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The Church Times.

J. C. Cochran---Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

Vol. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1854. No. 10.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
1. Gen. 1. 1-5	Exod. 13. 1-10	10. 1. 1-10
2. Gen. 22. 1-14	1 Sam. 24. 1-14	1. 1. 1-10
3. Gen. 27. 1-35	2 Sam. 1. 1-18	2. 1. 1-10
4. Gen. 37. 1-36	3 Sam. 1. 1-18	3. 1. 1-10
5. Gen. 41. 1-56	4 Sam. 1. 1-18	4. 1. 1-10
6. Gen. 45. 1-28	5 Sam. 1. 1-18	5. 1. 1-10
7. Gen. 47. 1-26	6 Sam. 1. 1-18	6. 1. 1-10
8. Gen. 48. 1-22	7 Sam. 1. 1-18	7. 1. 1-10
9. Gen. 50. 1-26	8 Sam. 1. 1-18	8. 1. 1-10
10. Exod. 1. 1-10	9 Sam. 1. 1-18	9. 1. 1-10
11. Exod. 12. 1-42	10 Sam. 1. 1-18	10. 1. 1-10
12. Exod. 13. 1-10	11 Sam. 1. 1-18	11. 1. 1-10
13. Exod. 14. 1-31	12 Sam. 1. 1-18	12. 1. 1-10
14. Exod. 15. 1-22	13 Sam. 1. 1-18	13. 1. 1-10
15. Exod. 16. 1-36	14 Sam. 1. 1-18	14. 1. 1-10
16. Exod. 17. 1-38	15 Sam. 1. 1-18	15. 1. 1-10
17. Exod. 18. 1-27	16 Sam. 1. 1-18	16. 1. 1-10
18. Exod. 19. 1-25	17 Sam. 1. 1-18	17. 1. 1-10
19. Exod. 20. 1-17	18 Sam. 1. 1-18	18. 1. 1-10
20. Exod. 21. 1-36	19 Sam. 1. 1-18	19. 1. 1-10
21. Exod. 22. 1-31	20 Sam. 1. 1-18	20. 1. 1-10
22. Exod. 23. 1-19	21 Sam. 1. 1-18	21. 1. 1-10
23. Exod. 24. 1-18	22 Sam. 1. 1-18	22. 1. 1-10
24. Exod. 25. 1-40	23 Sam. 1. 1-18	23. 1. 1-10
25. Exod. 26. 1-45	24 Sam. 1. 1-18	24. 1. 1-10
26. Exod. 27. 1-21	25 Sam. 1. 1-18	25. 1. 1-10
27. Exod. 28. 1-43	26 Sam. 1. 1-18	26. 1. 1-10
28. Exod. 29. 1-37	27 Sam. 1. 1-18	27. 1. 1-10
29. Exod. 30. 1-38	28 Sam. 1. 1-18	28. 1. 1-10
30. Exod. 31. 1-17	29 Sam. 1. 1-18	29. 1. 1-10
31. Exod. 32. 1-35	30 Sam. 1. 1-18	30. 1. 1-10

1. Paper Tables--Morn. 23, 40, 61. Even. 69, 89. 2. Verses 11. 6. Begin verses 15. d To verse 29. c Begin ver. 50

Poetry

LONGINGS FOR SPRING.

Oh how I yearn amidst this storm and snow,
To welcome thee, Oh Spring!
Oh when shall winter his wild reign forego,
No more a king?
Oh, gentle Spring,
Thy beautiful image rises on my soul,
And it doth cling
A blissful rush of joy upon the whole
Of the dull thoughts and weary that do roll
Over the mind in hours of suffering.
Thy gladness cometh e'en with the thought of thee,
As the bright, bubbly ripples joyously
With the pure water from the gushing spring.
I yearn to see
Thy warm smile bent, so still and lovingly
Upon the sleeping earth, until there breaketh
Thy cold face a laugh of verdant joy,
As I have been a child when I awaketh
In the full light of his fond mother's eye,
And into answering smiles of love, that maketh
Spring in the wintriest heart of agony.

Oh, Gladness Spring!
Thou wilt thou come, and with thy gentle force
Drive winter hence, and for his ravings hearso
Make thy low laugh to ring
Like a sweet strain of music murmuring
A soothing melody upon the ear
That hath been torn with discord. Pledge thy wing,
And hither bend thy flight,
And with thine own bright glance of laughing light
Peep at from out each close and stifling room,
And shed around the delicate perfume
Of thy sweet breath.

How once more to feel its soft caress
On my brow as tho' in tenderness.
Spring--ah, soo to death--
Health, and strength for feebleness,
And yet, oh maiden of the tender eye,
Thy spirits high
To make thee somewhat hoydenish withal,
To make thee to see thee, many a time and oft,
As I winter fled in fear away,
And after him with footsteps swift and soft--
How on his streaming robe, and with a ray
Of golden trip him up; and at his fall
How didst hold thy sides and laugh a laugh so gay
That thy bright eyes would grow suffused with mirth
Which, for the time, would take the form of
weeping:

How those tear-drops fell, the grateful earth
Took them, as precious things into her keeping,
And marked the treasure-spots where they did lie,
And those first flowers of many a varied dye
Which she giveth birth.

How dry deed,
How, oh fairy-footed Spring, for thee:
How, yet arch and full of roguery,
O hither speed
With thy brightness I will strive to read
A symbol of a higher mystery.
Of earthly things are but the sacraments
Of the unseen and spiritual world beyond,
And feebleness it was meant that they should be
A holy band,
How things hidden to the things of sense,
How that I thus may see
How it is but the winter of the soul,
And while all grateful for each cheering gleam
Which its blessed radiance breaks between
The dark grey clouds and storms that round us roll,
How I be ever taught,
How with life's tempests worn and overwrought,
How with reverent longing to behold
How those whose deep joys may never be
How heart-concealed, nor human language told,
How the spring-time of eternity.

Rev. W. Stewart Darling, Toronto.

Religious Miscellany.

Some months since we published in the Church Times, that portion of the biography of the Rev Jacob Bailey which referred to his privations and sufferings during the revolutionary struggle in the United States. It will not be deemed inappropriate if we give some further reminiscences of his early years, which afford a faithful picture of the rustic manners and customs of a new England village, just previous to that eventful period:—

BIOGRAPHY OF A NEW ENGLAND CLERGYMAN.

The Rev. JACOB BAILEY was born at Rowley, a town on the north-eastern border of Massachusetts, in the year 1731. His parents were in humble circumstances, but with the aid of the village clergyman, were enabled to give their son a school-education sufficient for his matriculation in Harvard College, which he entered in 1751.

ROWLEYANA.

"When I had completed my tenth year, I found myself an inhabitant of a place remarkable for ignorance, narrowness of mind, and bigotry.

"An uniform method of thinking and acting prevailed, and nothing could be more criminal than for one person to be more learned, religious, or polite, than another. For instance, if one happened to make advances in knowledge beyond his neighbors, he was immediately looked upon as an odd, unaccountable fellow, was shunned by every company, and left to drink his wine alone on lecture-day night. He was sure to draw upon him the contempt and ridicule of the other sex, and always became the bantur of the young females, not only at the frolic dance, but at the washing and spinning-wheel.

"When a person began to make a figure in religion, or to be boldness to be more virtuous than his companions, he instantly drew upon him the envy of the old-fashioned, who branded him with the odious names of upstart, hypocrite, and new light.

"As for the excesses of every kind of civility, except what our great-grandfathers taught them, it was esteemed a crying sin. Thus I have known a boy whipped for saying Sir to his father, when he came from school,—a young fellow severely reprimanded for drinking a health,—and a very pretty girl obliged to live a virgin ten years, for once preferring a gentle man to a plough-jogger, and for saluting everybody with a courtesy. The old people were so tenacious of the customs of their ancestors, that no consideration could prevail upon them to vary in the minutest instance. This stupid exactness might be discovered in the field, at home, at the tavern, and even at the meeting-house. Every man planted as many acres of Indian corn, and sowed the same number with rye; he ploughed with as many oxen, hoed it as often, and gathered in his crops on the same day with his grandfather. With regard to his family, he salted down the same quantity of beef and pork, wore the same kind of stockings, and at table sat and said grace with his wife and children around him, just as his predecessors had done before him.

"At the tavern the same regulation obtained, where it was esteemed impious to venture, except on a training or lecture-day. Upon the former occasion, the good man always bought a piece of sweet cake for his spouse, and a roll of ginger-bread for each of his children: upon the latter, you might see the fathers of families flocking from the house of devotion, with a becoming gravity in their countenances, to the house of flip.

"The young sparks assembled in the evening to divert themselves. When, after two or three horse-laughs at some passage in the sermon, they proceeded in the following manner; They sent for an old negro, who presently makes his appearance with the parish fiddle; part of the head of it is broken, it is glued together in several places with rosin, has three strings, &c. Now the music begins, which instantly inspires the youths, who lead out the willing fair to mingle in the dance. They hold this violent exercise, till sweat and fatigue oblige them to desist. In this interval, one

is despatched to the tavern for a dram, which revives their spirits till midnight, when they separate. They have one excellent custom here, and that is their constant attendance on public worship. Upon the ringing of the bell on Sundays, every one repairs to the meeting-house, and behaves with tolerable decency till prayers are over. As to singing, the greatest part have renounced the prejudices to what is called the new way, but others continue to place such sanctity in a few old tunes, that they either hang down their heads in silence, or run out of the meeting-house, while their neighbors are singing one of a more modern composition.

"When the sermon begins, every one has the privilege of growing drowsy; about the middle, many catch a nod, and several sleep quietly during the application. These honest people would esteem it a great hardship if they were denied the privilege of taking a nap once a week in their meeting-house.

"Thus, at the age of ten, I found myself among these people, without any education, without money; and to increase my misfortune, I was bashful to the extreme degree.

"This disposition had taken such possession of me that I was even afraid to walk in the streets in open daylight, and frequently when I have been sent abroad in the neighborhood, of an errand, I have gone a mile about through fields and bushes. A female was the most dreadful sight I could possibly behold, and till I was eighteen I had never courage to speak in their presence. Whenever I had this misfortune to meet one of these animals in the street, I immediately climbed over the fence, and lay obscured till she passed along. And if a young woman happened to come into the room where I was sitting, I was seized with a trembling; but if she spoke, my confusion was so great, that it was a long time before I could recover. But these difficulties, instead of abating my thirst for knowledge, or lessening my unbounded desire for travel, only served as so many incitements to these acquisitions."

An entry in his college journal is also interesting as a picture of social usages:—

A CAMBRIDGE WEDDING IN 1754.

"Under date of January 19, 1754, he gives an account of the marriage of a daughter of a pious and orthodox New-England clergyman in a country town. 'After the ceremony was past,' says he, 'dinner was prepared, but first I waited upon the gentry with a bowl of punch. . . . About the coming on of the evening, the younger sort, to the number of about fifty, repaired to the western chamber, where we spent the evening in singing, dancing, and wooing the widow.'

"The festivities appear to have been renewed at the clergyman's house the next day, when several young people assembled. Mr. BAILEY says: 'Having saluted the bride, we spent our time, some in dancing, the others in playing cards, for the space of two hours. . . . After dinner, [we] young people repaired to our chamber, where we spent the day in plays, such as singing, dancing, wooing the widow, playing cards, box, &c.'

On the recommendation of his friend and early benefactor, the Rev. Mr. JEWITT, the clergyman at Rowley, whose means were not sufficient to bear the whole burden of the young student's maintenance, we next hear of Mr. BAILEY making a short tour in search of aid. This was followed by a longer journey to Connecticut, apparently without other object than that of seeing the country.

JACOB BAILEY graduated at Harvard in 1755. He then devoted himself to theological studies and school-keeping. In the latter calling he does not appear to have met with much success: but in 1758 we find him at Exeter, delivering his "approbation" sermon among the Congregationalists:

"Here," says he, "I found Mr. MERRILL, Mr. PARKER, PINK, and others, who came with an expectation of hearing my approbation discourse. However, it was with the greatest difficulty I was prevailed upon to overcome my bashful humor so far as to read my discourse. When I had finished, I had the

satisfaction to find it well received, and accordingly, after dinner, they gave me an approbation to preach the gospel."

We shortly find in Mr. Bailey's journals, among records of sermons delivered by him in various meeting-houses, a mention of his taking the part of Octavian in an amateur performance of the play of The Scopin, at "Mrs. Woodman's" in his native town of Rowley, and also of his dancing, playing cards, and taking his share of bowls of "beverage." On these and similar entries his biographer remarks:—

"It is not intended here to speak in detail of the religious character of that portion of the last century, which is now under notice. Mr. Bailey's was as deep and genuine as that of most other Church members and ministers of the time. That a religious man, and more than all, a minister, should in these, our days, play cards, engage in private theatricals, drink wine and punch, and occasionally dance, would destroy his influence, and subject him to discipline. But the very fact that these things were then done without any concealment, and with no apparent consciousness of their impropriety, shows, in the absence of all other proof, that public opinion on these matters was different then. And we have other evidence to satisfy us that this view is correct. At this time it must be remembered that Mr. Bailey preached for Orthodox ministers and congregations, and no exceptions were taken to practices which must have been known.

The Plymouth Deacon "was under some apprehensions lest Mr. Bailey should be a North Shore man, an appellation for Arminians;" but the time had not then arrived for requiring the minister's views of Total Abstinence, being satisfied whether he knew how many cards there were in a pack, or knowing whether he had ever worn the "buckin." These were evidently trivial things in the eyes of that generation. That the latter part of the Lord's-day should be desecrated by the noise and sports of children in the public street, and near Forefathers' Rock, frightened not the town from its propriety. Church members and officers were too much intent on metaphysical questions, to concern themselves much with the works by which, as the Scriptures assure us, a true faith may be discerned."

In 1759, we find, from the following letter, that he had become a convert to Episcopacy:—

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 24th, 1759.

To Rev. Mr. CANER, in Boston.

REV. SIR: I take this opportunity to return you my grateful acknowledgements for the favor you have done me in lending me "Potter upon Church Government." I have carefully perused it with Dennen's Abridgment, and find all the objections against Episcopal ordination and conformity to the Church of England, answered entirely to my satisfaction. I would still entreat your advice, and should highly entreat the favour of receiving from you any further directions."

He shortly after visited England for the purpose of being admitted to the ministry. He returned after a sojourn of a few weeks, with an appointment from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to the missionary station of Pownalborough, in the thinly settled region of the Kennebec river.

He commenced his labors here July 1st, 1760. In 1762, he states that the number of communicants is above fifty. In 1770, the church and parsonage were completed. The missionary had to contend, like all the early Episcopal clergymen in New England, with the bitter prejudices of the Puritans. An individual, charitably concealed by the biographer under the initial M., seems to have been especially prominent among the persecutors of this class. Mr. Bailey says:—

"As I presently found that M. still professed himself a Dissenter, I seldom entered into controversy with him about our different persuasions, and he as cautiously avoided beginning any dispute with me. He used sometimes to attend Divine Service, but more frequently tarried at home, and when he attended, commonly behaved with a great deal of irreverence, especially at prayers.

I had, presently, sufficient evidence that he used all his endeavours to prejudice the minds of the people against the services of the Church, that he condemned several parts as directly contrary to Scripture, and made an open ridicule of others which he was not able to confute. And when I received a number of Common Prayer Books from the Society, he took the liberty to scratch out several sentences in all that he could procure to his hands.

From the beginning, as I have already observed, he was very negligent in his attendance upon public worship, and when present, he generally behaved with great indecency, contriving, by a multitude of boyish tricks, to make the women smile; and sometimes he has taken a primer instead of a Prayer Book, and read out of it with an audible voice. M. was always extremely industrious in procuring from Boston, and other places, all the little, dirty pieces that have appeared against the Church of England, especially 'The Dissenting Gentleman's Answer to Mr. White's three Letters,' the very title of which affrighted simple people from the Church, and prevented them from attending the services. These books he used to recommend and put into the hands of all dis-

affected persons. . . . Many low, dirty, and scandalous remarks have been written by this gentleman, both in the great Bible and Common Prayer Book, used in Divine Service. Instead of money, M. used to put into the contribution box, soap, scraps of paper, news letters, and once a pack of cards."

Collegiate.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

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

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

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

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

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

UNCONDITIONALLY. CONDITIONALLY.

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

Table listing donors and amounts for King's College, Windsor. Includes names like The Lord Bishop, Chief Justice, J. C. Halliburton, Miss Halliburton, etc., with amounts in pounds and shillings.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

At a recent meeting in aid of the funds of the above Institution, held at Liverpool, the following gentlemen were appointed to receive subscriptions, viz:—

Table listing names of subscribers and amounts. Includes J. L. Darrow, J. Snow, C. Morse, W. Sierra, P. A. Knapp, J. W. Tapp.

Table listing names of subscribers and amounts. Includes Robert Roberts, J. H. Freeman, Capt. Thomas Rees, etc.

Table listing names of subscribers and amounts. Includes Mrs. & Miss Nicholls, Mrs. and Miss Stearns, A Friend, etc.

Table listing names of subscribers and amounts. Includes Henry Sterns, Arthur Cowie, Alfred Morse, etc.

The Committee while acknowledging the above most generous response to their appeal, beg to thank the public that the lists are still open for further contributions.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Sir,—You will confer a favour on a supporter of your Paper, by inserting the following, when you have space enough for that purpose.

How true is it, that nothing more stimulates active and well ordered minds, than honorable and manly competition; and it is also true, that amongst societies of men, especially those of a religious character, when the members possess firmness, principle and integrity, nothing more animates their zeal, and encourages their will and perseverance, than the abuse of temporary power, persecution, or base attempts to detract.

The liberality and determination displayed by the Baptist and Wesleyan brethren, in raising up and founding Institutions for the dissemination of their peculiar tenets, will no doubt urge all good and earnest Churchmen in this Province, to imitate so praiseworthy an example, and will induce them to rally round and firmly establish our own Religious and Literary Institutions, especially the College at Windsor, for the existence of which this Province is mainly indebted to pious and liberal Churchmen of our Mother Country.

While Churchmen and their Institutions have been benefited by the open rivalry of other religious bodies, they have also derived important advantages from the faithless and perfidious conduct of schismatical dogues, the evil which they intended will prove lasting blessing to King's College, and will unite Churchmen throughout this land in a determination to render that Seminary more efficient and flourishing than ever, and thus shew to the descendants of its original patrons and benefactors, that although our Legislature has been regardless of the Provincial faith solemnly pledged to their fathers, Churchmen one and all are opposed to the fraud, and disavow the unrighteous act.

Before the introduction of the Bill depriving King's College of part of its yearly revenue, it cannot be denied that many of the members of our Church took little or no interest in the management of its affairs; the means of obtaining a superior education, like many the blessings which we daily enjoy, were scarcely thought of, and but little prized; however, since the spoliation which has ensued, the sympathies of Churchmen in this part of the Province are aroused; they are daily becoming more interested in its success, and better acquainted with the good it has effected, and will do all in their power to increase the usefulness of their College.

The question has been often put to Churchmen of our modern Solons,—What good has your College done, and what benefits have resulted to the Province from the Schools and Academies connected with it? To such inquiries it may be said, look at the Ex-Graduates, note how many of them have displayed with honour and ability important trusts in the Chamber of the Legislature, and the Bar of our Province, at home, and how many have arrived at eminence in the army and navy of Great Britain, and received

never as regards the College; with respect to the usefulness of our present Academies, there are those more competent than the writer to speak and give their testimony; but there is one in existence, the Halifax Grammar School, to whose character in by gone days, a small remnant of its Students in the Town of Halifax can still bear witness. This School was, prior to the year 1798, and from that time until 1802 and after, under the charge of the Reverend George Wright, a clergyman of the Church of England, who is still gratefully remembered by one of his pupils, and in looking lately into a number of the Royal Gazette, published in Halifax in May 1798, that pupil's attention was drawn to some documents which to him were very interesting, and as one of them was signed by the Reverend Gentleman above named, he has transcribed the whole for the benefit and improvement of your youthful readers.

The subscription list for carrying on the present war against his Majesty's enemies, May 23rd, amounted to £4183 2 9

The following subscriptions have been received in addition to the above sums published in our last, viz.

- The young Gentlemen, pupils of the Halifax Grammar School. 23 18 0
- Captain Dupont, late of His Majesty's 20th regt. annually 9 0 0
- William Reardon, annually 4 10 0
- Thomas Adams, annually 5 0 0
- Francis Stevens, annually 5 0 0
- George Moren, Junior, 3 12 0
- John Hackenball, 5 0 0
- Nichols Smith, 2 10 0
- Irish Society. 79 14 6

The young gentlemen scholars of the Halifax Grammar School, have paid into the hands of the Treasurer £13 10s, Sterling, being the amount of their subscription for the support of Government in carrying on the present just and necessary war against His Majesty's enemies."

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to favour us with the following letter which accompanied the list of the subscribers."

To His Excellency Sir John Wentworth, Bart. &c. &c.

"The young gentlemen of the Halifax Grammar School, most of them under twelve, and some of them under six years of age, have voluntarily, without solicitation or suggestion from either parents or teachers, come forward and out of their weekly allowance of pocket money, loyally dedicated a part, to that good King whom they have been faithfully taught to venerate; and under whose mild government, protection and liberal succour, their parents have been enabled in a distant region, to cultivate a settlement, and provide for them a useful education, where not many years ago stood a wilderness, and the Human Race ran wild, without a God to worship, or King to protect, or a school to instruct.

"As the subscription was contributed without any solicitation of mine, there remains nothing for me to express, but to offer up a fervent prayer to that Almighty Being who presides over the fate of nations, and who alone can bring order and peace out of confusion and tumult, that he may prosper the virtuous contribution to the laudable purposes it is intended to effect. Permit me humbly to request that Your Excellency will be pleased when transmitting to His Majesty accounts of greater things and more matured loyalty, to make such mention of the ardent spirit of the rising generation here, as your Excellency may believe it to deserve.

I am, Sir, with the highest respect,
Your Excellency's most obt. humble Serv't.

GEORGE WRIGHT, A.B.
Master of the Halifax Grammar School, and Lecturer of St. Paul's Church."

These were the pupils in the Halifax Grammar School in the year 1798, and in that school many of the first and subsequent graduates of King's College received their early training. In it, during the above period, and subsequently, were instructed a Wallis, two Westphals, a Cochran, a Fyke, a Proctor, three Newtons, a Binney, a Fawson, a Clifford, a Dupont, a Duffus, a Fraser, a Marshall, a Bolman, a Macdonald, a McGuire, an O'Brien and three Unacker, besides a host of others of the same stamp, of all creeds and from all classes of society, many of whom fell gloriously in their country's cause, leaving to their native land fair names and spotless reputations, and to their surviving relatives the soothing reflection—
"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

These have been ornaments to the Bench, the Bar, the Episcopate, and have adorned the paths of science and literature at home and abroad, and others are still surviving, amongst whom some have been knighted, and others are Admirals and Post Captains in the Naval Service, and officers of high standing in Her Majesty's Army, all enjoying the respect of their fellow-men, and all the advantages generally resulting from good early education and religious instruction.

More than one of the Halifax Grammar School of 1798 may truly be applied the chaste and classic words of the great English moralist, part of his epistle to one of Britain's sweetest Poets, "Nullum quod in terra non erit."

Let our Patriots of the present day shall obtain the paths of this land schools more efficient than those above alluded to, or can produce a better educated and more highly principled and religious class of youth, they may then be excused for indulging in the hope that our College and the schools connected with it will that period arrives let none again sneer-

ingly ask the question from Churchmen—What benefit has the Province derived from your Schools and College? or endeavour by false representations to diminish the usefulness and respectability of these Institutions.

LIVERPOOL.
27th March, 1854.

P.S. The writer of the above has the pleasure to inform the Editor of the Church Times, that fifteen of the Boys in the Church school at Liverpool, have voluntarily raised amongst themselves the sum of one pound and twelve shillings, which they wish to be applied for the benefit of King's College.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, March 16.

A correspondent of the Christian Times, gives the following account of the spread of Protestantism in Turkey:

"The spread of Bible truth has been such in Turkey for the last twenty years, that it is impossible for me to believe that God is now about to give his work up to the destroyer. A distinguished Christian traveller from England, recently put the question to the American missionaries here, whether the statement made by Mr. Layard in Parliament, that there are more than forty towns and villages in Turkey in which are Protestant congregations, is strictly true? This led to the writing down of a list of names of places, and the cheering fact was established, that in more than fifty towns and villages in this empire, there are Protestant assemblies for divine worship on every Lord's day. The largest of these congregations is that at Aintab, about three days N. E. from Aleppo, where there are more than seven hundred Protestants, and the smallest may, perhaps, not number more than three or four souls. But yet, in all these different places, the Word of God has entered, and some souls are found who, we may hope, are His spiritual worshippers. And besides these, who have openly avowed themselves as Protestants, risking all the consequences, there are known to be thousands among the Armenians, in the capital and throughout the interior of Turkey, who are really Protestant in sentiment, though not yet sufficiently moved by religious truth to impel them to take an open stand for the Gospel before the world. Now, may we not reasonably hope that all this preparation is to be followed by a glorious completion? Twenty-five years ago not a Protestant could be found among all the natives of this land, and Protestantism was either wholly unknown, or, where known at all, it was considered as synonymous with infidelity and Atheism. And, alas! the careless and worldly lives of most of the few foreign Protestants resident here at that time, gave too strong a confirmation to this original Jesuit calumny. In this respect, there has been a very pleasing change, and we have now serious-minded Christians living here, from England and America, and from various parts of the Continent, letting their light shine all around. Just look, for a moment, at the following comparative statistics:—

Number of Protestant clergymen labouring in Constantinople and its suburbs in	1830 . . . 0
Ditto ditto	1854 . . . 19
Number of Protest. sermons preached every Sabbath in different languages in ditto	1830 . . . 0
Ditto ditto	1854 . . . 26
Number of Protestant schools in do.	1830 . . . 0
Ditto ditto	1854 . . . 14

"You will understand that these statistics refer to Constantinople and its immediate environs alone. In the whole Turkish Empire (including Constantinople,) there are at the present time not fewer than sixty-five Protestant preachers! And I have another pleasing and most encouraging fact to state, which is, that although among these, there are representatives of several different branches of the Protestant Church, yet so far as I know, without, at present, a single exception, they are all labouring harmoniously for one and the same great object. For example, at the metropolis, from which I now write, among the nineteen clergymen mentioned, there are Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Lutherans, and of Waldensian, and yet but one spirit seems to pervade them all; and they often come together for prayer and conference in regard to the great work in which they are engaged. I may mention that two of these are chaplains of embassies, viz., the Rev. Mr. Blackiston, of the British Embassy, a thoroughly Evangelical and liberal-minded man; and the Rev. Mr. Schlottmann, of the Prussian Legation, whose heart is also deeply interested in the work of God in this land.

"I must also say, in order to be perfectly accurate, that previous to the year 1830 there was a chaplain attached to the British Embassy here, though he had left, and it so happened that in that year not a single clergyman of any Protestant denomination was found in this city. Seven of the sixty-five preachers are natives of this country, who have been set apart as ministers of the Word, and I think it probable there are some others whom I have not numbered. Certainly here is cause for thanksgiving, as well as encouragement to prayer and hope."

THE CHOLERA.—Cholera has broken out with alarming violence at Glasgow. The first case was on Friday; next day there were thirty-one new cases, and

on Sunday thirty more. An extraordinary meeting of the Sanitary Committee was at once held, and house to house visitation resumed. No death from cholera appeared in the metropolitan returns, although the general mortality of last week (1,343) exhibits a considerable increase on the number (1,135) registered the week before, and is one-hundred-and-fifty-two above the corrected average. The births last week were 1,800. Dr. Gavin, who went down to Leeds on the report of cholera having broken out there, attributes the origin of the disease, which was confined to the workpeople of the Messrs. Wilkinson's mills, to the state of the river Aire which flows past the mill, and a large manure depot on the opposite side belonging to the corporation. At the time of the outbreak, the Aire, from some interruption of its current, was stagnant. The disease has now almost disappeared after attacking forty, and terminating fatally to sixteen persons.

THE CHOLERA IN CORK COUNTY.—This epidemic has broken out at Kanturk in the county Cork. Since the 21st of February, when it first appeared, to Thursday, the number of persons attacked was forty-two, of whom eighteen died. The cholera broke out in the workhouse, but after some days it appeared in a wretched locality in the town called Bluepool.

RUSSIAN FANATICISM.—The Russian Government does every thing to excite the fanaticism of the nation. All their efforts tend to give to the burning struggle a character of religious ardour which is not that of 1812. Thus the Greek Cross appears everywhere as the sanctifying symbol of the present war; and on every side we hear the words repeated of "Orthodox faith," "Holy confidence," "Holy Russia," &c. Texts from the holy Scriptures have come to be mingled with the jargon of the fashionable saloons. The emperor himself adopts them in conversation of the most ordinary kind, and in all his public addresses; and he appears to work with the monomania of preaching and haranguing to all about him in a manner that is truly ridiculous. Very recently, and in presence of his whole Court, he delivered a sort of sermon, which terminated with the following words:—"Russia, whose destiny God has especially entrusted to me, is menaced. But we, we, we, to those who menace us! We shall know how to defend the honour of the Russian name and the inviolability of our frontier. Following in the path of my predecessors—faithful, like them, to the orthodox faith—after having invoked, like them, the aid of the Almighty God—we shall await our enemies with a firm foot, from what side soever they come, persuaded that our ancient device 'The faith, the Czar, and the Country,' will open to us, as it has opened to our fathers, the path of victory. Nobiscum Deus! Audet Populi, et vincimini; qua nobiscum Deus!"—The Imperial Court was astounded; it never suspected that the Czar possessed this biblical erudition, and could scarcely contain its astonishment; it never suspected that his Majesty was so profoundly versed in Scripture or in the Latin fathers. It is certain that for some time past most people are convinced that something extraordinary is the matter with the Emperor; for, while his memory appears not to have failed him, his other mental faculties appear to have been seriously affected. He has become sombre and morose to an intolerable degree.

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer at New York, April 4, with dates to the 22d ult.

Cotton Market continues dull, and low rates are accepted; Flour Market dull with a decline in prices; Wheat has declined 3d. per bushel. Provisions in market firm; Consols quoted at 89½.

Eastern affairs assuming a more serious aspect.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Bill negatived in the House of Commons, without division on the second reading.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

Allied fleets at Besico Bay will soon re-enter the Black Sea. Official refusal of Russia hourly expected;—when received, will be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, and war formally declared.

No further engagements on land or sea. A report of the capture of a convoy of Russian treasure has reached Constantinople.

Sir Charles Napier, in a steam frigate, arrived at Copenhagen on the 20th.

First division of French troops had sailed from Marseilles. French war ships [fleet] had sailed for the Baltic.

The Hon. L. M. Wilkins, the new Provincial Secretary, has published an address to the Electors of the Township of Windsor, upon whose suffrages he depends for the ratification of his appointment to office.

Dr. C. Cogswell has retired from the office of Secretary of the Medical Society of London. The thanks of the Society for his able services during a period of four years, have been conveyed to him by the Hon'y Secretary. Dr. Cogswell is the eldest surviving son of the Hon. H. H. Cogswell, of this City.

The Lord Bishop proposes holding a Visitation at Halifax in October next.

Parents' Department.

THE WORTH OF A DOLL.—A tract has been written on the worth of a dollar; but I know not that any one has written upon the first four letters of that word *dollar*. I think much might be said upon it. With your leave, I wish to say a few words.

Many parents seem to overlook the importance of home amusements, home instruction, home employment, for their children. The minds of children are active, and they need something to interest them, amuse, instruct, and employ them.

As soon as my eldest daughter was able to speak, I produced her a box of blocks, with the letters of the alphabet marked upon them. With these she amused herself, and soon learned the whole alphabet, and also to spell words by selecting the proper letters.

In like manner I procured for my son the *Infant's Library*, as soon as he could repeat the letters. First these thirty-six little books were read to him; very soon he learned to read them himself, and read them over and over again; and I have no doubt that they were of as much service to him as the next six months schooling, though they cost but twenty-five cents.

Last fall I sent for a doll for my little daughter. It did not cost a dollar; but it was better than I intended to get, and of course cost more. But after she had been in possession of it for some six months, I began to reckon up the worth of it to her, and I was really surprised to find the sum so great:—

1. In the first place, it had made her contented at home, and kept her out of two streets, and this was surely worth to her at least	\$25 00
2. It had taught her to sew, cut and fit dresses, and make hats and bonnets, without calling on her feeble mother for aid, at least	25 00
3. It had cultivated a cheerful, contented, and happy disposition	25 00
4. It had furnished self-employment, amusement, and instruction; and so relieved her sick mother from care,	25 00
5. It had helped to develop those traits so amiable and lovely in a female, sisterly and motherly affection, and love for domestic duties,	50 00
6. As a motive to diligence in study and attention to other duties, it has been worth at least	50 00
7. Other benefits, unthought of, or indescribable, at least	100 00
Whole amount,	\$300 00

So in a short time I found the little doll had already been worth more than three hundred dollars! Of course I concluded that a few shillings had been profitably expended; and I am led to think that if all parents would furnish their children with some appropriate home amusement and employment, it would be greatly to the advantage of both parents and children. It may not be necessary for all to purchase dolls, but if they would expend some few dollars in getting books, papers, and the like, for themselves and their children, I have no doubt that in less than a year they would find it a real saving. A little spent in this way might save much needless expense. If it is difficult to estimate the worth of a doll, who can tell the value of a good book or a useful paper.

Some abhor idolatry who are yet not so much afraid of dollar-worship! For a child to play with a doll is a very harmless kind of idolatry; and though many can tell the value of a dollar, I very much doubt whether any one can estimate, in a family of children, the worth of a doll.

THE THORN IN THE PILLOW.—Mabel went to spend a few days with her grandmother. She rode in a stage-coach, without either her father or mother to go with her; for though a little girl, she could take good care of herself, and the driver promised to set her down just where she wanted to stop. Mabel thought it was very fine to go off just like grown-up folks to think and act for herself, and she was much pleased with the idea of taking her grandmother by surprise and carrying her a new cap. So she kissed her parents, and the baby, and jumped into the coach, and drove away with a very smiling face. When she reached her journey's end, about fifteen miles off, her grandmother was surprised, and glad to see her; she had a cherry-pie for Mabel: the cap fitted, it was called "a beauty," and Mabel was very happy.

When it came night she was tired and very thankful

to go to bed, and her grandmother put her into a nice little chamber opening to hers. It had white curtains, and a straw carpet. After the lamp was put out, and all was still, it might have been expected that she would drop directly to sleep; but it was not so. Mabel lay quite still for a little while, then she grew restless, twisting her head about, jostling her pillow this way, and that, and then smoothing it down. However, before grandmother came up to bed, the little girl had gone to sleep; but when she came to give a good-night look at Mabel, she saw a tear-drop on her cheek, and she thought, "Very likely Mabel is a little homesick," and she asked Mabel the next day if that was so; but Mabel laughed cheerily and shouted, "O no, grandmother, I should never be homesick here."

It was just so the next night, and the next. When Mabel was in bed she tossed about, and there were the same little tear-drops on her cheek.—At last her grandmother thought, as the little girl seemed to be troubled, she would take the lamp, and go and sit in her chamber which you know was next to Mabel's until she fell asleep. And presently, although she had tucked Mabel nicely into bed, she heard her rustling the quilt, and fixing the pillow, and then she thought she heard a little cry, or a sob. So the good grandmother went to the little girl's bedside, and said, "Mabel, my child, you have got a thorn in your pillow: what is it?" Then Mabel hid her face and began to cry aloud. Her grandmother looked very much troubled, and kindly asked again what the matter was. "O grandmother" at last the little girl said, trying to be composed, "when I am alone here, I cannot help thinking how I said, 'I went,' to my mother, and I can't unsay it; and mother is so good, and loves me so, and I—I was so naughty;" and the tears streamed a fresh down the child's cheeks.

Here then was the "thorn in the pillow," the memory of a wicked, disobedient, rebellious "I went," to her mother. In the daytime, with every body around, she could forget it; but when it came night, and she was alone, and tender thoughts of her happy home and her dear parents came over her, the naughty "went" came also. O how sadly she felt. And she would never unsay it. Yet it was well that she felt it so; it bowed a tender conscience, and we may hope that her penitence led to amendment, indeed, I do not think Mabel ever again spoke a naughty word to her parents, or cherished a wicked and rebellious spirit against their authority; for she saw that by so doing she was putting thorns in her pillow, and treasuring up sorrow for the time to come. Yes, children, by disobedience and unkindness to parents you are certainly sowing thorns in your pillow, and treasuring up sorrow for days to come.

But, children, do you not sometimes in your heart say, "I went," to God, your dear, Heavenly Father? Do you not often have no mind to obey him? And yet how tenderly has He loved you. He has given you the air, and the sunshine. And your nimble hands, and strong feet, and your dear homes, and kind friends; and when we disobeyed His laws, He sent His only beloved Son into the world, to do our Saviour; and he bore ill-treatment, and a cruel death upon the cross, for our sakes. What love is this! If our earthly father loves us, how much more our heavenly? And how should it grieve us, that we do not mind him better, and love him more; and O, children, nothing is more certain than that if you continue to cherish a rebellious, ungrateful, "I went" spirit against this blessed Being, you are sticking thorns in the pillow of every comfort, and laying up sorrow for this world, and the world to come.

Selections.

CHOLERA—ADVICE TO MASTERS OF MERCHANT VESSELS.—Captains of ships are hereby warned:—

1. What to avoid.

Overcrowding.—The amount of breathing space for the men, which may suffice in ordinary times, is insufficient in an epidemic season. Increase space as much as practicable. Permit no sails, large trunks, or any part of the cargo to occupy the fore-castle. If sufficient additional space cannot be otherwise obtained, erect a tent on deck awning, sails, &c., for the men at night, taking care that they sleep warm and dry. Ventilate the fore-castle and every part of the ship with fresh air as freely as possible. Pure air is the first essential requisite to safety.

Dampness.—To lessen the danger from dampness let the boards be dry-rubbed. Let the men change their wet clothes whenever practicable, and never allow the wet clothes to remain below an instant. A

thick flannel belt or bandage around the stomach or loins would be a great defence for sailors. Flannel or Guernsey frocks should be worn next to the skin.—Sudden and violent attacks of cholera often follow a chill.

Fifth.—Let every part of the ship be kept as clean and as sweet as possible, and enforce personal cleanliness on the men. Vessels affected by bilge water should be pumped out frequently, especially steamers.

Unwholesome Food.—Articles of food which may be taken with little inconvenience in ordinary times may be dangerous in an epidemic season. The best articles of food are meat, good biscuits, rice, oatmeal, and good potatoes. Solid food is better than fluids, and therefore, at this time it would be desirable to give the crew beef and mutton instead of soup. Care should be taken to avoid all tainted meat and decayed vegetables. Special attention should be paid to having a supply of pure water. All river water near towns should be avoided.

Excess.—Great moderation both in food and drink is absolutely essential to safety. A single act of indiscretion has been followed by a severe attack, interperance at such a time is fraught with extreme danger.

Purgative Medicines.—No purgative medicines of any kind should be taken at this season—unless under medical direction. Glauber's salts and Epsom salts are especially dangerous. Owners and masters should provide themselves with the necessary medicines immediately.

II. What to do.

Cholera is not so sudden in its attack as is supposed. It usually gives warning of its approach for some hours, and often for a day or two, by some degree of looseness in the bowels. This may be slight, and it is almost always without pain; but let no one be lulled by his guard by this circumstance. The master should, by observation and inquiry, take notice of the health of the crew; and for his guidance, until such time as he may be able to obtain medical assistance, the following recommendations are subjoined:—If any man should be attacked with any degree of looseness of the bowels, the following medicine should be given to him at once:—15 to 20 grains opiate confection, confection mixed with two table-spoonfuls of peppermint-water, or with a little weak brandy-and-water war. This should be repeated every three or four hours, or oftener if the attack is severe. If this medicine is not at hand, eight or ten drops of laudanum may be substituted for the opiate-confection. If the purging is severe, and especially if attended with vomiting or coldness, the man should go to bed immediately, and be kept warm. Bottles of hot water, or bags filled with salt or bran, should be applied to the stomach and feet and along the spine. A large quantity of mustard and vinegar should be put over the stomach, and kept on fifteen or twenty minutes. The above medicines should be continued every hour, or every two or three hours according to the emergency of the case, until a doctor can be got. Rest and warmth are essential until medical assistance arrives; but a moment should be lost in seeking medical aid.

THE GULF STREAM.—The external temperature of the globe has been beautifully illustrated by the Isothermal Maps of M. Dove. The amount and distribution of that superficial heat on which life and vegetation depend, are traceable to causes which it is more easy to assign than it is to measure their influence. The proportion of land to sea at the equator and at the poles, is a circumstance particularly dealt upon by geologists. The climates of Labrador and of Kamtschatka, which are both intersected by a parallel of latitude running east and west through Britain, is so much colder than ours, principally because of the vast tracts of frozen land that lie between them and the pole; while we have open water, the great equaliser, of temperature, from the Swedish Isles northward to the Polar basin. Continents under a vertical sun are the chief treasuries of heat, which the currents of the ocean and of the atmosphere distribute to distant peninsulas and islands. The belt of rainless desert stretching from Sierra Leone to the Wall of China, has thus an office.—It is the sun which warms the air of the northern hemisphere, and aids in ripening the corn of the Siberian exile, at the wall-fruit in English gardens. The tepid seas that bathe the coast of Africa have their upper and lower waters conducted by an unceasing hand first westward with the sun, into the American Mediterranean; then under the name of the Gulf Stream, the same warm superficial current is found reflected along the United States, coast from Florida to New England; and thence this great ocean-river's tide is sent on more through the Atlantic, and poured upon the we

of Europe. Suppose such a change were to take place in the configuration of the surface of the globe, so as to admit the passage of this current directly into the Pacific, across the existing Isthmus of Panama, or along the base of the Rocky Mountains of North America into the North Sea—(a change infinitely small in comparison with those which have heretofore taken place)—our mountains, which now present to us the ever-varying beauties of successive seasons, would become the unvarying abodes of the glacier and regions of the snow-storm; the beautiful cultivation of our soil would be no longer maintained, and civilization itself must retreat before the invasion of such physical barbarism. It is the genial influence of the Gulf-stream which preserves us from these evils.

THE CHINESE INSURGENTS.—A supplement to the *Greenland Friend of China*, says: Among the books published by the insurgent chiefs, and brought by the *Hermes* from Nankin, is the first part of the book of Genesis, according to the translation made by Gutzlaff, and published by him in Hong Kong. There is another edition of Gutzlaff's Genesis printed in Ningpo, but in all those places where the Ningpo edition departs from the one published in Hong Kong, the insurgents' copy adheres to the latter, and not to the former. It is difficult to assign a reason why they have stopped at the end of the 28th chapter; perhaps the book when issued at Hong Kong was divided into two parts, and the first part only has fallen into the hands of the insurgents; or perhaps they are intending to print the whole, and this is the first part that is ready when the *Hermes* visited Nanking.

There is one circumstance connected with its publication worthy of remark, namely, this: that the title-page is emblazoned by the imperial arms, consisting of two birds of Paradise paying court to the sun, and supported by two prancing dragons rising out of the water on either side. Over the whole are the words, "A new edition, published in the Kwei-how, on the 31st year of the celestial dynasty of Thae-ping."

If this first half of Genesis be only the commencement of a series, which the insurgent chiefs intend to continue as soon as they have opportunity, and as soon as the various documents comprising the 'Holy Book' come into their hands, we may then expect to see, in the course of time, should the insurgents prove successful, the whole of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures published by authority, and circulated throughout the empire. This will do more towards the diffusion of divine knowledge than anything which has hitherto been attempted, and may be the means, in the hand of God, of correcting many erroneous and superstitious notions which, in their partially instructed state, the insurgent chiefs have propagated. The fruit of the tree of life will thus contribute to the blessing of the nations, and what man has done imperfectly will be more perfectly accomplished by God's own truth. We rejoice to know that while the *Hermes* was at Nanking, two copies of the delegates' version of the New Testament were placed in the hands of one of their chiefs, and received with respect and gratitude.

In the 'Book of Religious Precepts of the Thae-ping Dynasty,' we have frequent reference to the presentation of animals, wine, tea and rice, which is in the book directed to be offered up to the great God; and it is not improbable that they may have learned to the inculcation of these offerings from the parable of Genesis iv. 3, where it is said that Cain brought of the fruit of the ground an offering to the Lord, and Abel brought of the firstlings of his flock. The practice, also, of Noah (Genesis viii. 20) and of Jethro (Exodus xiv. 13.) with that of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, might have led them to conceive that offerings would be acceptable to God; while they had not present to their minds the statement of the Apostle that Jesus had, by one offering, perfected for ever them that were sanctified.

We find in one of their pamphlets, called 'The Proclamations published by Imperial Appointment,' the very phrase used by Gutzlaff as the general title of the Old Testament, viz: 'The Sacred Scriptures of the Old Testament;' and the phrase, 'the supreme Lord, the great God,' so often used in the books of the insurgents, is evidently taken from Gutzlaff's translation in Genesis ii. 4, and numerous other places. He has used it as an equivalent for 'the Lord God,' where the supreme Lord stands for the first, and the great God for the second part of the phrase. The practice of Gutzlaff to employ the term *Shang-te* for God, by way of eminence, has been followed throughout in the insurgent books, while his practice

of using *Shin* for Gods, when the Almighty was not designated, as in Genesis iii. 5, has been imitated in the pamphlets brought from Nanking, so that they may be said to have made Gutzlaff's translation of Genesis their text-book.

THE DEAD.—How sudden we think of the dead! Although we sit round the same hearth where they once sat, and read from the same volume they so loved to peruse, yet we do not think of them. Oh, how the heart throbs with wild and uncontrollable emotion, as we stand beside the dying friend we dearly love! We wildly strive, but in vain, to prolong the precious life we follow in unobscured anguish down the dark flowing river, the spirit of the loved one passes onward alone, and we are left to linger on the shores of time. We think as we behold the inanimate form consigned to the cold grave, and hear the damp earth over it, that we will never forget the life scenes of the departed—that their memory will always remain in our hearts, and almost wonder that the busy multitude can move on briskly among us. But the sun shines brightly as ever on the now made grave. Nature looks so gay and smiling, and the birds sing as merrily as before.

Again we mingle in the busy, jostling throng.—Weeks and months roll on—we visit the graves less frequently—and gradually cease to think of the lost ones, save when some voice or incident or by-gone day, recall them to our memory. The feeling of bitter anguish and bereavement is soon worn off by the accumulating cares and pleasures of life. Thus we, in turn, must ere long pass away, and be forgotten. Such is human life.

THE ARCH OF SOLOMON.—By the kindness of the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following letter from the Rev. James C. Richmond. It mentions a very interesting and very curious fact, which we hardly know what to think of. If on renewed and fuller examination, it should prove to be a fact indeed, our countryman will have made a discovery, which Wilkinson thought that he had made in Egypt, but which, we believe, was never regarded as conclusive. An architect in rock and lined with stone, might, to an unpractised eye, have the appearance of what is known in architecture as the Roman arch, but as Gutzlaff in his History of Architecture observes, it would not be able to bear the superincumbent weight, were it really made to rest upon it. It is the function of the true arch, according to the same authority, to do this. It would seem, then, that to establish Mr. Richmond's discovery as being truly such, he would have to make sure that the passage-way which he entered was not cut in the rock, and simply lined with stone;—and also that the weight of earth and mason-work about it, depended on it for support. When the Assyrian, and Egyptian, and Grecian ruins have been searched in vain for traces of the arch, it would be remarkable indeed if the existence in such an accessible and frequented quarter as the Holy City had been overlooked. However, Mr. Richmond's account is very clear and precise, and we hope to hear that fuller attention has been drawn to the spot. If it verifies his discovery, he will be entitled to substitute for the Roman arch, a new name; that of the wise king, who, besides knowing the nature of the trees, beasts, birds, reptiles and fishes, might perhaps have known the nature of the arch also.—*Church Journal*.

PREACHING TO THE WORKING-CLASSES.—In addition to open air and other public services, preaching from house to house may be tried. I do not mean hiring, or obtaining the use of a room in some dwelling in a given locality, and preaching there regularly, on a particular evening, from week to week, but a rotary service carried on from one house to another. Let me cite an example which will readily explain what I have in view. Many years ago two friends of mine, who had engaged in holding open air services during the summer, cast about them as to suitable preaching occupations in the winter months. One of them had his attention directed to a number of dwellings forming three sides of a square, and inhabited by working men and their families, and almost the whole of them neglecters of God's house and worship. He called on some of the parties, and presently obtained permission to hold a meeting in one of the cottages. An evening was fixed and the service held. After singing, prayer and reading the Scriptures, each of the friends delivered a suitable address, and then concluded with two short prayers. At the close of the engagement it was enquired, "Is there any one here who would like to have a similar service held in their house?" Three or four voices answered, "Yes;" their names

were taken down, and one was fixed upon for the next evening. At its conclusion the same question was asked, and the list was augmented by several additional names. In this way the thing was carried on until a service had been held in each of the thirty houses, save one. By this method several advantages are secured: you get a larger number of persons interested in the services, as each one in whose house a meeting is to be held will be engaged in inviting, and making room for as many neighbours as the place will contain.

RAILROADS.—There are 2264 miles of railway in operation, of which 10180 are in the eastern hemisphere, and 19084 in the western—17,811 miles are in the United States, 6970 in Great Britain, 5340 in Germany, and 2480 in France. The longest railroad in the world is the New York Central, which with its branches is 621 miles in length. There are 261 railways, 17811 miles in length, completed in the United States, constructed at a cost of \$568,388,638, and 134 in course of construction, 12,806 miles in length.

COAL.—There are stated to be in the United States 129,032 square miles of coal, of which 44,000 are in Illinois, 21,105 in Virginia, 15,637 in Pennsylvania, 13,500 in Kentucky, 11,900 in Ohio. In Europe there are 17,487 square miles of coal, of which 11,850 are in Great Britain, 3,408 in Spain, 1,719 in France, and 548 in Belgium. The yearly production of coal is, 31,500,000 tons in Great Britain, 4,960,000 in Belgium, 4,140,000 in France, and 4,000,000 in the United States.

THE 187TH HYMN.—This beautiful and admired hymn, "*I could not live away*," has hitherto been almost universally ascribed to the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg; but in a letter to the Calendar of last week, it is positively claimed by Mr. Henry Ward, "Associate Editor of the Litchfield (Conn.) Republican," who says, "I have never made but one plain, straightforward assertion on the subject; and that is, that I composed and wrote the hymn entire, just as it stands, in 1822."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—OFFICIAL AWARDS OF JURIES.—The board of directors of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations have published a pamphlet of 98 octavo pages, containing an official list of the awards made by the juries appointed to examine the several departments of the exhibition. Copies of this pamphlet can probably be obtained by all who desire to consult it. From the number of the names in the list, we suppose that there are few exhibitors who had not received either a silver medal, or a bronze medal, "especial mention" or an "honorable mention."

THE COMET OF 1856.—The peculiarly brilliant comet, last seen in 1556, and expected to reappear about 1856, is the comet which decided Charles V. upon abdicating. "Already dejected by reverses," says the *Boston Transcript* the result of the siege of Metz—the defeat of Renty—the humiliation of the treaty of Passaw—the combination of all these calamities drew from the monarch the despairing cry, "fortune abandons the old!" The appearance of the flaming meteor just at this time seemed, to his superstitious sense, a direct message from heaven. Not that he thought it was directed towards him as a man so much as to his station.

SATAN'S SUCCESS.—A lady who had refused to give, after hearing a charity sermon, had her pocket picked as she was leaving the church. On making the discovery, she said, "God could not find the way into my pocket, but it seems the devil did."

THE BANEFUL EFFECTS OF A POPULAR CLASS OF PUBLICATIONS.—which ought to be severely prohibited by law, are illustrated by the facts elicited on the examination of Chapman, the fiendish murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Cozzens, that he had been stimulated to such deeds by reading the lives of Dick Turpin and Captain Lightfoot, whose career he desired to imitate.

BAD BOOKS.—A publisher of erroneous and dangerous books assured Semler, that he only gave them to the world in order to excite inquiry. "That," replied Semler, "is to set a town on fire in order to make trial of the engines."

LET A MAN PROBE THE DESIRES AND LONGINGS OF HIS HEART honestly, and to the bottom, and he will find them to be the offspring of sin and love of the world.

It is absolutely indispensable to many men to have money, we know some who without it their usefulness would be well estimated in one word Zero.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

[Continued from last week.]
COLLEGE AGENCY.

This day after my last communication I spent in visiting the friends of the College in the neighbourhood of Windsor, preparatory to the Public Meeting before alluded to. On Friday I visited the Forks, and Falmouth, where Church people are scarce, but where some donations were promised. That District has now the benefit of Judge Debarros' residence within it, at Castle Frederick, on one of the forks of the Avon. I called on the Judge, tho' a good deal out of my way, and met a kind reception, and a promise to contribute. Col. Shey is one of the oldest inhabitants, a strong Churchman, and highly respected wherever he is known. He resides in the lower part of Falmouth, and I was sorry to find him on a bed of sickness, which is an unusual thing for him, tho' in his 82d year. I could only commend my object to his worthy Lady, assured that by neither will the College be forgotten. Saturday was a boisterous day of wind and rain, such as none would venture out in, except under circumstances of strong necessity. Yet my friend, Rev. Geo. Hill, braved its pitiless peltings for the sake of King's College, having travelled all day in an open waggon, to fulfil his appointment for Monday. The roads in many places were much injured by the floods. On Sunday I went to Newport, where the state of the weather operated against the attendance. Yet there were a goodly number present. Mr. Spike was at Walton. By the time the subscription list in this Parish is closed, I have little doubt that it will show £200 for the College, which certainly will be highly creditable to a Parish with its full proportion of local burdens, and not numbering a very large body of members. I left the list in good hands to gather up farther contributions.

On Monday evening a very large and respectable meeting gathered in the neat Temperance Hall, the use of which had been kindly given for the occasion, at some inconvenience to the Division. The Chair was taken by the Rector, who opened the business of the evening by singing part of the 100th Psalm, and by prayer for the Divine blessing. He then set forth in a long and earnest address, the objects for which the meeting had been called, and in which he warmly invited the zealous co-operation of all present. He then called upon A. M. Uniacke, Esq. to propose the first Resolution, expressive of a sense of the benefits conferred by King's College on Society at large, and on this community in particular, from its formation to the present time. I need not say that this subject was ably handled. He went fully into the past history of the College—detailed its various ups and downs—gave a clear statement of its financial position—and concluded by enforcing its claims, with all that energy and eloquence for which he is so distinguished, upon those around him. The Resolution was seconded by H. King, Esq., D.C.L. The Chairman then called on Rev. Geo. Hill to move the next Resolution, which spoke of the absolute necessity of the College, as the source from which the Ministry of our Church is to be supplied. I wish that a Reporter could have attended to take down the excellent and animated address of both these sons of the Institution, whose cause they so ably advocated.

They were both listened to with marked attention, and I believe their appeals will have a good effect. So may it be. The Resolution was seconded by Major Myers.

A very general feeling was expressed, especially by those gentlemen who have sons to educate, for the revival of the Academy at the earliest possible period, and the Governors present agreed at the meeting that such was the wish of the Board. If those concerned would guarantee a certain sum for a definite period, to the Principal, it would facilitate the matter.

The noble example of Liverpool was dwelt upon by several speakers, and I am happy to say not without effect. A good imitation of the "Darrow" speech, and a gratifying repetition of his argument, was given by Hon. Dawle, Esq., who came into the middle of the room, and with some interesting notices of the early history of the Institution, requested to be allowed to show his good will towards it by a subscription of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS. This announcement was received from one end of the room to the other with loud applause. It is to be hoped that this example of a gentleman who does not profess himself to be a member of

the Church of England, will be quickly followed by others who are so. Benj. Fraser, Esq., M. D., Presbyterian, also came forward, and in conjunction with some relatives, subscribed for another £100.

Some smaller donations were then handed in, and a Committee was appointed to make general application to the community. After singing the Doxology the assembly dispersed. Upon the whole this first meeting (at Windsor) in behalf of a College which has stood in their midst, for more than sixty years, was a gratifying one. There was a pleasing array of female friends to give zest to the proceedings, and I doubt not they have each already set aside a handsome contribution to await the arrival of the Committee.

Windsor, April 4. JAS. C. COCHMAN.
To P. C. HILL, Esq.
Secy. of Incorp. Alumni.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following Addresses to the Revd. JOHN GRIFFITHS, a young Clergyman recently sent to this Diocese as a Missionary, by the S. P. G. Such testimony is highly complimentary to his ministration, coming from Churchmen, but where there is superadded a graceful tribute on the part of Dissenters, who have felt themselves benefitted by his services, it is if any thing a more convincing proof of the value of his labours, and of the estimation in which he is held, as a Christian pastor and sympathising friend. We add our prayers to those of the Addresses, for a prosperous voyage to his native land, and a speedy return to the duties of that sacred office he has so worthily filled:—

ADDRESS.

To THE Rev. JOHN GRIFFITHS, MISSIONARY.

We, the Church Wards and Vestry of the Westport Church, cannot permit you to depart without a public expression of the regard and esteem we entertain for you as a Clergyman, and so feel sincere regret that we are to be deprived of your services for the next two months.

We gratefully call to mind the manner in which you have laboured amongst us the past eighteen months, for the spiritual welfare of our little flock. The sick have received comfort and consolation at your hands, and bear witness how devoutly and judiciously your duties have been discharged.

In parting, our best wishes are with you, and that your fondest hopes of being conducted in safety to your native shores, and a happy meeting with those near and dear to you may be fully realized, is the fervent wish of your much attached friends.

EDWD. A. JONES,
JOSEPH B. HAYCOCK,
Wardens.

WM. B. VAIL,
B. P. LADD,
Wesport, N. S. 27th March, 1854. For Vestry.

To the Reverend JOHN GRIFFITHS.

Rev. and Dear Sir.—We the Inhabitants of Sandy Cove, attached to the Church of the Holy Trinity beg to assure you on your contemplated departure from the Land of your nativity, of our warm approbation of your clerical labours since you have been called to this part of the Lord's vineyard.

Your pulpit teaching has been in strict accordance with the pure and scriptural principles of our Church, which you have rendered more impressive by your example in the daily practice of those virtues that should adorn the Christian Minister.

Your indefatigable labours in relieving the sick and afflicted of all sorts, assures us you will be accompanied with the good wishes of the whole community.

We beg you to accept of our sincere expression of our esteem, and may it be that rebuked the wind, and set unto the sea, peace be sent to convey you to your parental home, and return us to this your home of adoption, is our earnest prayer.

(Signed by John Baughman, Senr. Esq., Jones Morehouse, Esq., Capt. Storehouse, Wm. Gidney, Esq., Joseph Gidney, Esq., Calvin Gidney, Esq. and others.)
Sandy Cove, 29th March, 1854.

To the Reverend J. GRIFFITHS.

Reverend and dear Sir.—We the Inhabitants of Rossway, beg leave to approach you on the eve of your departure for your native land with the assurance of the high esteem we entertain for you personally, and our cordial approbation of the zeal, ability, and discretion which you have ever shown in the discharge of your duties as a Minister of the Gospel, since you have been appointed to this Mission.

Altho' your ministration among us has not been of long duration, yet there are feelings connected with it which are deeply impressed on our hearts, such as should ever exist between the Pastor and the people over whom he has been called to watch, and we trust the word spoken by you may be like the bread cast upon the waters. While we deeply regret the necessity of this short separation, you have our earnest prayers for your health, and a pleasant voyage across the great waters, and a speedy return to your affectionate flock.

(Signed by John A. Timpany, Esq., R. K. Timpany, Esq., James Timpany, Esq., Mr. George McKay, Mr. Isaac Burns, Mr. Thos. Burns, and others.)
Rossway, 29th March, 1854.

REPLY.

My dear Brethren.—I desire to return my heartfelt thanks to you all for your kind and graceful Addresses. Such tokens of satisfaction and esteem from the subjects of my first ministerial care, lead me to conclude that my "day of small things" has not been altogether unprofitably spent among you, whilst your high estimation of the ministrations of Christ's Church, teaches very forcibly how those who stand on its holy things should study to show themselves approved unto God, workmen that need not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. When I meditate upon my insufficiency for the work of the ministry, my only way of escape is through the merits of Him "who died for all." And under the trials

of a laborious and responsible office, my only encouragement is the hope that the labour of the Christian Missionary, however humble, if it is undertaken and discharged with a single eye to the glory of God, and with a firm reliance on his grace, shall not lose its reward.

If in the course of my ministering among you, when we took sweet counsel together and walked to the house of God as friends, you have derived any benefits of religion: that unto me, but unto the Lord give the praise.

I am happy to find you are convinced that, in advocating the great truths of Christianity as they are maintained by our holy and wise Church, my great aim has been to win souls to Christ, and to teach his people holiness.

And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified.

With unmingled gratitude for your good wishes and prayers,
Believe me,

My dear Brethren,
Your sincere friend and affectionate Pastor,
JOHN GRIFFITHS.

ADDRESS.

To the Reverend JOHN GRIFFITHS.

Reverend Sir.—Having understood that you are about to leave us for a season to visit your native land, we cannot, on the eve of your departure, refrain from expressing our respect for you as a Gentleman, a Christian, and a servant of Jesus Christ.

Although, as dissenters, we do not worship in the same sanctuary, or kneel at the same altar, yet we have occasionally had the privilege of listening to your proclamation of the Gospel from the pulpit, and it has been gratifying to us to hear from your lips the announcement of those evangelical truths, which constitute the spiritual elements of our common Christianity.

When sickness has visited our families, you have ever been ready not only to administer the consolations of religion, but also gratuitously to afford valuable medical assistance, which we could not otherwise easily obtain, and for which we take this opportunity of expressing our high appreciation, as well as our gratitude.

Though differing from us in opinion with regard to some of the external characteristics of ecclesiastical observances, conscientiously entertained by you, we doubt not, as well as ourselves; and though you have not shunned to own your own sentiments, you have never offensively assailed others, or manifested those denominational asperities, which other professed preachers of peace and righteousness have too often exhibited.

You have indeed seemed to us to be imbued with the spirit of that angelic anthem which announced to the shepherds of Bethlehem the Saviour's birth: "On earth peace, good will towards men."

In conclusion, Reverend Sir, we wish you a pleasant passage across the wide ocean; and we pray your heavenly Father to give charge to the winds and the waves, that your voyage may be prosperous, and that in due time we may halt your return to this community.

(Signed by Revd. John C. Morse, Baptist Minister, W. Saunders, Esq., Capt. Wentworth Saunders, Mr. Saml. Young, and others, Inhabitants of Sandy Cove.)

Sandy Cove, March 29th, 1854.

REPLY.

My dear Christian Friends.—Accept my sincere thanks for the pleasing Address which I have had the honour of receiving from you. Whilst I apprehend that your recommendations of my services are of too high a standard, yet it cannot but be gratifying to me to learn from the terms of your affectionate Address, that in discharging the sacred functions of my calling, at least I have not been found advocating any teaching that may not be received and appreciated by all who profess and call themselves Christians.

As regards my "medical assistance" I may have been able to render you, my dear Friends, I wish no other reward for it than your testimony that it has proved beneficial to those on whom it was bestowed. For the medical education which I had the pleasure of receiving at College, is designed to be subservient to my ministerial office—so that it is my privilege to use the sacred art of medicine "really as the handmaid of religion, for the purest and the holiest objects."

In return for your kind mention of my endeavours to preserve a friendly and peaceable relation with all those who differ from me in their mode of worship, I trust that your conduct as well as our Christians, has ever appeared to me both courteous and consistent. And it is just for me to observe, not only that I have never seen in you anything that tends to weaken or destroy the bond of peace which should unite all true Christians to their common Head; but that you have always endeavoured to encourage that "brotherly love" which is the fruit of genuine religion.

That we may never "fall out by the way," let us strive to "live peaceably with all men." Thus shall we be disciples of Him who, with the blood of His cross has purchased our pardon and peace, and our eyes having seen the Lord's salvation, we shall depart in peace, and shall be received into "the holy Jerusalem" where perfect everlasting peace for ever reigns.

Commending you and yours to the Grace of God, I remain, my dear Christian Friends,
Most sincerely yours,

JOHN GRIFFITHS.

D. C. S.

Received		
March 17—Weymouth,		£2 15 0
30—Mahone Bay,		0 7 6
30—St. George's, Halifax,		5 0 0
31—Chester,		10 0 0
31—Albion Mines,		12-10 0
April 3—Tusket,		6 8 2 1/2
6—Amherst,		0 8 2 1/2

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Secy.

The following is a Memo. of the remittances received from Revd. J. STANNAGE, towards an endowment to provide for the services of an additional Missionary in his Parish:

1853—May 2	£ 40 Sterling.
August,	150 do.
October 26,	150 do.
December 31,	200 do.
1854—February,	270 do.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Secy.

BISHOPRIC ENDOWMENT FUND.

Rec'd Jan'y 31st, from 'Straboro' £1 4 5
EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Sec'y.

A CARD.

The Revd. GEORGE W. HILL begs to acknowledge the receipt of twenty pounds (£20) from "one whose hope is the hope of Israel," towards "ameliorating the condition of those Jews who are living in the Lord's land." With the anonymous contributor I too sympathize with that people beloved of God, and believe that the prophecy is as imperishable as the Jew himself, "Blessed is the man that blesseth thee." For the sum of five pounds (£5) towards the conversion of the heathen, I would also beg to offer my thanks to the anonymous donor. May this missionary spirit increase amongst us, for it will surely react upon ourselves.
G. W. H.

CONFIRMATION IN ST. PAUL'S.—This impressive rite of the Church was administered yesterday by the Lord Bishop, to the Candidates who had been previously prepared, of whom there were a large number of both sexes.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Address to Her Majesty, which was adopted by the Legislative Council on Wednesday the 29th ult. is published. Hon. Mr. Almon moved for and submitted the Address:—

To HER MAJESTY'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
The humble Address of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

May it please your Majesty:

We, the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with sentiments of loyalty and devotion to your Majesty's person and Government. We deeply regret that the peace which has so long prevailed in Europe, is likely to be disturbed by the unwarrantable aggressions of the Emperor of Russia, rendering it indispensable on the part of your Majesty, to take measures to restrain effectually his hostile intentions.

In the unanimous expression of ready adherence and support which has been enthusiastically afforded to your Majesty by our fellow subjects in Great Britain, we cordially unite; and we beg to assure your Majesty that in the disposition of your Army, you would deem it necessary to withdraw that portion which has been quartered in this part of your Empire, your Majesty may confidently trust that the utmost exertions of the Militia of this Province will be made in its defence.

Believing, as we do, that the cause in which your Majesty is engaged, is just and equitable, we rely on the gracious favor of Him who is the only Giver of all graces, that the blessings of peace may not be long denied to our common country.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
3rd April, 1854.**

At three o'clock this day, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, being seated, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, with their speaker, His Excellency was pleased, in Her Majesty's name, to give his assent to several Bills, and close the Session with the following Speech:

President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The great number of valuable Laws, matured by your joint labours, and to which I have given the royal assent, honorably distinguish the Session that is my duty now to close.

For the unexampled liberality with which you have provided for every branch of the Public Service, I thank you in Her Majesty's name.

The great Public Works which you have authorized the Government to construct, shall be commenced without delay, and carried forward in a spirit that I trust will enable us all to forget, in view of their vast size, conflicts of opinion, which, in a free country, impede sound and beneficial Legislation.

The elevated views of National obligation,—the just recognition of the nature of the struggle in which the Mother Country is engaged,—the devoted loyalty to the Sovereign,—and the chivalrous disregard of consequences in the performance of duty, evinced by the Officers which you have desired me to convey to the foot of the Throne, will challenge the admiration and respect of your fellow subjects in every part of the Empire.

I trust in God that this Continent may be preserved from the scourge of War, yet it behoves us to be prepared for any emergencies; and of this you may be assured, that while it is my determination to organize the Militia of this Province as to make me easy, I shall not hesitate, if occasion should require, to place myself at their head, with the same confidence upon their gallantry and self-devotion as I have upon your wisdom, liberality, and public spirit.

**Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, April 4th, 1854.**

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be (provisionally, until the signification of the Queen's pleasure,) Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council, in this Province:

The Hon. William Young, in the place of the Hon. James B. Uniacke, resigned;—the Hon. Lewis M. Wilkins, in the place of the Hon. Joseph Howe, resigned;—the Hon. Alexander Campbell, in the place of the Hon. Hugh Bell, resigned;—the Hon. Stephen Fulton, in the place of the Hon. Alexander McDougall, resigned.

To be Clerk of the Executive Council—
The Hon. Lewis M. Wilkins, in the place of the Hon. Joseph Howe, resigned.

To be Her Majesty's Attorney General, for the Province of Nova-Scotia—
The Hon. William Young, in the place of the Hon. James B. Uniacke, resigned.

To be Provincial Secretary—
The Hon. Lewis M. Wilkins, in the place of the Hon. Joseph Howe, resigned.

To be Her Majesty's Solicitor General, for the Province of Nova-Scotia—
The Hon. William A. Henry, in the place of the Hon. Alex. McDougall, resigned.

His Excellency has also been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be the Commissioner of Crown Lands—
The Hon. James B. Uniacke, in the place of John Spry Morris, Esquire.

To be the Commissioners for the Construction and Management of Railways in this Province—
The Hon. Joseph Howe, Chairman. The Hon. Jonathan McCully, and William Pryor, Junr., John H. Anderson, Perez M. Cunningham, Thomas S. Tobin, Esquires.

To be Queen's Printer—
William Annand, Esquire, in the place of John S. Thompson, Esquire, resigned.

**ST. GEORGE'S CHARITABLE SOCIETY.
ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 4, 1854.**

The Annual Meeting, for the choice of Officers, and other business intimately connected with the welfare of the Society, took place at Masonic Hall, this evening at 8 o'clock. It was an excellent meeting, well attended, and exhibited in the working condition of the Society, a highly satisfactory state of affairs. The Treasurer's Account showed an overplus over the expenditure of the past year. Twenty-six new Members were proposed.

The Officers of the Society for 1854-5, stand as follows:

PATRONS.
His Excellency Sir J. Gaspard LeMarchant, &c. &c.
The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

President.
Henry Pryor, Esq. Mayor of Halifax.

Vice President.
Edward Binney, Esq.

Asst. V. Presidents.—Henry C. D. Twining, Esq.
Geo. E. Morton, Esq.

Treasurer.—Wm. Kennels,
Assist. do.—David Johns.

Secretary.—Wm. Gossip.
Assist. do.—John A. Baucer.

Marshal.—John Shean.

Physicians.—Dr. Bernard Gilpin, Dr. James Allon.

Chaplains.—Rev. Archdeacon Willis, Rev. W. Bullock.

Committee of Charity.—Capt. Jos. Darby, Chairman;
Messrs. Jno. Brown, J. T. Edwards, Robt. Davis, Wm. Coomb.

Committee of Management.—The Marshal, Chairman;
Messrs. Geo. Smithers, Jos. B. Bennett, Jas. Crosskill, Edgar Dodson, Sampson Saunders, Robt. Woodill, Charles Silver.

STANDARD BEARERS.
St. George's Banner.—J. B. Smithers, Geo. Payne.
Queen's Arms.—Wm. Humphrey, Alex. Adams.
Royal Standard.—J. W. Yeomans.

St. George's Color.—J. B. Oxley.
Welch Arms.—Wm. Johns.

National Ensign.—Joseph Phillips.
St. George's Ensign.—Robt. Allison.

British Ensign.—Geo. Boston.
Union Jack.—G. Nicholls.

J. Williams—Messenger.

In consequence of St. George's Day falling upon Sunday, it was deemed proper to omit the usual Anniversary Dinner; but it was determined *non con.*, and with the utmost enthusiasm, that St. George's Society will have a celebration *Pie Nite* in the month of July.

On the morning of Monday the 24th April, the Members of the Society will meet at 10 o'clock at the Masonic Hall, to celebrate the Anniversary of St. George's Day, and will walk thence in Procession to St. Paul's, where a Sermon will be preached suitable to the occasion. Previous to the Procession a beautiful new Flag—*The Royal Arms of England*—will be publicly presented to the Society.

During the proceedings of the evening, the President gave a kind invitation to the Gentlemen proposed as Members, to join the Procession; and it is hoped that not only they, but all the Englishmen in Halifax, will then accompany the Society to Church, and afterwards, any Englishman in the City, resident or transient, will be permitted on that Day to range himself under the Banner of St. George, by intimating his intention to a Member of the Society.

The present is a time of great agitation among the Nations. The British Lion is aroused and prepared for a stern conflict in behalf of the principles of justice and good faith, the preservation of which is alike the duty of nations and individuals. Great Britain will feel the excitement in all her members. The impulse has already been communicated to Nova Scotia by our Legislature, and by our excellent LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, who is also PATRON of St. George's Society. Englishmen then, and their descendants, in this favored Dependency, will not be remiss in swelling the general enthusiasm. Let the St. George's Society of Halifax become their rallying point and engage their support. It is an Institution for good, whether it be for the relief of their destitute fellow countrymen who under its rules may be entitled to its benevolence—or whether it be to encourage loyalty to their Sovereign—to enkindle the fire of patriotism—or to inspire their children with the recollections of the glory of their Fatherland.
Wm. Gossip, Secretary.

The Services at the Cathedral during the Holy Week, will be as follows:—
Morning Prayer every day at the usual hour, with Sermon on Good Friday.
Evening Prayer daily, at half-past seven, except on Good Friday, when the Service will commence at the usual hour of seven.

A Course of Lectures will be preached at the Evening Services.

Monday, on The Rock in the Wilderness—by Rev. Heber Bullock.

Tuesday—The Offering of Isaac—by Rev. Thos. Dann.

Wednesday—The Brazen Serpent—by Rev. Wm. Bullock.

Thursday—The Paschal Lamb—by Rev. Edmond Maturin.

Good Friday—The Ceremonies of the Day of Atonement—by the Lord Bishop.

Easter Eve—Jonah—by Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Junr.
The Bishop will preach also on the morning of Easter Sunday.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

On Thursday last—Capt. Dayfield—directions attended to. Dr. Bell, with new sabbath, and 10s. for self, 10s. Capt. G. Green, 10s. Mr. Chas. Green—directions attended to—feel obliged. Mr. W. Hemmison, George Town—20s. Rev. H. Dobson—cannot send any Depository Educational Books as he is obliged by exertions on behalf of the paper. Revd. J. Forsythe, Albion Mines. Rev. J. T. Moody with remitt. £5 10—credit given accordingly from Rev. J. S. Smith, with £1 1s. 6d., viz., 10s. for Mr. F. Dauphiney, and 11s. 6d. for self.

Married.

At Hubbard's Cove, on Thursday, the 3rd of March, by the Rev. J. S. Smith, Mr. JAMES WILLIAM JOLLIFF and Miss ELIZA HORNISH, both of Mill Cove.

Died.

On Thursday morning, of inflammation on the chest, SAMUEL, and on Friday morning, DAVID, Twin-Children of Samuel and Harriet Caldwell, aged 15 months.

On Wednesday last, after a short and painful illness, ALEX. SUTLIE, in the 47th year of his age.

At Dartmouth, on Wednesday, 5th April, in the 83th year of her age, Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, a native of Yorkshire, England, and relict of Dr. Johnston, formerly of Windsor, N. S.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, April 3.—Schr. Bluenose, Vincent, New York, 5 days.

Monday, April 3.—H. M. Ship Vestal, 26. Capt. Thompson, Bermuda; schr. Uncle Tom, Locke, Placentia 5 days; Diligence, Pabnico.

Tuesday, April 4.—Brig Loyalist, Wood, Cienfuegos 25 days brig's Plato, Boile, St. John, P. R., 15 days, Advalem. Murphy, St. Jago, 19 days, schr. Rose, Rudolf, Mayaguez, 17 days; Hope, Ozone, New York, 8 days; Milo, Beaudreau, Burlin, 6 days; Elton, Virgas, Burlin, 6 days.

Wednesday, April 5th.—Brig Kingston, Dorkec, Matanzas, 16 days, schr. Alice Rogers, Laybold, Boston; brig Florida, Arostrop, Ponce, P. R. 18 days.

CLEARED.

Saturday, April 1st.—Brig. Water Lilly, Jost, Liverpool, G. B. Pitho, Marshall, D. W. Indies; schr. Martha, Bird, Newfoundland.

Monday, April 3rd.—Schr. Nance, Crowell, Guayama.

Tuesday, April 4th.—Brigs. Laura, McKay, D. W. Indies; Dasher, Lawrence, B. W. Indies.

Wednesday, April 5th.—John Hastings, Boudriot, Boston; Forest, Lass, Spinney, St. John M. B.; Newfoundland Packet, Woods, St. John's Nfld.; John Thomas, Murphy, Odein, Nfld.

Advertisements.

**OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS,
HALIFAX, N. S., March 30, 1854.**

TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon on FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1854, for the

Erection of an Hospital for the Insane, on a piece of Land situate near Dartmouth and opposite the City of Halifax.

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

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

The party or parties whose Tenders may be accepted, will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, for the due performance of their contracts.
April 8. 11th 20th June.

Poetry.

THE GRAVES OF THE EMIGRANTS.

From the Old Countryman. They sleep not where their fathers sleep. In the village church-yard's bound; They rest not 'neath the ivied wall, That shades that holy ground.

Not where the solemn organ's peal Pours music on the breeze, Through the dim aisle at even hour, And swells amid the trees.

Not where the turf is ever green, And spring-flowers blossom fair, Upon the graves of ancient men, Whose children sleep not there.

Where did they rest—those hardy men, Who left their native shore, To earn their bread in distant lands, Beyond the Atlantic's roar?

They sleep on many a lonely spot, Where the mighty forests grow— Where the giant oak and stately pine A darkling shadow throw.

The wild-bird pours an early song Above their grassy graves; And far away, through the silly night, Is heard the voice of waves.

And the breeze is softly sighing, The forest boughs among, With mournful cadences ringing, Like harps of angels strung.

And lilies, nursed by weeping dew, Shed here their blossoms pale; And spotless snow-flowers lightly bend Low to the passing gale.

The fire-fly lights her sparkling lamp In that deep forest gloom, Like Hope's blent light that breaks the night And darkness of the tomb.

The mossy stone or simple cross, Its silent record keeps, Where, mouldering in the forest shade, The lonely exile sleeps.

Yet deem him not by all forgot: Kind hearts have breathed a prayer, And tears of faithful love been shed, By those who laid them there.

OAKLANDS, Rice Lake, Nov. 4, 1853.

Advertisements.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value...

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Gliddiness, and the numerous symptoms in consequence of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also as a general Family Aperient.

Books! Books!! More Books!!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

- Liddel & Scott's Greek English Lexicon, Spencer's Greek Testament, with English Notes, Buxton's Parish Sermons, Trench on the Parables, Trench on the Miracles, Kipp's Double Witness of the Church, Lyra Apostolica, Bradley's Practical Sermons, Presbyterian Clergyman Looking for the Church, Part II.

WM. GOSSIP.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. Myrrh and Borax Prepared with Eau de Cologne. The daily use of this most admired Tincture preservative and beautifies the Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the Gums—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

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

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentleman's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

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

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 10th, 1853.

To Mr. Dixon.

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

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

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. F. K., Chemist, &c. Lister Mass-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- Bad Legs, Cancers, Scalds, Bad Breasts, Contracted (and) Sore Nipples, Burns, Stiff Joints, Sore-throats, Bruises, Elephantiasis, Skin-diseases, Bite of Mosquitoes, Fistulas, Scarry, and Sand-flies, Gout, Sore-heads, Coco bar, Glandular, Tumours, Chicago-foot, Swellings, Ulcers, Chillsains, Lambago, Wounds, Chapped hands, Piles, Yaws, Corns (Soft), Rheumatism.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 214 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 1ld., 2s. 6d., 4s. 0d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger Boxes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, Feb. 12, 1853. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

SEEDS, SEEDS.—1854.

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

For freshness and purity these are not to be surprised at with confidence we recommend them.

Mangel Wurtzel, Swedish Turnip, White Chert, and other AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, all of the best quality, and at prices as low as Good Seeds can be afforded.—For sale at DE WOLFF'S SEED WAREHOUSE, 63 HOLBORN, March, 18th 1854.

DEPOSITORY, S. P. O. K.

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

- BIBLES for Schools, large, 1s. 3d. Do. smaller size, 1s. 1ld. TESTAMENTS, School, large, 7d. Do. smaller size, 6d. BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, Gd. and 2d. Small Emb. Gilt Edged do. 6d. and 12 1/2 Church Catechism (Brook's) 2d. per doz. Hymns for Sunday Schools, 2d. per doz. Crossman's Introduction, INSTRUCTOR, No. 2, 2s. 3d. Gavrell's Faith and Duty of a Christian, Outline of English History, for Schools, 1s. 2d. Monthly Record S. P. O. 1852, 4s. 1ld. Outline of the History of the British Church, in the period of the Reformation, 1s. 6d. The Gospel Missionary, 1852, 1s. 1ld.

WM. GOSSIP, Depository.

Aug. 20.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM SCOTLAND, PER R. M. Steamship Canada, from Liverpool, O. B. Libraries of 100 vols. of Miscellaneous and odd Books, for £8 5s.

- McChoyne's Basket of Fragments, Modern Sacred Poetry, by McCombie, Roscoe and other Poems, by Emilia Munro, Camp Treasury of History and Travel, Laws of the Church of Scotland, Bell's Christian Sociology, Boston's complete Works, in 12 vols., Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, splendid edition, superbly illustrated, Hogg's Weekly Instructor, 6 vols., Foxe's Book of Martyrs, The Exhibition Keepsake, a splendid Book, Shepard's Parable of the Ten Virgins, Marsh on the Psalms; Boston's Memoirs, Farm Work Books.

Together with a great quantity of small Books, suitable for Sunday Schools, for sale by WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, of 100 Vols. from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Society and the following Books from the same Society

- Herbert Atherton, Love's Lesson, Stories of the Beatitudes, BARN'S LITTLE DAUGHTER, In the World but not of the World, Our Little Comfort, Our Opposite Neighbour, Packages of Sunday School Books, SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES of 100 vols. from the Society for Promoting Evangelical Knowledge. The Libraries are got up in a very neat and appropriate manner and are well worth inspection.

Other Publications of the Society.

—ALSO—FROM BOSTON—

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

February 25 WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING.

JUST RECEIVED, the following MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING, all of the best quality.

- OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes, ACADEMY BOARDS, Prepared MILL BOARDS, PALETTE KNIVES, BADGER BLENDERS, Flat BRISTLE BRUSHES, Sable DIBB, DRYING OIL, ALSO, ON HAND—Round, Square, and Oblong COLOURED CRAYONS, BLACK CRAYONS, Cork and Porce Crayons, Drawing Paper, and all Materials for Water Color and Pencil Drawing.

February 18. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

LAW BLANKS.

IN accordance with the New Practice Act, viz: SUMMONSES, CAPTASSES, AFFIDAVITS, ATTACHMENTS, EJECTMENTS.

For sale by WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

January 18

PUBLISHED every Saturday by WM. GOSSIP, proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid. TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, in advance.