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The Church Times.

J. C. Cochran---Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gosip---Publisher.

Vol. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1854. NO. 5.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

MORNING		EVENING	
1	Leviticus 19	1	Leviticus 19
2	Leviticus 25	2	Leviticus 25
3	Leviticus 26	3	Leviticus 26
4	Leviticus 27	4	Leviticus 27
5	Leviticus 28	5	Leviticus 28
6	Leviticus 29	6	Leviticus 29
7	Leviticus 30	7	Leviticus 30

Religious Miscellany.

WORSHIP IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Registrar-General has obeyed the instructions issued to him by her Majesty's Government in 1851 for the general census, and has procured the information that he could acquire with regard to the existing accommodation for the public religious worship throughout England and Wales. The result has been reduced to a tabular form by Mr. Mann, who has executed his task with accuracy, and furnished the public and the Government with documents the utility of which cannot be over-estimated. Mr. Mann's tables not only show the amount of accommodation for religious worship, but also the extent to which such accommodation has been engaged in making the census. The necessary forms were left to the vicars, churchwardens, ministers, or deacons at the respective places of worship. Answers were returned from upwards of 14,000 churches belonging to the Church of England; and from 5,000 places of worship belonging to other denominations. Greater completion of knowledge than has been attained could hardly have been achieved.

Churches.	Wesleyan Association.
Church of England and Wales.	Independent Methodists.
Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Reformers.
Presbyterian.	Calvinistic Methodists.
Presbyterian.	Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.
Presbyterian.	Countess of Huntingdon's Connection.
Presbyterian.	Sandemanians, Glasites.
Presbyterian.	New Church.
Presbyterian.	Brethren.
Presbyterian.	Foreign :-
Presbyterian.	Lutherans.
Presbyterian.	German Protestant Reformers.
Presbyterian.	Reformed Church of the Netherlands.
Presbyterian.	French Protestants.
Presbyterian.	Other Christian Churches.
Presbyterian.	Roman Catholics.
Presbyterian.	Greek Church.
Presbyterian.	German Catholics.
Presbyterian.	Italian Reformers.
Presbyterian.	Catholic and Apostolic Church.
Presbyterian.	Latter-day Saints, or Mormons.
Presbyterian.	Jews.

not follow Mr. Horace Mann in his careful descriptions of the tenets held respectively by these denominations; but we feel bound to state that it furnishes the best record of the rise and progress of Religion in England that has ever yet been published. It is at the conclusion of these valuable tables that the first of statisticians begins his interesting observations with regard to the Church of England. He describes her constitution and discipline, and illustrates her constitution and discipline, not only the dignitaries who are entitled to the superintendance of these details, but also the duties. We can give, only in a condensed manner, some of the more important points of information contained in this chapter. We find that, originally, there were only as many parishes, and that chapel-

ries and districts were added as population increased. Mr. Mann shows that when the census was taken the number of ecclesiastical districts and new parishes thus formed was, at the time of the census 1,225, containing a population of 4,852,401. In the ancient Saxon period, ten such parishes constituted a rural deanery. Now, the rural deaneries are diverse in extent. There are four hundred and sixty-three such divisions.—Archdeacons, as territorial divisions, had their origin after the Norman Conquest, previous to which archdeacons were but members of cathedral chapters. The total number now is seventy-one. Bishops are almost as ancient as the introduction here of Christianity:—"Of those now extant, all (excepting seven) were formed in Saxon or in British times. The Saxon bishoprics were generally co-extensive with the several kingdoms. Of the excepted seven, five were created by Henry VIII. out of a portion of the confiscated property of the suppressed religious houses; and the other two—viz., Manchester and Ripon—were created by the Act of 6th and 7th Wm. IV. c. 77. There are two archbishoprics or provinces—Canterbury, comprehending twenty-one dioceses; and York, comprising the remaining seven. The population of the former in 1851 was 12,783,048; that of the latter, 5,285,687."

Mr. Mann then proceeds to give the history of the government of the Church, of Convocation, and of the Ecclesiastical Courts, with that of their power for enforcing discipline. These matters are, however, pretty familiar to our readers, and we pass them by in order to have sufficient space for the following interesting extracts from the report:—

"Incumbents of parishes are appointed, subject to the approval of the bishop, by patrons, who may be either corporate bodies or private persons. Of the 11,728 benefices in England and Wales, 11,144 are in the gift of the Crown; 1,853 in that of the bishops; 938 in that of the cathedral chapters and other dignitaries; 770 in that of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the colleges of Eton, Winchester, &c.; 991 in that of the ministers of mother churches; and the residue (6,092) in that of private persons."

By this it will be seen that the Crown has not the patronage of one living in ten: while private persons hold in their hands above half the entire number of benefices to be disposed of!

Our next extract must be of some length: but its interest and importance preclude the idea of any apology being necessary on our parts for laying it before our readers:—

"The income of the Church of England is derived from the following sources:—lands, tithes, church rates, pew-rents, Easter offerings, and surplice fees—(i. e., fees for burials, baptisms, &c.) The distribution of these revenues may be inferred from the state of things in 1831, when it appeared to be as follows:—

Bishops.	£181,631
Deans and Chapters.	360,035
Parochial clergy.	3,251,150
Church-rates.	500,000
	£5,292,865

"In the course of the twenty years which have elapsed since 1831, no fewer than 2,029 new Churches have been built, and the value of the church property has much increased; so that, after the considerable addition which must be made to the above amount, in order to obtain an accurate view of the total income of the Church in 1851, it is probable that it will be considerably upwards of £5,000,000 per annum. The number of beneficed clergy in 1831 was 10,718: the average gross income, therefore, of each, would be about £300 per annum. At the same date there were 5,230 curates, the total amount of whose stipends was £424,035, yielding an average £81 per annum to each curate. But, as many incumbents possessed more than £300 a year, and some curates more than £81 a year, there must evidently have been some incumbents and curates whose remuneration was below those sums respectively.

"For the purpose of raising the stipends of incumbents of the smaller livings, the Government of Queen Anne's Bounty annually receive the sum of £14,000, the produce of first fruits and tenths: and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners apply to the same object a portion of the surplus proceeds of episcopal and capitular estates."

"The progress of the Church of England has in recent times been very rapid, and conspicuously so within the twenty years just terminated. Lately a sentiment appears to have been strongly prevalent

that the relief of spiritual destitution must not be exclusively devolved upon the State: that Christians, in their individual, no less than in their organized, capacity, have duties to discharge in ministering to the land's religious wants. Accordingly, a spirit of benevolence has been increasingly diffused: and private liberality is now displaying fruits, in daily raising churches, almost as abundant as in ancient times—distinguished also advantageously from earlier charity by being, it may be fairly assumed, the offspring of a more enlightened zeal, proceeding from a wider circle of Contributors. The following statistics will exhibit this more clearly:—

"In 1831, the number of churches and chapels of the Church of England amounted to 11,925. The number in 1851, as returned to the Census-office, was 13,834: exclusive of two hundred and twenty-three described as being 'not separate buildings,' or as used also for secular purposes—thus showing an increase, in the course of twenty years, of more than two thousand churches. Probably the increase is still larger really, as it can hardly be expected that the last returns were altogether perfect. The greater portion of this increase is attributable to the self-extending power of the Church—the State not having, in the twenty years, contributed in aid of private benefactions more than £511,385 towards the erection of three hundred and eighty-six churches. If we assume the average cost of each new edifice to be about three thousand pounds, the total sum expended in this interval (exclusive of considerable sums devoted to the restoration of old churches) will be £6,037,000. The chief addition has occurred, as was to be expected and desired, in thickly-peopled districts, where the rapid increase of inhabitants has rendered such additional accommodation most essential. Thus, in Cheshire, Middlesex, Surrey, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, the increase of churches has been so much greater than the increase of the population, that the proportion between the accommodation and the number of inhabitants is now considerably more favourable than in 1831."

"It is true, indeed, that in the whole of England and Wales collectively, the proportion shows no increase, but a decrease, being in 1831 one church to every 1,175 inhabitants, while in 1851 it was one church to every 1,290: but the latter proportion is not inconsistent with the supposition that, in consequence of better distribution of the churches throughout the country, the accommodation in reality is greater now than was the case in 1831. But this must be fully treated in a subsequent part of this report."

"The following view of the periods in which the existing structures were erected will display to some extent the comparative increase of the several decennial intervals of the present century. Of the 14,077 existing churches, chapels, and other buildings belonging to the Church of England, there were built—

Before 1801.	9,667
Between 1801 and 1811.	55
" 1811 and 1821.	97
" 1821 and 1831.	976
" 1831 and 1841.	667
" 1841 and 1851.	1,197
Dates not mentioned.	1,118

The present century has been one of great activity. In the first thirty years of it, five hundred new churches were erected at a cost of three millions sterling. To this cost the public funds contributed little more than a third. The rest was furnished by private contributions.

In the succeeding twenty years, England saw upwards of two thousand new churches pointing their towers or steeples to the sky. In their erection the State did little—private benefaction much. The cost exceeded six millions sterling. Of this, one poor half million was doled out by the State and five millions and a half were cheerfully given by private individuals. It was a good work that bears good fruits. Of the nine millions (to speak in round numbers) spent in building the churches erected during the first half of the present century, more than seven millions were raised by voluntary efforts. The deed is as glorious to its authors as it is pleasant to the historian to record it. In addition to this, England gives to her various Church Societies, for the promotion of their several good purposes, nearly half a million annually—and the half of that half million is appropriated to the support and furtherance of foreign missions.

With regard to accommodation and attendance, we find that, "in the 13,051 returns which furnish information, accommodation is stated for 1,224,412 persons. Making an estimate for 1,326 churches, for which no particulars respecting sittings were supplied, it seems that the total accommodation in 14,077 church-

was for 5,317,915 persons. The number of attendants on the Census-Sunday—(after an estimated addition on account of 939 churches, from which no returns of the attendants were received)—was as follows:—Morning, 2,641,244. afternoon, 1,890,704; and evening, 860,543.

We leave these statistics and information for our readers to weigh and comment upon at leisure, assured that they will find in the perusal more cause for gratification than warrant for disappointment or complaint. The returns set down the income of the Church of England at £5,000,000 annually

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Niagara; from Boston

AUSTRALIA.

We have received advices from Sydney to the 21, and from Melbourne to the 17th of November, both inclusive.

(From the Panama Herald, Jan. 7.)

Our files of the Sydney Empire are from the 12th Oct. to the 2d of Nov.; from them we compile the following:

A petition against the new constitution, signed by over 4000 persons, was presented to the Governor, Fitzroy, on the 17th of October, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Queen. His Excellency refused to say whether he would support its prayer.

The revenue returns of New South Wales for the quarter ending Sept 30 are published. The customs duties amount to £95,618, being an increase of £42,924 on the corresponding quarter of 1852; on land sales and government rents the increase is £34,474. The total increase on the quarter is £91,918 6 2.

Letters have been received in Auckland, stating that it is matter of doubt whether the Australian Pacific Mail Steam Packet Company will make any point of New Zealand a port of call for their steamers between Panama and Sydney.

A correspondent of the Herald, writing from Sydney, says:—

"In Van Dieman's Land the form of an elective upper house has been shadowed out. Mr. Richard Dry, whose report evinces very much of crudity, proposes an upper chamber, elected by the freeholders, with £25 a year. Something of the same kind will, I suppose, be Mr. Foster's plan for Victoria; but in South Australia and in New South Wales, as in New Zealand, the principle of a nominated upper house has been established, and I do not see any present prospect of a reversal of the decision of the two Australian Legislatures, which have made up their minds upon the subject. What the ultimate result will be in your colony and Van Dieman's Land, it is difficult to conjecture, but it will in no way affect us. The peculiar social circumstances of New South Wales are too strongly developed to allow of any hope that the popular ideas will prevail for many years to come."

The Sydney Herald of the 2d of November gives the following particulars of the seizure of New Caledonia:—

THE FRENCH IN NEW CALEDONIA.

The following are the particulars which we have been enabled to glean respecting the act of the French government in taking possession of the island of New Caledonia and its dependencies. It appears that the French Rear Admiral commanding in the South Pacific, sailed from Tahiti in the steam corvette Le Phoque, accompanied by several naval officers and civilians, "on a cruise among the islands." On the 23d of September, the Phoque arrived at New Caledonia, and on the 24th the Admiral landed at Bolade, and hoisting the French flag, formally took possession of the "Island of New Caledonia and its dependencies" in the name of his imperial majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of the French. A *protes verbal* of the occurrence was immediately drawn up, in which the Admiral states that he takes possession of the islands by order of his government, and declares them to be a French colony from and after the 24th of September.

It would appear that no extensive preparations had been made for the maintenance of the new station; but Admiral Des Pointes chartered the American bark John H. Millay, which he found there, and despatched her with his Secretary, M. De Perrier, and M. Amar, an officer of the Phoque, to Sydney, to obtain supplies and stores on a large scale. We are informed that three French frigates were to follow the Phoque, with troops, to insure the possession of the island.

M. De Perrier brought a letter from Rear Admiral Des Pointes to M. Senta, the Consul of France at Sydney, requesting his assistance and advice in obtaining the stores required, and enclosing a copy of the *protes verbal*. M. Senta, immediately on the receipt of this important intelligence, forwarded a copy of the last named document to his Excellency the Governor General.

We have reason to believe that the immediate object of the French government is to establish a penal settlement on the island; but coupled with the systematic extension of French influence over the Society Islands, the Pomotou Group, and the Marquesas, this occurrence assumes a great importance in a political point of view, and is indicative of well considered designs on the part of the French Emperor.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—THE GAVAZZI RIOTS.—The postponed trials of the Gavazzi sisters have been concluded at Quebec. The Court ordered the acquittal of four of the prisoners, for want of evidence, and the rest have been acquitted on the ground that the

indictment charges the intent to destroy the church, instead of merely assaulting the Padre.

A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Some time since we gave an account of two persons, George Cox, of Middleboro', aged 46 years, and a little girl of seven years, Susan R. Thompson, of Halifax, having been bitten by a dog supposed to be rabid. Both of the persons, as we stated, were taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, their wounds having been cauterized, healed up, and they returned to their respective homes in good health. The man had great apprehensions of being attacked by hydrophobia, but the little girl had none at all. Friday morning last the little girl was attacked with symptoms of hydrophobia, and in the evening was again taken to the hospital. The spasms occurred irregularly, either spontaneously or from some temporary exciting cause. She appeared to be more affected by the noise of water poured from one tub into another, than by the mere sight of it at a distance. Any quick motion of a bystander, or conversation upon exciting topics, such as light water, &c. would cause her to jump suddenly from one side of the bed to the other, and occasionally even provoke a more formidable attack of the disease itself. Saturday, through the day, she was very happy, and conversed freely about her parents, brothers and sisters. Her pulse varied at short intervals from 70 to 120. She noticed a zulus feeling upon her hands, which seemed to her as if covered with gloves. This is extremely rare. In the evening she was several times attacked with an inordinate desire to get rid of her alive, expiring with great force for five or ten minutes successively. She observed that she should certainly die that night, because she had "so much vinegar on her stomach." About nine o'clock in the evening she was attacked with the most violent symptoms of the disease; so prolonged that Dr. J. Mason, Warren and Cacot, decided that unless relieved, the nervous energy would fail within an hour. Sulphuric acid was administered, thereby controlling the spasmodic action, so that she survived till two o'clock on Sunday morning. A thorough *post mortem* examination showed all the organs to be apparently healthy. There was no inflammation or softening of the spinal cord or brain, as significant of the disease, and not the slightest congestion of the lungs from the free use of ether.—*Boston Commonwealth, Jan. 24.*

TRAGEDY EXPLOSION AT LOWER RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Eighteen to Twenty Lives Lost.—About ten minutes past 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 28, the patent cartridge manufactory owned by Mr. French, at Ravenswood, Long Island, was blown up, and some fifteen or twenty persons, mostly boys and females, were instantly killed.

The shock occasioned by the explosion was tremendous, and was sensibly felt at a distance of six or eight miles; and during Saturday afternoon a report was current in Williamsburg and Brooklyn, that an earthquake had taken place somewhere upon the island.

The scene at Ravenswood beggars description. The building occupied by Mr. French for the manufactory of French's rifle cartridges was a one-story wood building, twenty by twenty-five feet square, which was blown into fragments, and not a single stick could be found that a child could not lift.

There were about twenty persons—mostly boys and females—in the building, engaged in filling and packing cartridges, all of whom, with one or two exceptions, were instantly killed.

Our reporter was on the spot half an hour after it occurred, and the sight of such a sickening scene he hopes to be spared again. The site of the building and the surrounding lots were covered with the debris of the building, human limbs, and fragments of machinery: here a trunkless head, there an arm, and all round blood and entrails, and shreds of clothing, all blackened and burnt so that identification is impossible. We saw a man draw from the mass the head of a little girl, which he knew was that of his daughter, by a bit of ribbon fastened to her hair; but any other portion of the body he would never find, or if he found it he would never be able to say it was the body of his child. The house of Mr. Moses is a white house, about four hundred feet distant, and against the rear of this a human arm from the shoulder down was carried with force, and has left its exact imprint in blood and charcoal on the angle. The windows of this house, those also of the Rev. Mr. Ware, the Episcopal minister of Ravenswood, which is next, and those of Mr. French, adjoining, have not a whole pane of glass left in them.

Most terrible of all it was to see women wailing on the ground, or propping among the human fragments for something which they could identify and upbraid over; but lime barrels, filled with a disgusting mass of human remains, black and bloody, was, in most cases, all they could indulge their frantic grief upon. About ten corpses were fitted together, either wholly or partially, but carried away on boards, followed by groups of inconsolable mourners.

John Smith, a young man, who has been in the employment of Mr. French but two or three days, was literally blown to pieces, having his arms and legs broken, and his body and face dreadfully mangled.—He was conveyed to the New York Hospital.

In the evening, when another of our reporters arrived at the scene, he saw conveyed away two lime barrels nearly filled with fragments of bodies, which had been gathered up in the vicinity.

Within a few feet of the building is a fireproof cell, in which is stored large quantities of powder; and this being within the scope of the smoke and flames of the burning ruins, no one was willing to hazard an

approach to attempt to rescue the sufferers from the ruins for some time after the explosion took place.

THE BOSTON SERVICE OF PLATE.—The Doctor Atlas of the 20th inst. says:—We had the pleasure Saturday of examining at the store of Messrs. Jones, Ball & Co. the superb service of plate to be presented by the Committee in behalf of the Boston merchants, Captains Low, Crighton, Souther and Pendleton, for their gallant and successful services in rescuing the passengers and crew of the ill-fated San Francisco. They are all of exquisitely useful workmanship. The service presented to Capt. Crighton, on which stand his memorable words of comfort, "Be of good cheer, will not desert you," and the pitcher designed for Capt. Low, are especially to be noticed, and reflect small credit upon the good taste, correct design, and skilful workmanship of the manufacturers. The service consists of a silver and pitcher to each of the captains and a basket in addition for the captain, and each of the officers of the San Francisco.

THE RESOURCES OF THE PASSENGERS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO.—The following amounts have been subscribed in the cities designated, for the purpose of aiding the captains and crews of the ships *The Bella* and *Antarctic*, and the bark *Kilby*—

New York,	\$15,550
Boston,	9,120
Philadelphia,	2,000
Baltimore,	2,000
New York Corn Exchange,	4,000
Total	\$34,470

Besides the above sum they are to have silver medals from the Legislature of the State of New York; medals from the Marine Society of Boston; gold boxes from the Corporation of the city of New York; medals from the Massachusetts Humane Society; appropriate testimonials from the Board of Trade, Baltimore, which is not yet decided upon, and yet something handsome will yet be done by the Legislature of Washington, which is a matter of movements.

Editorial Miscellany.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE greater part of the week has been occupied by the usual preliminary arrangements, and real work scarcely yet begun. Some important measures, however, have been already introduced. Mr. Jones' usual Bill for making the Legislative Council Executive, which will probably pass quietly through the House, leaving the gentlemen upstairs the price of perpetrating a *felo de se* upon their body.

The same gentleman has re-introduced a Bill extension of the elective franchise. And last, he has given notice of a Bill somewhat similar to the MAINE LAW. He has also brought forward a Bill with regard to the Colonies, which elicited expressions of cordial concurrence on the part of the principal Secretary.

Mr. Howe has introduced a Bill to reduce and alter the mode of issuing marriage licenses proposed to make the price 7s. 6d.—have them issued now by the Governor and Secretary, but let the parties by the local Judges of Probate, who retain 2s. 6d. each, and remit the rest to the Treasury. No doubt this plan will afford facilities to the public, and will prevent the numerous disapprobations which now occur when the License must be taken at Halifax, and does not come at the spot until the day after. Mr. Howe laid on the table Capt. Lany's Report and estimate respecting the St. Peter's which make the cost of the proposed work £11,000. Mr. H. intimated that he would test the sense of the House on the question at an early day. The year last year but not expended, was £12,000.

A petition from Joshua Snow and Cornelius Esq. of Shelburne, charging Mr. Barclay, Col. with malfeasance, has been referred to a Committee of the Government at the same time alleging the matter had been already sifted and the charge by Mr. B.

A letter from Col. Bazaigetto has been sent by the Government, claiming a salary for his Private Secretary, while administering the Government during a part of 1852.

Mr. Wier has introduced a Bill, authorizing the Governor of Halifax to erect a new City Prison—a measure of paramount necessity. Mr. Lewis Wilkins, an excellent remarks on the necessity of putting to the political strife and personal recriminations have been so injurious to the public interest, the Prov. Secretary whether the Government intention of bringing forward a measure for the construction of one of the Railways so long delayed—on our own resources—pledging the support of any well digested measure to secure Railway progress.

In reply, Mr. Howe disclaimed any wish to party strife to the prejudice of the Province—adding—there is but one way of stating the minds of this people which would be in public life a single day; and that is, by

country shall be robbed by Railways or not. My work will then be done." Again—"Let Nova Scotia be but covered with Railways, and he (Mr. W.) will be considered to seek some other opponent with whom to measure his weapon; let this consummation be once achieved, and as for the office I hold, some other more profitable, more aspiring, more ambitious, is welcome to fill it as soon as he may." (According to present appearances, the Hon. Gentleman's tenure of office on these conditions will not be short.) Mr Howe declared his intention of taking the sense of the House by Resolution, at an early day, on the question of "combining the construction of that portion of the main trunk line, which will be common to all our roads."

COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY.

We have been favoured with the Montreal Gazette of 18th January, containing an account of the first Annual Meeting of the Association for that Diocese, the Lord Bishop in the Chair, who opened the meeting with the following remarks:—

After prayers, His Lordship expressed the satisfaction he felt at being present, to give his aid to the objects, which the Society desired to accomplish. His principal anxiety with respect to this, as to other Associations for the improvement of the diocese, had been that they should all work harmoniously together without clashing in their courses. The Society having adopted the plan of working in harmony with the local clergy, in using the parsons at its disposal, the clergy could not but give to it all the aid in their power, in carrying it out. The district was a great one, and the Clergy would be glad of any assistance afforded them, in cultivating so little occupied a field. One thing in particular, the Society had already done of a most important character, he alluded to the opening a Normal or Model School in this City. Nothing had given him so much anxiety as the providing of good schools for the young. The state of the country with respect to this most important subject was low in the extreme, and he felt satisfied that unless the position of the teacher was raised, few more well qualified would be expected to enter upon it as a profession. Without a proper expense being gone to, good teachers could not be had. He had, therefore, thought it a particularly fortunate thing, that the Society had succeeded in securing the services of a teacher so well recommended as Mr. Hicks, and so well qualified in all respects. His inquiries had made inquiries, when a lady, as to the capacity of that gentleman, was proposed well qualified to judge, and they considered most fully the testimonials the Society had received of him. There was only one expression used respecting him, and that was one of regret at leaving the Diocese at large, and especially to the members of the Church. He expressed again his hearty concurrence in the objects of the Society, and then called on the Secretary to read the Report.

The following account is given of the progress of the Normal and Training School, under Mr. Hicks, in this Institution there appears to be quite as much reason for the improvement of Teachers, as there exists in Nova Scotia. One of the Examiners of Public School teachers stated that the most of them could read their own language correctly.—

It has now been in operation a little more than six months, and has fully answered—so far—the most sanguine anticipations of the Committee.

Immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Hicks, in September, a suitable building was sought, in which could be found a commodious school room, a residence for the head master, and rooms for the several students—but although members of the Committee had for months examining localities and buildings, no suitable could be discovered at any price, and they were compelled to rent the house No. 9 St. Joseph Street, as a temporary substitute. They felt the inconvenience of a cramped space and the injury that would be done to the school, but they had no alternative, and on the 10th of October, a few friends having enabled in the school room, it was formally opened by reading a portion of the word of God, and prayer in the presence and teaching of His Holy Spirit. There were present 11 scholars.

It was an interesting sight—the master, Mr. Hicks, arrived from one of the most efficient English schools at Clapton, near London, with a few students of scriptural education, kneeling down with 11 children and some of the parents, to implore the blessing upon the work; and more than one felt that it was the realization of a long wish which they had long—almost against hope—cherished. God's blessing hath been vouchsafed, the numbers have been steadily increasing, and the order and discipline of the school have remarkably improved.

Mr. Hicks, (who has given entire satisfaction to the Committee,) brought with him from England a complete set of books, maps and apparatus; and the desks and forms were made under the direction of that gentleman, and, having been as well arranged as the ill-fitted school-room would admit of, the appearance was pleasing and creditable, and would favourably compare with any similar institution in the Province. The school-room was calculated to hold (allowing six square feet for every individual) 60 scholars. At the close of the Christmas vacation, there were 12 books, and your Committee will reluctantly

be compelled to reject applicants, from want of room. There were also 4 students training as teachers, and several other persons who were being prepared to assume duties as students.

Up to this time Mr. Hicks has been obliged to attend to all the classes, personally, during the day, and give instruction to the students during the evening.— This has been hard work, but it is in contemplation, to engage an assistant teacher, who will relieve the principal of some part of this labor. The course of instruction pursued included all the subjects, usually comprised in a sound English education, together with Algebra, the elements of English, Mechanics, Mineralogy, popular Astronomy, Drawing and vocal music.— Particular subjects connected with the Teacher's profession, such as organization of school, preparations of lessons, school reports &c. &c. also received strict attention. Instructions in the Holy Scriptures, evidence of Christianity and Church History, is given twice a week to the pupils and students by the Rev. W. Hood. Students training in the institution with the intention of working in the Diocese of Montreal and Quebec are received entirely free except board and stationery, and the pupils at a small weekly sum which is cheerfully paid.

The Society has Missionaries employed in various parts of the Diocese, and one especially among the French Canadians, who appear to receive his ministrations well, many having been converted to the Protestant faith. One lady (Mrs. Christie), gives £100 a year to this mission! There are 300 agents employed in the Diocese of Montreal, at a cost of £900 a year—besides £500 for the Training School and other objects, of which £300 comes from the Parent Society, and about £500 from local contributions. A building is about to be erected at the cost of £150, and the site of which cost £800, for the purposes of the Institution. Among the speakers on the occasion was an old friend, D. C. G. Robinson, who wherever his lot is cast, is always found lending his time, his influence and his cash, to promote every good work, and advance the Redeemer's Kingdom. Long life to him, for the promotion of works like these, and may his example induce laymen, here and everywhere, to tread in his steps of honourable usefulness. We give below Mr. Robinson's remarks:—

Deputy Commissary General Robinson being called upon to second the resolution, said he readily responded to his lordship's call, pleased with the opportunity thus afforded him of publicly expressing his gratification at seeing his lordship in that chair: for his lordship well knew that from the first formation of a committee of the C. C. & S. Society in this Diocese, it had been his earnest desire that its chair of direction should be occupied by his lordship. He would not detain the meeting with any lengthened remarks of his in support of the Resolution just read and moved by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, for it strongly commended itself to any member of the church. What greater benefit could they confer upon the community in which they lived, than an effective system of education? What more important than that such education however efficient in secular teaching, should be founded on right religious principles? And there the society stood upon strong ground? Who could object to the principles of their church based as they were on the holy scriptures, and requiring nothing as an article of faith—that is not read therein or may be proved thereby? These were the principles maintained by the Colonial Church & School Society—well then might they urge upon the members of the church and of all protestant denominations, (for their schools are open to and attended by all) the necessity for earnest prayer, that all the agents of the society might be faithful in the inculcation of its principles, and even more earnestly still, that those training in the normal institution with a view to the teaching of others, might receive those principles into obedient hearts, and thus be the means of conveying them to the succeeding generations. He found himself at the end of the resolution—having taken up this last point. Well it was surely the most important, and unless that were obtained they dared not require the others—unless the agents were faithful, better not to multiply the schools. But having himself had several years experience of the working of this society in a neighbouring province, and witnessed great good effected by its schoolmasters and catechists holding such principles; and knowing it to be the firm resolve of the committee to employ none other, he could confidently solicit the earliest prayers of all friends to scriptural education on behalf of the society—"that its resources may be increased and its schools multiplied." And he would even go a little beyond the resolution, and say to their assembled friends.—Set also an example to others in the way of accomplishing these desirable results. An old religious writer says—"prayer without watchfulness is mockery." So here he should hardly be out of course if he should say—"your prayers without practical example will scarcely be deemed earnest." Let them establish then by regular subscription, a right to keep them who were members of the committee to their task. All needed encouraging also,—and there was nothing so inspiring, as seeing others take an interest in that with which they themselves were occupied. They should look well at what they (the Committee)

were doing and they were not doing, and at the same time place sufficient means in the hands of the Committee, and with God's blessing, he did not doubt the schools under faithful teachers would be multiplied. They did not so much seek large contributions (as they had no objections to the most liberal, and could find employment for all their bounty) as they desired to see all join cheerfully with the Committee and take a lively interest in the promotion of sound Scriptural education. Thus the principles inculcated by the Society and the efficiency of its teachers would become better known, and their financial operations would be widely extended through the Diocese. It was needless for him to say more in support of the Resolution; it spoke for itself, and would be trusted, find a ready response in any heart. He most cordially seconded the motion for its adoption.

LATEST BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

(Arrival of "Asia" at New York.)

A telegraphic despatch, dated New York, Feb. 1, at the Merchant's Exchange Room, announces the arrival at that port the evening previous, of the S. M. S. Asia, with Liverpool dates to Jan. 14.

Flour—On the week's operation an advance had occurred of 1s. to 1s. 6d per bbl. Wheat—advanced 1-1 to 2-1 per bushel. Corn—advanced 2d. Cotton—Moderate business doing, at steady prices. Sugar—Large business doing at fine full prices. Tea and Coffee—A fair business doing at firm prices. Pork—has slightly advanced. Consols—advanced 1 per cent. Rumors prevailed that the news from St. Petersburg will be pacific.

The news is interesting. The allied fleets, to the 21st inst., could not enter the Black Sea, owing to the storms; but on the 28th ult. they all proceeded into the Black Sea, except six ships left at Bayros Bay to guard the Bosphorus.

The first division of the Turkish fleet accompanies the allies. The second division remains anchored at Thracian.

The Czar is not supposed to view the entry of the fleet as a declaration of war, but has ordered all his own fleet to return to Sebastopol.

On Jan. 4th the Turks gained a brilliant success on the Danube, having stormed and captured the Russian entrenched camp at Citale, near Kalafat, and put 2500 of the enemy to the sword. They also attacked a body of 18,000 Russians, sent to relieve Citale, and after a sharp encounter, compelled them to retreat.

The Russians are thus driven back from the position by which they hoped to cross the Danube. The Turkish force in battle was 15,000 men and fifteen guns.

It is admitted that Omar Pasha has brilliantly outmaneuvered the Russian commander. Other advances on the Danube were formally notified by the Divan on the 1st inst., to the ambassadors of the four powers. Details are not given, but are supposed to be the storming and capture of Karakal, with several skirmishes of less moment.

In Asia, the defeat of the Turks, under the weak generalship of Abdi Pasha, is confirmed; but Gen. Guyon has gone to the army with full powers, and the spirit of the Turks has revived, not that the allied fleets are in the Black Sea, with reinforcements which can be sent into Asia with safety.

Gen. Schanly had sent a message to the Porte, announcing that he was now prepared to act energetically against the Russians. Turkish prospects in Asia are consequently brighter.

The Sultan's proclamation is published, approving of the decision of the Grand Council to open negotiations on the footing proposed by the powers, Turkey to send a representative to a conference in a neutral city.

VIENNA, Thursday eve.—Rumours of fresh successes by the Turkish army in Wallachia have alarmed Vienna to day. It is rumoured that the Emperor of Austria will leave for Warsaw this evening, in order to have a conference with the Emperor of Russia on the Eastern question.

It is confirmed that Persia has resumed negotiations with Great Britain, and will not at present attack the Turks. The ostensible cause of the difficulty with Great Britain was a claim of Abdol Keerim, a British subject, against the Persian government. The infant princess of Spain had died suddenly.

The Rev. James C. Richmond complains that he is detained a prisoner by the Austrian police, at Koehenet, Hungary, and calls on the United States for redress.

China news is at hand. Amoy has been captured by the Imperialists, who massacred one thousand inhabitants.

From Persia we learn that the Afghan envoy left Teheran before the arrival of the new Russian plenipotentiary, with a threat that if Persia formed an alliance with Russia the Afghans would invade the Persian territory.

We understand that the Revd. Mr. Cooper, who is mentioned as being a passenger in the ill-fated San Francisco, and as comforting the sufferers by religious exercises, is the gentleman who lately removed from P. E. Island to the U. States. We are happy to find that he and his family were among the saved.

Missionary Intelligence.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle

AUSTRALASIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS

The Bishop of New Zealand then came forward, and was received with loud applause. The great difficulty which he felt in addressing them that evening was, not to know that he must make two frequent references to himself. He must, however, state at the outset that he differed from the views taken by his colleagues and dear friend who had preceded him. His business, however, that this difference was one more of practice than of principle. In the latter, he trusted they were all very nearly agreed. But when he heard his dear friend state that the inhabitants of the islands they had visited were to be regarded habitually with distrust and suspicion, he must say he dissented from him. He believed it to be the first principle of Christianity—the first step towards improving all men—to treat every one, to believe in the good existent in common humanity, and not to think of those who were disqualified from them by many matters of mere circumstance. He wished not to pain their feelings by a detailed recital of cruelties inflicted by the English and other Europeans who had visited these islands, but he wished most distinctly to express his belief in the earnest desire of these savages to open their arms to them, so long as they had any faith in their country to confer benefits upon them. Why, it was from the very island where twenty-one unfortunate men, all slain by his right rev. friend, were murdered, that the boys now before them were brought. He and his friend had been at that island, had walked through it, and their missionary teacher had been a resident on it for three months, preaching the word of God. From there, too, it was that the two young females had been brought whose conduct had been so deservedly praised by the Venerable Archdeacon. True it was, that the deed of blood alluded to, under the light of the gospel, would not be justified by any provocation, but they had a right to remember that on this very island the grossest outrages had been perpetrated by some of our countrymen, on the unoffending natives. In this island of Mallicolo there were, it was well known, now two factions—there was a good class, and there was a bad class; and it would be found all over the world, whether in civilized or savage life, that good men and bad men were mingled together. He believed, if fair play were granted, the good would be found to preponderate. In this very island, where the outrage and murder by the Europeans had taken place, he had himself been kindly received. When he went into the harbour, the very first person by whom he was met was the Russian spoken of by his rev. friend. He came to the beach with his arms upon him, his bow and arrows, and club. He (the Bishop of New Zealand) opened his arms to him, to express that he had no weapons about him, and asking him to lay down his weapons. The islander complied with this request, and he then asked him to walk away about 200 yards from his tribe. To this also he acceded, and they then sat down, and he took this man in his boat, where, having been well friendly parley as they could, not understanding a word of each other's language, he still made this so-called Russian understand that all that had passed between the foreigners and his countrymen was forgiven. Another young man from the same island was taken on board for four or five days, and during that time he learned sufficient of the language to explain to his countrymen the object of the mission. They showed him what they came to do. They let him witness their morning and evening services, they showed their non-possession of all weapons of war, and their peaceful intentions. When, after a short absence, he returned again to the island, he was again met on the beach by this Russian chief, attended by seventy or eighty of his tribe. But this time he was not afraid to meet him, and prepared to go ashore. There was, however, some shallow water to wade through, and the first person to offer his shoulder to carry him through this, was this Russian. They were soon made to understand what he had visited them for, and in a short time, he had a circle of boys and girls around him, the names of whom he registered in his book, with the view of future steps being taken for their instruction. On his third voyage to this island, they took on board a second young man, who was with them on a voyage of six weeks duration. When they came back, so complete a reconciliation had taken place, that it was proposed that two young men should proceed with the mission to New

Zealand, to be educated as teachers. One of these young men had died during the voyage; the other was present that evening a living witness of the fact of the change of feeling which had been effected. There were many other facts by which he could illustrate the principle he had set out with—that they ought to trust in the good feeling of human nature, and not to suspect each other of bad motives. He believed it was only necessary to plant the sign of the Gospel on these uncivilized islands, to make them all friendly, and to induce them to give a friendly reception to every missionary effort. He would venture to add one other instance of the spirit with which, when understood, missionary visits were received by the natives. When on their voyage, they approached the island of New Caledonia, it was late in the evening of Saturday. The natives in their canoes collected round the ship in great numbers, and, had not the following day been the Lord's day, would have proposed to trade. He (the Bishop of New Zealand) however, spoke to their chief, told him that he desired the next day should be kept by his ship's company quiet and holy, and the chief at once gave orders to his people, and, during the whole of the Sunday, not one native approached the ship, except the chief and one of his officers. He had the satisfaction of spending, in those wild waters as quiet and placid a Sabbath as ever he had enjoyed. On the next day (Monday) their decks were as crowded as ever, but those who came on board were orderly and well conducted, except in a few instances, where the perversity of human nature induced some to lay hands on chattels which did not belong to them. Such characters were to be found in every community, and, when these simple people were discovered in their thefts, and the property taken from them, there was no wish nor attempt to punish them. The appeal was made to the chief, who in this, as in other instances, by a word caused restitution to be made of every missing article. But this was not the conduct which had uniformly been observed towards these natives in many instances the purloiner of some article of small value, detected in his thieving, was punished by civilized man, under no law of his own condemnatory of such an offence; but was shot on the deck of the vessel, or thrown overboard to be drowned. And he believed, then, that justice, and kindness, and Christian charity were all that were needed to advance these Christian missions. These hitherto had succeeded, and with God's blessing would continue to succeed. In respect to the future, he would only say a few words. When he first went to New Zealand, and attempted to evangelize the natives there, he felt what had long ago been felt before by the great and good Mr. Marsden, who was the first Christian minister who strove to preach the Gospel to that race,—that if they wished or expected success in their missions, they must have native teachers and native ministers. Now, since he was last with them, he had accomplished one definite fact in this direction, the first native minister of their Church had been ordained. He had admitted him to Holy Orders in the presence of three Archdeacons—one, Archdeacon William Williams; another, equally well known, Archdeacon Brown, and he believed he performed the interesting ceremony with the entire approval of these reverend gentlemen, and with their earnest prayers for blessing upon it. This native minister, now by God's grace a labourer in the vineyard, had been formerly a mere attendant on himself in his travels through New Zealand. Three times had he passed with him through the colony as the carrier of his luggage; but so much faithfulness and zeal had he displayed, that he believed there was not one dissentient voice in the congregation to his appointment. He dwelt upon this fact because he believed it was highly interesting as connected with the future success of missionary enterprise. In the islands of the Pacific, as in the heart of Africa, as in many instances the climate was so unhealthy, that only native missionaries could withstand it. Their first and most important duty, therefore, was first to train up the native teachers, and subsequently the native ministers. They knew, from records familiar to all friends of missionary enterprise, that this was the course which had been pursued in Africa. Three negro ministers had been admitted into the service of the Church. It was thus alone they could look for the perfection of the great work in which they were engaged, for it was impossible that European missionaries, whether Bishop or not, could do more than visit from time to time the ground on which the seed had been cast. In regard to the field to which their future labours should be devoted, he would refer to the summary of the islands which had been visited by the Bishops. First appeared the New He-

brides, but as these had been taken in hand by the London Mission, he thought they would do well not to interfere with them. There was next the island of Santa Cruz, with a population of itself sufficient to employ three missionaries. Then they had the Solomon Islands, amongst which was the Island of St. Christoval, the nearest to that where the late Mr. Benjamin Boyd was murdered. In reference to this event he might say he believed it to be a totally false though very prevailing impression, that security was obtained amongst these savages by going well armed. This, from a letter from Mr. Boyd, probably the last he wrote, was signally proved in an even case; and he, like most other Englishmen, trusted in the goodness of his weapons of war, but they only did that which they always would do, provoke the suspicion and excite the cunning of the natives. He would now direct the attention of the meeting at present in New Caledonia—to the Loyalty Islands, and to the Solomon Islands, and in all of these the missionary work had been begun. He thought he might appropriately conclude this address by the summary he had drawn up of the work performed in another place. That summary was as follows.—In twenty-six of these islands we were able to hold some kind of intercourse, more or less, with the people, from eleven we have received scholars, in seven, mission stations have been established by the London Society, three of which are proposed to be given up to the Church Mission. The aggregate of population cannot be less at the lowest estimate than 200,000 souls, with a different language or dialect, on a probable average, for every 1,000 souls. This is evidently a field in which each party of Christian missionaries may carry on its own work without collision with others, and upon the principles the operations of the Australasian Board have always been conducted. May the Holy Spirit so guide and bless the work of all, that "the multitude of the Isles of the Melanesians" may be added to the Lord. (His Lordship resumed his seat amidst much applause.)

Mr. Hector, the superintendent of the native youths at St. John's College, New Zealand, then came forward, and after some apologetical remarks for his inexperience in public speaking, made some interesting statements as to the progress of the youths. He believed the whole of those brought up could read English—some fluently, others partially. The natives of the island of Murray could read fluently, and they had translated into their own language the first chapters of the Gospel of St. John, a portion of the Gospel of St. Luke, and an analysis of the book of Genesis. The pupils from Lifu had not acquired so much general information, but they, too, could read the Scriptures, and had a translation in their own language of the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, and short Scripture lessons. The pupils from Erromanga could read English well, and have a translation of the Lord's Prayer, and possessed a tolerably good knowledge of the Gospels. The moral character and general conduct of the pupils were very satisfactory.

Mr. Charles Lowe moved the following Resolution:—That the thanks of the Meeting be presented to the Missionary Bishops for the interesting narrative they had given of the enterprise, and that the Meeting pledges itself to contribute to a systematic maintenance of the Mission.

The Rev. Mr. Walsh having been called upon to second the Resolution, the Resolution was then put by the gallant Chairman, and carried with acclamation. The Evening Hymn was then sung, the Melanesian scholars taking part. Of these ten youths, one is a native of Waikanae, one belongs to a tribe of the Barwan or Darling River district of this colony, one is a native of Lifu, one of Mallicolo, one of Erromanga, and five of Male or Nengene. The meeting broke up shortly after ten o'clock.—*Sydney Morning Herald, July 21.*

Youths' Department.

THE LITTLE FROCK

A common light-blue muslin frock
Is hanging on the wall,
But no one in the household now
Can wear a dress so small.

The sleeves are both turned inside out,
And tell of summer wear;
They seem to wait the owner's hands,
Which, last year, hung them there.

'Twas at the children's festival
Her Sunday dress was sold,
You need not turn it from the light—
To me it is not spoiled!

A sad and yet a pleasant thought
Is to the spirit told,
By this dear little ruffled thing,
With dust in every fold.

Why should men weep that to their home
An angel's love is given?
Or that before them she is gone
To bless their hearts in heaven?

'It Comes from Above.'—There was once in France a poor boy, who was called 'Little Peter.' He was an orphan, and begged his bread from door to door. He sang very prettily, and people seldom sent him away empty-handed. It was an idle and uncomfortable life he led, but Peter had no one to care for him, and he did not know what else to do.—He had the singular custom of saying on every occasion, 'It comes from above.' I will tell you why.

When his father was on his death-bed—if, indeed, he had a bed, for he was very poor—he said to his son, 'My dear Peter, you will not be left alone, and many troubles you will have in the world. But always remember, that all comes from above; then you will find it easy to bear everything with patience.'

Little Peter understood him, and in order not to forget the words, he often thought them aloud. He acknowledged every gift with the words, 'It comes from above.' As he grew up, he used to consider what the expression meant. He was intelligent enough to see, that as God rules the world, we may well believe of everything that happens in the way of His providence, 'It comes from above.'

This faith of Little Peter frequently turned out for his benefit. Once, as he was passing through the town, a sudden wind blew off a roof-tile, which fell on his shoulder, and struck him to the ground. His first words were, 'It comes from above.' The bystanders laughed, and thought he must be out of his senses, for of course it could not fall from below: but they did not understand him. A minute after, the wind tore off another roof in the same street, which crushed three men to death. Had little Peter gone on, he would probably have been at that moment just where the roof fell.

Another time, a distinguished gentleman employed him to carry a letter to a neighboring town, bidding him to make all haste. On his way he tried to spring over a ditch, but it was so wide that he fell in, and was nearly drowned. The letter was lost in the mud, and could not be recovered. The gentleman was angry, and told Peter of his misfortune, and drove him out of doors with his whip. 'It comes from above,' said Peter, as he stood on the steps. The next day the gentleman went for him. 'See here,' said he, 'there are no half-crowns for you for tumbling into the ditch. Circumstances have so changed on a sudden, that it would have been a misfortune to me had that letter been lost.'

I could tell you much more about Peter. When he became a great boy, he was still called 'Little Peter.' A rich gentleman who came into the town having heard his story, sent for him in order to give him something. When little Peter entered the room, the Englishman said, 'What think you, Peter: why have I sent for you?' 'It comes from above,' replied Peter. His answer greatly pleased the gentleman. After talking awhile, he said, 'You are right: I will take you to my service, and provide well for you. Will you say to that?' 'It comes from above,' answered Peter. 'God is very good to me: I will gladly go with you.'

The rich Englishman took him away. It was a blessing for the poor boy, who had been taught no other. Long afterwards, we learned that when his master died, he left him a large sum of money to carry on his business, and that 'Little Peter' was then a rich man in Birmingham. But he still said, of every occurrence, 'It comes from above.'—*Dr. Darby.*

Selections.

LESSON OF RETURNING UNION.—The following are all from dissenting authorities in England. They are singularly strong both in the conviction and in the force of the faults of their own system, and also in their disposition to look to the Church's ways (of course with 'alterations') for something better.—

At the autumnal meeting of 'The Congregationalists of England and Wales,' held at Manchester, Mr. Newman Hall, a minister, said—

'It would suggest, moreover, that much good might be done by the introduction into some of the churches of a little of the Liturgical element.'

T. Binney, a celebrated Independent minister,

would like, Sir, to direct the attention of the Church to the question of Liturgies, and to urge upon the necessity of greater spirituality, in the parts of our services (Hear, hear.) In many respects very deficient. We are, perhaps, inferior to the Christian denomination in this respect. As I preached an ordination sermon, we, as Congregationalists, as a body, are very deficient in the ceremonial reverence; and I think that the same is exhibited in ordination services, and

that want chiefly among ministers. My heart has often been torn at an ordination. The ministers seem to think they have nothing to do with the matter of worship. Whenever there is a little bit of a hymn sung, they seem to think it is quite another part of the services, and out they go into the vestry. . . . They seem to have no respect to the deep devotion which should characterize the service, and no regard to the example they set to the people; but they seem to imagine that the whole of the devotional service may be trampled under foot. I beseech my brethren to look at this subject. I am not going to say Liturgies would increase a spirit of devotion. I don't know, but I think that if the people were brought more into active employment with the service, it might react upon our own feelings as ministers, and tend to reproduce a like spirit among the people.

Mr. Baldwin Brown, another minister, 'thought they ought, might when desirable, have a portion of the service Liturgical, and a portion free.'

These speeches called forth some letters in the *Christian Times*, a dissenting paper, which devotes considerable attention to the affairs of the Church.—One correspondent suggests—

'That a committee of thirteen ministers, who approve of a short Liturgy, should be united, money collected, a prize of £50 offered for the best services for morning, afternoon, and evening, not exceeding half an hour each in length, taken as much as can be wisely done from the two services of the established Church, and of course altered where necessary, leaving full liberty to the minister to offer up his own extempore prayer before and after the sermon: introducing more singing, and even chanting where it can be well done; and an exposition of part of a chapter, as well as the sermon. The minister may use only one of those services if he thinks proper. This short Liturgy would be more interesting to the people, when used to it, than standing silent for half an hour and sometimes longer, hearing the same voice, and frequently, no doubt, the same petitions, Sunday after Sunday, from the same minister, whose voice they again hear, it may be, in three sermons every Sunday. What a relief this would be to a stated minister, who, no doubt, finds it more difficult to vary his expressions in his prayers than in his sermon. There are certain prayers and thanksgivings which must generally be offered to the Throne of Grace in public worship, (see 1 Timothy ii.) and these being concluded in the Liturgy, the minister would have more time for prayer on spiritual and experimental subjects—the success of the Word of God, and the influence of the Holy Spirit to render that Word effectual. Though, as Mr. Binney says, a Liturgy should not be adopted merely for the sake of attraction, yet I fully believe it would have that effect. Thousands complain of the length and repetitions of the English service, and were such a reformed Prayer-book as I suppose, to be got into general use, money being collected for printing thousands of them at a reduced price, it might lead at last to a reform in the national Prayer-book. If such a society were to be formed for this purpose, and a collection made, you may set me down £5 towards it.'

Mr. James Richards, also a minister, writes—
'My own feelings have long been in sympathy with some of the views and suggestions presented in the document referred to, and still more with those expressed by the excellent Mr. Hall—especially in his latter explanatory observations—during the recent meetings at Manchester. . . . It strikes me, however, that such an innovation upon Nonconformist simplicity, as some would deem a Liturgy, would be more likely to succeed within the walls of a new, than of an older sanctuary. I may, perhaps, be permitted to say, that in the devotional part of the Service connected with my own Ministry, there has long been the addition of chanted portions of Scripture, and that not merely with the concurrence, but with the decided approbation of the Church, and even of the senior members.
'May I suggest, as the result of personal observation whether the want of success alluded to by some of the brethren at Manchester, in those places where the English Liturgy has been used, may not be partly ascribed to the undevotional and slovenly manner in which it has been read, and the excessive mutilation employed? . . . Cherishing such opinion, I approve the suggestion of a new and distinct compilation, though I submit that half an hour, especially when free prayer (which I could never omit) is to follow, should be deemed the maximum length of any Liturgical worship. I would also suggest the advantage of a series of Services, somewhat varied, and adapted, for, say, four Sundays: a plan acted on till recently by a congregation in this neighborhood.'

The following letter, from a Presbyterian, is so remarkable, striking, and instructive, even in these days, that we make no apology for giving it at length—
'Sir.—What a beautiful spirit is that of Paul! what fine sentiments are those in his Epistle to the Romans? 'Let us follow after the things which make for peace, and things wherewith one may edify another.' And again, 'We ought not to please ourselves, but our neighbor, for his good to edification, for even Christ pleased not Himself.' And again, 'Now the God of patience and consolation grant you to be like-minded one toward another, according to Christ Jesus: that ye may with one mind and one mouth glorify God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.'

'I was delighted with the letter of 'V. D. M.' in your last, on the all important subject of Public Worship. It was most suggestive, and also as I think most conclusive, and quite in the spirit and according to the injunctions of the Apostle quoted above. As a Dissenter or Nonconformist, I confess I was hitherto opposed to any thing like a Liturgy in our Churches. It might do very well, serve very conveniently I thought, for such Ministers, and the people satisfied with such as had not the gift or the spirit of prayer: but to bind down such men as Hall and Binney, and their hearers with them, to one stereotyped set of prayers all the year over, whatever be the emergency, whatever the changes or the signs of the times, this I think most unreasonable and absurd. But what am I to think, what shall I say or do, when I find these very men in favour of a Liturgy? Surely it becomes me to pause and to examine the soundness of my former opinion; and to let the letter of your correspondent come most opportunely to my help.

Our themes of praise, some of them at least, are printed and in the hands of the worshippers, to be sung or chanted by them: why should not some at least of the prayers be before the people, that they may fully and heartily enter into them, and be prepared to respond or to utter the Lord's simultaneous Amen? Why should all the wants and petitions of 'the great congregation' be left to the judgement or the memory of one man however gifted? How can they all be known to him? Besides he is not always in the spirit of prayer, his mind sometimes may be sadly fettered or disturbed: this does not greatly, or so much affect the discourse which has been prepared at home in the seclusion of his study, and when he was in trim for the work; and perhaps he has his notes along with him; and moreover the discourse being addressed only to men, and subject to their opinion, acceptance or otherwise, is not so sacred or solemn as the prayer. This latter is addressed to God: addressed by the Minister to God, not for himself alone, or chiefly or perhaps at all, but for the people, and as their mouth and wisdom. What a startling position for a man to occupy? What a serious consideration! What a fearful responsibility! He may say too much—he may say too little—he may say nothing at all to the purpose—he may pray his hearers into a devotional frame—he may pray them out of it—or let his prayer be exactly what it should be, should he or can he alter it every day? and if he does not is it not a set form of prayer? But in the last place, there may be strangers worshippers present, who prefer a Liturgy, and cannot be edified without it. Should we not 'please' them? Let not Mr. Binney be afraid to 'attract' them—Paul enjoining it—nor was he afraid to 'catch even by guile,' or to 'become all things to all men' lawfully of course, 'that he might gain some.'

Your correspondent's plan is calculated, is worthy I think, to please all parties—Conformists and Nonconformists, Churchmen and Dissenters. 'A short Liturgy—taken as much as can be wisely done, from that of the Established Church, altered of course where necessary: and leaving full liberty (and time) to the Minister to offer up his own extempore prayer before and after the Sermon.'

This "short Liturgy" or Service, 'adapted for morning, afternoon and evening, and never exceeding half an hour in length,' would at once interest the people, relieve or assist the Minister, and allow ample opportunity for such occasional topics of prayer and thanksgiving, as the circumstances of the times might suggest or require.

I am sorry I do not exactly agree with your correspondent as to the best mode of procuring the best work for the purpose. Might it not be committed, as was the translation of our Bible, to a company of devout and competent men, appointed by the Churches? Or might it not be accepted, as were our Psalms and hymns, at the hand of a man, or at the hands of men endowed and stirred up by the Spirit of all Grace and Wisdom to prepare it?
At the same time I so heartily approve of the thing, and so impatiently long for it, that if 'a prize of £50' be thought necessary, or likely to procure it best and most speedily, I shall most gladly put my pound to your correspondent's fire, and hail the day (if spared to see it) when this work should be received and sanctioned throughout the Churches.

Yours, &c.
J. M. W. a Presbyterian.
Nov. 15.

Diocesan Church Society.
FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE Annual Meeting of the Truro Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, was held at the Parochial School House, on the evening of Tuesday the 17th of January. The proceedings were commenced by singing the Missionary Hymn and the offering up of prayer.

The Rev. the Rector took the chair. After the delivery of a brief address from the Chairman, wherein among other topics, the claims, utility, and advancement of the Society were set forth, the following Resolutions were offered to the meeting:

No. 1.—Reviewing the good which the Society has been the means of doing during the past year, we have good reason to thank God, and to place full reliance on His aid under a grateful sense of His Fatherly care and love for us; and to exert ourselves in aid of the benevolent objects contemplated by the Diocesan Church Society.

Moved by T. J. Brown, Esq., seconded by G. J. Wiggins, Esq.
No. 2.—That although we have this good reason for reliance on the Almighty, still we have no right to look for its continuance, unless we engage and exert ourselves to our utmost in behalf of our Diocesan Society; and that we may look up with confidence in His gracious promises of co-operation with our earnest, although poor endeavours.

Moved by George Reading, Esq. seconded by Mr. Walter Danell.

No. 3. The destitution which prevails to so great an extent in our own country, and to a still greater in other lands where the Gospel light is hardly felt; these so constantly coming to our ears from every quarter, are most urgent reasons why we should contribute with liberal hands to the diffusion of Gospel blessings.

Moved by John Burnyeat, Esq. seconded by Mr. Michael Ambrose.

The Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry Clerk were appointed as a Committee, and C. G. Wiggins, Esq. Secretary. A very great interest was taken in the affairs of the Society. Several addresses were delivered by members, and in them they evinced their increasing willingness to forward those objects, to the furtherance of which the means of the Society had been expended. And the best proof that could be given that all present heartily coincided with them in these laudable feelings, consisted in the amount of the subscriptions, which was much larger than it had been at any previous meeting.

After the subscriptions had been received the Dismissal Hymn was sung, and the meeting concluded by prayer and the Apostolic benediction. C. G. W. Truro, Jan. 18, 1854.

DARTMOUTH.

The Annual Meeting of the Dartmouth Branch of the D. O. Society, was held on Friday the 27th ult. in the School house lately erected on the Church grounds. The Chair was taken by the Rev. the President, at 7 p. m. The Meeting was opened by singing and prayer. After which the President delivered a short address, advocating the claims of the Society, pointing out the necessity of renewed exertion and further aid towards the support of an Institution upon which the Church in this Province most for the future mainly depend. The following Resolutions were then moved:

1st Resolution.—That whereas the progress of the Church in this Diocese mainly depends upon her Missionaries, and her stability upon their permanent support.—Therefore Resolved, that the meeting will use its utmost endeavours to further these two objects of the Society.

This resolution was moved by James B. Smith, Esq. and seconded by David E. Gilpin, Jr.

Before proceeding to the 2d Resolution, the President gave out the hymn "Arm of the Lord awake," which was sung by the choir.

2d Resolution.—That it would be highly gratifying to this Committee if means could be devised by the Church Society of this Diocese, to create a fund for the support of the widows and orphans of those Missionaries whose limited stipends afford but a bare support whilst living, and preclude the possibility of providing for those near and dear to them, who must consequently be left destitute after their death.

Moved by Lawrence Hartshorn, Esq., seconded by Rev. Jas. C. Cochran.

3d Resolution.—Whereas the Members of the Committee in furtherance of the 8th and 9th objects of the Diocesan Society, have during the past year erected on the Church grounds a commodious and suitable building for a School, to be under the control and superintendance of the Missionaries and Churchwardens of the Parish. Resolved, that this Meeting will zealously unite in endeavouring to advance and support an efficient institution having for its object the instruction of children in sound religious and practical knowledge—and this Committee have full confidence that their humble endeavours will be generously aided by the Diocesan Society, should the state of its funds hereafter enable it to do so.

Moved by E. H. Lowe, Esq., seconded by Robert Halliburton, Esq.

Delegates were then appointed to represent the Members of this Committee at the General Meeting, and a collection taken amounting to £3 3. Bishop Haber's Missionary Hymn was sung, and the Meeting then closed by the Blessing.

In conclusion it is to be hoped that the number attending the meeting being larger than usual, is a proof that a warmer interest is taken in the objects of the Society.

The Resolutions were ably advocated by the respective speakers, and left, it is to be believed, an impression upon the minds of all present, that every Christian is bound to aid by all possible means, the advancement of the Church, the Diocesan Church Society.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1854.

KING'S COLLEGE.

We have pleasure in transferring to our columns from the last Church Witness, the following excellent remarks from a long and well timed Editorial on the subject. We are glad to find him taking up the cause of the College so warmly, and it is to be hoped that the influence which he so justly possesses in the sister Province, may tell favourably when an agent shall go thither for help in our time of need. We call particular attention to the figuring of our Mother Editor, by which he so plainly proves that there is among us the ability if there be only the will, to accomplish the object proposed in the Appeal of the Alumni. If

however, there shall turn out to be any difficulty in "doing the sum" on this side of the Bay, we hope that he and the rest of the N. B. Alumni will help us in ciphering it out on the other. It must not be forgotten that much of the light that now shines in New Brunswick has been kindled upon College Hill at Windsor, for which we thank, others in that Province, who are not of the Alumni, will remember us for good.

After speaking with approval of the recent change in the government of the College, effected by the Act of last Session, the Editor thus refers to the approaching meeting of Alumni on the 10th:—

"We hope it may be well attended, and the results as favorable as the warmest friends of the College can desire. To find men among the Alumni who are qualified for the office, and who have the interests of the Institution at heart, will not be difficult; but to find men who possess these qualifications, and, at the same time, have leisure to attend to the duties that will devolve upon them, will not be so easily accomplished. One of the great evils of the progress of the age, for rapid progress has its evils as well as its benefits, is, that the whole machinery of Society has become too complex, the engagements of men too multiplied; that more is required to be done than can be done well; that the mental energies have to be served out in infinitesimal globules, where homeopathic treatment cannot be used. Systems have to be conceived, details arranged, and action taken upon them now in less time than our predecessors took to talk upon a day of meeting to take them into consideration. They march on with even pace, great precision, and performed various institutions on their way, which were, no doubt, useful as well as graceful. Our lot is to advance a "quintessence" without a moment to do anything but "look ahead," and that often very imperfectly. Heretofore at least one difficulty in selecting men from the busy ranks of Society, to direct the affairs of public institutions, and it is to be felt, we presume, in the instance before us.—The Governors of the Institution in question will have, for some time to come, no easy task to accomplish, no small difficulties to encounter. The Statute Book of the Institution will have to be revised. It has too much in it that is obsolete, for present times. The course of studies while retaining those parts which time and experience have shown the value of, should be adapted to a Colony and to the special demands of the age. Great would be the advantage, if, during the term of collegiate residence, men could not only acquire a sufficiency of classical or mathematical learning, but also lay the foundation of an acquaintance with their future professions. The one is a practical one. Those who are to take part in its active pursuits cannot afford to spend several of their most important years in acquiring what does not directly bear upon their subsequent occupation. But the chief difficulty, we apprehend, both for the Governors and the Alumni in their corporate capacity will be, to command funds sufficient to sustain the building and its staff, in a state of efficiency. And yet, why should this be a difficulty? £10,000 are wanted. Why should not the Churchmen of Nova Scotia subscribe the sum? What difficulty would there be in it? What sacrifice would it require? Are there within the Diocese of Nova Scotia, including as it does Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, 20,000 adults who call themselves Churchmen? Set aside from the number 4000, who may be too indulgent to give anything; and then enquire, are there not among the remainder four churchmen who would give £250 each? twenty who would give £50 each? fifty who would give £20 each? a hundred who would give £10 each, two hundred who would give £5 each, five hundred who would give £2 each? one thousand who would give £1 each? two thousand who would give 10s. each? four thousand who would give 5s. each; and eight thousand who would give 2s. 6d. each? Cannot we repeat the question, the whole Church population of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, or the major part of them, give £10,000 to sustain in a state of practical efficiency, the University, which is to educate their youth for all the different professions, and to supply such Churches with Clergymen, throughout the Diocese, and throughout successive generations? To suppose they cannot is preposterous, and to assume that they will not would be an impeachment of their zeal and generosity, which we should not venture to make. We are aware of the "vis inertia" that pertains to human nature, especially in giving money to public objects; but the age is rapidly developing the power of mind over material agents; and we believe it is quite necessary for the ardent friends of the Institution under consideration, to exert the former, with sufficient energy, in order to command the £10,000 required. A plan has been suggested of giving to individuals, towns or counties, who contribute the sum of 100l. the privilege of sending, forever, one scholar to College; free of the yearly fees. We do not condemn this plan; or, in the slightest degree, impeach the wisdom and practical acquaintance with human nature, from whence it emanated; but we confess, that, viewing the subject in its paramount importance, we would not give to the donors of the sums named, one single privilege beyond that of transmitting to their posterity what their predecessors have conferred upon them, an inheritance, where their children, and their children's children, may learn to fear God, honor their sovereign, do good in their generation, and live for a better world."

Before our next paper comes out, the important step will have been taken; on which the future welfare, perhaps the very existence, of the Institution may de-

pend. We earnestly hope that those who have the privilege of voting for the new Governors of the College, will be guided from above, to that result which will be for the benefit of the Church, and for the promotion of the great cause of sound Scriptural education in this land.

Quarzo.—Agreeably to the summons of the Bishop a Diocesan Assembly met at Quebec on the 12th January, consisting of 26 Lay delegates and 20 Clergymen. The meeting seems to have been harmonious, and the Session was confined to one day. We subjoin the Resolutions adopted on the occasion—

The following are the Resolutions, as finally agreed to:—

1.—That a Petition be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, and the two Houses of Parliament, praying for the passage of such a measure as shall remove all doubts as to the legality of the holding of Diocesan and Provincial Synods, in the Colonies of the British Empire, and shall leave it to the respective Synods to adopt such Rules and Canons as they may think proper, provided that the same be not repugnant to the laws of the Colonial Legislatures, or the Articles and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland.

2.—That a Petition be presented to the Provincial Legislature, praying for the passage of a Bill to give legal effect to the action of such Synods, so far as the Members of the Church of England in this Province are concerned; and

That the Diocesan Assemblies in the Dioceses of Montreal and Toronto be requested to concur in the Petition.

3.—That the secularization of the Clergy; Reserves would be an act of gross injustice.

4.—That whereas the present Common School Law confers exclusive privileges upon one religious body, it is but just that all should be placed upon an equal footing:

That such alterations therefore are needed in the existing Law, as will both enable the Church of England, or any other religious body, acting singly or unitedly, to form Schools, where it is so desired, similar to those which are now recognized as "Dissenting," and also exempt Protestants from the payment of taxes for Education, where they do not in any measure benefit by those taxes.

5.—That the Church of England in this Province labouring under a heavy grievance in being practically debarred from the right of issuing Marriage Licenses by its own Bishops to its own people, while the privilege is enjoyed in full by the corresponding authorities of the Church of Rome.

That there are evils resulting from the Law respecting Marriage in this Province, which cry aloud for immediate relief and remedy.

6.—That a Petition embodying the complaints set forth in the above resolutions, and praying for relief be presented to the Provincial Legislature at its next Session; and

7.—That the Diocesan Assemblies in the Dioceses of Montreal and Toronto be requested to concur in the Petition.

8.—That the Committee appointed to consider the objections against those persons attending as Lay Delegates, whose election has been questioned, be now discharged.

9.—That the Lord Bishop be requested to leave the chair, and the Rev. S. S. Wood do take it.

10.—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the Bishop for his able and dignified conduct while presiding on this occasion.

The coming week will be a busy and important one among the friends of the Church and College. On Thursday the 9th, agreeably to announcement, the business meeting of the D. O. Society, will be held according to the Act of Incorporation at 11 a. m. in the National School House. On the evening of the same day at 7 o'clock, will be held in the Temperance Hall the usual Annual Meeting, when Addresses will be delivered by several eloquent speakers, on very important subjects. We hope there will be a large attendance of the brethren and lay delegates from the country.

On Friday 10th will come off the General Meeting of the Alumni of King's College, for the election of the new Governors, to which we have so often called the attention of our readers.

We are requested to remind the members of the Alumni Association, that, under the Rules of the Corporation, none are entitled to vote at the approaching election of Governors of the College, who have not paid up all arrears.

Dartmouth.—There was a very good meeting of the Local Committee, D. C. S., on Friday evening last, Rev. Mr. Morris the Rector, in the chair, assisted by Rev. Mr. Stewart. It was held in the

new School House, which is a beautiful building, very commodious, erected on Church ground, and quite a credit to all concerned, and an ornament to Dartmouth. In fact we have not seen its equal among all the School-houses in the Province. The room was well filled on this occasion, the singing very good, assisted by a melodion. The Chairman delivered an address introductory to the business of the evening, and was followed by the Rev. Messrs. Giblin and Cochran, and Lawrence Hartshorne, J. B. Smith, E. Lowe, and Robt. Hallburton, Esqrs., as movers or seconders of various Resolutions. Every thing went off well, and we hope the contributions to the Society's funds will be large.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The second Lecture before the newly formed Institution was delivered on Monday evening last at Temple-street Hall, by the Rev. Geo. W. Hill, A. M. The noble room was densely crowded, so that many were not able to find seats, and several females stood the whole evening. The subject was "the Hebrews, their past, their present and their future." We cannot attempt even an outline of this Lecture, which we hope may be published. Suffice it to say, that it was worthy the occasion, well listened, and well delivered, and it elicited loud applause from the large and intelligent audience. The Rev. J. W. Johnston, M. D. P., was in the chair.

We are glad to see by a card of acknowledgment from Capt. J. R. Andrews, late of the Prussian Regt. S. Johannes, from Virginia, bound to Liverpool, that Capt. Bourke of the brig Velocity of this Port, and his crew, at the risk of their lives, rescued the inmates of the Barque, when on the eve of perishing, having staid by them for 48 hours, in a heavy sea storm, in order to accomplish their humane and benevolent object. It is delightful to be able to record such acts as this, and the noble efforts made in the case of the San Francisco.

It is stated that not less than 2000 slaves of the "market value" of two millions of dollars, passed from the U. States into Canada, at two points alone, during the past year.

The weather which was sorely cold last week, with the mercury on Sunday and Monday was as low as from 15° to 20° below zero, changed on Monday evening, and a thaw with rain commenced on Tuesday, which still continues. Before that, the ground was well covered, tho' not deeply, with snow, and the sleighing was excellent. It is to be hoped for the good of the country, that we may soon be favored with more snow.

Rev. Mr. Cooper.—We are very happy to learn that the Rev. Mr. Cooper who sailed in the steamer San Francisco, with his wife and several children, has arrived safely with his family in New York. Mr. Cooper is a clergyman of our Church; he had been appointed by the Foreign committee as a missionary to Rio Janeiro, and was on his way to his field of labor, when the sad calamity befel the vessel in which he had embarked, by which so many lives were lost and so much suffering and anxiety were endured by those who survived. He spent some time in this diocese during last summer, and two of his children remained here in care of a clerical friend, who happily knew nothing of the wreck of the steamer, in which their parents sailed, until they heard of their safe return to New York.—Boston Paper.

D. C. S.

Received—1854.

July 11.	Westport,	£7	0	0
19.	A. M. of the Church N. B.	3	0	0
20.	Shelburne—Parish Church,	£13	14	5
	—Church Over,	£3	15	0
	—Chapel at Jordan,	10s.	6d.	
26.	Clements,	18	1	5
	Cornwallis and Horton,	9	0	0
28.	Annapolis,	13	11	10½
31	B. Smith, Esq. Hants,	36	11	3
	'Parrishboro'	0	10	0
	Siewacko (1853)	3	15	7
		0	15	7½
		£92	5	9

EDWIN GILPIN, Sec'y.

The Archbishop of Dublin has addressed an excellent letter to the people of Dublin on their irreligious practices of coming late to church. Lord Palmerston has written an official letter to Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in reference to the improvements desired to be introduced into that University.

We are glad to learn that Capt. John Day has made arrangements with Capt. Matthew McLearn, our highly esteemed and obliging packet master, to succeed or assist him in running the packet to Halifax. Capt. Day is well known here as a man of marked integrity, and is possessed of an recommending spirit. Our excellent townsman Capt. McLearn, feeling disposed to rest upon his oars, we tender him our thanks for arranging to secure so competent a business man and master in his place.—Liverpool Transcript.

The new and elegant Methodist chapel at Barrington, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday night 22d inst. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been from stray sparks from the stove. The edifice was partially covered by insurance.—Chron.

Accident.—Mr. George Hill, about 52 years of age, was killed 18th inst. in East Medway, while engaged felling timber in the woods. Deceased leaves a family of ten children.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Mr. Savary, St. John Hill—The paper is always regularly forwarded. From Rev. Mr. Jarvis, Ailem—four new subscribers, and remittances in advance—thanks—have replied by mail. From Rev. Mr. Fillet—two new subscribers. From Rev. R. G. Wilbur—two per schooner Niger. McLearn, frozen in at Lunenburg, for books. Rev. T. H. White—with order for £515 11s. Miss Ferness—directors will be attended to. M. Shaw, Esq. with rem.—10s. for Mr. Jas. Hoop, and 10s. for Capt. P. Bolet.

Married.

At Malton Bay on Sunday evening, 31st Jan., by the Rev. Charles Cosman, Mr. JOSEPH SLAWENWHITE, fourth son of Mr. George Slawenwhite, to LOUIA, eldest daughter of Mr. George Ham.

At Chester, on Thursday evening, the 5th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Surove, Mr. JOSEPH NAAS, to CLARA JANE, eldest daughter of George Richardson, Esq.

Died.

On Tuesday last, after a lingering illness, ANNA, second daughter of the late Israel Aitken, Esq., of this city.

On Wednesday afternoon, after a short illness, Mr. DANIEL SPIES, in the 91st year of his age. He was a native of London, but has resided in this city for the last 35 years, nearly 60 of which he has been an active and honorary member of the Union Engine Company.

On the 17th December, at Sandy Cove, in the 27th year of his age, of enteritis, Capt. DANIEL JAMES, third son of Jones Morehouse Esq. The deceased was a promising young man, and is deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and relatives.

At St. John's, N.F. on Wednesday, Jan. 10, much and deservedly regretted, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Robert Brine, Esq.

At Lunenburg, suddenly, 15th ult., of influenza, Mr. JOHN LONO, aged 44 years.

At Londonderry, Dec 14th, after a short and painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, SARAH JANE HILL, wife of John James Fenton, in the 32nd year of her age.

At his residence, Blackett Place, Edinburgh, on the 29th December, ROBERT GRILL, Esq., of Noble Hall, Peeblesshire, in the 76th year of his age, who for 40 years was a merchant of high standing and a worthy citizen in all the varied relations of life.

On the 1st January, 1854, at the Barracks, Charlotte-town, P. E. Island, in the 33rd year of his age, Lieutenant THOS. CRAWFORD POOLS, of the 76th [Hindoostani] Regiment.

At the Sydney Mines, on the 3th instant, Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND, aged 53 years. He deceased was a native of Rogart, Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED

Monday, January 30th—Mail-brig Velocity, Burke, Bermuda 10 days.
 Tuesday, January 31st—Barques D. R. De Wolfe, Holmes, New York 17 days—bound to Naples—loss of cargo—sailed ynd, &c.; George Hughes, Florin, Sydney 14 days—bound to New York—hazy, says Stewart Campbell, Walsh, Fortune Bay, Aldebaran, Ippny, Newfoundland—bound to Boston; Susannah, Newfoundland—bound to St. Andrews.
 Wednesday, February 1st—Brig Margaret Mortimer, Anderson, New York 5 days; schr Telegraph, Hunt, Newfoundland 5 days.
 Thursday, February 2nd—R. M. Steamer Berlin, Hunter, St. John, N. F. 3 days; brig Belle, Magher, Boston 5 days.
CLEARED.
 Friday, January 27th—Schr Milton Roberts, Matanzas; Breeze, Buchan, Boston; Creole, McDonald, B. W. Indies.
 Saturday, January 28th—Brig Cadmus, Burke, St. John's N. F.
 Monday, January 30th—Chebusto, Wallace, B. W. Indies.
 Tuesday, January 31st—R. M. Steamer Ospray, Corbin, Bermuda; schr Golden Rule, Dolby, Porto Rico.
 Wednesday, Feb. 1st—Brig Mary, Tobie, B. W. Indies; schr James, Fraser, Newfoundland.
 Thursday, February 2nd—Sghrs Blisow, Day, N. York Wave, Roche, ditto.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

Apples, per bush.	3s. a 6s.
Beef, fresh, per lb.	27s a 30s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	11d a 1s.
Catsup, per gallon.	4s. a 5s.
Cheese, per lb.	6s. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair.	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Eggs, per doz.	1s. a 1s. 3d.
Geese, each.	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Hams, green, per lb.	6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7d. a 7½d.
Hay, per ton.	£3 16s. a £4
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard.	1s. 7d. a 1. 0d.
Do. all wool.	2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	16s a 17s.
Oats, per bus.	2s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	8½d. a 4½d
Potatoes, per bushel.	8s.
Socks, per doz.	12s. 6d. a 15s.
Turkeys, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	20s.
Coal, per chaldron.	35s.

Advertisements.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DIOCESE OF CANTON SOCIETY. will be held [D. V.] in the National School Room, Halifax, on THURSDAY, the 9th February, at 11 A. M.

At this Meeting the general business of the Society will be transacted.

A Public Meeting of the Society will be held in the Temperance Hall, in the Evening of the same day. The Right Reverend the President will take the Chair at 7 o'clock.

EDWIN GILPIN, Sec'y.

LANGLEY'S AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH—is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d., each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan. 21.

KING'S COLLEGE AT WINDSOR.

NOTICE.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Meeting of the Governors of King's College, on the 10th January, 1854.

Her Majesty's assent having been given to the Bill passed in the Session of the Provincial Legislature held in the year 1853, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Governors of King's College, at Windsor, and to repeal the Act for founding, establishing, and maintaining a College in this Province"—Resolved, That the Secretary do write to the President of the "Alumni of King's College, Windsor" and request that he will call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Alumni, for the election of eight persons to be Governors of the College, with those named in Second Section of the Act as required by the said Section, and to inform the Secretary when such Governors are elected, in order that the present Board may take measures to transfer the government and funds of the College to the new Board of Governors.

[Signed] JOHN C. HALLIBURTON, Secretary of King's College

In pursuance of the above, A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Alumni of King's College, for the purpose of electing eight Governors of the College, will be held on Friday the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, in the National School Room, at Halifax.

For the guidance and information of members the following Section of the Acts and Bye-law are published to which particular attention is requested.

II. Section of Act to Incorporate Governors of King's College—

"The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Honourable Sir John Halliburton, the Reverend George McCawley, the Honourable James B. Uniacke, and Lewis Morris Wilkins, Esquires, together with eight persons being members of the Church of England, to be elected at a general or special meeting of the 'Alumni of King's College, Windsor,' shall be Governors of the College hereby incorporated."

III. Section of the Act to Incorporate the Alumni of King's College, Windsor—

"And be it enacted, That all persons paying an annual subscription of Twenty Shillings or upwards or making at one time a donation of Twenty Pounds or upwards, shall be entitled to be members of the Incorporated Alumni, having been duly admitted pursuant to the Bye Laws thereof."

V. Bye Law of the Alumni of King's College—

"That at any meeting, members not present may vote by proxy in writing, to be held by any other member, provided that no member shall be entitled to vote either personally or by proxy whose dues are not all paid up for the preceding year."

Members who may be unable to attend can forward their proxies to the Secretary if they desire it.

By order of the President and Committee of the Incorporated Alumni, P. CARTERET HILL, Secretary.

Halifax, 12th January, 1854.
 Church Witness, St. John, N. B.; Brit. N. American.

CHURCH SERVICES & BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER.

JUST RECEIVED BY R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA CHURCH SERVICES, in Plain and Elegant Bindings. Books of Common Prayer, do. ALSO—ON HAND, A Large Assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, suitable for all Denominations. W. M. GOSSIP, Dec. 3, 1853. No. 24 Grandville Street.

Poetry.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.
SCENES OF THE SCRIPTURE.
HOLSHAZER.

Upriso forth the vessels valdy blest
In Judah's house of pray'r;
And pledge the gods at whose behest
Her sons lie buried there.
Fill to the brim with generous wine,
And bid defiance high
To gods and men, who now'r divid
To Chaldean lords deny.
The lamps are dim in Chaldea's hall,
The cups are fill'd in vain;
A brighter light is on the wall,
And fear and auncer reign.
Forth from the void the hand of fire,
In mystic signs reveal'd
The sentence of Almighty Iro:
Belshazzar's doom is seal'd!

W. D.

Advertisements.

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THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
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AGENTS.

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gulating expenses arising from the combination of
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Insurances on Lives at very reduced rates of premiums,
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with those of other Offices. An amount is called to Tables
of premiums for Insuring a sum payable at the age of 60
at death, and Table of amounts to secure a sum one
third at every 5 years of age, which modes
of Insurance are coming into more extensive use.
The Company's Almanac for 1853, containing Tables
of Premiums and a variety of general information,
supplied gratis.

HUGH HARTSHORNE,
AGENT.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th February, 1853.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM SCOTLAND, PER R.
M. Steamship Canada, from Liverpool, G. B.

- Literatures of 100 vols. of Miscellaneous and other
Books, for 4s.
McCuey's Basket of Fragments,
Modern Sacred Poetry, by McComb,
Rusnic and other Poems, by Emilia Mauro, &c. cur
Treasury of History and Travel,
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Bell's Christian Sociology,
Boston's complete Works, in 12 vols.,
Guayan's Pilgrim's Progress, splendid edition, hand-
somerly illustrated,
Hogg's Weekly Instructor, 6 vols.,
Foxe's Book of Martyrs,
The Exhibition Keepsake, a splendid Book,
Shepard's Parable of the Ten Virgins,
Marsh on the Psalms, Boston's Memoirs,
Farm Work Books.

Together with a great quantity of small Books, suitable
for Sunday Schools, for sale by
WAL GOSSIP,
October 5 1853. 24 Granville Street.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. THIS

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

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED - AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES
and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards.
WAL GOSSIP,
No. 24 Granville Street.

NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A CRIPPLE
ARTS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool,
dated August 20th, 1852.

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

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.
MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL
SKIN DISEASE, WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD
FAILED.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
SIR - Some time since one of my children was afflicted
with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtain-
ed the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians,
by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length
I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration,
the effect was miraculous for by persevering in their use,
all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was
restored to perfect health.
I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I
firmly believe had I in her case adopted your medicines
she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testi-
fy the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.
ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED DAD
DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH

Copy of a letter from Mr. J. M. Glennell, of Newcastle-on
Tyne, dated September 20th, 1852.

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

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

Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker and Co Chemists
Dart.

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

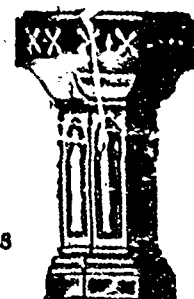
A private in the Bath Police Force also has been per-
fectly cured of an old torrid affection in the face, after
all other means had failed. He states that it is entirely by
the use of your Ointment, and speaks loudly in its praise.

We remain, Dear Sir,
Your's faithfully
(Signed) WALKER & Co.

- April 6th, 1852.
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in
most of the following cases: -
Bad Legs, Ulcers, Scalds
Bad Breasts, Contracted (and) Sore Nipples
Burns, Stiff Joints, Sore-throats
Bunions, Erysipelas, Skin-diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes, Scabies, Scurvy
and Sand-Flies, Gut, Sore-heads
Coco bar, Glandular, Tumours
Chilblains, Scallings, Ulcers
Chapped hands, Itches, Wounds
Corns (Soft), Rheumatism, Yaws

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Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable
Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civil-
ized World, at the following prices - 1s 6d., 2s 6d., 3s
6d., 11s., 22s., and 36s. each Box.
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Yarmouth; T. R. Patten, Liverpool; J. F. More, Caledonia;
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son & Co., Bras d'Or.
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger
sizes.
N. B. - Directing for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Box.
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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, and no
unusual means of increasing their sale have been resorted
to by putting advertisements - no certificate published re-
specting them.
These Pills are confidently recommended for Biliary
Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Cor-
diveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Obstruction, and the
numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Di-
gestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They
do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and
are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they
may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with
perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail
LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax.
Nov. 20, 1852.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE
TEETH AND GUMS. MYRIN AND DENTOL, Pre-
pared with EASTON'S COLLOID. The daily use of this
much admired Dentifrice preserves and beautifies the Teeth,
prevents tartarous deposit, - arrests decay, - induces a
healthy action in the Gums, - and renders the Breath
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Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., 88
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Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

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

- BIBLES for Schools, large, 1s. 3d.
Do, smaller size, 1s. 1d.
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BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, G. and C.
Small Emb. Gilt Edged do. 3s. and 1s. 6d.
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INSTRUCTOR, No. 2, 2s. 3d.
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Outlines of English History, for Schools, 1s. 3d.
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Aug. 20.

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Songs of the Church.

BEING A SERIES OF ONE HUNDRED AND
FIFTY SACRED SONGS COMPOSED AND ARRANGED
for all the Sundays, Holy-days, and Sacred Offices observed
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Nov. 19th 1853.

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COMPASSES, ASSORTED, DO. STEEL

- 3 Joints, 6 inches.
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Pen Compasses
Carls Penknives, assorted, warranted.
Silver Pen and Pencil Cases,
Bronze Ink stands with glasses,
Welch Stipes, hardwood frames
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Steel Pens great variety.

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Dec. 18 1853.
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