

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

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

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

"Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI. PAGE 25, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1858. NO. 2.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date	MORNING	EVENING
F. Jan. 5	Gen. 13; Mat. 6	Gen. 11; Rom. 9
M. " 9	16; " 7	16; " 7
T. " 10	17; " 8	18; " 8
W. " 11	19; " 9	20; " 9
T. " 12	21; " 10	22; " 10
F. " 13	23; " 11	24; " 11
S. " 14	25; " 12	26; " 12

Poetry.

DO RIGHT.

AWARE, O soul, thy hours are fleeting,
Thy life is rapidly completing,
Time with eternity is meeting,
Soon comes the night,
Thy retribution, too, will come,
According to thy deeds, thy doom,
Do right, do right.

Though clouds thy firmament o'erspread,
And tempests burst around thy head,
Though life its greenest foliage shed,
In sorrow's blight;
And though thy holy hopes and fears,
Lie buried 'neath the gathering years—
Do right, do right.

The warring elements' worst wrath,
The earthquake and the whirlwind's breath,
The valley and the shade of death,
Need not affright;
For duty's calm, commanding form,
With rainbow arms shall clasp the storm
Do right, do right.

Faint not in all the weary strife,
Though every day with toil be rife,
Work is the element of life—
Action is light;
For man is made to toil and strive,
And only those who labor live
Do right, do right.

Life is not all a fleeting dream,
A meteor flash, a rainbow gleam,
A bubble on the floating stream,
Soon lost to sight,
For there's a work for every hour—
In every passing word a power—
Do right, do right.

O! life is full of solemn thought,
And noble deed—if nobly wrought—
With fearful consequences fraught;
And there is might,
If gathered in each passing hour,
That gives the soul unearthly power,
Do right, do right.

Religious Miscellany.

MARRIAGE AS VIEWED BY THE CHURCH.

By the Rev. Hon. Can. W. H. Littleton, Rector of Hagley, and Chaplain to Earl Spencer

The Marriage Service—which I believe no one who reads, and seriously considers what it says, can help feeling, gives a true view of what marriage ought to be—that service represents marriage as a holy and sacred thing. It calls it "holy matrimony," signifying that, in the sight of God and of all in whom the Spirit of God is, it is a high and sacred state. It was instituted, it tells us, "in the time of man's innocency." It is typical of "the mystical union between Christ and the Church." It is the union of the strong and the weak—of one "made in the image of God," with "a help meet for him," because, like him, in likeness to God; which may be one point which makes it typical of the union of the Great Strong One with weak mankind, who give themselves to Him in holy love. And surely to every one who thinks seriously, the sight of a marriage is holy and beautiful. The man and the woman both were originally, as I have said, "made in the image of God." They are not merely animals living here below for a time, but immortal spirits, "children of God, members of Christ, and inheritors of the Kingdom of Heaven." They come "in the sight of God and the congregation" to give themselves one to another, as loving devoted companions to their life's end. In that solemn moment they think of all that life is. Mention is made of its dangers, troubles and storms, as well as of its happiness and sunshine; and the two

take each other for companions, and mutually supporting, loving friends, and much more than friends—"for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish till death them do part, according to God's holy ordinance, and thereto they plight each other their troth." And then, after other becoming ceremonies, the minister of God pronounces them to be a "man and wife, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." All this, my brethren we cannot help feeling to be holy, reverent, and true. If there is any truth or trust-worthiness in our noble instincts—if man is more than an animal, and life more than a foolish puppet-show—if we have in us the thought of God, and the recollection that we have souls that ever stand before Him—then, I say, such thought and feelings must belong to the entering upon that "holy estate which Christ adorned and beautified with His presence, and first miracle which he wrought in Cana of Galilee." And the children that are to be born are to be looked upon as gifts of the great "Father of Spirits," "an heritage and gift that cometh from the Lord," to be brought up in the fear and nurture of the Lord, and to the praise of His Holy Name.

And further, if all this is a true view of marriage, then we see the beauty and truth of the words in which our Church tells us that "it was ordained for the mutual society, help, and comfort that the one ought to have of the other, both in prosperity and adversity," and of those, also, in which St. Peter reminds them that they are so to live together that "their prayers be not hindered," evidently meaning thereby to show that they are to have religious communion and fellowship—they are to pray together, and for one another, and to have communion of spirit of prayer. The general spirit and meaning of all this we cannot but feel to be right and good. But now, if with our minds filled with such high and blessed thoughts, we turn to listen to the common talk of the great mass of Christians about marriages that are to take place, would it not make St. Paul, or any like him, almost weep to perceive the greatness of the contrast? So high is that heavenly pattern; so sadly earthly, poor, and low is the world's talk. If any one, like Moses, came down from the Mount with these thoughts on marriage in his mind, and then heard the talk of God's baptized people, I think he would be inclined, like Moses, to break the table on which they were written; for how should such men be fit to hear of such truths? Must not Christ, looking out of heaven, still say too often of us—"O faithless and perverse generation, how long shall I be with you—how long shall I suffer you?"

For what is marriage according to men's common talk? A marriage, according to the creed men say—not within the walls of the church, but when speaking "out of the abundance of their hearts" in the world—a marriage, I say, is a kind of common-place arrangement between two persons, in respect to which the first and the uppermost thought, (naturally in such a view of it,) relates to money, the next, perhaps, to family or rank, and the names given in the world, which have nothing whatever to do with real worth or excellence, and the next, probably, to the suitability of their natural tempers to make one another happy on earth, and certainly the last of all the thought is their suitability to enjoy communion of spirit in pursuing godly and Christian objects, and in seeking the everlasting and spiritual blessings of God. As to marriages, few seem ever to have learnt that simplest of all lessons, that it is not earthly riches, but real affection that can give any real happiness, even on earth, or of how infinitely "better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith."†

Even the commonest observation of life might teach us that it is the state of the affections, not the food, or the dress, or the honours of the world, that constitutes that real happiness on which alone a man can really live. Perhaps the chief use of sufficient riches is to set us free from the necessity of thinking about riches, and, perhaps, the chief use of an established rank in the world is to set us free from all small thoughts and cares about rank. But if few seem to know or feel

* Matt. xvii. 17.

† Prov. xv. 17.

even so much as I have now said, how much fewer still are they who habitually think of marriage in respect to God, or who see that the true and only lasting and indestructible ground of happiness in it is—not earthly wealth or honours—nor yet even mere earthly affection, friendship, or mutual love of each other—but rather the common love of God existing in both, community of feeling and purpose, not so much in love of each other as in love and devotion to God as the Creator, Saviour, Guide, and Sanctifier of both—ever present in time and eternity—on whom both can evermore rest—in whom both can be now for ever one.

MEN OF BUSINESS.

BY EDMUND FRY.

We live in a business age. To obtain the character of a thorough man of business, is to obtain a passport to the admiration and confidence of mankind.—There is no volume studied with more intense and laborious devotion than the Ledger—no pursuit so fascinating and absorbing as that of making money. We are not about to enter any protest against business men, and business habits. The age needs them; and their energies, wisely directed, contribute largely to the public good; but the age also demands that they should really be business men, and not business machines.—He who gives up all the faculties and powers, all the time, and all the energy with which God has endowed him to the pursuit of wealth, to his counting-house or his counter, may be an excellent business machine; as a thing of figures, weights, and measures, he may be first-rate—but the higher attributes of his manhood are gone; for the highest privilege is to be the steward of God, not the slave of self. For the government of the great human family, Divine wisdom has framed laws as beautiful as they are simple and practical. He has written them by the finger of inspiration—He enforces them by the teachings of experience—He implants in every heart the power to understand and fulfil them. "Love is the fulfilling of the law;" but the love of what?—of gold, of power, of self? Nay! but the love of God, and the broad comprehensive love of universal humanity. Why, with all the wonderful resources which our country enjoys, the result of her energy and success in business, have we such gaunt, desperate, despairing poverty in our midst—why the deepening abyss of crime and degradation unequalled in the most savage states of barbarism—why do we see labor in its thousand attitudes of want and supplication, struggling to maintain life in the midst of luxurious and wealthy cities, doing battle with hard, gripping penury, amidst fruitful fields and valleys teeming with beauty and fertility? Why, but because men of power and of business, whose love should be universal, narrow down their senses and their sympathies to the service of one object, and that object is self. They regard their neighbors, not as men and women to be served, but to be used. Their solicitude is not how much happiness they can confer, but how much they can extract—not how much good they can do to others but how much they can compel others to do for them. This is the working of a heartless system of trade machinery, but should never be the policy of a Christian man of business. Look, then, to it as you launch in life, that your stock ledger has no other entries than mere money debits. God entrusts you with a capital of time, intelligence, energy, influence, and human sympathy, which are to be as conscientiously invested and employed in His service as the material wealth with which he endows you to be trafficked with in your own; and never forget that when your last balance-sheet shall have been closed on earth, however satisfactory may be its testimony to your ability and success in the conduct of the business machine—there is yet another account to be audited, the account of your manhood—every item and entry of which has been written with omniscient truthfulness and justice. You are not commanded to be careless and indifferent to your interest; but you are not commanded to be careless and indifferent to the welfare of others. You are to be more solicitous for the brotherhood than the servitude of your fellow-men—to live, not at the expense of those around you, but to the advancement of

truth and godliness; in a word, to practice that wisest of all selfishness—to live for the public good.

THE WEB OF LIFE.

"I have cut off, like a weaver, my life." The Holy Spirit here employs a comparison to illustrate the uncertainty of life. He compares it to a weaver employed to manufacture a piece of cloth, and liable from one moment to another, to be required by his master to cut the thread, and submit his work for inspection. We have all a web to weave for our Master. Every minute, every second the shuttle passes and repasses, leaving after it a thread—a thought, a word, an action. What shall be the length of our web, we know not; we may be called to cut it, even at the commencement. It is not with the piece that we have to do; that depends not upon us. Our business is to see that it is well woven, that it be according to the dimensions prescribed in the word of God—that the work we use be the love of God, and that it be wrought under the influence of the Holy Spirit. It is said of the hypocrite, that his hope shall be as the spider's web. Let us take heed that we make not spider's webs, which may deceive the eyes of man, but will not abide the inspection of God.

Let us be wary of deceiving ourselves as to the length of the web which remains for us to make. Too often we set before us a multitude of things which we imagine must be done before we die. One says, I have my children to educate and provide for; another, I have my house to build; another, I have pious enterprises to execute and bring to a happy termination—I require for this a certain time, which I trust God will be pleased to grant me. But suddenly, in the midst of all these projects for the future, death comes and cuts the thread. Then all is ended for this world. Was it wise, to make these things the subject of so many anxieties? Ought we allow them to interpose between the tomb and us, and hide it from our view? Should we not, each morning, prepare ourselves to spend the day as if we were to die that night?—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

News Department.

From the Latest English Papers.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.—The public will learn with great satisfaction that the government has resolved to call upon parliament to vote the necessary supplies for a considerable addition to the naval forces of the country. It is not, as we have frequently had occasion to remark, in the number of her Majesty's ships-of-war that our chief deficiency is to be traced, and, probably there never was a time of peace at which a more powerful naval armament could be equipped for sea.—But the most essential condition of our maritime strength is a body of well-trained seamen to man those vessels, and to contribute to the defence of our coasts. The commission which has been sitting for some time past to consider the best means of manning the navy has adopted several valuable suggestions from officers whose judgement and experience may be relied on; and we presume that it is in consequence of these recommendations that the government and the Admiralty have resolved to add about 5,000 seamen to the fleet, with a proportionate addition to the marines. It would be an error to attribute to this measure a greater degree of political importance than it deserves, and although it happens to correspond in point of time with the proclamation of the French Empire, there is probably no direct connexion between the two incidents. But we cannot be ignorant that an extraordinary degree of activity has prevailed for some time past in the dockyards of our most powerful neighbour, and that while some show has been made of a reduction in the French army, the navy of that country has been augmented to an unprecedented extent. To place our own protective forces on at least an equal footing is therefore the first duty of the ministers of this country, and we are satisfied that the nation will gladly respond to a call which does not exceed what our pacific policy and our territorial security absolutely require.—(*Times.*)

NATIONAL DEFENCE.—It is said that the increase to the army, in *personnel* and *material*, will include an addition to the artillery branch of 2,000 men, and 1,000 horses, and carriages and ammunition waggons for 200 guns. We understand that it is proposed in the new estimates to add to the present strength of the Royal Marines 1,500 men. We stated some time since that the naval forces of England would include 10 screw line-of-battle ships. We believe that before this time next year we shall have double this number of two and three deckers, propelled by screw-machinery, afloat. Messrs. Penn & Co., and Messrs. Maudslay & Field, are ordered to construct screw-machinery for eight of the line-of-battle ships in course of construction. Orders have recently been issued to hasten preparations for commencing the construction of the batteries in the Isle of Wight, and expedite the works as much as possible.—*Standard.*

NEW DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.—Letters received in Paris from M. Place, Consul at Mosul, report further excavations and successes among the mounds of Nineveh. Among the recent gains from this rich mine of antiquities, besides a large addition of statues, bas-reliefs in marble, pottery, and articles of jewellery, which throw light on the habits and customs of the inhabitants of the ancient city, the French explorers have been able to examine the whole of the Palace of Khorsabad and its dependencies. In so doing, they are said to have elucidated some doubtful points, and obtained proof that the Assyrians were not ignorant of any of the resources of architecture. M. Place has discovered a large gate, twelve feet high, which appears to have been one of the entrances to the city,—several constructions in marble,—two rows of columns, apparently extending a considerable distance,—the cellar of the palace, still containing regular rows of jars, which had probably been filled with wine; for, at the bottom of these jars, there is still a deposit of a violet color. The operations have not been confined to the immediate vicinity of Khorsabad. M. Place has caused excavations to be made in the hills on the left bank of the Tigris, within ten leagues from Khorsabad. In them he has found monuments, tombs, jewellery, and some articles in gold and other metal and in stone. At Dziziran there is a monument, which, it is supposed, may turn out to be as large as that of Khorsabad. At Mattai, and at the place called Biriim, M. Place has found bas-reliefs cut in solid rock. They consist of a number of colossal figures, and of a series of full-length portraits of the Kings of Assyria. M. Place reports that he has taken copies of his discoveries by means of the photographic process; and he announces that Colonel Rawlinson has authorized him to make diggings near the places which the English are engaged in examining.—*Athenæum.*

Accounts from Jerusalem, of the 26th October, mention that the Commission appointed to settle the question of the possession of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, raised by the governments of France and Rome, separated a few days before, without being able to accomplish that object.

UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS, DEC. 30, 1852.—Mr. Cass's resolution calling for information respecting the new British colony in Central America, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Fish, (whig) of N. Y., presented the memorial of the proprietors of the New York and Havre mail steamers, asking an increase of compensation or a release from their contract.

By telegraph from New Orleans we have late and very important news from Mexico. It appears that Count Bouillon, the leader of the French movement in Sonora, has capitulated, his forces had surrendered their arms, and the insurrection was at an end. This reminds one of the old couplet concerning a former monarch of the Count's country, who

"With forty thousand men,

Marched up the hill, and then marched down again." Thus ends all the rhodomontade about foreign acquisition of territory in that quarter.

THE ADVANCE IN FLOUR.—The recent rise in flour of some two or three shillings per barrel, says the Rochester Union, will ensure a small fortune to some of our citizens, who have large quantities in store in the Eastern market. We are informed that one million establishment of this city, has over 40,000 barrels, another 25,000, a third 16,000, in New York, or now on the way there, and others have smaller quantities.

ACRES OF PORK.—A correspondent of the Louisville Courier says that in East Louisville, the five extensive pork houses have five or six acres of barrelled pork, piled up three tiers high, in open lots. There are not less than six acres, which would make eighteen acres of barrels if laid side by side, exclusive of lard in barrels, and pork bulked down in the five pork houses, sheds, &c. Besides the above slaughtered hogs, there are five or six acres of live hogs in pens.

The steamship Georgia, which arrived from Aspinwall on Friday, brought California gold dust to the value of over two millions and a half of dollars.

The statistics of the United States mint show that during the past year the golden deposits amounted to \$51,059,295, and the coinage to \$51,505,658. Over eighteen and a half millions of three cent pieces were coined during the year, notwithstanding which fact, change is a very scarce commodity in all sections of the country.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.—The following statement of the mackerel fishery in the district of Barnstable is furnished to the *Yarmouth Register*:—Vessels employed, 18,738 tons; men do. 2,376; boys do 706. Mackerel packed: No. 1—24 390 barrels, value \$253,900; No. 2—22,212 barrels, value \$177,969; No. 3—15,043 barrels, value \$90,258. Total value \$522,134. The value of the Mackerel is estimated at \$10.88, and \$6 per barrel for Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which is the average price for the season.

The workmen in the Navy Yards of Philadelphia and Charlestown have quitted work, in consequence of an order from the Navy department, requiring them to work an hour longer each day than usual—viz., to commence at sunrise and end at sunset, when there are less than eleven hours between those periods, allowing one hour for dinner, and that ten hours are required when eleven hours elapse at sunrise and sunset.

NIAGARA FALLS AND LAKE ERIE.—Professor Silliman, the eminent geologist, discredits the opinion advanced by some, that the gradual wearing away of the rocks of Niagara Falls may possibly result in draining Lake Erie. In a recent lecture he remarked:—

"They will not halt at their present station, but retreat slowly and surely about two miles further, where they will stop again for an unknown period, and probably forever, since at this place the hard limestone will form both base and top of the falls, and thus probably stop the rapid and sure destruction of the rock. Some have thought that they would finally reach Lake Erie, and that then the lake would be completely drained. Such an event is impossible. At the point already mentioned, the torrent will gradually wear away the surface of the limestone, forming a rapid, and henceforth Niagara will be one of the lost wonders of the world."

SUCCESS OF THE CALORIC SHIP.—The caloric steamship Ericsson went down on her trial trip on Tuesday last. She started off at fine speed, making 12 knots an hour with the wind and tide.—*International Jan. 8.*

HAVANA, DEC. 29, 1852.—For some time past the greatest activity has reigned amongst the African slave traders of this island. Vessels have been and are fitting out in every port, even here, under the very noses of the authorities, whom rumour states are largely interested in the speculations; it is even said that some of them have taken shares in the ventures; but I am inclined to think they reckon more upon the fees of so much a head, which they consider they are entitled to, for every negro brought to this island from the coast of Africa. Several cargoes have been landed within the last few weeks, and the British frigate Vestal has brought into this port no less than four prizes for adjudication—vessels which have fitted out for the African slave trade, and this, too, within less than a week.

The names of the prizes are the Venus, a notorious slaver, the Carlota, and the Custros Hermanos, all topsail schooners. The last vessel brought in is the Arrogante Emilio, a fine large brig. On board the Venus, my friend the Marquis of— informs me, every thing denoted her destination. Not only was she fully equipped for the slave trade, but all the captain's letters and papers, which were seized, mentioned the number of negroes he expected to bring from the coast, and he even went so far as to calculate the amount of profit he hoped to derive from the speculation.

The Venus was fully provided with a slave-deck, shackles, and all the other requisites for a voyage to the coast of Africa; but upon being captured, the captain declared he was a coasting vessel, and produced Havana custom-house clearances to that effect; however, upon strict search being made, it was discovered he had also another set of documents, from the Spanish authorities, for the coast of Africa. Thus, added to the fact of his being allowed to depart from the port during the night, has given rise to a suspicion of connivance on the part of the authorities. Moreover, I have heard that upon the seizure of his vessel by the captain of the British frigate, the master of the Venus fell on his knees, and confessed that he was bound to the coast of Africa, but at present on his way to the Cayes, off Cardinas, where he was to wait the arrival of the schooner Carlota to complete his equipments, which she was to bring to him. Upon the boat proceeding to the Cayes indicated by the captain of the Venus, sure enough, there was the Carlota, as also the Custros Hermanos, fully laden with the necessaries for a slaving voyage, which were to have been put on board the Venus, and another vessel, no doubt the Arrogante Emilio, which was expected to rendezvous at those Cayes.

The Vestal, having captured the three vessels above alluded to brought them to Havana for trial, which was to have been commenced on the 23d December, when the owners, doubtless supposing that the captain of the Vestal's attention would be wholly engrossed with the case of the three prizes, gave orders to the Arrogante Emilio to sail, which she accordingly did at about 11 A. M. the same day. The Vestal very soon afterwards followed, and brought her, also, back into port for adjudication. This latter vessel has a slave deck, and is in every way fitted for a voyage to the coast of Africa for slaves; that that was her destination, was notorious to every body, and it was openly spoken of. But no effort on the part of the Spanish authorities will be left untried to obtain the liberation of these vessels; and the Spanish Judge of the Mixed Commission being one of the greatest slave dealers in the island, of course justice cannot be expected from him. The result will be, that the Spanish and English judges will be unable to come to a decision in the matter, in which case, I understand, it is the custom to toss up for an arbitrator, who will decide, of course, should he be a Spaniard, against the right of the British to detain the vessels in question. The owners of the captured vessels have already been furnished by the Spanish authorities, since the vessels were brought into port, with documents, purporting to prove that the said vessels, when captured, were bound on legal voyages.

The greatest excitement prevails here in consequence of the capture of these vessels.

The Captain of the Port, Luna, came ashore from the Vestal upon that vessel's return to port with the Arrogante Emilio in tow, and fairly danced with rage on the public wharf, much to the amusement of certain of the spectators. As Captain of the Port, he will have to explain how it was the Venus was allowed to leave Havana, in the dead of the night, in contra-

vention of the strictest articles of the code of the port regulations.

BRITISH INTERFERENCE WITH THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.—It will be seen, by our private correspondence from the island of Cuba, that the slave traffic has suffered no diminution, but is at present in the most active and prosperous condition that it had ever before attained. It will also be seen, however, that *pari passu* with the increase of the trade has been the active re-creation of the British fleet to put it down completely, and no less than four vessels engaged in the traffic had been brought into the port of Havana by H. B. M. frigate Vestal.

We have previously stated the fact of these captures, but the particulars, furnished by our correspondents, throwing light upon the connivances of the Spanish authorities, will be read with much interest. The mixed court for the trial of these cases was in session when our despatches left; but no conviction was anticipated from it, on account of the open as well as covert support and countenance given to the offenders by the Captain General and the inferior officers of his government.

However, the determined obstinacy evinced by the British government to eradicate the slave trade in the Antilles must necessarily result in its utter extinction, as it has done in the Brazils. But it would not be a matter of surprise if this interference by England with the revenues of the high personages who are interested in the slave trade, as well in Cuba as in old Spain, should involve some unpleasant disturbances between the two governments. One thing, however, is certain: that if the English persist in this determination to extinguish the slave trade in Cuba their action will utterly ruin that island, in a political point of view and despoil it of its greatest charm—that of affording to Spanish pensionnaires an easy and quick mode of replenishing their exhausted coffers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Data from Sandwich Islands are to Nov. 6th. 116 whale ships were in the port of Honolulu on the 5th.

The ship Isaac Howland had arrived at Honolulu with ten Japanese sailors, picked up at sea from on board a junk, in a famishing condition.

The Polynesian says that the past season has been a most successful one for the whaling business—More oil will be received there than any previous season. The most successful voyage was that of the Niagara, Capt. Clough, twelve months out, with 3200 bbls of whale oil and 50,000 lbs of bone. Six merchant vessels had already filled up with oil and bone for the United States, and four others had been engaged at San Francisco, and were daily expected over.

BERMUDA.

The O-pray's machinery, &c., is now said to be in capital order, and with a new Engineer, she can steam against a close-reefed topsail breeze at the rate of six knots per hour. Her passage to Bermuda was a very rough one. On the night of the 11th in latitude 39, blowing a strong gale from S. S. W. she nearly went down, having shipped a heavy sea which filled her deck and brought her considerably by the head; they were compelled to run her before the wind, and knock out some of her waist before they could get rid of the water from her deck, much of which however, had found its way below.

We are told that when she entered St. George's Harbour, she was very deep in the water, (too much so for safety) having a full inboard cargo and cattle on deck; only half the number of the oxen shipped were, however, landed, the others having been drowned or having died on board.

The O-pray makes another trip to Bermuda this month, after which she will, it is supposed, be engaged in the Mail service to Newfoundland.

We were in hopes of hearing that the Levantine was not to be employed in the Mail service again, or no; at least, until she had a new Hull, new machinery, &c., in fact nothing but the name preserved, (even that perhaps would be as well changed) for the travelling public has lost all confidence in the vessel, but we regret to learn, that after she receives a further patching, she is to be entrusted with the conveying of the Mails between Halifax and Bermuda the present winter—Can this be true!

The Merlin it is presumed will take the place of the Petrel, as the latter vessel will have to return to Scotland to undergo some alteration. The Petrel is far from being the fine vessel those who planned her imagined she would be. She is it seems too narrow, and is most uncomfortable even in moderate weather.

As we have occasion to allude to the Petrel we deem it our duty to mention a circumstance which has come to our knowledge, viz: the persons applying at the office of the Agent of this vessel at Jersey City, for a passage to Bermuda by her, can never get a satisfactory answer till near the time of her departure, when, should there be any berths not taken by persons going to St. Thomas, they may get them. Certainly this is not as it should be.—*Bermuda Roy. Gaz.*

We are happy to learn that His Excellency Captain Elliot is likely to resume the Government of Bermuda, at the desire of H. M. Government.—*Bermuda Paper.*

WEST INDIES.

It is our painful duty to record the death of Capt. Henry James Matson, aged 43, of her Majesty's screw steamer Highflyer. The gallant officer was only attacked on Saturday last, by the epidemic still prevailing on board that vessel.—*Trinidad Herald, Dec. 15.*

A severe shock of Earthquake was felt throughout Jamaica on the 26th November.

We have been very kindly handed the following statement relative to the Fever at Barbados, among the Military and Navy, up to the 11th Dec. 1852.

	Admitted to Hospital.	Died.
69th Regt.	145	36
34th Regt.	76	7
Royal Artillery	30	7
Staff	1	1

Officers died, Lt. Orme, R. A., Strickland 69th, Mrs. Chatham, do., D. A. C. Gen. Neate, Mrs. Neate, 1 child and maid servant.

Three children of Capt. Turner, R. A., Mr. Mrs. and Miss Collier, Mrs. Col. Wright, R. E., and Lt. Col. Williams, R. A., and subsequently D. A. C. Gen. Walker.

	Admitted.	Died.
H. M. S. Dauntless,		
Seamen	85	35
Officers	22	13

One of the last Officers that died was the Clerk, Mr. Edwin Death.—*Bermuda Gazette, Dec. 28.*

We find the following in the Barbadian of the 15th instant:

We hear, and we hope the report is true, that the epidemic fever has nearly disappeared in Speights' Town; and as we have not heard of any new cases in the City this week, we hope soon, under God's blessing, to be able to record a return of that good health which has generally characterized our Metropolis. We regret, however, to learn, that two more of the officers of the Dauntless have departed this life. Mr. Bushby, senior Midshipman, and Mr. Haswell, Master's Assistant. These make 15 deaths of Officers. 61 of the crew had died.

The Yellow Fever has made its appearance at St. Vincent; as yet it is confined to a certain locality and among the Portuguese.

The dismantling of Estates is still going on in Jamaica. From the Parish of Trelawney about 80,000 tons of old copper which had been used for the manufacture of Rum and Sugar, have been exported to the United States.

A Marine and Stranger Hospital is about to be established at St. Thomas.

H. M. Line-of-Battle-Ship *Cumberland*, carrying the flag of Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour, has just come into harbour, accompanied by H. M. Frigate *Catlops* and Sloop-of-War *Daring*.

From certain rumours that have obtained currency here since the arrival of the screw propeller *Highflyer*, it would appear that the Admiral is about to take decisive measures to compel payment by the Venezuelan Government of the indemnity they have agreed to allow the British Merchants who were sufferers by the infamous Law of Espira. Rumour has it that the *Highflyer* proceeds on Sunday to LaGuayra to intimate the vicinity of the Admiral and his determination to proceed to extremities, if the amount in question be not forthwith paid. A blockade of the port of LaGuayra and the Orinoco will be the immediate result, it is said, of any further delay in payment. This will, no doubt, inconvenience our Costa Firme neighbors greatly; but here, in Trinidad, we shall also feel it some, as Brother Jonathan says—but we hope things will not come to such extremities.—*Port of Spain Gazette, Dec. 10.*

THE BAHAMAS.—The cholera, we perceive by the Bahamas papers, had been making serious havoc among the islands. It had almost disappeared from New Providence. We see no where any accounts of the lives sacrificed up to a late date, by the terrible scourge. In July & August about 500, or one-eighth of the population is said, by the "Herald" to have fallen victims:—of whom 130 are known to have died without medical aid or succor, and a large proportion of the others to have obtained it only when too late.

"It is reported," says a private letter from Grenada, from which we have been permitted to make this extract, "that no less than twelve hundred soldiers and twenty-eight priests, have fallen victims to yellow fever in Martinique. In the Island of St. Thomas not a soldier has escaped, all having died; and many of the ships in port were without crews."

CANADA.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—A fire broke out last night in the house of Mr. King, confectioner, on McGill st. The building was entirely destroyed, and Mrs. King, two children, and a servant, perished in the flames.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHRISTMAS COLLECTIONS.—The sum of £62 0s. 9d. was collected in the Episcopal Churches in this City and Portland, exclusive of Carleton, on Christmas day, for the benefit of the poor, viz: in Trinity Church £21 6s. 6d.; St. John, £13 6s. 9d.; St. James', £9; St. Luke's, Portland, £15; and in St. Paul's, Portland, £3 7s. 6d.

In the Catholic Churches of the City and Portland the collections for the poor, on Christmas day, amount to £40; and at the Methodist Chapels in the City to £38 13s. 8d.—viz, in German-street Chapel, £22 1s. and in the Centenary Chapel, £16 12s. 8d.

For some days past the Suspension Bridge has been free to the public, and an immense number of persons have embraced the opportunity of crossing over upon it. Sleighs have also passed over it.—*Observer Jan. 4.*

We understand that information has been received by last mail that our Railway matters are progressing in London quite satisfactorily.—*Cour.*

Never in the history of this Province did a New Year begin under happier auspices. The year just closed has been one of unexampled prosperity in all branches of production and business. The season was

exceedingly favorable to all kind of crops, and better prices have been obtained than have ruled for many years. Ship-building has been promoted to a large extent; and, thanks to the skill and principles of many of our ship-builders, a character has been established for our New Brunswick ships, which, we hope, will fix this branch of business permanently with us. Timber and deals have throughout the year maintained high prices: and, as we remarked at the Public Meeting the other day, the country is now rolling in wealth. This industry of the people is more and more being directed towards domestic manufactures. We now manufacture all our own soap and candles, as good and cheaper than can be imported. The manufacture of pairs and brooms, cut nails, edge tools, agricultural implements, cordage, paper, carriages and sleighs, pianos and furniture, is steadily progressing; and it only requires the introduction of steam-power and labour-saving machinery to enable our manufactures to defy competition. The exchanging class—namely, our merchants and shop-keepers have been, we believe, doing also a satisfactory business.

It is well known that the state of the balance-sheet depends more on a continued upward tendency in prices, and on cash sales, than on the ordinary profits of business; and during the past year both of these circumstances have been in our favour, for stocks of goods have invariably been increasing their value, and there was never less speculative or credit business done. The genteel professions are perhaps the only exceptions to the general prosperity; but it will necessarily be so, so long as the silly idea is allowed to prevail, that one way of earning a living is genteel, and confers honour on those engaged in it, and that another is low and degrading. It is a fact, and ought to be recognized as such, that he only is worthy of honour, who, whether in a ditch, in a stall or in an office, does the work which Providence has allotted to him with industry, honesty, and intelligence.

The result of our retrospect then is, that the inhabitants of this Province have on every hand cause of thankfulness to the GIVER OF ALL GOOD for the prosperity with which they have been blessed.

For the coming year the prospect is quite as good. Railways, which we have every reason to expect will be in progress early in the season, will give an impetus to the agriculture and the trade of the Province such as scarcely be imagined. Ship-building promises to increase and be more and more profitable.

We have reason to believe that the supply of our timber and deals will be exhausted before the demand is likely to be lessened, and we think it likely therefore, that the day of low prices for timber is past.

What we like best of all is, that in the midst of all this prosperity there exists no wild spirit of speculation. People are generally working within their means, and doing what would be a safe business at any time—and we trust that this moderation may long continue.

Diocesan Church Society.

Manchester and Melford Subscriptions, to D. C. S. 1851.

s. d.		s. d.	
Anderson, Jesse, Esq.	2 6	Lyons, James	1 3
Mrs. F.	1 3	Mrs.	0 7 1/2
Catherine	0 8	Lyle, Margt.	1 3
Rbt Bruce	0 7 1/2	Martin, Mrs. A.	1 3
Jas. Lyle	0 7 1/2	Alexr.	2 6
Atwater, Rufus	1 3	Ann	0 7 1/2
Blair, Margt.	1 3	McPherson, Cathr.	1 3
Bolcs, Rbt.	1 0	Jno.	2 6
Bolcs, Rbt. Sr.	1 3	Morris, W. T.	10 0
Callahan, Mrs. A. Jr.	1 3	Mrs.	10 0
Crittenlon, Eben.	1 3	Morris, Emma	1 3
Carr, Rebecca,	0 7 1/2	McPherson, Christ.	1 3
George	0 7 1/2	Martin, Margt.	0 7 1/2
Carrigan, Rufus	1 3	Joseph	1 3
Fox, Mrs.	1 3	Susana	0 7 1/2
Alexr.	1 3	David	1 3
Jane	0 7 1/2	Rbt.	0 7 1/2
Margt.	0 7 1/2	Lydia	0 7 1/2
Giles, Jane	5 0	Martin, Joseph	0 5
Sarah	1 3	Susana	0 7 1/2
Gelley, Mary J.	0 7 1/2	Eliza	1 3
Jas.	1 3	Miller, Harriet	0 7 1/2
Grant, Alexr.	1 3	McPherson, Hibbert	1 3
Hamilton, Jas.	2 6	Mrs. Jno.	1 3
Mrs.	1 3	Peeples, Wm.	2 6
Hadley, Sarah	2 6	Harriet	1 3
Mrs. Wm.	0 11	Reeves, Susanna	1 3
Jane	1 3	Jas.	0 7 1/2
Harte, Jno. L.	1 3	Rbt.	0 7 1/2
Jno. L. Jr.	0 7 1/2	Scott, Josiah	2 6
Mrs. Jno. L.	1 3	Weaton,	0 7 1/2
Hale, Thos.	1 3	Nancy	0 7 1/2
Jordan, Dempsey	0 10	Seranton, David	1 3
Edward	0 7 1/2	David Jr.	2 6
Jno.	0 7 1/2	Simpson, Jno. W.	1 3
Laurie, Andw.	1 3	Rebecca	1 3
Wm.	0 7 1/2	Scott, Jno.	2 6
Chas.	0 7 1/2	Smith, Mary	1 3
Lyle, Jas. Jr.	1 3	Summers, Margt.	1 3
Mrs.	0 7 1/2	Edward	1 3
Rhoda	1 3	Wilson, Jno.	3 0
Jno.	1 3	Wilson, Mrs. J.	2 6
Lyle, David	1 3	Isaac	2 6
Mrs.	0 7 1/2	Seranton, Mr.	2 6
Lyle, Jas. Jr.	1 3	Whitman, Mrs. R.	1 3
Mrs.	1 3	Wilkinson, Mrs.	1 3
M. and J.	0 7 1/2	Wm.	1 3
Lyle, Jeremh.	1 3	Jas.	3 1/2
Lyons, Alexr.	1 3	Whitman, Mrs. M.	2 6

Selections.

The following graphic description we doubt not will be read with interest by many who have been eye-witnesses of the wondrous scenes, in the course of their summer tours, which in this locomotive age are made so much more easily than 28 years ago, when we were in the region described; when none were found bold enough to trust a steamer to those dangerous rapids; and then too, a week was consumed in a journey, which now occupies a single day.

THE RAPIDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—Only a few years have passed since the first attempt was made to "run the Long Sault" by a steamer. Now all the rapids from Dickenson's Landing, about 40 miles below Ogdensburg, to Montreal, are passed over by the daily lines of steamers, and we think we can assert without fear of contradiction, that the passage of the St. Lawrence from Kingston to Quebec is the most interesting of any known to the traveller. Those who have passed through the Lachine rapids will bear testimony to the truthfulness of the following description, which we find in a late number of the *Presbyterian*, especially the appearance of the Indian pilot while the boat is dashing through the troubled waters:—

"But the rapids—or what is technically called shooting the rapids, i. e. going through them in the steamer, will be ample compensation for the trip; at least when you have safely got through with the shooting. One or two of these rapids are from nine to twelve miles long, the current descending with great rapidity—in some of them, it is said, at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour—so that the water is broken into quite a white capped sea, and pitching as it does over ledges of rocks, makes a novel and not over comfortable sort of river steam-boat navigation. Whenever we approached one of them, four men were stationed at the wheel in the pilot's house, the narrow, sinuous, and turbulent channel requiring great power and dexterity in managing the boat. In passing the "split-rock" in the Cedar rapids, you seem at one time to be dashing right on to the threatening ledges which jut up apparently but a few feet below the surface; but just as you are making up your mind to the catastrophe, the watchful pilot has interposed; and the gallant boat turns gracefully aside, and glides swiftly on her way. Until very recently the steamers were not accustomed to go over the Lachine rapids—the last passed before reaching Montreal—the passengers being sent from above them to the city by railway. Now, however, a practicable channel has been discovered, and the boats daily descend in safety even over the boiling torrents of the Lachine. Just before entering this most difficult part of the river, an Indian pilot is taken on board, from an Indian village on the shore. The tall son of the forest,—who has learned the way through this scething labyrinth of water and rocks, in his canoe,—mounts to the pilot's house, and assisted by three or four other stalwart men, takes his place at the wheel, while another man goes aft and lays hold of the lever attached to the rudder, so that in case of accident to the tiller ropes, there may still be a hand at the helm. A moment more and the boat is rolling and dashing forward on the unsteady current. The Indian pilot gazes down on the pitching waters, as if he would penetrate their very depths, his eyes fairly flashing fire. In an instant the eight hands are running over the wheel like fingers over a well played instrument, and the tiller chains rattle as if they were all running away; the boat trembles for a moment, makes a heavy plunge, then wheels gracefully round, and goes on her course. She has passed one of the shoals, and is passing off to find the entrance to a new and worse one. Once more the Indian's eye is a blaze, every muscle of his face is working, and as the bows of the steamer droop for a fall into the "cellar," as the French appropriately term the watery chasm, his tongue protrudes, and his whole face is like that of a man frenzied. Safely out of the "cellar," we are jostled first to one side, then the other, still dashing down the boiling current, when a sudden concussion careens the boat over and she has touched" falls at once from the lips of a dozen passengers, who are anxiously looking down on the rocks just under the bows; but she has cleared the rock, and the concussion was only from the angry waves apparently indignant that a presumptuous steamer should venture in the domain where they hold their revels. Another dropping of the bows and descent into a "cellar," and another tossing about in all directions at once, and we are once more dashing steadily along, fairly over the flat of the rapids, and alike agreed among the passengers that we should not care to go over the Lachine every day. Once safely over, however, no one will ever regret the beautiful and exciting spectacle he witnessed in passing them. In ascending the river the steamer avoids the rapids by means of canals

THE DESOLATIONS OF DRINK.—Drink is the desolating demon of Great Britain. We have spent in intoxicating drinks during the present century as much as would pay the national debt twice over! There are 180,000 gin-drinkers in London alone, and in that city three millions a-year are spent in gin. In thirteen years 219,000 males and 183,920 females were taken into custody for being drunk and disorderly. In Manchester not less than a million a year is spent in profligacy and crime. In Edinburgh there are one thousand whiskey shops, one hundred and sixty being in one street; and yet the city contains only one hundred bread-shops. In Glasgow the poor rates are £100,000 a year. "Ten thousand," says Alison, "get drunk every Saturday night, are drunk all day Sunday and Monday, and not able to return to work till Tuesday. Glasgow spends £1,200,000 annually, in drink; and 50,000 females are taken in custody for being drunk." And what are some of the normal results of such appalling statistics? Insanity, pauperism, prostitution and crime. As to the insanity affiliated on drink, the Bishop of London states "that of 4,271 maniacs, whose previous history was investigated, 749, or more than half of them, wrecked their reason in drinking." As to its pauperism, it is estimated that not less than two-thirds of our paupers are the direct or indirect victims of the same fatal vice. In Parkhurst Prison, it is calculated that 400 out of 500 juvenile prisoners are immured there as the incidental results of parental debauchery. The chaplain of the Northampton County Jail lately informed the writer, that of "302 prisoners in this jail, during the last six months, 176 attributed their ruin to drunkenness. Sixty-four spent from 2s. 6d to 10s. a week in drink; fifteen spent from 10s. to 17s. and ten spent all their savings. Is it not remarkable," he adds, "that out of 423 prisoners in this jail, I have not had one that has one sixpence in a saving's bank, nor above six that ever had?"—Perhaps not less than two-thirds of the "natives" in the kingdom have passed through the jails since the cessation of railway labour. Yet the wages of these men, to the number of 240,306, averaged £40 a year each, in the aggregate £10,290,369 a year, but when the railways were done, their money was done, their character was done, their good habits were done, and themselves done in every way.

THE FIRST POETRY WRITTEN IN AMERICA.—The following facts were taken from the archives of the Historical Society, Boston.

"The first poetic effusion ever produced on American soil, originated in a circumstance which was handsomely explained by one of the full bloods of the Jibwa (or as we call them) the Chippewas. All these who have witnessed the performances of the Indians of Far West in our city, must recollect the cradle and the mode in which the Indians bring up their children. Soon after our forefathers landed at Plymouth, some of the people went out into a field where Indian women were picking strawberries, and observed several cradles hung upon the boughs of trees with the infants fastened upon them—a novel and curious sight to any European. A gentle breeze sprung up and waved the cradles to and fro. A young man, one of the party, pecked off a piece of bark and wrote the following, which has been repeated thousands of times by thousands of American matrons, very few of whom ever knew of or cared for its origin."

"Lul-a-by babe upon the tree top;
When the wind blows the cradle will rock.
When the bough breaks, the cradle will fall,
And down will come lula-by babe and all."

THE DYING CHRISTIAN'S PRAYER.—He had been faithful and exemplary as a Christian; and now he lay upon the bed of death. He felt, and the physician assured him that the close of his life was at hand, and in a few short hours he must enter eternity. His minister came to see him; and as he was about to depart, proposing prayer, he asked for what he should pray—if there was any particular petition he wished him to offer. The answer of the good old man was, "Pray for me the first, three petitions of the Lord's Prayer.—"Hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven."

HABITS.—Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change; no single action creates however it may exhibit a man's character; but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and overwhelms the inhabitants and his habitation, so passion, acting upon the elements of man's

chief which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.—*Jeremy Bentham.*

NEVER GIVE A KICK FOR A HIT.—I learned a good lesson when I was a little girl, says a lady.—One frosty morning I was looking out of the window into my father's barn-yard, where stood many cows, oxen, and horses, waiting to drink. It was a cold morning. The cattle stood very still and meek, till one of the cows attempted to turn round. In making the attempt, she happened to lither next neighbor; whereupon the neighbor kicked and hit another. In five minutes the whole herd were kicking each other with fury. My mother laughed and said, "See what comes of kicking when you are hit. Just so, I have seen one cross word set a whole family by the ears some frosty morning." Afterwards, if my brothers or myself were a little irritable, she would say, "Take care, my children. Remember how the fight in the barn-yard began. Never give back a kick for a hit, and you will save yourself and others a great deal of trouble."

A CREDIBLE WITNESS.—The Rev. Dr. Dixon, a distinguished Minister in the English Wesleyan body, and son-in-law of the late Rev. Richard Watson, gives the following testimony to the prosperity of the Church of England, in a letter to an American Methodist paper, *Zion's Herald*, published in Boston:

"Do not be startled: But there is more true religion in the Church of England, than any where else in the country. The Church is the only Protestant body which is making progress in evangelical labors and prosperous advances.

"The Church of England is, as we think, the most prosperous body in the country. . . . In the lower grades of the Church, there is a very large and constantly increasing body of faithful, laborious and excellent men, who are the ornament of their profession, and a blessing to the country. The large towns are full of these men, who are exercising a most powerful and beneficial influence."

THE MISER'S DAUGHTER.—One cold winter, when the ground was so covered with snow that the little birds could not find any thing to eat, the daughter of a miserly rich man gathered up all the crumbs she could find, and was going to carry them out and scatter them on the snow. Her father saw her, and asked her what she was going to do. She told him, and he said, "What good will it do? The crumbs will not be enough to feed one in a hundred of the birds." "I know it dear father," said she, "but I shall be glad to save even one in a hundred of them, if I cannot save them all." The father thought a moment; he knew that many poor persons were suffering in his village, and he had refused to help any, because he could not help them all. His conscience struck him, and he told his little daughter to break a loaf of bread into crumbs for the birds, while he went to scatter a purse of money among the poor villagers.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MADIAI.—Having received permission from the Tuscan Secretary of State to visit the Madiai in the prisons where they are severally expiating their enormous crime of possessing a Bible, we determined to take the husband first in order, for by a refinement of cruelty, they are confined in separate prisons, in different parts of the country. Long corridors ran throughout the building, with these cells on each side of them, and at the central spot was a small square space, where a crucifix is set up and the mass performed, so that care is taken to give to all the prisoners the comfort of religious services, except the unfortunate Madiai, whose deprivation in this respect is a severe, though inevitable, aggravation of their sufferings.—The refusal of their Bible and other devotional books is an unnecessary, cruel, and dangerous feature in their solitary confinement. We found Francesco in a comfortable room of the infirmary, and the exception which his illness procured him from prison discipline and prison dress, along with the hopes of a speedy release which he seemed to entertain, gave him a more cheerful air than we afterwards found in his unfortunate wife. We had a long conversation with him in French, this language being adopted at his own request, in order that the governor and doctor—who, I conclude, had been ordered to be present—might hear it. We did not feel ourselves bound to alter on this account what would otherwise have been the tenor of our conversation. As we had come with no intention of embittering his mind against the powers that had no interruption was afforded by either of those present. Nothing could be more pleasing than the whole conversa-

tion and manner of the poor prisoner. His references to Scripture, which one naturally looked for in one whose love for it was his whole crime, and must form his whole consolation, were frequent. But all such quotations were perfectly free from cant or affectation, and seemed to be but the utterings of his heart. He was evidently much cheered by our visit, and his ownness of spirit and noble calumnies seemed to make an impression, even on the Governor of the prison. The route to the prison of Lucrea is over much more beaten ground. We found poor Rosa suffering from headache, depressed in spirits, still liable to pain from her old spinal complaint, and, after repeated disappointments, unwilling to admit of hope. In her filthy striped prison dress, with her hair cut to the prison regulations, and a cotton handkerchief over her head, those who had known her in her happier days would with difficulty have recognized her now. She was, however, well supported from within: though she spoke of her arrest as having come upon her like a thunder-clap. Her chief anxiety seemed to be to conceal her own sufferings from her own husband, and to have more certainty as to the state of his health, shattered as she knew it to be. She had received visits from two remarkable personages—no less than the Grand Duchess and the Archbishop. How exalted a personage as the former could have visited her in her cell, and for such an offence, without such a visit resulting in a pardon, I am at a loss to conceive. Nor is it less singular that one charged with, and pronounced guilty of "Open impiety in the way of proselytizing," should have been twice requested by the Archbishop "to pray for him." Having given a temperate and scrupulously unexaggerated account of the present position of these unfortunate persons; we may with greater confidence solicit attention to the following statement, which should strike a chill on every heart, including even the hearts of their oppressors. It is our firm belief that, if their present sentence be carried out, or even if their present punishment be continued much longer, their lives will be sacrificed. Time will show how far we are correct in our view of the present state of their health. We have done our duty in testifying to what we saw and know—the awful responsibility must rest with others.

A PHILOSOPHER SILENCED.—One of our periodicals of half a century, gives a good anecdote of a gentleman, who was travelling with a lady, in one of the heavy vessels of that day, from New Haven to New York. The said gentleman was a philosopher, who professed to acknowledge the divine character of the Books of Moses, yet, to support a favorite hypothesis, ascribed all the miracles he has recorded to second causes. Descanting on his favourite theme, he was mildly accosted by the lady, with the question, "Sir, if your reasoning be just, how do you account for the bush which Moses saw, which burned with fire?" He replied "That, madam, was a phenomenon perfectly consistent with the principles of philosophy. Moses was then on the side of a mountain. Subterraneous fire often breaks out on the side of mountains; and such was the fire in the bush which Moses saw." The lady, superior to the sophistry of the philosopher, replied, "Subterraneous fires consume, but, sir, the fire which Moses saw, consumed not the bush; for Moses said, 'I will now turn aside, and see this great sight, why the bush is not burnt.'"—*Watchman and Reflector.*

THE SACRAMENT.—I think it is the excellent Cecil, who remarked that we Protestants, in our anxiety to deny the real presence in the sacrament, were apt to forget the spiritual presence; and that refusing to consider it a saving ordinance, we undervalued it as a means of grace.

It is the memorial of His love who died for us; these emblems drove His finished work; shall we not take and eat with a humble, earnest faith, that thus through the death of our Redeemer, eternal life is secured to us?

Let us remember that it was for our sins that he was sorely bruised, that He bore alone our bitter curse, that we might grieve no more as those without hope.

Then will our hearts leap with love, and earnest longings will go forth that in us He may "see of the travail of His soul and be satisfied." Purposes to live to the glory of our God and Saviour—desires for conformity to the image of Christ, will spring up in the heart thus melted with Divine love.

Thus shall we "sit down under His shadow with great delight, and find His fruit sweet to our taste."

ACTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.—The Acts of the Apostles is the Title of one of the Books of the New Testament: their Resolutions have not reached us.

Youth's Department.

MY BOY.

These simple lines will touch a chord in many a mother's breast.

My boy, as gentle on my breast,
From infant sport thou slunk'st to rest,
And on my hand, I feel thee put,
In playful dreams, the little foot.
The thrilling touch sets every string
Of my full heart a quivering;
For, ah! I think, what chart can show,
The ways through which this foot must go!

ON FITS.—Though no doctor, I have by me some excellent prescriptions; and as I shall charge you nothing for them, you cannot grumble at the price. We are most of us subject to fits; I am visited with them myself, and I dare say you are also; now, then, for my prescriptions:

For a fit of Passion, walk out in the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds, without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton. "Be not hasty in thy spirit to be angry; for anger resteth in the bosom of fools."—Eccles. vii. 9.

For a fit of Idleness, count the tickings of a clock. Do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next, and work like a negro. "Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep; and an idle soul shall suffer hunger."—Prov. xix. 15.

For a fit of Extravagance and Folly, go to the workhouse, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced.

"Who makes his bed of briar and thorn,
Must be content to be forlorn."

"Wherefore do you spend your money for that which is not bread? and your labor for that which satisfieth not?"—Isa. lv. 2.

For a fit of Ambition, go into the churchyard and read the gravestones. They will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bedchamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and your sister. "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."—Prov. xvi. 18.

For a fit of Repining, look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed-ridden, the afflicted, and the deranged, and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions. "Wherefore doth a living man complain?"—Lam. iii. 39.

For a fit of Envy, go to a watering place, and see how many who keep their carriages are afflicted with rheumatism, gout, and dropsy; how many walk abroad on crutches, or stay at home, wrapt up in flannel; and how many are subject to epilepsy and apoplexy. "A sound heart is the life of the flesh; envy the rottenness of the bones."—Prov. xiv. 30.

For a fit of Despondency, look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and at those which he has promised to his followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower, may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom. "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? hope thou in God, for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God."—Psalms xlii. 6.

For all fits of Doubt, Perplexity, and Fear, whether they respect the body or the mind, whether they are a load to the shoulders, the head, or the heart, the following is a radical cure which may be relied on, for I had it from the Great Physician: "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee."—Psalms lv. 22.

"COME THIS WAY, FATHER."—During a visit to the sea-shore of our State, some two years since, with a party of friends, it was proposed one bright afternoon that we should make up a party and go down the harbor on a fishing excursion. We accordingly started, and after sailing about three miles, a young lady of the company declined going farther, and requested us to land her on one of the small islands in the harbor, where she proposed to stay until our return. My little boy, then about four years old, preferred remaining with her. Accordingly we left them and proceeded some six miles farther. We remained out much longer than we intended, and as night approached a thick fog set in from the sea, entirely enshrouding us. Without a compass, and not knowing the right direction to steer, we groped our way along for some hours, until finally we distinguished the breaking of the surf on the rocks of one of the islands, but were at a loss to know which one of them. I stood up in the stern of the boat, where I had been steering, and shouted with

all my strength. I listened a moment, and heard through the thick fog and above the breaking of the surf, the angel voice of my boy calling, "Come this way, father!—steer straight for me—I'm here waiting for you!" We stopped by that sound, and soon my little boy leaped to my arms with joy, saying, "I knew you would hear me, father!" and nestled to sleep in my bosom. The child and the maiden are both sleeping now. They died in two short weeks after the period I refer to, with hardly an interval of time between their two deaths. Now tossed on the rough sea of life, without compass or guide, enveloped in fog and surrounded by rocks, I seem to hear the sound of that cherub voice calling from the bright shore "Come this way, father! steer straight for me." When oppressed with sadness, I take my way to our quiet cemetery, still as I stand by one little mound, the same musical voice echoes from thence, "Come this way, father!—I'm waiting for thee!"

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No 10.

SUNDAYS AFTER CHRISTMAS.

"That which hath been is now, and that which is to be hath already been; and God requireth that which is past."—Eccles. iii. 15.

O what a fleeting thing is life,
No halting time is known,
The years which come with promise rise,
With lightning speed are flown.

The things that were are yore and past;
We grasp the present now;
But while we think to hold it fast,
'Tis gone, we know not how.

The promised future by a pall
Tho' hidden from our ken,
Comes quickly, if it comes at all,
And slighted now is then.

The Past! the Past! with all its tale,
Of actions and desires;
The Past tho' in our memory pale,
Is that which God requires.

Watch! watch, the rapid flight of life,
Its course brooks no delay;
It blinds alike our peace and strife,
To "now" the passing day.

Soon will the mighty angel stride,
The ocean and its shore,
And swear above its troubled tide,
"That time shall be no more."

W. B.

NO. 13.

EPIPHANY.

In Eastern skies the mystic Star,
Is onward travelling fast and far,
And sages track its guiding ray,
Across Arabia's desert way.

Or can it be an angel blest,
Clad in some bright and glittering vest,
To lead us, where in lowly shed,
The Kingly Saviour lies his head?

Our best oblations, Christ, we bring,
And own Thee Prophet, Priest and King:
Accept our praise and grant our prayer,
And guide and guard us every where.

O be our light upon the road,
Which leads to glory and to God,
Dawn in our hearts whenever we stray,
The bright and morning Star for aye.

W. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

An interesting and well attended meeting of the Lunenburg Committee of the Diocesan Church Society, was held in the large room of the Temperance Hall, on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 29th, when after opening with singing the well known words of the 100th Psalm, to its equally well-known tune, the Rector, the Rev. H. L. Owen, offered up the usual prayers to the Throne of Grace for the Divine blessing on the Committee, the Society, and all kindred Societies throughout the world.

The adoption of the Report, which was read in a clear and distinct manner by Mr. Henry Kauback, Junr, the new Secretary, bringing before the notice of the meeting, the operations, not only of our own Committee and Society, but of the kindred Societies throughout the world, was moved in some appropriate remarks, by J. Heckman, Esq. and seconded by Mr. Joseph Rudolf, Churchwarden, and passed.

The 2nd Resolution, expressive of gratitude, and trust in God, was moved in a neat and appropriate speech by Dr. Jacobs, and seconded by Mr. Herbert J. Jacobs, Student of King's College.

The Hon. W. Rudolf, in moving the third Resolution,

reminding the Meeting of their obligations to the Ven. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, gave an interesting account of the history and progress of the Church in the Parish of Lunenburg, and called on the Members to shew their grateful sense of the Ven. Society's benefits to the Parish, by vigorously exerting themselves in behalf of the Church Society in this Diocese.

Which Resolution was seconded by H. M. Moyle, Esq. and passed.

The fourth Resolution was moved in a most feeling manner by H. S. Jos, Esq. M. P., and seconded by Mr. W. M. Lawson, and passed unanimously, viz:—

That while we mainly attribute the steady progress of this, the oldest Committee of the Diocesan Church Society, to the zealous exertions of its first Presidents the Rev. J. C. Cochran, we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to express the sense we entertain of his valuable labours in its behalf; and request the Rector to convey this expression of our feelings to our late President.

To the above Resolution the Mover begged leave, with permission of the Meeting, to introduce and move the following additional Resolution, viz:—

That the thanks of this Society be given to Charles B. Owen, Esq. for his services as Secretary during fifteen years; the duties of which office he zealously and faithfully discharged; and that a copy of such Resolution be forwarded to him by the President.

Which being seconded by Mr. Lawson, was also passed unanimously.

The Rev. W. H. Snyder, A. M., of Mahone Bay, in a lengthened and most interesting speech, moved the adoption of the fourth Resolution, setting forth the varied and known wants of various portions of this Diocese, calling on every member of the Church not to cease his exertions so long as there was a child unbaptized or uninstructed throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Alfred Savary, Student of King's College, in a classical and interesting speech, and being supported by Mr. Joshua Kaulbach, Churchwarden, unanimously passed.

Daniel Owen, Esq. moved the next Resolution, in a speech ably urging the claims of our destitute fellow countrymen, and of six hundred millions of unenlightened heathen throughout the world; J. H. Kaulbach, Esq. seconded the same, with a recommendation to all to increase their exertions and subscription.

The last Resolution was moved by Mr. James Milward, and seconded by Mr. George Anderson, nominating the Board of Officers, the Standing Committee, and the Delegates for the ensuing year, the mover expressing his hope that the new Board of Officers would not fall short of the exertions of their predecessors.

After the members were invited to send in their subscriptions during the week, a collection was taken, and an interesting evening was closed by singing the favourite missionary hymn by the lamented Heter, and the Apostolical benediction.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1853.

EPIPHANY.

AMONG the many privileges for which the member of the Church has cause to be thankful, may be reckoned the appointment of certain days, for the commemoration of the various events connected with the great mystery of human redemption. As these days recur, in the progress of the ecclesiastical year, the attention of our members is naturally fixed upon subjects most important and interesting to their souls. The Minister of the Church is, in a measure, forced to make these subjects the topics of his pulpit instructions; and the minds of both preacher and hearers are thus likely to become practically impressed with all the great truths, and life-giving doctrines of our holy faith. In the progress of our Church year, we are now come to the festival of the EPIPHANY, which name is attached to all the Sundays between this and Septuagesima.

The "manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles," which had its beginning in the visit of the wise men, under the miraculous guidance of a star, to the Infant Saviour, ought to be a subject of joy and congratulation to us all, whose forefathers were Gentiles, "a people that walked in darkness and had no light." And the serious Churchman will not listen, without deep and personal interest, to those sublime words of prophecy, which he hears from week to week, proclaiming the sure and glorious progress of Gospel light throughout

a benighted world, until that happy consummation shall indeed arrive, when Christ shall be acknowledged and adored by every heart and in every land. Nor at this season should we forget to put to our hearts the wholesome enquiry whether the "Day Star" has arisen there,—whether the Divine light has been kindled within us, and is actually shining around us, so that "men may see our good works and glorify our Father which is in Heaven." This is the main point with us all. In vain does the glorious "Light of the World" shine abroad upon other lands and other souls, if we are content to remain shrouded in the gross darkness of spiritual ignorance, or if we belong to that class who "love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil," and upon whom "condemnation" is already pronounced by the Lord. The Collects for this season are all beautiful and may profitably be transferred from the Church to the Closet. In that for Thursday last, we are reminded of the importance of "knowing God now by Faith," and are made to pray, that after having been led here by Divine guidance, in the good and perfect way, we may be permitted hereafter to have "the fruition" or enjoyment, of the "glorious Godhead" in the world above. May all our readers be enabled to utter this, and their every prayer from the bottom of believing hearts, and may the daily life of every Churchman in the land be a reflection of the rays of the "Sun of Righteousness."

CHURCH INCREASE IN ST. JOHN, N. B.—We perceive by the following extract from the *Witness*, that the City of St. John is now divided into three parishes instead of one as formerly. Including Portland, of which Rev. Mr. Harrison is Rector, there are now seven clergymen and five churches.

The Churchmen in that quarter have ever shown themselves liberal and spirited, in all their doings for the benefit of their Church, and kind and considerate towards their Pastors. Long may such be the case, fulfilling the Scripture assertion, that "it is good to be always zealously affected in a good thing."

We have before had occasion to notice the exercise of this liberal spirit, in reference to their Church paper, which has not been left to the unaided efforts of its able Editor, but has been repeatedly sustained by the voluntary pecuniary gifts of intelligent Churchmen, who consider it an important auxiliary in the cause of religion. It would give us heartfelt pleasure to be able to record similar instances of gratuitous support to the Church paper of this Diocese, which is almost universally allowed to be important to the interests of the Church, but yet seeks in vain the moderate degree of patronage required to maintain it.

"We learn that all that part of the City lying north of Union street has been set off from Trinity Parish, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector, preparatory to its being erected by law into a new Parish for ecclesiastical purposes. The Rev. George M. Armstrong, late of the Diocese of Montreal, who had been nominated to the District by Dr. Gray, and received the Bishop's license, entered upon his pastoral duties on Sunday last. The Rev. Gentleman preached a most impressive sermon from 2nd Thess. iii. 1, "Brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified, even as it is with you." After urging the duty and importance of prayer, and showing its manifold advantages to both ministers and people, he alluded to his new relation to the congregation; his need of their prayers, his heartfelt desire to promote their spiritual welfare, and his earnest hope that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified among them, and by them. The Bible, and the Bible only, would be the rule and standard of his preaching, as it had been of those who had preceded him there, and he concluded by emphatically declaring he would know nothing among them save Jesus Christ and Him crucified. The Rev. Dr. Gray, occupied the pulpit in the afternoon, and took for his text Phil. i. 27, "Only let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ, that, whether I come and see you, or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the Gospel; and in nothing terrified by your adversaries." After enforcing the leading topics of the text, and observing that they were the truths he had been endeavouring for twenty-six years to enforce from the pulpit, he expressed his satisfaction, that in now transferring the charge of that congregation to other hands, he was happy to be able to cherish the hope that the same vital truths would be preached to them.—*Church Witness*.

The Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia will meet at Halifax, (D. V.) on the 10th February. That of New Brunswick, at St. John, on the 20th January.

The Duke of Wellington, now that he is no longer above ground to contradict falsehoods, is made to say many things which his tongue never uttered. Among these may be safely reckoned an alleged aphthegm in reference to our Diocesan, which took its round through the papers, (and we were surprised to see it copied by religious journals some months ago, and has now been started on its journey a second time, by the "Sun" of Friday. Even if true, we cannot see that it could add much to His Grace's fame, or that it has any point but that which ill nature may give it. But it carries falsehood and absurdity on the very face of it.

The Duke knew full well that it is from their Chaplains, and not from Bishops that as a body soldiers hear sermons. It may be regarded, therefore, without hesitation, as a certain article made out of "whole cloth."

A writer in one of the City papers blames the *Church Times* for charging the inhabitants of Sheet Harbour with insubordinate conduct in reference to an attack upon a Sheriff's officer. "Let every man bear his own burden," say we, and having weight enough to carry, on our own account, we beg to decline what belongs to another. We have no recollection of saying a word on the subject at all.

Shades of the Hamlet, and other Poems. By Rev. A. Gray, Rector of Digby, N. S. Halifax, E. G. Fuller. Price 3s. 6d.

This is the title of a very neat little volume now on sale at Mr. Fuller's American Book Store, which we cordially recommend to our readers. We remember the pleasing efforts of Mr. Gray in this line, more than thirty years ago, when we were both in the classic "shades" of Windsor, and we have since frequently read his poetic effusions with pleasure. To say that the reader of these poems will be strongly reminded of the gentle smoothness and simplicity of Goldsmith, is perhaps the best commendation that we can bestow. Among the most spirited of the pieces is that entitled the "Reign of Poetry," which abounds with fine ideas and genuine fire. The numerous pupils of the Author's Tutor, the late Rev. Dr. Cochran, will read with interest the tribute to his memory, contained in the last of the collection, in which there is also a touching allusion to the late Rev. Charles Morris, who lost his life by his devoted attention to sick emigrants at Grosse Isle, Quebec. The book will make a nice New Year's Gift, and we hope will be generally taken.

D. C. S.

Rec'd. Jan. 3. A friend in New Brunswick, £3 0 0
G. Shelburne L. C. 19 0 0
G. Rev. J. A. Shaw, Arichat,

(donation.) 5 0 0

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr.

Sec'y. D. C. S.

B. E. F.

Rec'd. from the Rev. H. L. Yewens, £1 10 0

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr.

Sec'y. B. E. F. Com.

The Rev. J. C. Cochran thankfully acknowledges donations from the Lord Bishop, the Master of the Rolls, John Spry Morris, Esq. and Mrs. Desbrisay, Sen., in answer to his Card in behalf of indigent persons in the neighbourhood of Halifax.

We see by an exchange paper, that an alumnus of King's College, Windsor, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, of St. George's, Edinburgh, was almost elected Bishop of St. Andrews, Scotland, the Rev. C. Wordsworth, Warden of Trinity College, having only a majority of one vote. Dr. Sutherland is a native of Halifax, and is married to a daughter of the late Hon. James Fraser, whose sister is the lady of General Gore, now commanding the Forces in Nova Scotia, &c.

We cut the following from the *Newfoundland Times*, the Editor of which paper seems to think the prayer would be appropriate in that quarter.

SENSIBLE PRAYER.—"The Rev. J. G. Wood, at Fairfield, Indiana, after praying for the general Government, prayed for the Governor of the State; and then for the Legislature thus read,—The Lord have mercy on our Legislators, spare their lives until they

may return to their homes, and then put it into the hearts of the people to keep them there, and return them of temperate habits and sentiments who will do some good.

We last week informed our readers that Mr. Gossip could not any longer continue the publication of this Paper, by which he has already incurred great loss, in consequence of the neglect of Churchmen. Since the receipt of this Notice from the Publisher, a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the D. C. S. has been convened by the Lord Bishop, to take into consideration the injury which would be sustained by the Society, if deprived of the means of giving publicity to its proceedings, from time to time, throughout the Diocese; as well as the general detriment to the interests of the Church, likely to arise from the want of any recognized vehicle of information upon matters affecting its welfare, or likely to engage the attention of its members.—and to endeavour to make some arrangement for the continuance of the Publication. Several plans were proposed at this Meeting, which was very well attended,—one, which would probably have been most beneficial in the end, and which may perhaps hereafter be adopted, was rejected, because it involved the suspension of the Paper for some time. Finally, Mr. Gossip agreed to continue it for a year on condition of receiving an immediate addition of 100 Subscribers. Several of the Members then present made themselves responsible for additional copies, and we have no doubt that within a few days, the whole number required will be made up. The Paper will therefore be continued for at least another year, but we can assure our friends, that unless their Subscriptions, which are due in advance, are more regularly paid than they have hitherto been, the Publisher will be a very considerable loser by his exertions on behalf of our Church.

The Levee at Government House on New Year's day, was very numerously attended by the Military and by Civilians. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Archbishop and Clergy of the Church of England, and the Ministers of other Protestant denominations, also paid their respects to His Excellency and Lady Le Marchant, but we did not observe the Roman Catholic Bishop, nor any of his Clergy.

It was pleasing to see persons of all parties, and of various creeds, thus uniting to testify their respect for the Representative of our gracious Sovereign; and we hope the tendency of such gatherings may also be, to soften the asperities which are often produced by the collisions of public and private life.

The R. M. Steamship Canada, arrived on Friday from Boston. Some interesting particulars of news will be found in our columns.

The Lord Bishops of Newfoundland and Quebec were passengers in the Canada, steamer, on Friday morning, for England. The Bishop of Sydney was in London at the last dates.

UNITED STATES' CONSULATE.—The situation of Consul, made vacant by the demise of the late T. B. Livingston, Esq., has been filled by B. HAMMATT NORRIS, Esq., U. States' Consul at Pictou, who has been directed by the State Department, to extend his jurisdiction over the whole Province. Mr. Norton's Consular powers now extend over the three Provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, and we are quite sure that the various, often onerous and difficult duties of this responsible station, could not be in abler hands.—B. N. American.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a Communication signed "Reader," giving an extract from a severe critique in the London Illustrated News, upon the Elegy which we lately printed in this Paper. Not knowing any good that would result from publishing that extract, and the equally caustic remarks of "Reader," but being sure that pain would thereby be inflicted upon respectable parties, we decline its insertion. Whatever may be said of the poetry, all must admit that the prose description of the closing ceremony at the Duke's funeral was exceedingly graphic, in fact breathing that fire, for the absence of which from his versification, the author is so belaboured by the critics. It has appeared also in the St. John Church Witness.

We hope that Metaphich will not think we are insensible to the merit of his logical communication in answer to Alpha, if under present circumstances we abstain from publishing it.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Fillett, with remittance and three subscribers. From Rev. R. Uilacke, Newport, with remittance.—From Rev. Mr. Moody—the books have been waiting an opportunity for some time.

Married.

At Arichat, on Tuesday 29th of December, by the Rev. James A. Shaw, Rector of St. John Church, WILLIAM KEYNOLD CUTLER, Esq., Barrister at Law, to MARY, daughter of the late John Haber, Esq., of the former Dec.

DECEASED.

Suddenly, on Friday, the 31st ult. Mr. EDWARD COOK, a native of Essex, England, aged 27 years. On Monday morning, after an illness of 36 hours, JOSEPH WILKETT, son of Thomas Wilkett, Esq., of Palumbo. On Saturday, the 1st July 1851, ELIZABETH D., wife of Edward D. Meynill, Esq., and youngest daughter of John Lamb, Esq. On Sunday Morning, the 2nd Inst., in the 31st year of his age, EDWARD PUYON DEBLOIS, eldest son of the late William M. Deblois, Esq. At Upper Aylesford on the 20th ult. ELISHA DEWOLF, son of Mr. Elisha D. Harris, aged 7 years and about 9 months. At Boston, 25th ult. Mr. FREDERICK LACAIN, aged 61 years. At Lunenburg, Dec. 21, James, son of W. Henry E. memo, in the 2nd year of his age. At Nassau N. P. of cholera on the 17th Nov. 1852. ANITA, wife of John Mount Esq. Spanish Cor. of 19th SARAH wife of John Mount, Junr Esq. 29th. ANN VICTORIA, wife, and 18th CLARENCE A. son of Robert G. Pike, Esq. Mrs. P. was a daughter of John Mount, Esq.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED

Saturday, Jan. 1.—Brig Good Intent, Boston, 6 days; schrs. Tabbutt, Woodin, Boston 12 days; Mary, 3rd Inst. Monday, Jan. 3.—R. M. Steamship Merlin, Columbia, St. John's N. F. 60 hours, brig May Ann, Robin, Sydney, 10 days, schrs. Melway, New York, 8 days, Samuel, Thomas, Fortune Bay, S. F.; Calow, Bay Chaleur, Phoenix, Cameron, Only Son, Chambers, Newfoundland, Sarah, Elizabeth, Camo, Allee, Smith, Bay Chaleur. Tuesday, Jan. 4.—Schrs. Susan, Sisters, M. on, Boston, 9 days, in ballast, vessel to the Master, Landry, St. Pierre N. F. Mail Packet schr. Orange, Yaguacu, from St. Pierre, Miquelon, mails, Agent, (G. H. Starr, Esq.). Thursday, Jan. 6.—Brig Greghound, Bascom, Harbour Grace, N. F. Friday, Jan. 7.—R. M. Steamship Canada, Lang, Boston, 11 hours; steamer Osprey, Hunter, Bermuda, 5 1/2 days; brig Ina, Perry, Boston, 13 days; schrs. Ocean, Pictou—bound to Boston—leave; Exile, Cornwallis.

CLEARANCES.

Jan. 1.—Patrick, Cuba; Eagle, Hilliers, Cuba. Jan. 5.—Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; Ellen, O'Brien, New York. Jan. 7.—St. Canada, Lang, Liverpool, G. B. Creole Starrat, Boston.

PASSENGERS.

R. M. Steamship MERLIN—St. John's, Newfoundland, to Halifax.—The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland Messrs. McCann, Kelly, M. Hill, Huet, Whitman, Rutherford, Mulr, Dingell, Hill, O'Shan, Keith, McDougall, Thomas Keeler, and 20 in the average. R. M. S. CANADA—Boston to Halifax—Messrs. Geo. Drilho, Weatt, Morse, Cummings, Atkinson and Kilston.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 8.

Table listing prices for various goods: Apples, per bush. 2s. 6d. a 4s.; Beef, fresh, per cwt. 25s. a 30s.; Butter, fresh, per lb. 11d. a 1s.; Cutsup, per gallon, none; Cheese, per lb. 4d. a 6d.; Chickens, per pair, 1s. 3d. a 1s. 9d.; Eggs, per doz. 10s. a 11d.; Geese, each, 1s. 6d. a 1s. 9d.; Hams, green, per lb. 5d. a 5 1/2d.; Do. smoked, per lb. 6d. a 6 1/2d.; Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard 1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.; Do. wool, 2s. 6d.; Bacon, per lb. 6d. a 7d.; Oatmeal, per cwt. 12s. 6d.; Pork, fresh, per lb. 3 1/2d. a 4d.; Potatoes, per bushel, 2s. 6d.; Socks, per doz. 10s.; Turkeys, per lb. 6d. a 7 1/2d.; Yarn, worsted, per lb. 2s. 6d.; Ducks per pair, 2s. to 2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for coal and wood: Coal, per chal. 27s.; Cord Wood, 16s.

Advertisements.

D. C. S.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE D. C. S. OF N. S. will be held (D. V.) at Halifax on the second Thursday (10th) February next. The Local Committees are requested to send in their accounts previous to that date. E. GILPIN, Jr. Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale at the Depository, S. P. O. K. No. 21, GRANVILLE STREET. A SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS FOR THE DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA. SANCTIONED BY THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA. Single Copies of the Book will be sold at 1s. 4d. A small discount will be made to Country Parishes when twelve or more are ordered. Sold for Cash only. WM. GOSSIP, Nov. 13 1852.

CLARIFIED COD LIVER OIL! OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, for sale at DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE, 63 Hollis Street. Nov. 27.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. THIS CELEBRATED Remedy for sale Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Dec.

MACAGY & WITHROW, TAILORS, No. 106 GRANVILLE STREET.

DEPOSITORY

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE No 21, Granville Street.

JUST RECEIVED PER R. M. Steamship America Bibles for Churches or Schools, 12mo., 1s. 3d. each. New Testaments, 6l. and 7d. ea. Book of Common Prayer, with new version of Psalms, 9d. each. Do Do Do 1s. 9d. do. Do Do Do 2s. 6d. do. Do Do Do 3s. 6d. do. Do Do Do 5s. 6d. do. Com. Prayer Pearl 8 vo. Elastic 1s. 6d. do. Lects on Confirmation viz.—Reductions on Confirmation, 2d. per doz. M. of the Answer "I do" 1d. ea. Large Conversations on Confirmation, 9d. per doz. Subjects for M. Matins, and Prayers for the Day of Confirmation, 1d. Instructions for them that come to be Confirmed, 1d. Meditations and Prayers for Sick Persons, 2d. Poor Man's Wealth, 1d. David's Conversations on the Liturgy, 3d. Teachers' Friend in 6 Parts, per set, 3d. Hymns for Sunday Schools, 1d. each. Sunday School Lessons on Sheets, 6 sheets, 1d per set. Lewis' Church Catechism Explained, 3d. Arithmetical Table Book 1d. New Series First Reading Book, parts 1 & 2 and 3 & 4, 1d0 each. Church Catechism, 4d per doz, 1d each. Manners and Customs of the East, on 22 Sheets, Col'd. 5s. 6d per set, plain, 2s. 3d. per set—for Schools. The Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books above noticed, will be found of an excellent quality, both as regards the typography and strength of binding, and are it is believed cheaper than ever before offered; and all the other Books will be found excellent of their kind, and remarkably cheap. The School Books are well worthy the attention for Teachers and Parents. July 2, 1852. W. GOSSIP, Depository. ON HAND, a large Stock of the Society's School Books, and large School Maps; also Miscellaneous Books and Tracts. W. G.

NEW HONEY! JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY of fresh Spanish Honey, at DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE, 63 Hollis Street, Nov. 27.

GENUINE BEAR'S GREASE! FOR SALE AT DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE. Warranted as to purity. Packages for the Country put up with care and promptly forwarded.

MRS. KIDDER'S CORDIAL! FOR THE CURE OF CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, &c. Gives immediate relief in the most violent cases. Its effect is to quiet, heal, strengthen and perfectly regulate the stomach, and bowels. It also assists digestion. It checks vomiting, and has proved an excellent remedy in Sea-sickness. CHILDREN THAT ARE TEETHING are greatly benefited by it. CERTIFICATES from persons of the first respectability who have used this medicine accompany the directions that are put up with each bottle. The above is sold Wholesale and Retail at DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE, 63 Hollis Street, in bottles containing nearly a quart, at 5s. each. Sept. 18.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT! FOR SALE at DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE, 63 Hollis Street. Nov. 27.

E. K. BROWN,

NO. 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE HAS RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS, A WELL selected Stock of HARDWARE, Bar, Bolt, and Sheet Iron Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL, Smiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Rasps. Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Stock Moulds, Manure Forks and Shovels, Mill-saws, Circular, Pit, Crosscut, and Hand Saws, Nails, Spikes, Latches and Hinges, Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Adzes, Draw Knives, Planes, Chisels, Brace and Bits, and Hammers, Tin, Iron ware, Rivets and Wire Cloth, Shoe Thread, Sparrowbills, Heel Irons, A 1 Blades, Mincing and Palette Knives, Steelyards, Spring Balances House Scales. Molasses Gates, Mahogany, Rosewood, Mineral and Ivory Knobs for Mortice Locks, Coach Wrenches, Brass Bands, Patent Axes, Carpenters' and Lumberers' Rules, Wool, Cotton and Cattle Cards, Cut-Tacks. A general assortment of Brushes, Borax. TABLE CUTLERY. Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors, Harness Mounting Cabinet Brass Ware, Girth, Chair and Brace Web, Stoves, Iron Pots, Oven and Oven Covers, Tea Kettles, Boilers, Fry Pans, Preserving Kettles and Saucepans. Sash Weights, Cart Boxes, Block Bushes, Ships' Compasses, Colours and Time Glasses. BEST LONDON WHITE LEAD, Black, Yellow, Red and Green Paints, Linseed Oil, Copal and Bright Varnish, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting and Osears, Gunpowder, Shot and Sheet Lead, Fish Hooks—9, 12, 15 18 Thru. Lines, Salinon, Muller, Mackerel and Herring Twines, Brunswick Black, Venetian Green, Polishing Paste, and a great variety of other articles, which he offers for sale at the lowest rates for Cash or approved Credit. Oct. 16.

CUT NAILS! CUT NAILS. 150 TONS OF 3000 Kegs of the above, from 4d to 4d 1/2, of superior quality, domestic manufacture, for sale at £19 per ton. We strongly advise our friends to purchase at the present price. In the coming Spring this article cannot be manufactured and sold under £22 £22 per ton, in consequence of the recent rise in the price of iron. Samples sent to the counter by Coach free. Apply to EDWARD ALBRO & CO. Dec. 11 1852.

Poetry.

THE AGED PASTOR.

He stands in the desk, that grave old man,
With an eye still bright, though his cheek is wan,
And his long white locks are backward rolled
From his noble brow of classic mould,
And his form, though bent by weight of years,
Somewhat of its primal beauty wears.

He opens the page of that sacred Word;
Not a whisper nor low nor loud is heard;
Even folly assumes a serious look
As he readeth the words of the Holy Book;
And the thoughtless and gay grow reverent there
As he opens his lips in fervent prayer.

He stands as the grave old prophet stood,
Proclaiming the truth of the living God;
Pouring reproof on the ears of men
Whose hearts are at ease in their folly and sin,
With a challenge of guilt still unforgiven
To the soul unfitted, unmeet for heaven.

O, who can but honor that good old man,
As he neareth his threescore years and ten,
Who hath made it the work of his life to bless
Our world in his woo and wickedness,
Still guiding the few who were wont to stray
In paths of sin, to the narrow way!

With a kindly heart, through the lapsing years,
He hath shared our joys, he hath wiped our tears,
He hath bound the wreath on the brow of the bride,
He hath stood by the couch when loved ones died,
Pointing the soul to a glorious heaven,
As the ties which bound it to earth were riven.

Methinks ye'll ween another day,
When the good old man shall have passed away,
When the last of his ebbing sands have run,
When his labors are o'er, and his work is done,
Who'll care for the flock and keep the fold,
When his pulse is still and his heart is cold?

Ye'll miss him then, every look and tone
So familiar now, forever gone,
Will thrill the heart with inward pain,
And ye'll long and listen for them in vain,
When a stranger form and stranger face
Shall stand in your honored pastor's place.

Advertisements.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR.

ENGLISH PRIZE ESSAY.

The subject for this Year is—"The advantages of a liberal education for all persons, whether intending to devote themselves to one of the learned professions or otherwise."

The Essays are to be sent in to the President of the College on the day of Meeting after the Easter Vacation, 1853 and the Prize will be delivered to the Successful Candidate at the ensuing Luncheon, when he will read his Essay in the Hall.

The Prize is open to the competition of all Members of the University who have completed their Fifth, and have not entered upon their 25th Term, at this date. Each Essay is to be distinguished by a Motto, and to be accompanied by a sealed paper, bearing the same motto, and containing the name of the writer.

October, 1852.

BETTER THAN THE BEST!

BELCHER'S FARMER'S

ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1853.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO. 8, HOLLIS STREET, and at all the Book Stores in the City, containing a large amount of useful INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE, forming a complete DIRECTORY TO THE NEW YEAR.

Halifax Nov. 20. C. H. BELCHER.

The above Almanack can also be had Bound and Embellished with an ENGRAVED view of A SCENE IN THE BAY OF ANNAPOLIS.

BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK—This time honored Annual is just out of the Press. It shows not the least decline in the quality and usefulness of the contents, through which it has attained the widest celebrity of any similar publication in Nova Scotia. The materials of Belcher's Almanack are so skilfully arranged, that the work presents a vast amount of information, needful to every body; in a very compact and neat form, and the price is considerably under its intrinsic value.—*See our Record.*

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

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

GENUINE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, &c. &c. WM. LANGLEY has received from England the FULL SUPPLY of the above, together with a Variety of other Articles usually sold by Druggists. They are all of the best quality, and are offered for Sale at moderate prices.

Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. Oct. 9th, 1852.

NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORE.

84 Granville Street

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE AT THE CHEAPEST RATE AT WHICH THEY CAN BE IMPORTED, THE FOLLOWING RELIGIOUS AND MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS, to which he invites the attention of Friends and the Public.

- Rev. Thos. Scott's tall Commentaries, 5 vols. 8 vo. £3
- Riddle's (large) Critical Latin and English Lexicon,
- Roxe's Parkhurst's Greek Lexicon
- Pearson on the Creed,
- The English Pulpit, (Sermons of Eminent English Divines of different persuasions.)
- Pulpit Cyclopaedia,
- McVane's Select Discourses, 2 vols.
- Trucens' Ecclesiastical History, (Council of Nice.)
- Bradley's Practical Sermons,
- Wilberforce's New Birth of Man's Nature,
- Buxton's Parish Sermons,
- Goode on Baptism,
- Constitutions and Canons of the Holy Apostles, with a Prize Essay, by J. Chasco, D. D.
- Murdoch's Translation of the Syriac Testament,
- Select Christian Authors, 2 vols.
- Trench's Notes on the Miracles,
- Ive's Sermons,
- Bishop Lee's Life of the Apostle Peter,
- Readings for every Day in Lent,
- Living or Dead—Rule,
- Wheat or Chaff—do
- Lewis' Confession of Christ,
- Miss St. Clair's Modern Accomplishments,
- Do. Modern Society,
- King's Jesuits in America,
- Do. Early Conflicts of Christianity,
- Do. Double Witness of the Church,
- Taylor's Christmas at Old Court,
- Do. Earnestness,
- Do. May von Liko It,
- Do. Angel's Song,
- Gresley's Treatise on Preaching,
- Do. Bernard Leslie,
- Do. Portrait of an English Churchman,
- Colter's Mass and Rubrics of the Romish Church,
- Cumming's Christ receiving Sinners
- Do. Message from God,
- Bonar's Night of Weeping,
- Do. Morning of Joy,
- Do. Story of Grace,
- A World without Souls—Cunningham,
- Velvet Cushion, do
- Noble Army of Martyrs—Rev S. Fox,
- Near Home—by Author of Peep of Day,
- Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress—illustrated,
- Hogatzky's Golden Treasury,
- Bedell's Ezekiel's Vision,
- Do. Renunciation,
- Do. Pay thy Vows,
- Do. Is It Well,
- Do. Way Marks,
- Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy
- Manual of Matrimony,
- Useful Letter Writer

POETRY.

- Cowper's Poetical Works,
- Campbell's do.
- Scott's do.
- Burns' do.
- Mrs Hemans' do.
- Butler's Hudibras,
- Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered,
- Tupper's Poetical Works, complete,
- Pollock's Course of Time,
- Keble's Poems,
- Do. Christian Year,

Wainwright's Book of Church Music—the latest selection—which we confidently recommend as a superior Publication for the use of Churches and Choirs. Look particularly for WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. Oct. 2, 1852.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT

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

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

SPICES FOR CHRISTMAS! NUTMEGS,

MACIS, PIMENTO, Ginger, Cloves, Carraway, Coriander & Cinnamon, ground or whole, together with Essences of various kinds.

Also Gelatine and colouring for ditto, and the following Condiments, viz. Pepper, Mustard, (very superior), COUNTRY POWDER and African Cayenne, for sale at **DEWOLF'S DRUG STORE**, 63 Hollis Street. Dec. 15.

W. N. SILVER & SONS. ARE NOW

selling at the very lowest market prices an Extensive Assortment of New and Seasonable DRY GOODS.

Comprising every article generally needed for the City and Country Trade. Good Welsh Flannels, heavy Winter Blankets, a large assortment of Worsted Stuffs, for Winter Dresses, Duckings, Broad Cloths and Sateenets, first quality Cotton Warp, White, blue, Red and Green. Family TEA, of a very superior kind, Grey, White and Striped Shirting, very cheap, strong English and American Ticks, &c. Carpets, Druggets, Rugs, Coats, Vests and Pants, &c. Nov. 13. Sw.

DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE AND SEED

WAREHOUSE. English, French, and Mediterranean Drugs, Spices and Perfumery, of the first quality, imported from the best sources, and kept constantly for sale, at No. 63 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. (Formerly 81 Sackville-st.)

N. B.—A Bathing Establishment on the same premises. July 21, 1852

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS AFTER 43 YEARS SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70 Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851. To Professor Holloway.—

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed.—Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment, and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so great an alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN. A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG OF 30 YEARS STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851. To Professor Holloway.—

Sir,—I suffered for a period of 30 years from a bad leg the results of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS. The truth of this statement can be verified by W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Mark Lane, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penhurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850. To Professor Holloway.—

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER. A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Haxby, dated May 15th, 1850. To Professor Holloway.—

Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of my leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint.

(Signed) JOHN FORFAR. AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breakhouse, Latham Road, Edinburgh, dated April 25th, 1851. To Professor Holloway.—

Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.

(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Bad Legs | Cancers | Scalds |
| Bad Breasts | Contracted and Stiff Joints | Sore Nipples |
| Burns | Contracted and Stiff Joints | Sore throats |
| Bunions | Elephantiasis | Skin diseases |
| Bite of Mosquitoes | Fistulas | Scurvy |
| and Sand-Flies | Gout | Sore-heads |
| Coco Bay | Glandular Swellings | Tumours |
| Chicago foot | Inflamed Glands | Ulcers |
| Chilblains | Lumbago | Wounds |
| Chapped hands | Piles | Yaws |
| Corn (soft) | Rheumatism | |

Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia. Dr. Harding, Windsor. Mrs. Niel, Lunenburg. T. B. Patillo, Liverpool. N. Tupper, Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. & C. Jost, Guysborough. F. Cochran & Co., Newport. G. N. Fuller, Horton. B. Legge, Mahone Bay. S. Fulton & Co., Walsby. J. F. More, Caledonia. T. & J. Jost, Sydney. J. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or. P. Smith, Port Hood. Mrs. Robson, Pictou. E. Sterns, Yarmouth.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by the most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 9d., 4s., 6s. 3d., 16s. 6d., 37s. 1d., and 50s., each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax. General Agent for Nova Scotia. July 10, 1852.

PUBLISHED every Saturday, by WM. GOSSIP, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence relative to the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.

TERMS.—Ten Shillings per Annum, payable in advance.