relinquished his own right, and delivered them over to us by any 'will' of his. All this wealth is his. He owns it, and has only lent it to us. As stewards, we have the care of it for a short time, under explicit instructions from the owner himself, that we should employ it for his advantage. We are not to consume it upon our own lusts, but use it in acts of kindness and benevolence to our fellow beings. 'Therefore as ye abound in everything, in faith, and utterance, and knowledge, and in all diligence, and in your love to us, see that ye abound in this grace also.' Would we use God's property as he directs us, would we use it so that we may give a good account of our stewardship, let us deal very carefully even with the many calls upon our charities.

If any one thing is an omen of a 'good time coming,' it is the fact that there are 'so many calls.' It shows that the spiritual waters are troubled; that we mean to do something worthy of ourselves, that, consistently with our views of Christian doctrine, we are employing 'faith and good works.'

We say, frankly, that these 'so many calls' do not alarm us. We are not frightened; there is no lion in the way. They are, 'errors excepted,' the calls of God; and the more of them, the better. What matters it how much water we use, provided the fountain is always full? Certainly we would not waste it, even in its abundance; neither would we let a man die of thirst for want of it.

God is making many calls upon us; and with as much truth it can be said, that we are making many calls upon God. We call, and call, and continue to call for the rich blessings of His providence, for the dews, for the rains, and the sunshine. We call and his mercies are showered upon us. He crowneth our years with his goodness. His 'good and perfect gifts' are now every morning, fresh every evening, received at noonday; and shall we, when God calls in return, when he calls once, twice, thrice, and again; shall we, half irritated and angry, feeling that our patience has been taxed to exhaustion, turn round and say: 'So many calls—so many calls—I cannot heed them!' No, we will not be guilty of this. Remembering that all we have belongs to our Heavenly Father, and that we ourselves 'are not our own,' we will employ ourselves in His service, we will do good 'as we have opportunity.'

News Department.

A PAPAL aggression in England is a novelty, but a Papal aggression in Upper Canada would really be such, and if the following Rescript which has been brought before the public in the columns of the *Globe* be genuine, our readers will see that *Pio Nono* can seek to impose taxes upon Canadians with as much impudence as ever he did in merry England. Here is the Rescript of the *Collegio de propaganda fide* which we give in its original from the columns of the *Globe*.—

Rescript from Rome to the Archbishop and Bishops of Canada.

Decretum Sacre Congregationis de Propaganda Fide:—

Archiepiscopus et Episcopi Ecclesiasticæ Provinciæ Canadensis per R. P. D. Joannem Carolam Prince, Episcopum deputatum ad Apostolicam sedem, exposuerunt redditus ad sustentandos Episcopos, atque ad Episcopalia obanda munia, præcipue in Diocesis recentius erectis esse exiguos et communi ex fidei pietate provenire: adeoque ut opportuna aliqua ratione provideretur. Omnibus vero rito perpenis in generali conventu habito die 17 Martii 1852, referente Dno, ac Revero. Dno. Cardinali Ludovico Altierio,

Emi. Patres censuerunt permittendum Archiepiscopo et Episcopis ut pro decima parte redditum singuli parochi seu missionarii vices parochorum fungentes operari possint, donec aliter a sede Apostolica provideatur. Hanc vero S. Congr. sententiam Ssmo. Dno. Nro. Pio Papa IX. ab infra scripto ejusdem Secretario relatum, Sanctitas sua benigne probavit servarique præcepit, contrariis quibuscumque non obstantibus.

Datum Romæ ex ædibus S. Congr. de Propaganda Fide, die 6 Julii 1852.

(L.S.) J. PH. CARD FRANZONI, PROF.

Now the sum and substance of this is, that the "Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada" have represented to the Sacred College that the revenues for the support of the Bishops in Canada are insufficient(?) and they therefore pray that the Pope may, and be accordingly does sanction a decree whereby the Roman Catholic Bishops would be entitled to obtain "one tenth of the entire ecclesiastical revenue of each and every parish priest, missionary or others discharging their duties" until it is otherwise provided from the apostolic see, or in other words that every priest must give to his Bishop one tenth of his income, whether it arises from Title of land, dues, or free will offerings. The poor parish priest can in many instances but ill afford to submit to such a deduction, and if they do, it will be human nature on their part to endeavour to make it up by an increased pressure upon their flock, which in our opinion the latter will be great fools if they submit to it.

There is another view of this document which perhaps it may be well to take; and that is that any attempt by a foreign power to impose a tax whether lay or ecclesiastical upon British subjects in Canada, is not only in itself illegal but a violation of the capitulation of Quebec, under which Roman Catholics allege they hold their title of their Church property in Canada.

By that capitulation which was subsequently confirmed by act of Parliament, it was provided that the Roman Catholic clergy might "hold, receive and take their accustomed dues and rights with respect to such persons only as shall profess the said religion." Now this rescript is intended to authorize the levy of a new and unaccustomed impost,—as such it is in opposition to the terms of the capitulation and the 14, Geo. 3. c. 91, and as this act is the Key stone to the title of the Roman Catholic clergy for the property and revenues they have, they would do well to consider the wisdom of any violation of it, for if there be a violation of it to day to impose a new right, it might be violated to morrow to strip them of an old one—an accustomed due.

So far as we are concerned, it matters not whether Priest or Bishop receive a tenth more or less, but we tell our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen that they better think twice before they submit to the imposition of a tax by a foreign potentate. If they recognize it for one purpose there will soon be found a pretext to impose it for another.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN PERSIA.—We have had the pleasure of listening to a letter written in Persia, to a gentleman in Boston, which gives an account of some recent and interesting discoveries in that country. The writer is a scientific gentleman of the highest standing, an American, and one whose position in Persia is a pledge of the correctness of his details.

The line between Turkey and Persia has not been defined with that exactness which peace and security demand: and soldiers have, by both Governments, been placed upon the disputed territory, to defend the rights of Turkey and Persia. And for many years the soldiers have been in the practice of coming into collision. To avoid this bloodshed, and settle definitely the boundary line between the nations, England and Russia have induced Persia to submit to a mixed commission, which should embrace England, Russia and Persia. That commission is now engaged in establishing the line between Persia and Turkey. Col. Williams, well known to many Americans, and a man of character and talent, is the English commissioner.—[A native of Annapolis Royal, N. S.]

In the prosecution of this work, the commissioners have come upon the remains of the ancient palace Shusan, mentioned in the sacred books of Esther and Daniel, together with the tomb of Daniel the prophet. The locality answers to the received tradition of its position, and the internal evidence arising from its correspondence with the description recorded in the sacred history, amounts also to demonstration. The reader can turn to Esther, ch. i. 6. There he will read of a "pavement of red and blue, and white, and black marble in that palace." That pavement still exists, and, as described by Col. Williams, corresponds to the description given thus in the sacred history. And in marble columns, dilapidated ruins, the sculpture, and the remaining marks of greatness and glory that are scattered around, the commissioners read the exact truth of the record made by the sacred penman.

Not far from the place stands a tomb; on it is sculptured the figure of a man bound hand and foot, with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him to devour him. No history could speak more graphically the story of Daniel in the lions den.

The commissioners have with them an able corps of engineers and scientific men, and most interesting discoveries may be expected. The Persian arrow-heads are found upon the palace and the tomb. Glass bottles, elegant as these placed upon the toilet table of the ladies of our day, have been discovered, with other indications of art and refinement, which bear out the statement of the Bible. Thus, twenty-five hundred years after the historians of Esther and Daniel made their records, their histories are verified by the peaceful movements of the nations of our day.—*Boston Chronicle*.

We are indebted to Mr. WHITMAN for a copy of the *Scientific American*, published at New York. The paper gives a beautiful description of the American Crystal Palace, the exterior of which will be in the form of a Greek cross. The following particulars, which we transcribe from the journal, will be read with interest;

Each diameter of the cross will be 365 feet 5 inches long. There will be three similar entrances—one on the Sixth avenue, one on Fortieth, and one on Forty-second street.—Each entrance will be 47 feet wide, and that on the Sixth avenue will be approached by a flight of eight steps. Each arm of the cross is, on the ground plan, 149 feet broad, this is divided into a central nave and two aisles, one on each side—the nave 41 feet wide—each aisle 54 feet wide. On each front is a large semicircular fan-light 41 feet wide and 21 feet high. The nave or central portion is 67 feet high, and is of an arch 41 feet in diameter. There are to be two arched naves crossing one another at right angles. The exterior width of the roadway of the nave is 71 feet. The central dome is 100 feet in diameter—68 feet inside from the floor to the spring of the arch, and 118 feet to the crown; and on the outside, with the lantern, 149 feet. At each angle is an octagonal tower, eight feet in diameter, and 75 feet high. Each aisle is covered by a gallery of its own width, 24 feet from the floor.

The number of the columns on the ground floor will be 190, all hollow and of 8 inches diameter, and of different thickness from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch. On the gallery floor there will be 122 columns, and the whole structure will be constructed of glass and iron.

This palace is to be erected at Reservoir Square, in this city, a place granted to the Association at a nominal rent for the term of five years. It is situated about two miles from the City Hall, and persons will be enabled to reach it from the lower part of the city in half an hour.

The building will be octagonal, the double cross being the galleries. With the three public entrances there will also be a private entrance. The ground floor is divided into four compartments separated from one another by the naves and transepts running at right angles with two tiers of galleries. The whole of the building is to be lighted by the large dome in the centre.—*N. B. paper*.

St. Stephen's Chapel, Boston, Mass., in charge of the Rev. E. M. P. Wells, was built by the Hon. William Appleton, at a cost of over \$17,000—who also gave \$10,000 for its endowment, in addition to \$5,000 by the late Edward Tuckerman, Esq., a part of the income of which furnishes sufficient salary for the support of a missionary to the poor, and more than sufficient for a follower of him who, though "POOR, and NOT HAVING WHERE TO LAY HIS HEAD, YET WENT ABOUT DOING GOOD."

From the *London Watchman* of Dec. 8th, we learn that the Rev. Dr. Alder has notified the President of the English Conference, that he withdraws himself from the Wesleyan Ministry. We are not aware of the cause which has led him to take this step. All that the *Watchman* says with reference to it is the following:—It may be proper to add that the event has not been brought about by anything connected with the recent agitations in the Wesleyan Societies, or any objections to the doctrines or discipline of Methodism. The painful surprise, the deep sorrow, belong to the connexion; but beyond these the cause is one entirely personal."

The *Salem Gazette* states that an industrious Irishman residing in Boston, had accumulated and saved money enough from his earnings, to secure and furnish a snug little tenement, and to send for his family to come over and occupy it. They took passage in the ship *Morse Wheeler*, which arrived last week, after a stormy and tedious passage, having been long and anxiously expected. Day after day he had watched for their coming, until hope deferred had made his heart sick, when the welcome announcement that the ship had arrived reached his ears. He immediately proceeded to meet and greet his loved ones, and convey them home; but was met by the terrible announcement that his wife and six children had died during the passage over, and he was left alone! It is seldom that we are called upon to chronicle a sadder bereavement.

From Papers by R M S Cambria, Feb. 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, FEB. 15.

CLERGY RESERVES IN CANADA.

The Bishop of Exeter moved for papers connected with the clergy reserves in Canada, and proceeded, in a speech of considerable length, to describe the origin of these reserves and their position at the present time, when a measure for resuming them was contemplated, aiding that the present Ministry were the last persons from whom such an act of confiscation was to have been expected. The Duke of Newcastle declined to enter at large into the question on the present occasion, more especially as it would be his duty to bring the matter

before the House on a future occasion. The true defence of the measure was, that it was founded on the rights of internal self-government which had been conceded to the Canadian Legislature. After some observations from Lord Desart, the production of the papers, with certain exceptions, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB 11.

INTOLERANCE IN SPAIN.

Sir R. H. Inglis drew attention to a decree which had been published in Spain, prohibiting foreigners in that country from professing any other than the Roman Catholic religion. It was due (he said) to the character of this country to prevent such a decree from being enforced. He wished to know if any information had been received, and whether the noble lord at the head of the foreign department intended to protest against the decree in the name of her Majesty?

Mr. M. Milnes wished to ask the noble lord another question incidental to the subject. Some time ago a burial ground was granted by the Spanish Government to the Protestants resident in Madrid, but it was only on the condition that no funeral ceremony should be performed over the dead buried there. He wished to know if that condition was still in force; and, if so, whether the noble lord would request our Minister at Madrid to re-open the question.

Lord J. Russell said Lord Howden was requested by the late Government to communicate verbally with the Foreign Minister of Spain, on the subject referred to by the hon. baronet the member for Oxford University. Lord Howden had done so, and the answer he received was, that they would not change the Spanish law. There would be no objection to produce Lord Howden's despatch on the subject. With regard to the question relating to the burial-ground, he would answer that on a future day.

FEB. 15.

CLERGY RESERVES IN CANADA.

Mr. F. PEEL, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Legislature of Canada to make provision concerning the Clergy Reserves, gave a short history of these reserves, which dated from the year 1791, when the province was divided into two parts, and the Constitutional Act of that date provided that whenever the Crown should dispose of waste lands, one-seventh of their value should be reserved for the support of the Protestant clergy. These reservations continued to be made until the act of 1840; but in the interval large quantities of land had been reserved, part of which had been sold, and the fund had been appropriated, not in proportion to the number of each religious denomination, the clergy of the established churches of England and Scotland deriving the greatest advantages from the fund. Great jealousy had been thereby engendered in the colony; the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly had been at variance upon the subject, and an appeal was made to the Imperial Legislature, which passed the act of 1840. Great changes had taken place since that period; the population had more than doubled; but the object of this bill was not to alter or interfere with the present condition of things; it merely vested in the Canadian Legislature the power, if it saw fit, of altering the existing arrangement, the matter being, not of imperial but wholly and exclusively of colonial concern. He disclaimed, on the part of the government, any unfriendly spirit towards the Church of England, and an ample guarantee was provided for the security of the stipends now enjoyed by its clergy in the colony.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, although he did not intend to oppose the introduction of the bill, had heard the announcement of the intentions of the government on this subject with deep regret, considering that this was a measure to commit a grave breach of national faith, and to deprive our Protestant fellow subjects in Canada, of endowments solemnly guaranteed to them by the act of 1840, introduced by Lord J. Russell himself, which uniting the two Canadas expressly settled the question of the clergy reserves.

Mr. V. SMITH observed that the simple question was whether Canada should or not be allowed to legislate for itself upon this subject. He should stand by the great principles of self-government. Sir R. INGLIS said this was a measure, on the face of it, to enable the Legislature of Canada to deal, not with religious principles, but with property; the question was whether property attached to a particular body of men should be taken from them. The Measure struck at all Church and Corporation property. He should oppose the motion.—Lord J. RUSSELL denied that the act of 1840 was to be regarded as an irrevocable settlement. The question was, whether or not, Parliament should adopt with regard to this subject the rule that in all matters of local concern the local Legislature should be allowed to decide. Although he might not approve of the secularization of these reserves, he should not be justified in setting his opinion against the united opinion of the Parliament of Canada.—After a few remarks from Mr. Hume, leave was given to bring in the bill.

The following striking letter has been addressed by Lord John Russell to Sir Henry Bulwer, our representative in Florence, and it will find an echo in the heart of every man who loves his "neighbour" as the highest duty enjoined upon him after love and obedience for his Maker:—

Lord John Russell to Sir Henry Bulwer.

Foreign-office, Jan. 18, 1853.

Sir—According to the last accounts received from you, the Grand Duke of Tuscany still hesitates on the subject of the Medjai.

"But this is a matter on which hesitation implies capital punishment. It is the same thing in effect to condemn a man to die by fire, like Savonarola; or to put him to death by the slow torture of an unhealthy prison.

"It seems to be imagined, indeed, by some Governments on the Continent, that, if they avoid the spectacle of an execution on the scaffold, they will escape the odium to themselves, and the sympathy of their victims, which attends upon the punishment of death for offences of a political or religious character.

"But this is an error. It is now well understood, that the wasting of the body, the sinking of the spirits, the weakening of the mind, are but additions to the capital punishment which long and close confinement too often involves.

"If, therefore, as has been lately reported, one of the Medjai were to die in prison, the Grand Duke must expect that throughout Europe he will be considered as having put a human being to death for being a Protestant.

"It will be said, no doubt, that the offence of Francesco Medjai was not that of being a Protestant, but that of endeavouring to seduce others from the Roman Catholic faith; that the Tuscan Government had the most merciful intentions, and meant to have shortened the period of imprisonment allotted by law to his offence; that such offences cannot be permitted to pass unpunished.

"All this, however, will avail very little. Throughout the civilized world this example of religious persecution will excite abhorrence. Nor will it be the least of the reproaches addressed to the Government of the Grand Duke that the name of Leopold of Tuscany has been thus desecrated, and the example of a benevolent Sovereign thus departed from. The peaceful, mild, and ingenuous character of the Tuscan people makes this severity the less necessary and the more odious.

As this is a matter affecting a Tuscan subject, it may be said that Her Majesty's Government have no right to interfere. If this means that an interference by force of arms would not be justifiable, I confess at once that nothing but the most extreme case would justify such interference.

"But if it be meant that her Majesty has not the right to point out to a friendly Sovereign the arguments which have prevailed in the most civilized nations against the use of the civil sword to punish religious opinions, I entirely deny the truth of such an allegation.

"You are, therefore, instructed to speak in the most serious tone to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to lay before him all the considerations stated in the despatch. You will do it in the most friendly tone, and take care to assure the Government to which you are accredited that none are more sincere in their wishes for the independence and happiness of Tuscany than the Queen of Great Britain. I am, &c.,

"J. RUSSELL."

This letter is in harmony with the speech of Lord John Russell delivered last night, and these will restore to a name somewhat tarnished all the lustre which it originally possessed.

ITALY.

Italian papers inform us that, at Monzo, a town of 8400 inhabitants, twenty-four miles from Milan, there had been an attempt to surmise the garrison of the castle, which, after a sanguinary contest, failed. Several officers of the garrison had been killed or wounded. There had also been a conflict at Lodi, and it is reported that there had been disturbances at Mantua and Verona, which, if true, would show that there must have been a combined plan of general insurrection, for unless these towns which have become the Austrian strongholds, could be roused into insurrection, success, even at Milan, could be only temporary. Milan has been declared in a state of siege; not more than three persons can talk together without risk of being fired upon; names of lodgers must be declared under severe penalties; heavy sticks are forbidden to be carried, and signs of recognition prohibited. The Government has also closed the railways from Milan to Como, Monzo, and Traviglio, and from Como to Chiasso there is a chain of sentinels. Several persons have been shot by court-martial, amongst whom was a priest. The Piedmontese Government had expelled foreign refugees who it was deemed had abused its hospitality. In Florence, a M. Palagi, who passed for a spy, had been assassinated in open day.

The Zurich Gazette states that in the evening of the 8th four or five soldiers were killed or wounded at Milan. The town was subjected to the most rigorous state of siege. General Benedek has just arrived, with full powers from Marshal Radetzky, Tessinos, Piedmontese, and Englishmen were among the prisoners.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times states that nothing more is known about the Milan affair, but it appears that the disturbance must have been much more serious than the public has been given to understand, as the troops are said to have been bivouacked outside of the walls. The insurrection in Milan is in connexion with an attempt which was to have been made on the Emperor at Paris. On the 5th, news reached a meeting of fugitives, at Ludano, that the Paris plan had failed. This caused general consternation, and the system of a general rising was deranged.

The Mediterranean states that, at the moment of going to press, a letter from Florence of the 10th had reached,

announcing that some rioting had taken place at Orvieto, in the Roman dominions. No details were given, but it appears that an individual was stabbed, that stones were thrown into the windows of a church, that menaces were uttered against the authorities, and several inhabitants known to profess Conservative opinions.

Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.—We have only one other communication to notice, and that is of so curious a nature that we can not pass it over. It is a letter from Tromsø, dated the 18th of September last, stating that the ships from Spitzbergen have brought home a great number of reindeer skins with cuts (slits) in their ears. To account for this peculiarity, it is conjectured that the skins were made by Franklin's party, who caught the deer to the north of Spitzbergen, and liberated them thus marked for the purpose of creating a chain of communication with parties to the south. We confess that this explanation appears to us more ingenious than probable.—*Athenæum*.

FRANCE.—The Minister of War announces that the 20,000 men to be reduced from the army will be taken from the corps stationed in Algeria and Italy.

Editorial Miscellanies.

LEGISLATIVE.—On Thursday Mr. Wier reported against any grant to Dr. Fornori. Mr. Howe laid upon the table a Provincial promissory note of 1764 for £2, which had been sent to the Governor from Philadelphia for retirement. He would move the amount in Committee of Supply. He also announced that no Railway information had been received by the Steamer. Mr. Dickey was ordered to appear at the Bar of the House to explain some discrepancies in his evidence before the Railway Committee.—*B. N. Am.*

☞ We return our thanks to the Editor of the *Church & State Gazette*, for the readiness with which he has complied with our request to exchange.

THE R. M. S. *Cambria* arrived on Thursday morning in 11½ days from Liverpool. There is no news of a striking character. In regard to France, apprehensions of troubles seem to be subsiding, in consequence of the pacific character of Napoleon's speech, and yet more, of the fact that a reduction of 30,000 men had been ordered in the army. We have made several extracts in another column, from the latest papers.

We are truly happy to learn that our universally esteemed fellow-townsman, Assist-Commissary-General Goldsmith, has received promotion; but the departure of so worthy a man from the colony will be regretted, however much we may rejoice at his advancement. The Commissary will leave here for England, when relieved by Assist-Commissary-General Milray, who was formerly on this station, and now is at Malta.—*Newfoundland Paper*.

☞ We hear that two young men, named Cooper, sons of Capt Cooper of Bay Fortune, who, with their father and other members of the family, left this Island for California, in the Fall of 1849, were recently murdered there by the Indians.—*P. E. Island Paper*.

By the following extract from the *Fredericton Reporter*, it will be seen that Nova Scotia will in all probability be relieved from the necessity of building the trunk Railway from Amherst to Halifax. If this prove true, it is not likely that Nova Scotia will be again troubled with competition as to who shall build her Railways:—*St. John Courier*.

"We learn that Mr. Jackson has had a large party engaged during the winter in exploring a railway route from the River du Loup to the vicinity of Madawaska, and that, contrary to the twisted reports, half surmise half falsehood, formerly circulated in relation to that important part of the Province, a single impediment does not exist on the whole line. This being the case, we have no doubt, as we stated a few months ago, that the natural course of events will shortly force a communication between New Brunswick and Canada; and that the people of St. John will, though without much effort on their own part, waken up some fine morning and find their city, as it should be, an Atlantic terminus."

A COLLECTION INDEED.—We take from an exchange, the following short but expressive item, to shew how "Church Societies" are helped in New York:—"On Sunday morning last, in the Church of the Ascension, (Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, rector,) the large sum of two thousand six hundred dollars was contributed for the domestic and foreign missions of the Episcopal Church.

Missionary Record.

The Calendar of the Missionary College of St. Augustine, Canterbury, for 1853. London: Rivingtons.

This small, but interesting volume, cannot be better introduced than in the words of the Preface.—“The Calendar has been printed entirely by students of the College, during the hours which could be allotted for this branch of preparation for Missionary service. The Almanac furnishes, besides the usual information, a record of the most important events connected with the extension of the English Church, and of men who ought to be esteemed very highly in love for their works sake.”

The Calendar contains, also, a brief historical account of the ancient abbey, and full details respecting the present foundation, the exhibitions, and course of study. In the appendix are added Examination Papers, extracts from the letters of Colonial Bishops respecting the qualifications of Missionaries, a syllabus of a course of Medical Lectures, and a list of works on Christian Missions.

The volume will be found full of interest to all who are helping to fulfil the Missionary duties of the Church in England. And we are assured that there are many throughout our empire, in whose thoughts and prayers St. Augustine's is constantly remembered, as a central spot from whence the duly authorised Missionaries of the Church shall hereafter issue, armed for their holy warfare.

The appearance of the work is, on the whole, very creditable to the diligence, accuracy, and taste of its printers. From the List of Students we learn that the College has already sent forth six labourers into foreign lands; and that it now contains eighteen students and three probationers, among whom we are pleased to observe natives of Guiana, Antigua, Greenland, and Bengal. The annual Collegiate expenses of each student are 35*l.*; so that a hundred guineas would pay those expenses for a student during his entire course, without aid from Exhibitions. Ought not many wealthy parishes, many wealthy laymen of our Church, to have their Missionary students in training at St. Augustine's?

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The field of this Society (as many of our readers probably are aware) is Lower Canada. The objects of its benevolent exertions are our Roman Catholic countrymen there. Its purpose is to ameliorate their spiritual and temporal condition. Finding them ignorant, it designs to educate them. Finding them the slaves of superstition, it designs to emancipate them.

It has an Institute to train the youth for becoming missionaries and teachers to their brethren according to the flesh, as well as to fit them for the various professions of life. It has Evangelists and Colporteurs to disseminate the pure Gospel—to visit, converse with, and preach to the benighted *habitans*—and to scatter broadcast over a soil that has grown fallow under Rome's blighting influence, the incorruptible seed.

There are at present 85 children boarding within the walls of the Seminary in the neighborhood of Montreal, and 20 applicants for admission. About fifteen agents are steadily employed; of these 4 are ordained ministers. During the past year 8 of the pupils have given evidence of a change of heart, 2 have engaged themselves as teachers in the country districts. Since the formation of the Society, 13 years ago, close upon 100 have been converted, not merely from Rome, but to the saving reception of the truth as it is in Jesus. Not fewer than 500 have either abandoned the errors of Popery or been more or less benefited. The work goes silently, though surely, forward. The Anniversary of this Society from the interest of the object and its winding up the series, is generally the largest in point of attendance. Last Friday night there was certainly no falling off. The Hall was packed—in every corner—numbers were standing, and several, we believe, had to leave, unable to secure admission. Capt. Wright occupied the chair. The Rev. Messrs. Mulkins, Rogers, Fenwick and Burns, and Messrs. Innis and Taylor, took part in the proceedings. The utmost enthusiasm was evinced and maintained to the last. The speakers endeavoured to act on the apostolic principle, “Speak the truth in love.” Fidelity was displayed in exposing the errors of Romanism, and the perilous position of its victims, while all the wrath and clamor and evil speaking were put away with all malice. A collection in aid of the Society's funds was taken up.—*Daily News.*

ROMANISM DECLINING IN IRELAND.—The *Dublin Nation*, a Roman Catholic journal, holds the following language.—“There can no longer be any question that

the systematic proselytism has met with an immense success in Connaught and Kerry. It is true that the altars of the Catholic Church have been deserted by thousands born and baptized in the ancient faith of Ireland. Travellers, who have recently visited the counties of Galway and Mayo, report that the agents of that foul and abominable traffic are every day opening new schools of perversion, and are founding churches for the accommodation of their purchased congregations. Witnesses more trustworthy than Sir Francis Head, Catholic Irishmen, who grieved to behold the spread and success of the apostacy, tell us that the West of Ireland is deserting the ancient fold, and that a class of protestants, more bigoted and anti-Irish, if possible, than the followers of the old establishment, is growing up from the recreant peasantry and their children. How is it to be met and counteracted is the problem. How is it to be arrested? is a solemn question, which priest and layman, which citizen and politician, should seriously consider.”

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE.—We understand that Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, will sail for England in the part of April to represent the American Bible Society, at the Jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London. This interesting occasion will bring together many choice spirits of the Church from distant lands. The Catholic character of the Society, the influence it has exerted in softening sectarian animosity, and leading Christians to love each other, together with the vast benefits it has conferred upon the world at large, will conspire to make this Jubilee the noblest and most memorable of all that have been celebrated in modern times. May the blessing of Him who dwelt in the bush be given in large measure to this noble Institution, and its powers of usefulness increased a thousand fold.

SUPPLY OF MISSIONARIES FOR INDIA.—In the British possessions in India containing 94,500,000 inhabitants, are 337 missionaries; which is the same, says an exchange paper, as if Massachusetts had only three ministers of the gospel, or New York city two only. In the states tributary to Great Britain are 40,500,000 inhabitants, with only two missionaries; which is the same as if there was only one minister of the gospel to the whole United States. And yet all these nations are open for the Church to go up and take possession of them for its Redeemer. When will it awake to its duty and its privileges?

Selections.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND THE EXPEDITION IN HIS BEHALF.

Sir John Franklin sailed from England in May, 1845, with the ‘Erebus’ and ‘Terror,’ having on board 133 persons, and arrived at the Whalefish Islands in July. The ‘Erebus’ was spoken in the same month by whaler ‘Enterprise,’ and the whaler ‘Prince of Wales’ reported that, on the 26th of the same month, she saw Franklin's vessel in lat. 70° 48' and lon. 66° 13' W. This would place the vessel not far from the middle of Baffin's Bay, and opposite Lancaster Sound. They were then moored to an iceberg, and waiting a favorable opportunity to enter this sound. From this last named date, (July 25, 1845) till Aug. 23, 1850, a period of five years and one month, no traces and no intelligence of any kind, direct or indirect, was received from the expedition. At this latter date, traces of the ships were discovered at Cape Riley, by Captain Ommanney. Four days after, (Aug. 27.) unmistakable evidence, such as fragments of iron, empty tin meat cans, pieces of cloth, ropes, wood and paper, both written and printed, with the dates of 1844, '45—that Franklin had spent the winter of 1845, '46, at Beechy Island, were discovered by Capt. Penny. Upon this island also were discovered some sad memorials of the missing ships, which united with the intense dreariness of those regions, must have deeply stirred the feelings of those brave hearted seamen by whom the discovery was made—the graves of three of Franklin's men who died in January and April, 1846. But it is remarkable that no papers of any kind were found on this island, deposited as is often the case in those Northern explorations, for mariners who might afterwards visit the spot, though a cairn, or rounded heap of stones, built upon a bluff point, seemed to indicate that it was Franklin's intention to have left such papers. One of the records, deposited in a cairn by Capt. Parry, on Melville Island, in 1819, was found to be in a state of perfect preservation when opened thirty years after by a party from Captain Austin's expedition.

It appears to be the opinion, from several reasons, of

almost all engaged in the search for Franklin, that he passed up Wellington Channel. This channel leads North from Barrow's Straits, in 50° lat., and 92° lon. west; and his instructions received from the Admiralty were to proceed up this channel, and, if possible, through it. And Franklin and his officers expressed their determination, both before and after leaving England, to carry out the wishes of the Admiralty.—Franklin's winter quarters at Beechy Island in 1845-6, were, no doubt, selected to favour this object. This island lies at the south-eastern extremity of Wellington Channel, just at its entrance into Barrow's Straits; and his situation at this point would enable him to take advantage of the first opening of the ice to proceed up this channel, which is now pretty clearly ascertained to be a communication leading into the great polar basin, and at times to be free from ice. When it was discovered by Penny, in 1850, it was clear of ice as far as could be discerned with a telescope; and Captain Penny's sledge, in the Spring of 1851, was stopped by open water in it. Whales in great number have been seen running southward from this channel, and the fact that they generally swim at the rate of five or six miles an hour, and can live under water only fifteen or twenty minutes at a time without rising, proves that open water exists at intervals the length of the passage;—and everything now seems to point to it as the one by which Franklin must be sought, upon the supposition that he did not attempt to regain his steps eastward after leaving Beechy Island.

An account of one of the principal researches which have been made for Franklin's vessels will be given, merely premising that it will be as short as is consistent with intelligibility.

Early in 1850, the Admiralty, after despatching an expedition by the way of Behring's Straits, sent four ships under command of Captain Austin, who had served in an exploring squadron under Captain Parry, with instructions to examine carefully Barrow's Straits. This squadron consisted of two sailing vessels and two steam tenders. In company with Captain Austin's vessels, Captain Penny, a Captain of many years' experience in the northern whale fishery, was despatched by the Admiralty in command of two small sailing vessels.—It will be recollected that it was Capt. Penny who first discovered the traces of Franklin's encampment at Beechy Island. In the season of 1850, these two expeditions thoroughly examined Barrow's Straits, and the adjacent waters, and then took up winter quarters at the Southern extremity of Wellington Channel. In the spring of 1851, parties in boats and sledges explored in every direction to an amount; in the aggregate, of over two thousand miles. Capt. Ommanney, the commander of one of the sledges parties whose instructions were to search to the southward between Cape Walker and Banks' Land, was gone from his vessel sixty days. During some of this time the thermometer indicated a temperature of 71 deg. below the freezing point. Captain Ommanney gives his decided opinion that vessels would be unable to navigate along the coast he explored, from the appearance of fixed ice, and shoals, and from the southerly turning of the land where it was supposed to lie in a westerly direction. Another sledge party travelled along the eastern shore of the land explored on the west side by Ommanney's party. The mercury in the thermometer carried by this party was frequently frozen, and their chronometer was stopped from excessive cold. Another party examined Cornwallis Island, which lies on the western side of Wellington Channel, Bathurst Island, Byam Martin Island and Straits, and the coast north-west of Bathurst Island to the 76th lat. Another party penetrated as far west as the Western coast of Melville Island, in about 112 West long., and visited the spot where Parry encamped in June, 1820, no Arctic explorer having since that time, or so far to the west. This party met with bears, foxes, musk-oxen, deer and birds, in great abundance.—They travelled when the cold was so intense that bottles of water carried by the men in their breasts froze after an hour or so; salt pork broke like suet, and rum thickened. The intrepid commander of this expedition is certain that Franklin never visited Melville Island. Other sledge parties examined the Islands lying east of Melville Island, but discovered no trace of the object of their search.

Sledge parties from Capt. Penny's vessels proceeded up Wellington Channel to examine both its sides. On the 3rd of May, Captain Stewart, commanding one of these parties, arrived at North Channel, which leads from Wellington into Queen's Channel. Here to his great astonishment, he found an open sea, but most unluckily, his want of a boat, stopped his further progress. Ducks and sea fowl of various kinds were swimming in

o water, and snipe were flying about the beach. Capt. Penny's party discovered and explored Queen's Channel, which is without doubt a prolongation of Wellington Channel into the great Polar Basin. In this Channel, Capt. Penny met with wood and other foreign substances adrift, and polar bears, walruses, &c., in great numbers. Captain Penny thinks it highly probable that Franklin may have passed North through this passage.

With the details of the American exploring squadron all our readers are doubtless familiar. We will only remark here that we regret that they were unable to discover any traces of the missing vessels, or throw any new light upon the subject.

In October, 1852, the Prince Albert arrived at Aberdeen from a voyage of seventeen months duration in the Arctic regions. This little vessel was fitted out principally at the expense of Lady Franklin, and although some geographical discoveries were made, nothing was accomplished towards the main object of the voyage. A sledge party from this vessel traversed a distance of near 1200 miles, during which they visited Cape Walker and the north coast of Somerset Land.

The Isabel screw steamer of 140 tons returned last month from an Arctic voyage of exploration. This vessel was fitted out by Lady Franklin, with some private assistance, and penetrated further north in Baffin's Bay than any one has reached before. By this voyage Whale Sound was pretty clearly ascertained to be an entrance into the Polar Sea, and the commander of the Isabel, believes he had actually entered the Great Basin, and was checked in his course towards Behring's Straits by continual heavy gales, which drove him back into Whale Sound. This sound lies in the northeast part of Baffin's Bay. The Isabel then penetrated Jones' Sound, on the west side of Baffin's Bay, as far as the 84th deg. long, but meeting with no traces of Franklin the vessel was then steered to meet Belcher's squadron at Beechy Island.

By the last accounts one of the vessels despatched by the Admiralty by Behring's Straits in the spring of 1850, had just discovered safe winter quarters at Point Barrow, being about 500 miles in advance of her old winter quarters. This point lies about 155 d. g. long. W. The Western extremity of Melville Island, the Westernmost point yet gained by expeditions from the West, is 'n about 115 deg. long. W. consequently there yet lies between the advanced posts of expeditions working West and those working East about forty degrees of longitude unexplored. Bank's Land remains unexplored between 110th and 120th degrees longitude, but all the coasts in the vicinity of the common course of Arctic navigators, that is, through Baffin's Bay, Lancaster Sound, Barrow's Straits, and thence Westward as far as Melville Island, appear to have been thoroughly searched. It will be recollected Penny's sledge parties examined Wellington Channel and discovered a prolongation of it into the Polar Sea, and the Southwest passage by Cape Walker has been examined by other parties. So that there can be but little doubt that Sir John Franklin, if yet alive, reached a more Westerly or Northerly position than has been reached by any of his followers.

It seems to be the more general opinion that Franklin, after leaving Beechy Island, in 1846, took the northerly course up Wellington Channel, and acting under this strong belief, in April last, the Admiralty commissioned Sir Edward Belcher, with two sailing vessels and two steam tenders, to proceed direct to this Channel, while another vessel will be stationed at its mouth as a store-ship. Sir Edward will thus be able to take advantage of the first opening of the ice next season.

It is hardly necessary to add that the results of this expedition are looked forward to with great anxiety. Should Sir Edward be compelled to return to England without discovering any traces of the long-missing vessels, we think that even Lady Franklin herself must abandon the hope she has so long and so heroically maintained of her husband's safety and ultimate return to his native land.

OUR PRIVILEGES.

"BRIEVE us here in Britain in the heart of the nineteenth century, surrounded with the broadest zone of peace and material comfort to be found in all the map of History. Looking at our temporal lot, we of this generation and this country stand upon the very pinnacle of outward advantage, in all our lives never once affrighted by the rumour of invasion; exempt from all the horrors of impressment, and conscription; ignorant of martyrdoms religious and political, free, self-governed, independent. Who knows it? Who remembers it? Who in these matters adverts to his own happiness? As she presses to her bosom her little boy, or parts on his open brow the darkening hair, amidst all her maternal pride, where is the mother who praises God for her young Briton's privileges? How many hearts remember to swell with the joyful recollection, "Thank God he may leave if he pleases; but he can never be dragged from me against his will!" He may become a Moro among lawless lawless a Laumer among preachers, a Sidney among statesmen, and need dread neither stake or scaffold.

He may become the victim of false accusation and malignant persecution; but he will not languish without trial, slow years in the dungeon, nor by the rack be frenzied into a false witness against himself. He may turn out unwise, he may turn out unhappy, but thank God the son of a British sire can never feel the tyrant's torture in his limbs, nor the brand of slavery on his brow!"—Hamilton's "Royal Preacher."

CHALMERS IN LONDON.—When Dr. Chalmers first visited London, the hold that he took on the minds of men was unprecedented. It was a time of strong political feeling; but even that was unheeded, and all parties thronged to hear the Scottish preacher. The very best judges were not prepared for the display that they heard. Canning and Wilberforce went together, and got into a pew near the door. The elder in attendance stood alone by the pew. Chalmers began in his usual unpromising way, by stating a few nearly self-evident propositions, neither in the choicest language nor in the most impressive voice. "If this be all," said Canning to his companion, "it will never do." Chalmers went on—the shuffling and the conversation gradually subsided. He got into the mass of his subject; his weakness became strength, his hesitation was turned into energy, and, bringing the whole volume of his mind to bear upon it, he poured forth a torrent of the most close and conclusive argument, brilliant with all the exuberance of an imagination which ranged over all nature for illustrations; and yet managed and applied each of them with the same unerring dexterity as if that single one had been the study of a whole life. "The tartan beats us," said Mr. Canning; "we have no preaching like that in England."

DARGAN.—This interesting sketch of this eminent Irish Architect is from Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper;—"William Dargan is a self-made man. He was originally a common labourer and had he only risen to a carpenter or stone mason, his friends might have said that he had succeeded in life. Working his way steadily, soberly, from point to point, making every inch of his road good as he travelled over it; he advanced from bricklayer to builder—from workman to master—from cottage jobs and repairs to contracts for public buildings. He had attained this position before the railway system rose up—and the self-taught man, had won for himself an honourable place among the intellectual and moneyed aristocracy of Dublin. Well there was a soiree given one night at a distinguished house in the Irish capital, when railways became a topic of conversation: and a person present suggested a line between Dublin and Kingstown. Very good, but where was the money to be got? What would it cost? One sum was named—and another bazarred? But what a difference between them! The idea was about to die out in a laugh, when the first speaker said 'here's a man who will tell us in a moment. Here Dargan; yours is the head for a calculation! What would a line of rails to Kingstown cost?—Tables were out and in a few minutes a result was announced—so low as to astonish every body present; and it was then agreed to meet next day and consider the project. The Company was formed, the Act of Parliament obtained, and in due time tenders for the contract were invited. It was the first bit of railway in Ireland, and there were no Drasesys, and Petos in the sister country. Most of the tenders were ridiculously high; but William Dargan sent in the same rough draft as he exhibited at Lady—'s soiree, and got the contract. That work laid the foundation of his fortune, and from that hour the self-made man has been the soul of railway enterprises in Ireland.

THE BENEFIT OF A RAILROAD.—Since the completion of the Ogdensburgh Rail Road the prices of agricultural produce in this market have invariably ranged much higher than previous to the construction of that important work; and we find that produce of almost every kind is steadily rising in price each succeeding year. Formerly Brockville was the best market for grain; &c., in the district; but such is not now the case, nor will it probably ever be again. There is now scarcely an article which the farmer can raise that he cannot obtain a higher price for in cash in Prescott. Hay, which in Brockville is only worth from \$8 to \$10, readily brings \$12 per ton in Prescott, and fourteen dollars are oftener given than twelve at the present time. Oats here are worth 1s. 6d. as the lowest price, while in Brockville they only bring 1s. 3d. Butter is sold here readily at 10d. by the firkin, in Brockville 9d. is the highest price. Pork is half a dollar per cwt. more in Prescott than in Brockville, and many other articles bear the same disproportionate value in the two places.—Prescott Telegraph.

ARE WE TRUE BELIEVERS.—A tree is known by its

fruit; the workman is known by his work. Whosoever, then, shows these works and brings forth these fruits hath an infallible argument, that the Spirit of God, the earnest of his salvation, dwells in his heart; that his faith is a true, saving faith; that his believing is no presumption, no false conceit, no delusion of the devil, but the true and certain motion of God's own Spirit. The rising of the sun is known by the burning beams the fire is known by its burning; the life of the body is known by its moving. Even so certainly is the presence of God's Spirit known by the shining light of a holy conversation.—Even so certainly the purging fire of grace is known by the burning zeal against sin and a fervent desire to keep God's commandments. Even so certainly the life and liveliness of faith is known by the good motions of his heart, by the bestirring of all the powers both of soul and body to do whatsoever God wills us to be doing, as soon as we once know he would have us do it. He that hath this evidence hath a bulwark against despair, and may dare the devil to his face. He that hath this, hath the broad seal of eternal life; and such a man shall live for ever.—Joseph Mede.

HARD FEELINGS.—"Thou shalt not avenge, nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people." All those hard and unkind feelings which you entertain towards your neighbor because he has injured you, are forbidden by the word of God, and they bring heavy guilt upon your soul. Do not try to escape by saying, this is a part of the old Jewish law, that has long since been abrogated. The words of the Saviour are still more forcible: 'If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.' Matt. vi. 14, 15. A more fearful denunciation against those who indulge unkind feelings towards any individual of the human race, could hardly be uttered.

PSALMODY.—It was Moses the man of God, that by special directions from God Himself began and brought up this order first, of making men's duty into Music, putting it into their mouths, that so with the sweetness of melody it might be conveyed into their minds. And David since continued it, and brought it to perfection, as having a special grace and felicity, he for a song and his son for a proverb: by which two, the unhappy adage and a wanton song, Satan had breathed most of his infection and poison into the mind of man. Now, in this holy and heavenly use of his harp, he doth by his tunes, as it were, teach all sorts of men how to tune themselves.—Bishop Andreux.

MEMORY.—Memory is the purveyor of reason; the power which places those images before the mind, upon which the judgement is to be exercised, and which treasures up the determinations that were once passed, as the rule of future actions, or grounds of subsequent conclusions.—Dr. Johnson.

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH

No. 27.

THE COMMUNION.

"And all the people shall answer and say Amen."—Deut. xxvii. 15. Rubric in the Confirmation Service

O living God, in this sad hour,
We pray not that Thy dreadful pow'r,
On sinners may alight;
But Thou hast said that wrath shall burn,
Upon the soul that will not turn;
And what Thou says't is right.

Amen! Amen! we will not shrink,
(Whatever a sinful world may think)
Thy counsel to declare;
But, with uplifted hands we pray,
From sinners turn Thy wrath away,
And save them from despair.

Restrain thine anger living God,
And smite not with th' avenging rod,
Thy self-condemned foes;
Let not Thy dreadful pent up wrath,
With ruin fall upon their path,
Who Thy sure word oppose.

And send Thy mercy gracious King,
To us who to Thy altar bring,
Assurance in Thy Son;
And sweet thro' our anending days,
Shall be the offering of our praise,
Amen! Thy will be done.

W. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Nictaux, Annapolis Co., 15th Feby, 1855.

At a Public meeting held at Nictaux, 16th inst. for the purpose of furthering the Provincial Industrial Exhibition.

William Randall Esq, being called to the Chair, introduced M. B. Desbrossy Esq., to the assembly, who in a clear and eloquent manner explained the object of the meeting, and the origin and beneficial results of Industrial Exhibitions generally, and what we might expect it to be for the Province in particular &c., &c.

When the following resolutions were moved and carried viz.

Moved by Mr. Elias Grimes. Seconded by Mr. Gilbert Willet. 1st Resolved that we Cordially approve of the measures which have been adopted by the Executive Committee of the N. S. Industrial Exhibition for 1853.

Moved by Mr. E. M. Lowden, seconded by Mr. Chas. Chesley. 2nd Resolved that we will use our best exertions to promote the views of the Commissioners in the work in which they are engaged, and that a Committee be now appointed to correspond with the Committee at Bridgetown, upon a Subscription List in aid of the funds, and otherwise advance the interests of the Exhibition.

3d Resolved that the following persons comprise said Committee, viz.

Messrs. Benaiah Morse, Wm. A. Fowler, E. M. Lowden, Elias Grimes, D. C. Landers, Esq., Messrs. Chas. Chesley, John Egan, Gilbert Willet, Chas. Bertheux, John Banks, William Gibbon, Grenville B. Reid, Edwin Gates, John Grimes, Avaril Vroome, Alfred Dodge, Charles Armstrong, Samuel Wheelock, Nathl. Parker, 24, Saml L. Chipman and Arthur Dodge. William A. Fowler to be Secretary of said Committee.

4th Resolved that said Committee meet at Mr. W. Fowler's Hall, Wilmot, Monday, 28th inst., and that seven of the members be a quorum for the transaction of business.

E. M. LOWDEN, Secretary.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Sir,—

The question which you inserted in a former number may be solved *arithmetically* as follows.

Multiply the weight of water displaced by the specific gravity (*s. g.*) of Quartz; this will give the weight of an equal sized lump of pure quartz. Subtract the weight thus obtained from the weight of the lump itself, this will give the difference between the weights of the parts of gold in the lump, and of an equal number of parts of quartz, whence we shall have the following proportion, forming a rule of three sum.

Diff. of *s. g.*s. of gold and quartz: *s. g.* gold :: diff. of weights of same above: weight of gold required. Thus in the example, taking the mean *s. g.* of gold 18, and the mean of quartz, 2.7.

Multiplying the weight of water, 1968.75 by 2.7 we have 5315.625 grs. Subtracting this from 10498.75, the real weight, we have 5183.125 grs., and the Diff. of *s. g.* of gold and quartz will be 15.3

Hence 15.3 : 18 :: 5183.125 . x (weight of gold required.)

Whence we shall find that $x = 6097.8$ nearly, grs. Dividing this by 480 and $x = 12.7$ oz. troy.

And 12.7 oz. at £3 Sig. gives £38 2s. as the value of the gold in the lump.

If we had wished to obtain the *minimum* value of the gold in the lump. Then we should have taken the *maximum s. g.* of quartz, or 2.8, and the *minimum of gold*, or 17., and then by a similar process to the above the required value would be found to be £37 6s.

The *maximum* value, found by taking the *minimum s. g.* of quartz and the *maximum of gold* will be £38 18s.

Should any of your readers wish to know how the weight of water displaced by any bulky material may be readily obtained, let them weigh the material first in air and then in water, the difference between these two weighings will be the weight of the water displaced. In weighing in water, the pan of the scale should not be immersed, otherwise the balance would be thrown out of adjustment, but the substance should be suspended from the pan and then it only plunged in the water.

Yours, &c.

X.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853.

CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

In our last we briefly stated that this subject had been again referred to the Local Legislature agreeably to an Address to the Queen, asking for a re-distribution of the proceeds of the Reserve, with a view to their application to secular objects. We now subjoin the despatch of the present Colonial Secretary, to the Earl of Elgin, as laid before the Canadian Parliament on the 15th ult., which speaks for itself. Although it avowedly breaks up the existing settlement of that long vexed question, which for years agitated the Canadas from one end to the other,—a settlement "devised with a view to reconcile conflicting interests and feelings," it yet speaks of the "preservation of all existing interests" as to be regarded by the Legislature in their new dealing with the subject. How far that recommendation will be attended to, or another to use "caution and forbearance to the feelings" of those now deeply interested in the matter, may be gathered from the temper and views of those who carried the Address in the Canadian Parliament, and who have never shown much disposition to consider the rights involved in the question. They will now have it all their own way, and we shall see what their tender mercies will

leave for the sacred object for which these Reserves were originally made.

DOWNING STREET, 15th Jan'y, 1853.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge your despatch of the 22nd September last, addressed to my predecessor, and forwarding an address to the Queen from the Commons in Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

2.—This despatch was laid before Her Majesty by my predecessor, and your Lordship is probably aware from what has recently passed in the Imperial Parliament on this subject, that Her Majesty's late advisers had taken the matters contained in it into their consideration, and were preparing to communicate with you respecting it, when the recent change in the Administration interfered with their intentions.

3.—In consequence of that event it became my duty to bring the subject under the attention of my colleagues, at the earliest opportunity, and I have now to inform you, that Her Majesty's government have determined on advising Her Majesty to accede to the prayer of that Address.

4.—In arriving at this decision they have felt it their duty, to keep out of view the question, whether any alteration is at present desirable, in the mode of appropriating the fund derived from these Reserves, established by the 3 & 4 Victoria, cap. 78, they do not deny that they share in the regret expressed by Lord Grey, in his despatch of July 27th, 1851, that any desire should be entertained to disturb a settlement devised with a view to reconcile conflicting interests and feelings, and which it was hoped might have accomplished that object. But they are fully satisfied that no such sentiments of regret would justify the Government or Parliament of this country, in withholding from the Canadian people, through their representatives, the right of dealing as they may think proper, with matters of strictly domestic interest.

5.—That such was to a great extent the view originally entertained by the British Parliament of this question, appears evident from the provisions of the original constitutional act, of 31 Geo. III. by which a wide discretion was left to the then Canadian Legislature to alter or repeal its provisions. That liberty it was thought proper in framing the act of 1840 to withdraw; but, in restoring it, Her Majesty's Government are but reverting to those general principles of policy which were recognized in 1791, in this instance and which have been habitually adopted and adhered to in others.—Principles on which alone they conceive that the Government of Canada can or ought to be conducted, and by the maintenance of which they believe that those sentiments of loyalty to the crown and attachment to existing connection with this Great Empire, which now animate the Colony, can be most effectually confirmed.

6.—They will, therefore, be prepared to follow the course already dictated by Lord Grey in the despatch above referred to; namely, to recommend to Parliament to pass an act giving to the Provincial Parliament authority to make, subject to the preservation of all existing interests, such alterations as they may think fit in the present arrangement respecting the Clergy Reserves. Her Majesty's Government are induced to make this reservation solely from those considerations of justice, which they rejoice to find so fully recognized in the addresses which have been from time to time presented to the Crown.

The language of these addresses is such as to give every ground for confidence that the powers to be thus given to the Provincial Parliament will be exercised with caution and forbearance towards the feelings and interests of all classes in those two great districts, which are now happily united under the single Legislature and Government of Canada. But I must repeat that it is not from a reliance on this confident anticipation, however strongly they may entertain it, that Her Majesty's Government have come to their present determination; but because they are satisfied that the Parliament of Canada, and not the Parliament of the United Kingdom, is the body to which the functions of legislation on this subject must for the public advantage be committed.

You will take an early opportunity for communicating the contents of this despatch to the Legislature.

NEWCASTLE.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of
ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
&c. &c. &c.

On motion of Mr. Hincks it was resolved to print a large number of these documents to distribute through the country. He hoped, however they might differ, that the House would agree in desiring that these constitutional sentiments should be distributed throughout the country.

After several numbers of copies had been mentioned, Mr. Hincks said the utility of printing these documents was of course only to give members an opportunity of paying attention to such persons as they desired to send them to, as of course for public purposes the press must be relied upon.

A Pamphlet has lately been published in this city, entitled "Remarks on the Pastoral of the R. C. Archbishop Walsh, by a Protestant"—and we have given to it, as well as to the Pastoral, a cursory perusal. The latter document seems to have been intended for the edification of Protestants, quite as much as for the adherents of the R. C. Communion.

It is chiefly remarkable for the boldness with which it

ignores the Bible, as the only rule of faith, and the only safe guide for the traveller to an eternal world.

"The Church" is unhesitatingly exalted above the blessed Book, and it is openly declared, that if the latter were swept away, the former would be all sufficient for the direction and salvation of souls.

This doctrine, tho' not new to the meridian of Rome, is certainly bold in this land of Gospel light, and we rejoice that it has been so promptly assailed by the able hand which penned the "Remarks," and which has done its work in a masterly style, and in an excellent spirit.—We have neither the "bane nor the antidote" before us, at the present moment, and therefore can do no more than recommend to our readers to provide themselves with the "Remarks"—the perusal of which can hardly fail to strengthen them still more firmly in their attachment to our Protestant faith.

LEGISLATIVE.

A dead calm has succeeded the bustle and agitation which for six weeks prevailed in the Halls of Legislation. The Government having decided to move no further in Railway matters until after the arrival of the English Steamer, the attention of the House has been turned to the ordinary business of the Country, and considerable progress has been made.

A petition in favour of the Industrial Exhibition has been referred to the Committee of Supply, where we hope it will be dealt with in an enlarged spirit of liberality. The Financial Secretary introduced a Bill to give one-third of the value of every seizure under the Revenue Laws to the overseers of the Poor. Several petitions have been presented for and against assessment for Education; also several in favour of a Normal School. May these last be granted! We will never have good teachers, until a better support is secured for them, and this will not be until the assessment principle is adopted. A bill for increasing the width of roads through marsh lands has passed. Mr. Archibald introduced a Bill for allowing equitable defences in actions of Ejectment, which passed.

Conversation ensued with regard to the abolition of the Court of Chancery, but nothing definite was proposed. Mr. Zwicker called attention to the necessity of a Revenue officer at Chester, to enable vessels to be cleared out for the United States.

Mr. Hugh Munro reported from Committee against the N. F. Junction Telegraph Bill. Mr. Henry brought in a Bill to provide for the expenditure of the Great Post Road money by the Government. Mr. Howe laid on the table Resolutions in favour of Assessment for Education, and of a Normal School. £25,000 was voted for Roads and Bridges, and £5,500 for great roads.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Mr. McDougall presented a memorial from Mr. Nutting in reference to the Prothonotaries' Bill. Mr. McCully introduced and explained a Bankrupt Bill—referred to a Committee. Mr. Fairbanks presented a numerous signed petition respecting River Fisheries. Considerable discussion took place on the Prothonotaries' Bill, especially the clause affecting Mr. Nutting's claims as the holder of a Patent office. The feeling on all sides expressed was, that the salary of that old and meritorious servant of the public should be securely provided for. The object of the Bill is to make the present Deputies Principals in their respective Counties.

The Legislatures of all the North American Colonies are now in Session, and, with the exception of Newfoundland, they can interchange communications with each other, almost instantaneously, on the subject before them.

Perhaps they have never before assembled to deliberate for the public good, with a heavier weight of solemn responsibility resting upon them, than at the present time. May the spirit of Him by whose Providence all things in Heaven and Earth are ordered, be present with them, to guide and bless all their consultations, to His Glory, and the prosperity of these Provinces.

We are pleased to notice in the primary speech of the new Governor of Newfoundland, to the two Houses, a distinct reference to Divine influence, which is too rare in the present day. He says:

"I have undertaken those duties with a due sense of their responsibility, an earnest hope, with your cordial co-operation, for their fulfilment, and a reliance on the Divine Mercy to direct our counsils to the furtherance of the public good and the prosperity of all classes of the energetic and hardy people with whom I am now associated.

And again—

"The true interests of the Colony consist in the reasonable union and concurrence of the different branches of the Legislature in promoting the general welfare

of the people, in the advancement of religion, the encouragement of education, the improvement of the administration of justice, and a steady perseverance in the healthy and remunerative occupations which are suitable to the climate and congenial to the inhabitants; and I look forward with confident expectation to your zealous endeavours to aid me in furthering those great objects."

MOB LAW.

We had hoped that this was confined to California, or other places unblest with the rights of Britons, and that the streets of Halifax would never have afforded an example of brute force applied to the punishment of supposed or real crime. We are sorry to say that we have been disappointed. The appearance of some of the streets on Thursday might well have led a stranger to believe that we had neither laws nor police to protect the lives and properties of the inhabitants.—It seems that the crew of the American ship *Hutchester*, had been brought up to the Police Office, under charges of having abused passengers in that ship on her way out. A violent feeling had been excited against these men, and they had been roughly handled on the previous evening; and on Thursday a large crowd was collected in the neighbourhood of the Police Office. A Surgeon, passenger in the ship, was examined, and the mob becoming exasperated against him, pursued him on his coming out, through the streets, beat him in a most inhuman manner, and would perhaps have murdered him but for the exertion of a few spirited persons, who at their own risk, kept them at bay—and he was finally taken to a place of safety, dreadfully injured. In his defence he displayed a pistol, which probably injured an innocent person. This is a disgraceful state of things. We stop not to ask whether the parties are guilty or innocent. But we ask are there any tribunals to decide that point? Are there any laws to defend our persons and our property? Are there any Magistrates to enforce them? Have we a Police or have we not? Is Lynch Law the Law of the City of Halifax, as the scenes of Thursday would seem to indicate?

It is high time that the authorities should make it known, that under British government, the vilest criminal must be dealt with by legal tribunals, and not by an infuriated rabble. If more constables are wanted let them be enrolled, and let some vigour and resolution be evinced by those in authority over them. If order cannot be kept now, what will it be by and bye when the Railroad will cause a sudden influx of thousands?

A paragraph is going the rounds stating that Mr. Gladstone's Colonial Church Bill, is to be introduced by him as a Government measure, during the present Session of Parliament. It is said that the Bishops of Sydney, Quebec, Newfoundland, Antigua, and Capo Town, had a meeting in London, 28th January, in reference to this measure.

The Harmonic Society have advertised another Concert of Sacred Music, at Temperance Hall, under the patronage of the Hon. Major-General Gore and Lady,—on Monday evening next.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—Mr. James Gordon, Cabinet Maker, Barrington-street, met with a frightful accident yesterday afternoon, in consequence of getting entangled in part of the machinery of the steam engine at work on his premises, by which his left arm was broken in three places, and dreadfully crushed nearly up to the shoulder. Providentially there was but little power on, as otherwise the unfortunate man would probably have been torn to pieces. The best medical attendance was speedily rendered to the sufferer; who bore the most excruciating agony with the utmost fortitude.—*Chronicle.*

D. C. S.

RECEIPTS.

Feb. 28. "Donation."	£10 0 0
Mar. 1. Dartmouth,	26 17 7
1. Clements,	0 5 0
3. Newport,	0 17 6

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr.
Secy. D. C. S.

BISHOPRIC ENDOWMENT FUND.

RECEIPT.

Feb. 11. Rev. J. Bredding,	£2 10 0
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PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Halifax, Feb. 26. 1853.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointment.
The Rev. W. R. Cochran to be one of the Commissioners of Schools for the Western District, of the County of Halifax, in the place of the Rev. J. Stanzage, removed.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. A. Gilpin—with remitt. Mrs. Weeks—with remitt. Rev. A. Gray—with remitt. From Rev. R. Arnold, Sydney Mines, with 2 new subscribers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Kourou" is received.

Marrled.

In St. Stephen's Church Ship Harbor, by Rev. R. Jamison, on the 21st ult. Mr. HENRY WEDDER, to Miss BARBARA EMMAN.
At the same place, by the same, on the 11th ultimo, Mr. PETER GLAWSON, of Shoal Bay, to Miss ANNA MARIA MYERS, of Tangle.
At the same place, by the same, on the 27th Decr. Mr. JOHN H. BEAVER, to Miss SOPHIA SNEYDER, both of Shoal Bay.
At La Have, Feb. 17. By the Rev. H. L. Owen, JOSEPH P. MILLER, Esq. of Bridgewater, to Miss MARGARET C. only daughter of the late Dr. Allen, of Fredericton.
On the 8th Feb'y, at Chatham, by the Rev. Allan Fleeting, M. A. Chaplain, R. N. HONATIO NELSON DICKSON, Esq. of Nova Scotia, to EMMA JANE, youngest daughter of Lieutenant John Wice, R. N., of H. M. Duckyard, Chatham.

Died.

At his residence Spring Vale, in the township of Haldimand, on Saturday, the 24th January, Capt. THOMAS W. COLLETON, of the 24th Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a second son of the late Sir James Roupell Colleton, Bath, of Ash Park, Hertfordshire, England, in the 57th year of his age.
The death of this lamented gentleman, was caused by a fall from his wagon, while coming to Church, at Gratton on Sunday morning, Jan. 23d. Medical aid was immediately procured, and he was conveyed home; but severe compression of the brain had taken place, so that he never rallied, but sank on the sixth day, without pain or suffering, from the effects of the injuries which he had received.
What renders the case so deplorable, is the fact, that he scarcely recovered from the effects of a previous injury, also received in going home from Church over a bad road, by which his collar bone was broken.
He was a constant attendant at Church, though living at a distance of six miles, and a regular and devout communicant. And it is consolatory to reflect, that he was found in the path of duty, when the last summons came. "Be ye also ready."—*Canada Paper.*
On the 31st Decr., 1852, at La Guira after an illness of five days, of malignant Yellow Fever, GEORGE RAE, Esq., M. D., Surgeon, of M. H. ship Calypso.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Feb. 21.—Brig Violet, Crowell, 18 days from Carlenas; Brig Arrow, Michener, 6 days from Fredericksburgh, Va.; Brig Contest, Griffin, 19 days from New Orleans; Packet brig. Halifax, O'Brien, 40 hours from Boston, 11 passengers; Schr Resident, Lunenburg, 6 hours, Schr Bonita, Crowell, from Sable Bank, fishing.
Monday, Feb 22.—H. M. S. Ospray, Corbin, St. John N. F. 31 days; 15 passengers; Am. ship Winchester, (of Boston) Briggs, Liverpool, G. B. 35 days, bound to New York—dis-masted—has 50 passengers—was towed into port by steamer Ospray; Schrs. Oronoque, (French) Vigneaux, St. Pierre, 6 days; Lydia, Burke, New York, 70 hours; Coral Purdr, Boston, 7 days; Esurprise, Thorburne, Newfoundland.
Tuesday, March 1.—Young Hunter, Newfoundland; Brig. Progress, Havana.
Wednesday, March 2.—Brig. Lady Maxwell, Campbell, Fortune Bay, N. F.
Thursday, March 3.—Brig. Maudo, Cienfuegos, 18 days; R. M. S. Canabria, Liverpool, bound to Boston.
CLEARANCES.
Feb. 23.—John C. Archibald, Martell, Boston; Glido Levatte, British West India; Halifax, (pkt.) O'Brien, Boston; Susan Mann, Falmouth.
March 1.—Brig. Ranger, Jam.; Golden Rule, F. W. Indies; Mary Jane Boston.
March 2.—Brig Humming Bird, Tazo, F. W. Indies, Brig. Good Intent, McKenzie, New York; Schr Three Brothers, Nearing, New York.

PASSENGERS.

Per R. M. S. Ospray, from St. John's, N. F. to Halifax.—E. M. Archibald, Esq., Messrs. Smith, Ancell T. C. James, D. H. Welsh, Nathl. Mollory, Chas. Barnes Muckler, Birnler, Walsh, Emerson, and Miss Elizabeth Newhall.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

Apples, per bush.	2s. 6d. a 3s. 9d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	25s. a 30s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	11d. a 1s.
Catsup, per gallon.	none.
Cheese, per lb.	4d. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair.	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Eggs, per doz.	8d.
Geese, each.	1s. 6d. a 1s. 9d.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	6d. a 6½d.
Hay, per ton.	£3 10 a £4.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.
Do. wool.	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	14s.
Oats, per bus.	1s. 10d. a 2s.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	3½d. a 4½d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	2s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Turkeys, per lb.	6d. a 6½
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Ducks per pair.	2s. to 2s. 3d.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN REFERENCE TO THE JUBILEE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, will be held in St. Matthew's Church, on Tuesday evening next.
An Address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. FORRESTER, March, 5. 1853.

NOVA-SCOTIA BOOK STORE.

No. 84 Granville Street.
WILLIAM GOSSIP.

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

June 6th, 1832.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India Walk, Tobago, dated April 5th, 1832.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

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