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# The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

"Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1853.

NO. 50.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Date	MORNING	EVENING
Dec. 11	3. S. in Advent.	Isaiah 25, Acts 11
12	—	—
13	—	—
14	Emb. D.	—
15	—	—
16	Emb. D.	—
17	Emb. D.	—

## Poetry.

### OLIVET.

Jesus oft times resorted thither with his disciples.—  
John xviii. 2.  
He went out into a mountain to pray, and continued  
all night in prayer to God.—Luke vi. 12.  
At night he went out and abode in the Mount, which  
is called the Mount of Olivets.—Luke xxxi. 37.  
OFT as the daylight hours were gone,  
When friends forsook and foes beset,  
The Saviour of the world, alone,  
Retired to pray on Olivet.  
And still by faith I climb its steep,  
A respite from earth's cares to find;  
To hush distracting thoughts asleep,  
Amid the Sabbath of the mind.  
The saint in glory owns and sees  
A brother in the man of prayer;  
The little infant on its knees  
Is kinsman to each seraph there!  
O may I cherish more and more  
The shelter of this calm retreat,  
And realize the bliss in store  
For those who love the Mercy Seat,  
When ends at last life's bitter day,  
Its waning sun about to set,  
My soul would soar to heaven away  
On wings of prayer from Olivet.  
From "Altar Stones."

## Religious Miscellany.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

### THE PARADISE IN THE PACIFIC.

#### RETRIBUTION.

An atrocious act of mutiny and piracy excited, as  
is well imagined, universal indignation in England,  
a frigate (the Pandora) under the command of  
Sir Edwards, was forthwith despatched to the site  
with orders to visit the Society and Friendly Is-  
lands, and seize and bring home all the mutineers they  
discover. The Pandora arrived at Matavia Bay  
Otaheite, on 23rd March, 1791; and three of the  
mutineers immediately came on board, surrendered  
themselves, and were instantly put in irons. Eleven  
more were seized at Otaheite, and also put in irons.—  
Of the original mutineers who had landed at Ota-  
heite were dead—after one of them had become a  
madman and been shortly afterwards murdered by the  
who was himself instantly stoned to death by the  
mutineers. No tidings could be gathered of the remain-  
ing mutineers, nor of the Bounty: and after man-  
y possible effort to discover them, the frigate  
found fourteen mutineers lying in irons in a cage on  
part of the quarter-deck, only eleven feet in  
called 'Pandora's Box,' set off homeward.—  
The Pandora, however, on a coral reef off New  
Zealand, on the 29th August, 1791, and the crew had  
to take a thousand miles in open boats. Four of  
the mutineers went down, in their irons, with the Pan-  
dora; their companions succeeded, with des-  
perate efforts, in disengaging themselves from their  
irons. Thirty of the crew also perished.—Captain Ed-  
wards' surviving men and prisoners, succeeded in  
finding a sandy quay, only ninety yards long by  
thirty wide—a miserable spot where they all were  
consumed, under a vertical sun, from the insup-  
portable heat of which the wretched prisoners had no  
fence but to bury themselves up to their necks  
in sand! The captain and his men had  
to refuse the slightest shelter or protection to  
the prisoners! One of them was a young  
man named Peter Heywood, not sixteen years  
of age at the time of the mutiny, in which he had taken  
a very active part. The only article he saved from the  
wreck was a Common-Prayer Book, which he held be-  
lieved as he swam to shore for his life. He,

with his guilty surviving companions, reached England,  
heavily chained and almost in rags, on the 19th June,  
1792. On the 12th September, he and his nine fellow  
mutineers were brought to a court-martial at Ports-  
mouth, on board the Duke, the president being Lord  
Kidd. On the 6th day the court acquitted four of the  
ten, and found the remaining six guilty of the capital  
offence of running away with the ship, and deserting  
His Majesty's service. Among these latter was poor  
Peter Heywood. They were sentenced to be hanged  
by the neck on board one of His Majesty's ships of  
war; but two of them, Peter Heywood and another,  
were recommended to His Majesty's mercy. Two  
days afterwards, the unfortunate young gentleman  
wrote a letter to a clergyman, a friend of his family,  
containing the following remarkable and affecting pas-  
sages:—

On Tuesday morning, the 18th instant, the dreadful  
sentence of DEATH was pronounced upon me, to  
which (being the just decree of that Divine Provi-  
dence who first gave me breath), I bow my devoted  
head with that fortitude, cheerfulness, and resignation,  
which is the duty of every member of the church of  
our blessed Saviour and Redeemer Christ Jesus. To  
him alone I now look for succor, in full hope that per-  
haps a few days more will open to the view of my as-  
tonished and fearful soul His kingdom of glory and  
incomprehensible bliss, prepared only for the righte-  
ous of heart. I have not been found guilty of the  
slightest act of the detestable crime of mutiny, but am  
doomed to die for not being active to suppress it.—  
Could the evidences who appeared in the court-martial  
be tried, they would also suffer for the same and only  
crime of which I have been guilty. But I am to be  
the victim. Alas! my youthful inexperience, and no  
depravity of will, is the sole cause to which I can attri-  
bute my misfortunes. But, so far from repining at my  
fate, I receive it with a dreadful kind of joy, composure,  
and serenity of mind, well assured that it has pleased  
God to point me out as a subject, through whom  
some useful, though at present unsearchable intention  
of the divine attributes may be carried into execution  
for the benefit of my country.—Then why should I re-  
pine at being made a sacrifice for the good of perhaps  
thousands of my fellow-creatures? Forbid it, Heaven!

On the 24th October, 1792, he and another received  
a free, unconditional pardon; another was respited and  
ultimately pardoned; and three were hanged at the  
yard-arm, a miserable spectacle, in Portsmouth Har-  
bour, on board the Brunswick. When Captain Mon-  
tague, two days before the execution, read young Peter  
Heywood His Majesty's gracious pardon, the youth ad-  
dressed him in the following noble strain:

Sir, when the sentence of the law was passed upon  
me, I received it, I trust, as became a man; and if it  
had been carried into execution, I should have met my  
fate, I hope, in a manner becoming a Christian. Your  
admonition cannot fail to make a lasting impression  
upon my mind. I receive with gratitude my sovereign's  
mercy, for which my future life shall be faithfully de-  
voted to his service.

And faithfully his future life redeemed the pledge.—  
He immediately re-entered his Majesty's service, rose  
in it rapidly to high station, greatly distinguished him-  
self, and died in honorable retirement in the year 1831,  
in his 58th year. His considerate and discriminating  
judges, after weighing all the facts of the case, regard-  
ed him as having been more unfortunate than criminal,  
from his youth, the coercion under which he had labored,  
and the absence of any proof that he had taken  
part in the outrage committed on his commander, or  
his fellow-victims. His early misfortunes saddened and  
soured him for life; he became the idol of those who  
were placed either over or under him; and it stands  
recorded of him by one of our naval analysts, 'that  
his king and country never had a more faithful servant,  
nor the naval service a more worthy and respectable  
member.'

#### THE MISSING MUTINEERS.

It seems difficult to assign adequate motives for the  
mutiny of the Bounty, or at least to imagine the ul-  
terior objects of its perpetrators. Fletcher Christian, the  
ringleader, was a gentleman by birth and education,  
brother of Professor Christian, the annotator of Black-  
stone's Commentaries, and Chief Justice of Ely; while  
Mr. Young, one of the midshipmen who shared his des-  
perate venture, was the nephew of a baronet. What  
could such men have imagined would be their destiny?  
What, for instance, could they do with their king's  
ship? What pleasure could they have in spending the  
rest of their lives among savages?

It was twenty years before the slightest trace of them  
could be detected, but then their deplorable fate be-  
came known. It seems that as soon as they had turned  
adrift their commander, Christian sailed for an island  
500 miles south of Otaheite, intending to land there;  
but the inhabitants refusing to allow them, they return-  
ed to Otaheite. Once more they went to the island in  
question, were again repulsed by the natives, and once  
more repaired to Otaheite. It was now necessary for

them to consider seriously how they were to dispose of  
themselves. All but nine resolved to settle at Otaheite,  
Christian and his eight companions resolving to try  
their fortunes elsewhere. It so happened that he found  
in the Bounty, among its commander's books, a copy  
of Commander Carteret's Voyage Round the World;  
and among his other discoveries, the author mentions a  
very little island which he first saw on the 2nd July,  
1767, in the south Pacific Ocean; 'it appeared,' he  
said, 'like a great rock rising out of the sea,' and was  
so high as to be visible at more than fifteen leagues dis-  
tance. . . . Its highest point rose 1008 feet above  
the level of the sea, and in clear weather could be seen  
at forty miles' distance. As it was first seen by a young  
gentleman named Pitcairn, they gave it his name, 'Pit-  
cairn's Island,' and tried to land on it; but the surf  
was raging so violently around it as to render near ap-  
proach impossible. It is at a distance of 12 miles from  
Otaheite, and is in latitude 25° 4' south, and in longi-  
tude 180° 8' west. It is only four miles and half in  
circumference, a mile and a half being its greatest  
length. It is of volcanic origin, having been elevated  
from the bed of the ocean by some tremendous convul-  
sion caused by the action of fire, which has given a ver-  
tical character and a jagged outline to the stony moun-  
tains, and rendered the scenery wildly picturesque.—  
It is covered with trees, the cocoa-nut, plantain, bread-  
fruit, and banyan—and its climate is favorable to the  
growth of vegetables. There are no venomous reptiles.  
There is only one point, called Bounty Bay, where ac-  
cess is possible, and that only in calm weather, and  
even then great care is requisite to avoid the breakers.  
There is scarcely any beach; and almost instantly on  
landing the visitor commences a precipitous ascent.—  
This was the desolate spot selected by the mutineer  
and his companions for their future residence! They  
sailed in the Bounty, and when it arrived there landed  
from it twenty-eight souls; viz., Christian, Mr. Young,  
a midshipman, and seven seamen; and all these nine  
Englishmen had married Otaheitan women! who ac-  
companied them. There were also six Otaheitan men,  
three of them with wives; and a child ten months old.  
Let the reader realize for a moment the feelings of a  
gentleman—of two gentlemen, married to savages,  
doomed to spend the rest of their days on that forlorn  
spot, ten thousand miles away from home, where were  
their anxious families and friends, and where also re-  
sided those who doubtless were sending forth scouts to  
scour the ocean in quest of the guilty occupants of that  
island, and bring them home to suffer a just and igno-  
minious death!

Christian and his friends were not however the first  
occupants of the island, for they found indubitable traces  
of ancient predecessors, savage and idolatrous, hats,  
spear heads of hard stone, a large stone bowl,  
carvings of the sun, moon and stars, four images six feet  
in height, and a number of skulls buried, each having  
a pearl under it. The new comers found no other traces  
of man on the island; they were the only living  
human occupants.

### ABEL.

THE second son of Adam, stands at the head of the  
noble army of martyrs. His name, implying something  
corruptible and transient, seems to have been predi-  
cative of his destiny, and it intimates to us what was af-  
terwards expressed in terms at large, by another of the  
afflicted servants of God, 'Man that is born of a wo-  
man, is but of few days and full of trouble: he cometh  
forth like a flower, and is cut down: he fleeth as it  
were a shadow, and continueth not' (Job xiv. 1).—  
Like a flower of the field, young Abel sprung up and  
flourished. Fair was the appearance, and sweet the  
odour of his virtues. But a brother's envy, like a  
blighting wind, went over him, and smote him to the  
earth. The days of his pilgrimage were quickly en-  
ded, and he hasted away to an abiding city. Disinher-  
ited of the earthly paradise, from a wilderness grown  
over with thorns, he departed to the unfading gardens  
of everlasting delight. And so the Holy Jesus, that  
king of saints, and prince of martyrs, made but a short  
stay among us, in the days of his flesh. The envy of  
his brethren pursued him even to death, and the fairest  
flower that ever bloomed on earth, borne down by the  
torment, bowed its head and died.

At the time appointed of God, Abel brought of the  
firstlings of his flock, and of the fat thereof, an offering  
to the Lord, thereby instructing us, as the Law after-  
wards did the children of Israel, that we ought never  
to appear before the Lord empty, or to offer him of  
that which costs us nothing. The prime of our years,  
the flower of our strength, the best of our substance,  
the first fruits of our increase, should be dedicated and

Continued from last week.

devoted to him, who makes us all we are, and gives us all we have. So shall the benedictions of heaven descend upon all things around us, and upon ourselves in the use of them: while, by thus presenting our souls and bodies to God, we not only imitate Abel but become followers of Christ, who by the obedience of his life, and by the sacrifice of his death, offered up himself, the first-born of every creature, the perfection of beauty, and the excellency of power.

The offering of Abel was made in faith. 'By faith,' says the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews, 'Abel offered a more excellent sacrifice than Cain,' (Heb. xi. 4.) The just live by faith. (Heb. ii. 4.) They conduct their lives, and regulate their actions by the revealed principles of pardon, acceptance and glory, promised through the merits of a Redeemer. Upon the strength of these they live and act in opposition to the world, the flesh and the devil: looking not at the things which are seen by the bodily eye, but at the things that are not so seen: the existence of which their faith in the revelations of God thus realizes, producing in their minds a firm conviction of their reality. And thus it is that they, fighting the good fight of faith, and overcoming the world, 'believe to the saving of the soul.'

The origin of sacrifice is a point rather implied than explained in the Mosaic account of things. And though we are not expressly told so, yet there is scarcely room for us to doubt of the institution having originated in divine intimation, immediately after the fall. And offering his sacrifice by faith seems a proof of this: for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is the rewarder of all them that diligently seek him.—Abel must consequently have believed that God would accept him, in and through his offering: and that must have been founded on some testimony or promise. The sacrifice offered by Abel was an expression of his faith, shewing the latter to have been in the great sacrifice since offered up for the transgression of mankind. In the innocent victim, bleeding on the altar, he beheld with the eye of faith, what was afterwards exhibited to that of sense, 'the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world.' (John i. 29.) And in this particular, the righteous Abel is a constant and useful monitor to every Christian, who comes into the presence of his heavenly Father, to come with the commemoration, as he did with the prefiguration, of the body and blood of Christ, his Saviour. And let the one stir up as lively a faith in those who live since the manifestation of the Messiah in the flesh, as the other did in those who lived before it.

By this sacrifice, thus offered in faith, 'Abel obtained witness that he was righteous, God testifying of his gifts.' (Heb. xi. 4.) As it is a rule in the divine law, that the blood of slain beasts cannot take away sin, and yet Abel obtained a testimony of his justification by shedding such blood, which was in him an act of faith, and therefore acceptable to God, we may confidently draw this conclusion, that 'being justified by faith, he had peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ.' (Rom. v. 1.) It is hardly to be doubted, that the sign or token of Abel's acceptance was the same vouchsafed on most occasions afterwards, viz., the consumption of the offering, by fire descending from heaven. Hereby it was declared that the innocent was taken for the guilty, and the sacrifice sustained the vengeance that must otherwise have been inflicted upon the sinner. And hence it is easy to account for the behaviour of the Israelites at the dedication of the temple, who, when they saw how the fire came down from heaven, and consumed the burnt-offering and sacrifices, praised the Lord, saying—'For he is good, for his mercy endureth for ever.' (2 Chron. vii. 1—3.) How there should be a display of eternal mercy in such a scene of 'blood, fire and vapour of smoke,' does not immediately appear, till we reflect, that by the offering being burnt, the offeror escaped: when the surety suffered, the prisoner went free. And with this view, Christ seems to have addressed himself, in favour of all his disciples, as well as those then present, to the band that came to apprehend him: 'If ye seek ME, let these go their way.'—(John xviii. 8.) He was to suffer, that he might not suffer: he was to die, that he might live for ever: he was to sustain the vengeance of heaven, that we might be partakers of its mercies: he was to become obnoxious to the curse, that we might inherit the blessing.—And therefore, the consumption of the sacrifice, which represented him, was a certain indication of the acceptance of the person who offered it, in the faith of him and his sufferings. This Abel did, and for that reason 'obtained witness that he was righteous, God thus testifying of his gifts.' Abel, then, as well as Abraham, believed God, and it was counted to him for righteous-

ness. He was justified by faith, and not by the deeds of the law. To these, as performed by the Jew, God has not respect, any more than he had to the offering of Cain; and for the same reason: 'By faith Abel offered a more acceptable sacrifice than Cain.' By faith the Christian offers a more acceptable sacrifice than the Jew. The same infidelity kept Cain and the unbelieving Jews out of the kingdom of heaven: the same faith admits Abel and the believing Gentiles into that kingdom. Thus, in the persons of these two brothers, whose history is recorded as 'an example for our admonition, are characterized the two opposite seeds that have ever since divided the world between them, and which will continue so to do, till the consummation of all things: that is to say, the humble obedient and suffering spirit of faith—and the haughty, rebellious and persecuting spirit of infidelity. He who would be numbered with the children of God, must copy the example of Abel: he who chooses to have his portion with the wicked, may go 'in the way of Cain.'

### News Department.

From Papers by the R. M. S. Niagara, Nov. 28.

#### THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.

AFTER an absence of twelve years from England, the Bishop of New Zealand intends to visit his native country. It is well that the veneration and applause which Bishop Selwyn's name seldom fails to arouse should be founded on a sufficient knowledge both of his character and his deeds.

The prominent characteristic of the man is an untiring energy of body and mind. It is not a matter of indifference, therefore, that Bishop Selwyn should have the strength and endurance which enable him to surprise even the hardy children of the Maori race who accompany him, by his diversified labours—that he can swim the river which civilisation has not yet bridged for the traveller's convenience. Already the islands over which Bishop Selwyn bears spiritual rule have their institutions for education and worship, founded in the spirit of a far-reaching charity, not unlike that which, in old times, provided for the wants of his native land. A new St. John's recalls the memory of the Lady Margaret's princely foundation on the banks of the Cam.

From his New Zealand home the bishop has gone forth among the countless islands of the Pacific with all the alacrity of a young sailor on his first trip of discovery, and has returned to his college each year with a precious merchandise. Not satisfied to claim a nominal authority over these heathen tribes, or to admit them to the Church by a sacrament which implied a subsequent discipline of Christianity such as he could not ensure, he has carried the native youths to the shelter of his own roof, and returned them to their parents enriched by a course of instruction in the faith and training in ways of decency and usefulness. "Year by year (writes a recent observer),\* since the bishop took back the first youths intrusted to his care, and with happy tact won the confidence of the parents, while yet unable freely to speak with them, by contrasting the condition of the then half starved islanders with that of the well-fed returned boys—putting his fist into the hollow cheek of the one and pinching out the plump round cheek of the other, on which the parents—at once catching the bishop's meaning—clapped their hands, and danced with delight, and readily put more boys into his hands—his lordship has been welcomed, and his influence felt, through a widened sphere."

Open a map, and note the situation of New Zealand in the remote south: then follow the track of the bishop's vessel to island after island, until her adventurous flag is seen within ten degrees of the line: see him gathering his living freight, carefully selected, with a view to futuro service for the Church; and then observe these children of nature—youths of various ages, and languages, and characters, gathered from the "isles of the sea,"—all working, and studying, and learning to lead Christian lives, in a college founded and ruled by a stranger from the farthest extremity of the globe. We can scarcely imagine a more beautiful type of that gathering of nations which the voice of prophecy bids us to expect in the last days.

Alas! that we must only call it a type. The bishop has not support enough for his work. Already, we are told, he has been obliged to sell his ship for lack of

\* The Rev. L. M. Hegg, in a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, on behalf of the Melanesian Mission of the Bishop of New Zealand.

means, and to contract the sphere of his noble enterprise. Surely it will be a scandal to the Church if the bishop returns, after his intended visit to England, without an ample supply for all his wants, a hearty English support to all his Christian undertakings and his ventures of faith.—(Abridged from the *Guardian*.)

**DENSE FOG.**—During the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday the metropolis and suburbs were visited by a dense fog. From about five o'clock in the evening the streets presented a most singular appearance, torches and lanterns flashing about in all directions, completely bewildering the unfortunate pedestrians. The omnibuses, cabs, and other vehicles in the principal streets, generally formed themselves into a sort of procession, and travelled along at a slow pace headed by the conductors, with links, &c.

**THE Rev. Dr. Colenso and the Rev. Dr. Armstrong** will be consecrated to the sees of Natal and Graham's Town in the parish church, Lambeth, Surrey, on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

**HAYTI.**—By a recent decree, the black Emperor of Hayti admits Protestant Bibles, Testaments, and books, into his island, free of duty. Yet Hayti, which has shown a Protestant liberality in this respect, cannot get her sovereignty recognized in any manner by the United States.—*Chronicle*.

**THE PRINCESS NICHOLAS ESTERHAZY.**—We have to record the death of this distinguished youthful lady, wife of Prince N. Esterhazy. Her Highness died on Thursday week at Torquay. She was daughter of the Earl and Countess of Jersey.

**ADVICE TO ENGLISH FARMERS.**—There has been a large and sound crop of potatoes this year in Ireland. Follow the two simple rules by which this good crop has been obtained in Ireland, viz.—1. Plant the Potatoes in new ground, that has not been tilled for many years, and, if possible, in peat. To plant them in ground that has lately been cultivated every year, as for example in gardens, is a certain way to lose both labour and manure. Peat soil cannot be found in all places, but there is some new rough ground in every farm; and besides the sound crop of potatoes, the ground will be brought into good order. 3. Plant them early.

**IRELAND RICH IN FOOD.**—The last advices from the country markets show that the prices of grain, which had very recently nearly reached the war standard, are slowly but surely receding. The report from Limerick, dated Saturday evening, speaks of a complete glut of all kinds of provisions. The accounts from Cork and Waterford are pretty much the same as the foregoing.

**"MAINE LAW" FOR ENGLAND.**—The Earl of Harrington approves of a Maine Law for England. The following has been received in answer to a communication from the Secretaries of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Legislative Suppression of intoxicating Liquors as Beverages:—"Elveston Castle, Nov. 17, 1853—Dear Sirs,—I thank you for your letter of the 6th inst., and its enclosures. I have read and approve of the masterly address of the 'United Kingdom Alliance,' and am willing to join it, provided there is no responsibility attached to the council.—I remain, most truly yours, HARRINGTON."

**"JUSTICE TO SCOTLAND."**—Thursday, the 15th of December, has been fixed for the proposed demonstration in Glasgow in favour of the National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights. The City Hall has been engaged for the occasion, and the Earl of Eglinton, the President of the Association, is expected to take the chair.

**LORD DUNBY ON THE TURKISH QUESTION.**—In a letter to the chairman of a meeting at Manchester, his Lordship says—"So far as I am informed as to the merits of the Eastern question, right appears to me to be altogether on the side of Turkey; and I believe that my opinions as to the utter futility of the pretexts put forward by Russia in justification of her acts of unprovoked aggression, are shared by the great mass of our countrymen."

**THE TURKISH ARMY.**—The total number of regiments comprised in the whole regular force, is seventy-four, of which thirty-six are Infantry and twenty-four cavalry. The gross strength of the effective force is 138,680 men, and that of the reserve 180,000; there are about 60,000 irregulars, and there is a nominal force of rather over 170,000, assigned as the contingencies of the tributary provinces: in all, half a million of men.—*Ottoman Empire and its Resources*.

Preparations have just been commenced at Pembroke Royal Dockyard for building a new steam yacht for the Queen.

**CHURCH DISCIPLINE.**—One of the curates of a populous parish in Dublin having, it is believed without due consideration on the subject, affixed his signature to the protest against Bishop Gobat, has had his license withdrawn by the Archbishop of Dublin. This mark of ecclesiastical censure has caused great regret to the friends and parishioners of the Rev. gentleman; for a more efficient or zealous clergyman could not be pointed to within the whole range of the diocese, and it is to be hoped that some explanation will be afforded which may induce his metropolitan to reconsider his decision in the matter. It is reported that the correspondence which has passed between his grace and the offending curate will be shortly laid before the public. The whole affair has created very considerable interest in Dublin.

**CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT.**—It is stated in the Times that 9,000,000 quarters of wheat are more than is absolutely required for one year's consumption of this country, and that the quantity of wheat on hand, when the harvest of 1853 commenced, coupled with the importations we have had and the amount of yield of our harvest, would be almost sufficient, if foreign aid were to cease, to carry us over till next harvest. The consumption being stated at 18,000,000 quarters per annum, is a wicked fallacy.

Sir Robert Peel has consented to deliver a lecture in five or six towns of the midland district in aid of the fund being raised to employ a paid lecturer in connection with the Midland Union of Mechanics' Institutes.

**SUPPLY OF FOOD.**—In consequence of the extensive failure of the last harvest in Europe, attention is very generally directed to the supply of food. Our own journals, and the journals of France, Belgium and Germany, teem with articles on the subject. Almost every Government of Europe, which has hitherto maintained protective laws, has either suspended or abrogated them, or adopted some measure to increase the supply of food.

**PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.**—Rear-Admiral William Fanshawe Martin, has been appointed to succeed his uncle, Rear Admiral Fanshawe, C. B., as superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, the latter having been appointed to succeed Vice Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour as commander-in-chief in the West Indies.

#### THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The telegraphic despatch purporting that Bucharest was in flames, and the Russian Army in retreat, is proved to have been without foundation. Taking up the narrative of the campaign from its commencement, it appears that the Turks crossed the Danube in force at Widdin and Turtukai; that they threw detachments on to the left bank at two or three intermediate points, and perhaps did the same at Hirsowa or Bra'low, lower down the stream. At Giurgevo their attempt failed.—One only of their positions on the left bank was attacked by the Russians—that, namely, at Ottenitza. Here—as is now well ascertained—they repulsed assault after assault in a series of severe engagements between the 4th and 11th of this month: up to that date the Turks had been successful everywhere: had repulsed the enemy repeatedly at the island opposite Giurgevo, and with great slaughter at Ottenitza, and were believed to be in a condition to march upon Bucharest. In this emergency, however, Prince Gortschakoff was able by concentrating his forces midway between Bucharest and the Danube, to overthrow the assailants immediately in his front. Their opportunity was then gone, and the Turks prudently repassed to their own side of the river, effecting a voluntary retreat in good order and without loss. The altered position of the two armies leaves Prince Gortschakoff without any assailant on his side the Danube immediately in front of him; secures at the same time the base of his operations; and clears his communications with Moldavia and Bessarabia, so that he can receive whatever amount of reinforcements the Czar may be able to send him. The left wing of the Ottoman army, under Ismail Pacha, however, which was the first to cross the Danube at Widdin, still retains its position on the left bank at Kalafat, and may be said to occupy little Wallachia. It was expected that the Russians would make an attack upon Kalafat as soon as Osten-Sacken's corps and the remainder of that of Lüders could be brought up to guard the approaches to Bucharest. From the Pruth to the Wallachian capital, however, is a long march, especially for an army corps which cannot travel without an immense train of waggons.

It is stated that the French Government has proposed a bold and decided course of policy—nothing less than a treaty of pacification with this country, which would, of course, be open to the adhesion of the other

Great Powers, for the purpose of imposing terms of peace upon the Belligerents, and endeavouring to terminate the war. Two precedents are quoted in favour of this plan: the first, the treaty of London, concluded on July 6th, 1827, between Great Britain, Russia and France, for the pacification of Greece; and the second the Quadruple Treaty of July, 1810, by which Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia agreed to impose terms of peace between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt. In each of these cases the intervention was successful; and it is contended that, either by a direct arrangement between the parties concerned, or by a conference of the Great Powers to be held in London and Paris, means may be devised for terminating hostilities. Meanwhile, ships of war, both from the French and British fleets, are reported to have entered the Black Sea, where they will defend the Turkish coast from invasion.

The Turkish Government has sent to the Black Sea a naval division, consisting of two frigates, two corvettes, and a brig, in order to protect the coast against a *coup de main* on the part of the Russians. The Turco-Egyptian squadron keeps a strict watch on the coast of the Black Sea, from Trobizond to Redout-Kaleh, in which district the army of Abdi Pacha is operating. On the 17th, the whole of the Turco-Egyptian fleet was to enter the Black Sea, with orders to attack the Russians wherever they might be found.

Kalafat will now be the central point of interest.—Letters from Krajova of the 10th instant state that the Russians have concentrated a large force in and around that town. Their outposts are close to Kalafat, where frequent skirmishes took place. Ismail Pacha's headquarters were at Kalafat, which Omer Pacha has been instructed to hold if possible; while, at the same time, he has been ordered to abstain from further operations during the winter. There are rumours of the taking of Krajova by the Ottoman troops, after a smart engagement between the troops of Ismail Pacha and the corps of the Russian General Fischbaek. Krajova is situated on the left bank of the Selyl, at a short distance from Kalafat. It has a fortified castle in a most advantageous position; and which, though in bad condition, might be made available for defence. Omer Pacha was expected to establish *en échelon* along the left bank of the Danube a corps of 40,000 men, and to fortify himself in the strongest possible manner in the triangle comprised between Kalafat, Krajova, and Naraert, and thus secure his communications between both banks, and have a base of operations to act in Lesser Wallachia.

**SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.**—The inclemency of the season, and the rise of the Danube, which becomes altogether impassable in early winter from drifting blocks of ice, may suspend for a time the hostilities of the Turkish and Russian armies. But we have little doubt that there is on both sides considerable eagerness to carry on the war; and, should the Danube be completely frozen over, as will probably be the case a few weeks hence, we are by no means satisfied of the impossibility of a winter campaign, especially to troops accustomed to brave the severity of the Russian winter.

The present lull is therefore likely to be of short duration: and this circumstance is the strongest argument we can employ to urge upon the Governments of Europe engaged in the restoration of peace, the most strenuous exertions for that purpose, accompanied by a distinct and peremptory declaration of the course they are prepared to pursue for the accomplishment of that object.

#### FRANCE.

We hear from Vienna that on the 17th, the Duke of Nemours arrived on a visit to Frohsdorf, when the reconciliation between the head of the house of Bourbon and the sons of the late Louis Philippe was completed. The Duke of Bordeaux has since returned the visit of his Royal relative. A convention provides, it is said, that Count de Chambord is to be recognised as the legitimate heir to the Crown. In case of the Countess's death, he agrees not to marry again. If he dies childless, the Count de Paris is to be the successor to the present Pretender.

Count Walewski, the French Ambassador at the English Court, who has been absent for a few days from his post in London, is expected to bring back with him from Fontainebleau the proposals of Louis Napoleon, whether these be for increased activity on the part of the combined fleets, a disembarkation of troops on one or other shore of the Black Sea, or the execution of a secret treaty between France and England on the Eastern question.

The subject of the coronation of the Emperor is again mooted: and it is believed that, the ceremony

will be performed on the anniversary of the marriage, the 29th of January, by the Archbishop of Paris, who will have previously received a Cardinal's hat. The rumour also prevails in Paris of a projected marriage between the young King of Portugal and the daughter of the King of the Belgians, who is now in her fourteenth year.

The Prince Jerome, the last surviving brother of the Emperor Napoleon, gave a grand banquet at the Palais Royal on Thursday, to a large party, in celebration of his natal day, when he completed his seventy-ninth year.

The reduction of the duties upon coals and iron is another and most important step towards Free-trade. The Imperial decree has caused some jealousy in Belgium, the iron manufacturers of which have hitherto been favoured to the prejudice of those of Great Britain.

#### PORTUGAL.

We receive from Lisbon the melancholy intelligence that her Majesty the Queen of Portugal died in childbirth on the 18th, at noon. According to the laws of the Kingdom, the King-Consort will be Regent until the majority of her eldest son, Don Pedro, who has barely completed the sixteenth year of his age. The deceased Queen Donna Maria II. da Gloria, was only in her thirty-fourth year, being born on the 4th of April, 1819—a month before her Majesty Queen Victoria. She was the daughter of Don Pedro I. Emperor of Brazil (IV.) in the series of the Kings of Portugal.

#### ITALY.

**INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.**—A letter from Naples of the 14th inst., announces the discovery of the remains of an antique villa between Averno and Scasati, on the banks of the Sarno, at a depth of only three or four feet under the level of the earth. The architecture, with the exception of the arcades, bears no resemblance to the buildings of Herculaneum and Pompeii.—The house, of which the front wall is partly rotted by the oozing of the waters of the Sarno, contains ten large rooms. There were found in it a male and female skeleton, that of a bird, and agricultural implements of bronze. During the last excavations made at Pompeii several human skeletons, and one of a dog, were discovered, pressed one upon the other. Two gold rings, ornamented with cameos, were found on the fingers of the left hand of one of the skeletons.—They have been deposited in the Bourbon Museum at Naples.

**CURE FOR CANCER.**—The *Augsburg Zeitung* announces that Dr. Landolfi, physician to the King of Naples and director of the principal hospital in that city, has discovered a cure for cancer even in its last stage—that he has effected an entire cure of a lady of rank and several other persons in Munich suffering from the disease, in presence of the most distinguished physicians of the city, and has left Munich for North Germany to attend a princess who is affected with the same dreadful malady. He will shortly, it is said, publish an account of his discovery.

#### DENMARK.

The Danish Popular Chamber has voted, after a long and stormy discussion, an article of the Conscription Act, declaring that the troops raised in Denmark should never form part of the German Federal Contingent. This resolution is in direct contradiction with the principle of the unity of the monarchy, which has lately been asserted at so great cost.

#### UNITED STATES.

By the lengthy statement, which we elsewhere publish, concerning the terrible mortality at sea on board the emigrant ships which arrived here during the last month, it will be seen that one thousand one hundred and forty-one persons died of cholera, out of thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-two passengers.

No sooner has the cold weather fairly relieved the people of New Orleans from the yellow fever than the cholera made its appearance, and threatens to provoke almost as great a scourge as the former pernicious disease. One hundred and twenty-nine persons, mostly emigrants, died last week, and now we learn that one of the most distinguished physicians of that city expired Thursday morning. It is useless for the New Orleans papers to attempt to establish the belief that the health of their city is good in the face of those facts.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Mountcashel, from a long tour through Canada and the Southern States of America, has returned to this city, and occupies apartments at the Carlton House.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Martin Koszta arrived in this city on Thursday evening, from Boston, in charge of Adams & Co.'s Express Messenger, and after sojourning here for the night left in the Philadelphia 8½ o'clock train, en route for Washington.—*Ibid.*

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 1853.

The interments during the last past week, in this city were 372, including 219 from cholera.



## Missionary Intelligence.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

## VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP—1853.

Concluded from last week.

*Thursday, Sept. 8.*—Detained all day in Barrow Harbour by strong head winds. Service was performed on board the Church-Ship, and the Bishop called at the cottages, and visited a spot of ground selected for a grave-yard.

*Friday, Sept. 9.*—The Church-Ship left Barrow Harbour and the Mission of King's Cove this morning, and reached Catalina (about forty miles) in little more than five hours, where the Bishop was received by the Rev. Mr. Netten, and on the following morning.

*Saturday, Sept. 10.*—The Rev. Mr. Bayly arrived from Bonavista. After prayers in the Church at Catalina the Bishop with Messrs. Bayly and Walsh, walked to Bonavista (ten miles) and arrived just in time for the afternoon Service. On entering the town they were saluted by volleys of scaling guns and a large display of flags along the road.

*Sunday, Sept. 11.*—Mr. Walsh said the prayers, and Mr. Bayly assisted the Bishop at the Holy Table.—Fifty persons communicated with the Clergy. In the afternoon the Church was more crowded than any person remembered to have seen it before, and a larger number of candidates presented than at any previous Confirmation. The psalmody this evening was assisted by a piano at the house of one of Mr. Bayly's kind neighbours: the first that had been heard since the departure from Forteau.

*Monday, Sept. 12.*—Service in the Church-ship morning and evening, and in the evening the Bishop preached. The rest of the day was spent in visiting the principal families, and was closed with psalmody.

*Tuesday, Sept. 13.*—There was again Divine Service this morning, and the Bishop had the satisfaction of taking leave of many of the Congregation, rich and poor, at the Church-door; while others attended him with their much respected Minister through the principal street, and the roads towards Catalina, where the Bishop returned on board the Church-Ship, after the first and only separation from her during the whole visitation. There was a necessity for such separation on this occasion, on account of the want of shelter in the harbour, or road, of Bonavista. After Service in the Church at Catalina, the whole party drank tea with a worthy planter and trader, who has, out of slender means, and with a large family, assisted most liberally and cheerfully in the erection of a suitable and very comfortable Parsonage for the Rev. Mr. Netten.

*Wednesday, Sept. 14.*—Confirmation with an Address, as usual, and followed by the Holy Communion, was duly celebrated in the Church at Catalina this morning. The Churches here and at Bonavista stand greatly in need of enlargement, and were the means of the inhabitants equal to their wants and wishes, many changes for the better, both in accommodation and appearance, would quickly be made. In the evening Mr. Walsh preached. The new Parsonage was then inaugurated, the Bishop and his friends using it for the first time for tea, and concluding with prayers, Scripture, and psalmody. Within a month or six weeks it is hoped the good missionary may remove into his goodly Parsonage,—very goodly in comparison of the cabin he has so patiently occupied for five years.

*Thursday, Sept. 15.*—The Bishop having taken leave of Messrs. Bayly and Netten the preceding evening, removed this morning to Trinity, and was there received by the Rural Dean (the Rev. Mr. Wood) and his Curate (the Rev. Mr. Crouch). The Rev. Mr. Boland also, from St. George's Bay, was awaiting the Bishop's arrival to offer himself for Priest's Orders at the Ordination, which it was understood by announcement was to be held in the Church of his settlement on Sunday the 26th instant.

*Friday, Sept. 16.*—On this day the usual gale of the autumnal equinox with the heavy rain, prevented all visits and business on shore, beyond attendance at the Church.

*Saturday, Sept. 17.*—The gale continued all day—and it was an occasion of thankfulness that the Church-ship was in so safe a harbour, and that no important matters required attention on shore. A few visits were made in the evening.

*Sunday, Sept. 18.*—The wind had abated this morning and the rain ceased, and the Bishop was enabled to cross the harbour to Salmon Cove, where he met Mr. Wood and a large congregation at 10 o'clock.—

The Church was full to overflowing, and thirty-eight well-ordered, and it is hoped well-prepared, candidates were confirmed. The Service was not concluded till 1 o'clock, and the wind being ahead, it was 3 o'clock before the Bishop with Mr. Wood reached the Church-Ship. Afternoon Service, in the Church at Trinity, commenced at half-past 3 o'clock, when seventy-seven more candidates were presented by Mr. Wood, and confirmed. The Bishop preached at each Service. This is the first Sunday during the voyage on which it has been possible to hold two Confirmations in different Churches.

*Monday, Sept. 19.*—This morning the settlement and Church of English Harbour were visited, and Divine Service celebrated, at which the Bishop preached.—The Candidates for Confirmation of this settlement had met the Bishop yesterday at Salmon Cove. As the wind was ahead the Bishop with his friends returned to Trinity (six miles) by the road.

*Tuesday, Sept. 20.*—The Bishop remained in harbour chiefly to receive or admit visitors on board his vessel, and to return or acknowledge the civilities of many attentive friends.

*Wednesday, St. Matthew's Day.*—The anniversary of the Consecration of the Cathedral was chosen for the consecration of a neat little structure at Trouty, about five miles from Trinity. The Clergy were rowed in a boat to the head of one of the arms of this beautiful harbour, where they crossed a narrow neck of land, and took boat again, in the Bay, and arrived at Trinity by 11 o'clock. Though the day was not favourable, several persons followed, by the road, from Trinity. The Bishop was assisted in the Service of Consecration by the Rev. Messrs. Wood, Crouch, and Freer, and afterwards in the Holy Communion by Mr. Wood. Mr. Walsh with the other candidates for Holy Orders remained at Trinity preparing their exercises, &c. The grave yard was consecrated in the afternoon, the Bishop and party returned as they came by boats; and, of course, the latter part of the journey in the dark.

*Thursday, Sept. 22.*—Ten weary hours were consumed in making ten miles to the harbour of Old Bonaventure in the Church-Ship; and, of course, no Service could be performed on the shore that day, but on

*Friday, Sept. 23.*—Morning Service was performed in the Church at New Bonaventure, to which the Clergy walked. Returning in the same way, Confirmation for the settlements was given in the unfinished but commodious Church at Old Bonaventure. After this Service the Church-Ship was towed out of the harbor with the view of returning to Trinity, but as it was then nearly dark and the wind very light, it was thought more prudent to return for the night.

*Saturday, Sept. 24.*—The Church-Ship returned to Trinity; and the Candidates for Holy Orders, who had been engaged in writing during the Bishop's absence, were examined on board by the Bishop, assisted by the Rural Dean, and the Rev. Mr. Smith: the latter having arrived the preceding day from King's Cove to take part in the Ordination.

*Sunday, Sept. 25.*—This last and crowning Service of the visitation was celebrated in due order in St. Paul's Church, Trinity, at the time of the usual Morning Service. Prayers were said by the Rev. Mr. Smith, and an appropriate and excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Wood, on 2d Timothy, 3, 10. The candidates (two for Deacon's Orders and two for Priest's) were presented by the Rural Dean, who together with Mr. Smith assisted the Bishop in laying on of hands. Mr. John Moreton, brother of the exemplary Missionary at Greenspond, and Mr. Josiah Darrell, Student of the Theological Institution in St. John's, were ordained Deacons: and the Rev. Mr. Boland, Missionary of St. George's Bay, and the Rev. Mr. Walsh, Missionary at Island and Bishop's Coves, in Conception Bay, were ordained Priests: a very large number of the congregation communicated with the Clergy. In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Smith preached to a crowded congregation, and at a special service in the evening the Bishop preached on the appropriate text, "And we beseech you, brethren, to know them which labour among you, and are over you in the Lord and admonish you: and to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake." (1 Thes. v. 12, 13). By few congregations, it is believed, would this exhortation be more cordially responded to, if any judgement may be formed from the kind and respectful attention shewn to the Bishop and all of the Clergy during their sojourn in "this good and pleasant place." With the services of this holy and happy day, the special business of the visitation concluded. The Church-Ship, however, lingered two

days longer at Trinity, and on each day the Services in the Church were well attended. The newly-ordained Priests preached in turn.

On *Wednesday, Sept. 28*, the anchor was weighed for the last (the forty-second) time, and in the evening of the same day the Church-Ship was in her old resting-place in St. John's harbour; having carried the "Blessing" of her departure through the whole voyage of fifteen weeks:—blessed in her coming in as in her going out. On the following morning the Bishop and his companions landed to attend the Service of St. Michael and all Angels in the Cathedral; fully prepared to join in the beautiful Collect appointed for the day, which they had so much reason to believe had been graciously heard and answered in their case; and to thank that everlasting God by whose appointment His holy angels had succoured and defended them by land and by sea. To Him be all the praise through Jesus Christ. Amen. S. D. G.

## Youths' Department.

## A CHILD'S THOUGHTS.

The idea which runs through these lines, and which is so beautifully and naturally carried out, it is said was expressed by a little boy five years old. The whole piece is true to a child's fancy.

O, I long to lie, dear mother,  
On the cold and fragrant grass,  
With nought but the sky above my head,  
And the shadowing clouds that pass.

And I want the bright, bright sunshine,  
All round about my bed,  
I'll close my eyes, and God will think  
Your little boy is dead!

Then Christ will send an angel  
To take me up to him;  
He will bear me slow and steadily,  
Far through the ether dim,

He will gently, gently lay me  
Close to the Saviour's side,  
And when I'm sure that we're in heaven,  
My eyes I'll open wide.

And I'll look among the angels  
That stand about the throne,  
Till I find my sister Mary,  
For I know, she must be one.

And when I find her, mother,  
We will go away alone,  
And I will tell her how we've mourned  
All the while she has been gone.

O! I shall be delighted  
To hear her speak again—  
Though I know she'll ne'er return to us—  
To ask her would be vain!

So I'll put my arms around her,  
And look into her eyes,  
And remember all I said to her,  
And all her sweet replies.

And then I'll ask the angel  
To take me back to you—  
He'll bear me, slow and steadily,  
Down through the ether blue.

And you'll only think, dear mother,  
I have been out to play,  
And have gone to sleep beneath a tree  
This sultry summer day.

**THE WIDOW.**—It was a cold and bleak evening in a most severe winter. The snow, driven by the furious north wind, was piled into broad and deep banks along our streets. Few dared, or were willing, to venture abroad. It was a night which the poor will not soon forget.

In a most miserable and shattered tenement, somewhat remote from any other habitation, there then resided an aged widow, all alone, and yet not alone.

During the weary day, in her excessive weakness, she had been unable to step beyond her door-stone, or to communicate her wants to any friend. Her last morsel of bread had been long since consumed, and none heeded her destitution. She sat at evening, by her small fire, half-famished with hunger—from exhaustion unable to sleep—preparing to meet the dreadful fate from which she knew not how she should be spared.

She had prayed that morning, in full faith, "Give me this day my daily bread," but the shadows of evening had descended upon her, and her faithful prayer had not been answered.

While such thoughts were passing through her weary mind, she heard the door suddenly open, and as suddenly shut again, and found deposited in her entry, by an unknown hand, a basket crowded with all those articles of comfortable food, which had all the sweetness of manna to her.

**WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS ABOUT DANCING.**—As we heard a young professor of religion recently assert that the Bible sanctions dancing, we have consulted every passage in Holy Scripture which speaks of it. From these references we gather—

1. That dancing was an act of religious worship Judges xxi. 21; Exodus, xxxii. 19.
2. That it was practised exclusively on such occasions as national festivals, or great victories, Judges xi. 34; Sam. xviii. 6; Jer. xxxi. 4.
3. That it was performed by maidens only, Exodus xv. 20.
4. That it was performed usually in the daytime, in the open air, in highways, fields or groves.
5. That men who perverted dancing to purposes of mere amusement, were deemed infamous, 2 Sam. vi. 14. 20.
6. That no instances of dancing are found upon record in the Bible wherein the two sexes united in the exercise, either as an act of worship or amusement.
7. That there is no mention of social dancing for amusement, except that of the "vain fellows," devoid of shame, 2 Sam. vi. 20; of the irreligious families described by Job, which produced, increased impiety and ended in destruction, Job xxi. 7-5; and of Herodias, which terminated in the rash vow of Herod and the murder of the Baptist, Matt. xiv. 6.

**A WORD FOR THE YOUNG.**—Every young man should remember that the world will always honor industry. The vulgar and useless idler, whose energies of body and mind are frusting for want of occupation, may look with scorn—it is praise; his contempt is honor.

**Selections.**

**THE MODEL MINISTER.**—He never exchanges: is not particular whether he occupies a four story house or a ten footer for a parsonage: considers "donation parties" an invention of the adversary: preaches round and round the commandments in such a circular way as not to hit the peculiarities of any of his parishioners: selects the hymn to suit the singing choir instead of himself: never forgets when excited in debate that pulpit cushions are expensive articles, visits all his people once a month and receives their visits whenever they choose to inflict them: frowns upon all attempts to get him a new cloak: looks upon bronchitis, throat complaints, and journeys to Europe as modern humbugs, never wears a better coat than any of his parishioners, has the eloquence of Paul, the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job, the constitution of an elephant: and—lives on two hundred dollars a year!—From 'Fern Leaves.'

**TEMPERANCE**—There is no better or more forcible description of intemperance, than that given to St. Augustine, who calls it, 'A distemper of the head; a subversion of the senses; a tempest in the tongue; a storm in the body; a shipwreck of virtue; a loss of time; a wilful madness; a pleasant devil: a sugared poison; a sweet sin; which he that has it has not himself: and he that commits it, doth not only commit sin, but he himself is altogether sin.'

'Intemperance has been aptly called,' saith Flavel, 'the devil's bridle, by which he turneth sinners which way he pleases; he that is overcome by it can overcome no other sin.'

Among the heathen he was counted the best man who spent more oil in the lamp than wine in the bottle. Tertullian says of the Primitive Christians: 'They sat not down before they prayed: they eat not more than might suffice their hunger: they drank no more than was sufficient for temperate men: they did so eat and drink, as those that remembered that they must pray afterwards.'

**TWO ARMIES.**—A striking contrast is contained in the following statement, which we find in the 'Economist' of this city:—

"The United States army numbers about 10,000 men, and they cost the country last year \$8,325,246 for pay, subsistence, clothing, &c. That is to say, \$820 per man, or if we deduct the militia expenses, \$800 per man. It would puzzle any one to tell of what service were those men, living useless in barracks and old forts, eating three meals per day, and turning out occasionally to touch their caps to their officers.

"The Illinois Central Railroad army numbers ten thousand men also, and they receive from the company \$3,700,000 per annum, in return for which they labour twelve hours per day upon a work which gradually stretches itself through the most fertile plains,

connecting the great lakes with the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and ultimately with the Gulf of Mexico."

The perspective building of the great Central Railroad of Illinois alone, has added to the wealth of that state, in the appropriation of wild lands, the sum of 40 millions within a strip of but twelve miles in width, and the actual construction of the road will bring to a ready market millions of acres of land now owned by the general government, which, were the road not constructed, would lay waste for years to come.

The federal government employs ten thousand men at an expense of eight millions of dollars, to carry about muskets. The Central Railroad Company, employing ten thousand at less than four millions, confers a vast property upon the state, upon the federal government, and upon thousands of farmers. Year after year the government spends its millions of dollars, effecting nothing, producing nothing, and resulting in nothing but the turning loose of superannuated soldiers, made paupers, by a life of idleness, to prey upon the industrious during the remainder of their existence.

The Illinois Company, by three years' expenditure, establishes seven hundred miles in iron rail, through prolific farms, many of them owned by the persons whom they employed to build the road—men of industry, vigor, wealth, and intelligence. The United States, in thirty years, have spent \$300,000,000 enough to build a double track to the Pacific, and they have nothing to show for the money but some old forts, guns, lettered uniforms, and demoralized veterans.—*New York Evening Post.*

**NAPOLEON AT HAM.**—The *Journal de St. Quentin* gives the following details of a visit which the emperor and empress paid three days ago to the fortress of Ham:—On Wednesday afternoon, about four o'clock, the emperor accompanied by the empress, the Princess Mathilde, and some persons of the court, arrived here incognito. Without having given any intimation of his intention, he proceeded at once to the fortress, his former prison during a period of six years; and when he crossed the drawbridge his features appeared much changed—his emotion was great. His Majesty then went to the gate through which he had effected his escape, and the porter having opened it, the emperor immediately related to the empress, with the greatest detail, all the circumstances of his flight. He afterwards ascended to his old apartment, and when they arrived there, the empress threw herself into his arms and embraced him with a tender emotion. After this scene, which much affected the persons present, the emperor went out on the terrace, and examined the remaining flowers of those which he had formerly cultivated. The empress plucked some branches and distributed them around with a mournful smile. A simple and frugal repast was then served to their Majesties under the trees in the court of the fort, and their Majesties were still occupied in partaking of it when M. Allert, the mayor arrived, accompanied by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities and by the Bishop of Adras, formerly curé in the place where the emperor was confined in the fortress. The rumour being spread about that the emperor was among us, a crowd soon assembled, and saluted their Majesties with loud cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' 'Vive l'Impératrice.' and accompanied them to the gates of the town. The whole visit lasted somewhat more than an hour.

**RELIGIOUS SECTS IN RUSSIA.**—The Russian Church affects toleration. Of the vast population of fully 60,000,000, only about 45,000,000 are members of the regular Church, 350,000 are dissenters or heretics to that Church itself: 3,500,000 Roman Catholics are found throughout the wide domains of the Czar; and fully 250,000 Armenians. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession of Faith amount to 2,000,000; those of the Reformed Church to 54,000. There are 10,000 Moravians, while no less than 2,500,000 belong to the Mahometan creed. The Jews are 60,000 in number, and the followers of that mysterious potentate, the Grand Lama of Thibet, amount to no less than half that amount. But there are creeds still more extraordinary throughout the enormous tract of territory which constitutes the Russian empire: 170,000 are open idolaters, and no less than 600,000 are addicted to the disgusting practice of Fetichism, worshipping bats, cows, and every uncouth specimen of brute, as representative of the divinity of heaven.

**RELIC WORSHIP.**—We read in the *Journal de Bruxelles*—"His Holiness Pope Pius IX. has just sent to the Duke de Brabant a fragment of the wood of the manger which formed the cradle of our Saviour. In the private audience which Mgr. Gonella obtained,

in order to present this precious relic, His Royal Highness was much affected at the present made to him by the Pope."

**Correspondence.**

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,

I will thank you to have the accompanying addresses, presented to the Rev. Charles Ingles, on the occasion of his resignation of the Rectorship of St. George's, Sydney, with that worthy Clergyman's replies thereto, inserted in an early number of your valuable paper. By some oversight, it appears, they were not at the time published, as has been the usual course, in the columns of the *Church Times*. There is an old saying "better late than never," and I think it but an act of justice, not only to the parishioners, and the late Rector, but likewise to the present incumbent, that those expressions of mutual respect and affection should be generally made known to all Churchmen throughout the Diocese. On the Sunday after the addresses were presented, this respected and worthy Clergyman delivered his farewell sermon in the Parish Church, on the resignation by him of the office of Rector. The text was from 2nd Cor. 13th chap. and 11th verse, "Finally Brethren Farewell." It would afford me pleasure, Mr. Editor, to forward you a lengthy extract from this affectionate discourse, but I fear your limited space would not admit of its publication. I shall therefore content myself by sending only the first and last sentences.

"You have probably expected for some time what you will readily understand these words of St. Paul to import,—my resignation of the office of your Rector. Twenty-eight years and a half have passed over my head since I entered upon this charge. I have spent the vigour of my life in your service, and now find myself growing less fit every day for the duties of so extensive a mission."

"This is the last time I shall stand here in the relation to you which I have borne so long. I will conclude therefore by using the solemn farewell of St. Paul, addressed to the disciples at Miletus, "and commend you to God, and the word of His grace which is able to build you up, and give you an inheritance amongst all them who are sanctified." There may we meet again, never to part more!!! Amen!"

With feelings of old affection for yourself, and wishes for the good success of the cause you have in hand, I am yours,  
A SUBSCRIBER.  
November 29th, 1853.

**ADDRESS:**

TO THE REV. CHARLES INGLES, B. A.

*Reverend and Dear Sir,*—At a Meeting of the Church Wardens and Parishioners of St. George's, Sydney, it was resolved unanimously, that before proceeding to make any arrangements for the provision and appointment of a new Rector, an address from the Parishioners, should be presented to yourself, expressive of their grateful appreciation of your long and faithful services.

In compliance with such resolution, we beg therefore, Reverend and Dear Sir, to offer you our sincere and united thanks for the ministrations afforded to us, and to our families, in the lengthened period of nearly thirty years that you have dwelt among us, and to regret that the infirmities incidental to and naturally accompanying increasing years should have necessitated a separation between our Pastor and ourselves.

We trust that such relaxation to your labours, and relief from many anxieties, may add many years to your health and happiness; and with every kind wish for the continued prosperity of your estimable family and yourself,

We beg to subscribe ourselves,  
Reverend and Dear Sir,  
Your sincere and faithful friends,  
[Signed by the Church Wardens, Vestry, and numerous other Parishioners.]

**REPLY:**

*Gentlemen,*—I beg to offer my best thanks for your address on my removal from the office of your Rector, and for your kind appreciation of my ministrations during my Incumbency.

In whatever measure I may have been profitable to you, 'I rejoice.' It has ever been my desire to identify myself with all over whom I have been appointed to minister in holy things, and to consider myself in the relation of a Pastor with his Flock, and it gratifies me to learn that such is the feeling on the part of those from whom I now separate.

Your expressions of kindness towards my family, and myself personally, I beg, in all sincerity, warmly to reciprocate, and to assure you that your welfare, Spiritual and Temporal, will not cease to be the object of my warmest desire.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your assured Friend and Servant,  
CHAS. INGLES, B. A.  
To the Church Wardens and Parishioners of St. George's Parish, Cape Breton.

## ADDRESS:

TO THE REVEREND CHARLES INGLES, B. A.  
LATE RECTOR OF ST. GEORGE  
SYDNEY, CAPT BRETON.

Received and Dear Sir.—We the undersigned, belonging to various denominations in Sydney, and its vicinity, bearing with unfeigned regret your resignation of the Rectory of St. George, cannot permit your retirement without expressing our sorrow that such a step has been deemed necessary.

Many of us entertain a lively recollection how deeply you have sympathized with us in our sufferings: and that the bed of sickness has seldom been without the attentions of that excellent Christian lady who was so near and dear to you, now gone to her reward, whose memory is cherished by us all: and of the many poor, who have so often met with timely succour from you, with that true charity which knows no distinction of creed.

For all the private thoughts and prayers wherewith we doubt not we have been borne upon your heart, before God, we desire to thank you, on behalf of ourselves: of all who having lived among us, in the providences of life, are with us no longer: of all over whose ashes you have read the words of faith and hope; and of many of our children, baptized by you and received into the Christian Church.

However we may regret the severance of a tie which has bound you so long to many of us in the relationship of Pastor and people, we trust that the relaxation in prospect may add many years to your life, and gild its decline with peace and happiness of a description that the world can neither give nor take away.

We most cordially unite in wishing yourself and respected family the blessings of a continued felicity, as free from alloy as the conditions of this mortal state allow.

We beg to remain

Your sincere and faithful friends,

[Signed by about 200 persons of all the leading members of the Roman Catholics, Church of England, Presbyterians, Wesleyans and Baptists: residing in this town and surrounding districts, with hardly one exception.]

## REPLY:

SYDNEY, C. B., 16th May, 1853.

Gentlemen.—Accept my best thanks for the numerous signed Address presented to me, expressive of the sentiments of the members of various Denominations in Sydney, and its vicinity, on my resignation of the Rectory of St. George's Parish.

That not alone the people of my immediate care, but others have been remembered in my private devotions, I readily acknowledge; and to this circumstance, more than to any other, do I attribute the kind feeling and expressions of your Address.

The allusion to one, whose character and conduct you so pointedly commend, I most deeply appreciate; and need hardly say, you do full justice in my sympathy to whatever troubles and afflictions may have befallen you.

Our relative position of Pastor and Flock is now at an end: but not so the tie of Christian Brotherhood; and as I shall not cease my aspirations at the Throne of Grace in behalf of all with whom I may at any time have been connected, so I shall rely on the continuance of your Prayers.

Trusting that nothing may ever interrupt our mutual esteem and regard,

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your assured Friend and Servant,  
CHAS. INGLES, B. A.

To the Hon. J. McLeod, M. F. P., H. Munro, Esq., M. P. P., D. N. McQueen, Esq., M. P. P., J. Bourinot, Esq., & others

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 10, 1853.

## THE BISHOP.

We have pleasure in announcing the safe return of His Lordship, in the Niagara Steamer. The Archbishop and Clergy immediately paid their respects on board the ship, and welcomed him back to his Diocese. The Bishop had been much engaged during the latter part of his stay, in presenting the claims of King's College, in various parts of England; and if all the success we have desired has not attended the efforts of himself and the Rev. Mr. Hill, it assuredly has not been from lack of zeal on their side, but from the multiplicity of similar applications which are at the present time before the Church at home.

It will be seen by a notice elsewhere, that His Lordship intends (D. V.) to hold an Ordination in St. Paul's, Halifax, on Sunday, the 18th inst.

## D. C. SOCIETY.

The usual period has arrived for making the collection in the various Parishes, in behalf of this our own domestic and most useful Society.

We trust the amount will be yet larger than it has ever been, as we believe the Treasury is very low, and various applications for pecuniary aid are standing over

until the means are provided for answering them. The farming population have had a good year, and it may therefore be reasonably expected that from the rural parishes the remittances will be larger than before.

## FISHERMAN'S CHURCH—TURN'S BAY.

To do good and to communicate, forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.—Heb. xiii.

I have been encouraged during the past week, by the following reasonable donations, from various quarters, and from friends of different denominations. My humble thanks are nothing, compared with this record in Proverbs xix. ch. *He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will He pay him again.*

D. Com. Gen. Robinson, (Montreal)	£3 0 0
H. Pryor, Esq., Mayor,	1 5 0
Dr. Bell, J. M. O.,	1 5 0
Messrs. Northup,	1 0 0
Dr. Avery,	1 0 0
T. Blake, Esq. (Shubenacadie),	1 0 0
Mr. M. Mellreith,	1 0 0
Mr. W. Langley,	1 0 0
J. Snow, Esq., (Shelburne.)	0 12 6
Mr. Frost, 10s. Mr. John Naylor, 5s.	
E. G. Fuller, 7s. 6d.	1 2 6
Friend, 5s. Mr. Nordbeck, 5s., collected by Miss Brehm, 6s. 10d.	0 16 10

J. C. COCHRAN,  
Missionary.

Dec. 9, 1853.

THE Lord Bishop purposes holding an Ordination at St. Paul's Cathedral, on the Sunday before Christmas, 18th inst. In the months of May and June, 1854, the Bishop intends (D. V.) to hold Confirmations throughout Prince Edward's Island.

AMONG the passengers in the Steamer for England, was Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esq., late Treasurer of this Province. The character of this gentleman, who is a Barrister of long standing, is deservedly high in public as well as private life. He was for a long period, the laborious and able representative in the Provincial Parliament, of the County of Queen's, which seat he resigned on being appointed by Lord Falkland to the still more responsible office of Treasurer of the Province. He received this appointment on the distinct stipulation by the Imperial Government, vouched for under the Queen's sign manual, that no political changes should affect the tenore of his office. On this understanding he abandoned his profession, and removed to Halifax.

It is well known that after a few years he lost the situation which had thus been declared permanent, and has since received no equivalent, nor any compensation whatever. It is to be hoped that the "admitted wrong" which has thus been done to an able and upright servant of the crown, will, tho' after long delay, be redressed, and the honour of the British Government be preserved untarnished, by an adherence at all events to the part of the pledge under which the Queen conferred his office. We most heartily wish him success in his righteous cause, esteeming him as we do most highly, both as a friend and as a public man.

Rear Admiral Fanshawe has been appointed to succeed Vice Admiral Seymour, on this command. He was Flag Captain to Admiral Colpoys, when at Halifax in 1820.

The Niagara has brought nothing from the seat of war beyond what we have heard by previous accounts.

Extracts will be found in other columns.

A SUPPLY of Church Almanacks, for 1854, which ought to have been landed from the last R. M. Steamship from Liverpool, has been taken on to Boston; our Correspondents must therefore, perforce, await her return.

WE cut the following notice of a Juvenile Saving's Bank, from a New York paper. Is it not worthy the attention of our benevolent friends? We think that many a sixpence might thus be arrested in its progress to the rake shop or smoke shop, and frugal and industrious habits be promoted among a neglected class of the population.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS' BANK.—This institution, we are glad to learn, has attained a most gratifying success. Its sixpenny deposits now amount to \$23 000; and the effect, in encouraging thrift and general good conduct among the poorer class of our juvenile population, has fully answered the expectations of its founders. It will doubtless prove one of the most important auxiliaries in the removal of vice and poverty now in operation in our city.—*Evening Post.*

WE understand that the Venerable Chief Justice entered upon his 80th year on Saturday last, on which occasion as on former ones, the members of the

Bar waited on his Lordship to offer their congratulations. We think that the whole Province if it had been possible, would have willingly joined in thus doing honor to one, who with such distinguished fidelity, impartiality, and inflexible integrity, presides over the jurisprudence of the country. It is pleasing to observe that the mental eye is not yet dim, nor the natural force abated, but that, tho' past the age of man, our venerable Chief Justice is still able to take his part in the duties of his high position.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Sunday last, on the body of a married woman, (the wife of Andrew Saul, Butcher,) who died suddenly at her residence near the South Barracks on Saturday evening. The Coroner's jury, after the examination of witnesses, and a post mortem examination of the body, returned a verdict that death had been caused by excessive indulgence in the use of ardent spirits, and the want of proper nourishment.

## ITEMS.

THE annual cost to the British Government for Mail Steamers to various parts of the world is £82,300.

THE latest accounts from Bermuda represent the fever as still prevalent, although less severely than before.

WE regret to see that Mr. Hoffman, only remaining son of the late Dr. Hoffman, of this city, died lately at Jamaica of fever. He was Purser of H. M. Daring. We sympathize with his afflicted family.

3,600 barrels of flour were lately transported by Railroad in one week from Michigan, via Montreal, to Portland.

A Merchant of St. John, N. B., has sent to the Editor of the Church Witness £5, to enable him to distribute, gratis, a certain number of copies of that paper.

THE little snow which fell on Saturday, and produced a day or two's sleighing in the city, melted before the rain of Tuesday night, and the weather has since been mild.

A BELL was lately baptized in Canada by a R. C. bishop, with all solemnity, and having a respectable gentleman and lady as sponsors for its future good behaviour!

WE observe too, that nearer home, a Mass has been celebrated and a Requiem sung for the benefit of the late Bp. Burke, of this city, who has been dead upwards of 30 years.

"Behold now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation," says the Bible.

LORD ELPHINSTONE has gone out as Governor of Bombay, to relieve Lord Falkland.

THE Queen of Portugal is dead, and her husband has been declared Regent.

THE TURKS have recrossed the Danube. It is believed that no operations of much importance will take place until the spring.

THE Steamer Humboldt, from Havre to New York, with 90 passengers, and a cargo said to be worth a million of dollars, unfortunately struck on the dangerous rocks called the "Sisters," near Sambro light, on Tuesday morning, in a dense fog, and so great was the injury received, that it was deemed necessary to run the vessel on shore at Portuguese Cove. The passengers came up to town in steamers which were immediately dispatched to the scene of the disaster. It is most providential that no lives were lost. Some portion of the cargo has been saved in a damaged state.

Most of the passengers went on in the Niagara, among the number no less than 22 R. C. Priests. (French and Italian,) bound for the far West.

THE Rev. Arthur Crawley, son of H. W. Crawley, Esq., of Sydney, and his wife, daughter of Dr. Johnston, of Horton, went in the Niagara via Boston, Missionary to Burnah.

## LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Moses Shaw, Esq. with £3 to wit—from Mr. John Dumas, for Ch. Times, £1 5s.—From Mr. Wm. Spurr, 10s. for do. From Rev. Mr. Ruddle, directions will be attended to. The remittance from P. E. I., was duly received, £33 also the name of a new subscriber—we cannot however send the paper without the advance—and are sorry that the backwardness in payment of many there who ought to have a better appreciation of the cause in which we are engaged, has led us to this determination.

## MAILED.

In St. John City, on 14th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Gray, M. BENJAMIN T. ROGERS, of Bristol, England, to Miss MARY ELIZA MORTON, of Dartmouth, N. S.



At Digby, on the 28th Novr. by the Rev. A. Gray, Rector, CHARLES H. DAKIN, Esq., to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Edward J. Budd, Esq.

On the 6th inst. in the same place, by the same, Mr WILLIAM WRIGHT, to Miss MARY LEONARD.

At Digby, on the 7th ult., by the Rev. A. Gray, Rector, Mr. THOMAS BEVERLY FENNER, of Westfield, Newbrunswick, to ELIZABETH ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. John Wright, of Digby.

At Quebec, on the 15th ult., at the residence of the bride's step-father, James Jeffrey, Esq., MATTHEW B. HEATHFIELD, of Hamilton, Upper Canada, to MARY A. MCGREGOR, of Halifax, N. S.

On Monday evening, 28th ult., by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. WILLIAM LEE, to Miss MARIA DUFFY, both of Halifax.

On the 10th November, at Pugwash, by the Rev. T. D. Ruddle, Mr. JAMES FOSHNER, of Wallace, to Miss LUCY END KING, of Pugwash. Also, Mr. JOHN KESLER, of River Philip, to Miss GRACE WORTH, of Pugwash.

On the 3rd inst., at Pugwash, by the same, Mr. LEVI WILLS EMMERSON, to SARAH, relict of the late Joseph Black, Esq., of Pugwash.

DECEASED.

On Tuesday evening, 30th ult., after a long and painful illness, Mr. WILLIAM FINDLAY, in the 69th year of his age, leaving a widow and six children to mourn their bereavement. Deceased was a native of this city, where he was highly esteemed.

On Thursday Evening, CHARLES EDGAR, Infant son of Edgar Dodson, aged 13 months.

At Clements, on the 29th November, Mrs MARY HARRIS, widow of the late Capt. John Harris, and youngest daughter of the late Moses Shaw, Esq., one of the first English settlers in the County of Annapolis. Mrs. H. was much and deservedly respected.

At Clements, on the 1st inst., Mrs. BORCH, wife of Mr. Jacob Borch, one of the Loyalists of '83. She was a worthy member of the Episcopal Church.

On the 30th ult., after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, BATHSHUWA, wife of James Pontin, and daughter of Wm. Meek, formerly of Baydon, County of Hants, aged 31 years.

On the 21st October, at Liverpool, G.B., Capt. W. FRANK, of the bark Huron, of St. Andrew's, N. B.

On Wednesday evening, 30th inst., THERESA MELVINA, daughter of Sellna, and the late Joseph Wiswell, aged 2 years and 9 months.

At Barrington, N. S., on the 16th ult., in the 80th year of his age, WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq., deservedly esteemed. Mr. R. emigrated from near the Broomfield to New York about 75 years ago and returned to Shelburne with the Loyalists, where he resided that Township.

At Upper Sackville, on the 29th ult., Mr. ROBERT GAY, was in the 80th year of his age. Mr. G. was among the early settlers of this place, and during his long life he sustained a truly excellent character; a man of sincere piety, public spirit, and unceasing liberality.

At Canning, suddenly, on the 11th ult., AUGUSTA, fourth daughter of Deacon Jarvis Eastbrook, in the 14th year of her age; also suddenly, on the 18th inst., JEMIMA HATHFIELD, youngest daughter of the same, aged 2 years.

At Digby, on the 24th ult., CHARLOTTE CATHERINE, eldest daughter of the late J. H. Fitzrandolph, Esq., aged 17 years.

At Antigonish, on the 28th ult., Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, in the 50th year of his age, leaving a disconsolate widow and family to lament their irreparable loss.

At New Orleans, on the 5th ult., of yellow fever, Mr. HENRY W. FREEMAN, of Liverpool, N. S., in the 26th year of his age, youngest son of the late Mr. Nathaniel Freeman, of that place, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

At Jamaica, on the 24th October last, of Yellow Fever, JAMES G. HOFFMAN, Esq., Paymaster and Purser of H. M. S. Darling. He was the last surviving son of the late Wm. Hoffman Esq., M. D., an esteemed Physician of Halifax. Mr. Hoffman was a most estimable person in all relations of life, and his untimely fate will be greatly regretted by all who knew him.

At Clarence Hill, Bermuda, on the 21st ult., of the prevailing Epidemic, FANNY ANN COCKBURN, third beloved daughter of Capt. Wm. H. Jervis, R. N., aged 14 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, December 3rd.—Sch'r Ellen Cole, Chavant 11 days; brig's, Messenger, Boucher, Liverpool 50 days; Nelson, Wolf, Picton 6 days—bound to Boston; schrs Curlew, Eisan, Tracelle 9 days; W. O'Hoffman, Gosher, Gaboro 11 days; Elizabeth, Scott, P. E. Island, Oriental 12 days; Sours 30 hours; President, Hewitt, P. E. Island; G. Port Hood 6 days; J. C. Archibald, Martell, Sydney 2 days; Elevant, Martell, do; Mary Ann, Kennedy, do; Catherine Jane, Carrigan, Gut Causo 10 days; Mrs. Vasant, Picton.

Sunday, Dec. 4th.—Brigt. Lady Seymour, [pkt] Conrad, Grand via Barrington; Banger, Paynter, Kingston, Jam. 2 days; brig's Kate, Reel, Liverpool, G. B. 40 days; Alexander Johnson, Atkinson, ditto 39 days; sch'r Alder, Boston 19 days.

Monday, Dec. 5th.—Steamship Andes, Moodie, Liverpool G. B. 15 days; bound to Boston. No passengers; brig G. B. Dakon, Guadalupe; schrs Perseverance, Curry, Delia; Success, Daugh, P. E. Island.

Tuesday, Dec. 6th.—R. M. Steamer Ospray, Corbin, St. John, N. F. 5 days; brig Dasher, Lawrence, Kingston, Jamaica 3 days; schrs Planet, Kennedy, New York 12 days; Meteor, [pkt] Frost, Yarmouth 6 days; Rifle, Balcom, P. E. Island.

Wednesday, Dec. 7th.—Schrs. Hope, Reil, Boston 5 days; Fraser, Boston 3 days; Chieftain, ditto 3 days; Magnet, Muggah, Sydney; Active, Laurier, Montreal; Flora, McDonald, P. F. Island 3 days; brig Grand, [new], Plutney, Lallave.

Thursday, Dec. 8th.—R. M. S. Niagara, Liverpool, G. B. 12 days—108 passengers; brig Daphne, Bermuda 15 days; brig Halifax, Boston 3 days; brig Clyde, New York 7 days; brig's Maggie, St. John's, N. F. 8 days; Chifford, Montreal 21 days; Margaret, Sterling, Baltimore; Emerald, McDonald, New York 8 days; Camilla, Kennedy, New York 5 days; Jalrus, Hart, Goshee, St. John, N. F., 11 days—bound to Boston—lost sails.

Friday, Dec. 9th.—R. M. Steamship Canada, Stone, Boston 34 hours; schrs Roward, Bailey, Quebec; Mary Ann, Shelburne, St. John, N. B.; Duroe, Salem.

CLEARED.

Friday December 2nd.—Brigt's Otter, Hawkins, Trinidad; Bloomer, Parry, Boston; schrs Florence, Perry, New York; Ianthe, Fenton, St. John's, N. F.; George Coles Moore, Charlottetown; Mary Elizabeth, Barle, ditto; Sangambin Green, ditto; Joseph, Nickerson, Georgetown; Mariner, Poirer, Magdalen Islands.

Saturday, December 3rd.—Brig Velocity, Langenburg; Jamaica; brig Advatorem, Murphy, Cuba; schrs Susan, Jolly, Havana; Clara, Roy, Jamaica; Ensign, Chovlery, Beleque.

Monday, Dec. 5th.—Steamer Andes, Moodie, Boston; brig Belle, Meagher, Boston; brig Boston, Laybold, Boston.

Tuesday, Dec. 6th.—Brigs Magnet, White, Liverpool, G. B.; Victoria, Morgan, Kingston, Jam.; brig Maude, Johnson, Porto Rico; schrs Golden Age, Strum, F. W. Indies; Ocean Wave, Seahover, Newfoundland, Magdalen Quessing, Souris, Ariel, McCormack, do.

Wednesday, Dec. 7th.—Schrs James McNab, Turner, B. W. Indies; Maria, Siteman, Newfoundland.

Thursday, Dec. 8th.—R. M. Steamships Niagara, Leitch, Boston; Ospray, Corbin, St. John's, N. F.; brig Lady Seymour, [pkt] Conrad, Bermuda.

Friday Dec 9th.—Schrs Helen Maud, Croucher, B. W. Indies; Wilnot, Doyle, St. John, N. B.; Aldebaron, Kenny Newfoundland.

Passengers.

PER R. M. S. NIAGARA, FROM LIVERPOOL FOR HALIFAX.—Bishop of Nova Scotia, Messrs. De Wolfe, L. P. Hughes, and others.

FROM HALIFAX FOR BOSTON.—Miss Ballam, Messrs. Morrow, Knowlton, Barclay, and 100 passengers from the Steamship Humboldt.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Apples, Beef, Butter, Catsup, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Do. smoke, Hay, Hemp, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wood, Coal.

Advertisements.

THE SITUATION OF PRINCIPAL OF THE ACADEMY AT WINDSOR, WILL BE VACANT ON THE 1st January next. Applications accompanied by Testimonials, to be addressed [Post-paid] to the Subscriber at Halifax.

The Applicant must be competent to instruct in the Classics, and all other Branches, taught in the Highest Academies.

The Principal will be put in possession, free from rent, of a large Commodious Stone Building, built expressly for the accommodation of a School—a Stable, Barn, and other out-houses—and also a sufficient quantity of land for Play-ground, Garden, Cultivation and Pasture.

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON, Secretary of King's College.

Halifax, 31st Dec. 1853. Church Wit. St. John, N. B. 4w.

NEW MUSIC—JUST RECEIVED.

A SELECTION OF THE LATEST AND MOST Fashionable Music for the Piano—in Songs, Polkas, Waltzes, Quadrilles, &c.—by celebrated Composers. Also—Instruction Books for the Violin, Flute, Flutina and Accordion.

Joussé's Catechism of Music. The Boston Academy. WM. GOSSIP, Nova Scotia, a Book Store, 21 Granville Street. Dec. 10, 1853.

COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY will be held (D. V.) at the Temperance Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 13th inst. The Choir will be taken precisely at 7 o'clock, when the Report will be read, and several Gentlemen will address the audience, after which a collection will be made in aid of the Society.

Also—Sermons will be preached in behalf of the Society on Sunday, the 11th inst. in the morning at St. Paul's, by the Rev. J. T. TWISSING, J. D., and in the Evening by Rev. T. DUNN: in the Afternoon at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. GEO. HILL, M. A., and at Dartmouth Church in the Morning by the Rev. E. MARTIN, M. A. and in the Evening by the Rev. J. C. COCHRAN, M. A. A Collection will be taken up after each of the Sermons on behalf of the Funds of the Society. Halifax, Dec. 3, 1853.

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at WM GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 21 Granville Street. Nov 12

LEATHER, LEATHER, LEATHER. 300 SIDES NEW YORK HEAVY SOLE LEATHER. For Sale by ALBRO & CO. Cut Nail Manufacturers. Iron, Hardware & Leather Merchants. Dec 10th 1853.

CHURCH SERVICES & BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER.

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

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. 21 Granville Street.

READY FOR THE PRESS.

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 in the Church, and adapted to the Service of Private and Domestic Worship.

By WILLIAM BULLOCK, Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax.

This Volume will be published by Subscription, Bound in cloth and lettered. List of Subscribers with the Author and at the Office of the Church Times. Nov. 19th 1853.

NOTICE.

THE following PEWS in St. Paul's Church are vacant, and will be let on application to the undersigned, viz:

- No. 30, 50, 81. East Gallery—No. 6, 14, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27. West Gallery—No. 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32. Also—the following in St. Luke's: No. 4, 5, 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 43, 44, 58, 59, 62, 66, 67, 81, 83, 94, 95, 97, 98, 104, 105, 112, 121, 122, 125. East Gallery—No. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24. West Gallery—1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. Halifax, Nov. 11, 1853. P. C. HILL, Church Warden. P. LYNCH, Church Warden.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

The following of Essays compared with that of Mohamelianism, proves that, although the latter may be accounted for by human causes, the former can be attributed only to a Superhuman agency.

The Essays are to be sent in to the President on the day of meeting after the Easter Vacation of 1854, and the Prize will be delivered to the successful candidate at the ensuing Encenia, when he will read his Essay in the Hall.

The Prize is open to the competition of all members of the University who have completed their 12th, and have not entered upon their 25th Term at this date. Each Essay is to be distinguished by a motto, and to be accompanied by a sealed paper bearing the same motto, and containing the name of the writer. Oct. 1853. 4w.

LAW BLANKS.

IN accordance with the New Practice Act, viz: SUMMONSES, CAPTASSES, REPLEVINS, ATTACHMENTS, EJECTMENTS. For sale by WM. GOSSIP, Nov. 5. No. 21 Granville Street.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH Eau de Cologne. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—Induces a healthy action in the GUMS.—and renders the BREATH agreeable odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards. WM. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street. Sept. 21.

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

This preparation of RUBARB, combined with valuable aromatics, antacids and carminatives, acts as a corrective of acidity, the frequent cause of bowel complaints;—removes irritating obstructions, and when its use is persevered in, imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs. Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUGSTORE, Hollis Street. July 20.

JUST RECEIVED.

BOXES SOFT PASTEL CRAYONS, BEST QUALITY. DRAWING PAPER (Whatman's best) various sizes CRAYON PAPER—Printed and White—received by English Steamer. WM GOSSIP, Dec. 6th. 1853.

HEALTHY GERMAN LECHEES.

JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET. Sept. 21, 1853.



Poetry.

THE ALMOST CHRISTIAN.

Almost a Christian, didst thou say—
Almost upon the narrow way,—
Almost a saint and heir of bliss?

Almost a Christian, didst thou say,—
Almost prepared to give away
Thyself to God without reserve?

Almost a Christian, didst thou say,—
Almost induced thy heart to lay
Upon God's altar as his own?

Almost a Christian, dost thou say,—
Almost prepared thy debt to pay
Which God required long years ago?

Almost persuaded, dost thou say?
While yet, of hope, a single ray,
Bright prelude of eternal day,

Almost persuaded, dost thou say—
Could he a Christian in a day,—
Another step, the gulf is crost!

Almost a Christian, if thou art,
At once believe with all thy heart.
The almost Christian is the same.

Almost was not enough to save
Agrippa from a sinner's grave,
Almost a Christian thou may'st be,

Oh, Almost Christian, then beware,
For Satan has you in his snare:
Take heed you stop not where you are,

Take one more step, and now be wise,
Or you will lose the glorious prize,
Which now within your vision lies,

Advertisements.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 stg.

HALIFAX AGENCY.—No. 172, HOLLIS STREET.

FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN REGULATING expenses arising from the combination of Fire and Life Insurances, this Company is enabled to effect Insurances on Lives at very reduced rates of premiums...

HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.

Hullfax, Nova Scotia. 19th February 1853.

DEPOSITORY, S. P. C. K.

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

- BIBLES for Schools, large, 1s. 3d. Do, smaller size, 1s. 1 1/2d. TESTAMENTS, School, large, 7d. Do, smaller size, 6d. BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, 6d. and 1s. Church Catechism (broken) 9d. per doz. Hymns for Sunday Schools, 9d. per doz. Crossman's Introduction, INSTRUCTOR, No. 2, 2s. 3d. Gastrell's Faith and Duty of a Christian. Outlines of English History for School, 1s. 3d. Monthly Record S. P. C. K. 1852. 4s. 1 1/2d. Outline of the History of the British Church, to the period of the Reformation, 1s. 9d. The Gospel Missionary, 1852, 1s. 1 1/2d.

Aug. 20. W.M. GOSSIP, Depository.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING

Amount paid up and available immediately, £275,115 stg. HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS STREET.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE IS EFFECTED by the Subscriber as Sole Agent for this Company, on Houses, Furniture, Ships on the Stocks, and other personal property at moderate rates of premium, in all parts of the Province.

HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.

N. B. Churches, Chapels, Court House and other Public Buildings, insured on the most favourable terms. Halifax, February 19th, 1853.

HEALTH FOR A SHULLING!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Copy of a letter from Mr. John Lloyd of Ervewen, near Harlech, Merionethshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

I am, sir, your obedient Servant, (Signed.) JOHN LLOYD.

June 6th, 1852.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq of India Walk, Tokyo, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

(Signed.) EDWARD ROWLEY.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist, of Clifton near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Head-aches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but to no beneficial result; at last, she had recourse to your valuable Pills, which in a very short time effected a great change for the better, that she continued to take until the whole family was restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Measles and Scarratina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASMS IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bostock, Druggist, of Ashton under Lyne, dated July 31, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I have much pleasure in handing to you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood with whom I am well acquainted was afflicted for a long time with violent spasmodic pains in the stomach and liver, arising from frequent colds, smelts of paint, and the effects of a stooping position which he was obliged to assume in his business. The spasms were of an alarming character, and frequently left him in a weak and debilitated condition. At length he heard of the salutary effects of your invaluable Pills, and was induced to give them a trial. The first dose gave him considerable relief, and by following them up in accordance with your directions, they have acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and stomach, and strengthening the digestive organs that he has been restored to the enjoyment of good health. I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) WILLIAM BOSTOCK.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Female Irregularities Scrofula, or King's Evil Asthma Nervous Complaints Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats Bleaches on the Face Erysipelas Stone and Gravel Skin Gout Secondary Symptoms Bowel Complaints Head-ache Tic Douloureux Colic Indigestion Ulcers Constipation of the Bowels Inflammation of the Liver Jaundice Liver Complaints Venereal Affections Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds Dropsy Piles Weakness from Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause, Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 9d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., Newport, Dr. Hartung, Wandor, G N Fuller, Horton, Moore & Chapman, Kentville, E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibson, Winton; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest, Yarmouth; T R Pattillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia; Mrs. Carter, Caledonia; R. West, Bunkwater, Mrs. N. L. Lanenburg, B Legge, Mahone Bay, Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Huestis, Wallace; W Cooper, Pugwash, Mrs. Robson, Pictou, T R Fraser, New Glasgow, J & C Jost, Guysborough, Mrs. Norris, Canso, P Smyth, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, February, 1853. General Agent, for Nova Scotia.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR, MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS, CENTRE AND Tomb Tables, Pier Tables GRAVE STONES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c.

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HAIR FAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Bloor's Streets, On Feb 20.

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

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

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM SCOTLAND, PER M. Stenhouse's Canada, from Liverpool, G. B. Libraries of 100 vols. of Miscellaneous and of Books, for £6.

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

Together with a great quantity of small Books suitable for Sunday Schools, for sale by W M GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

COMPASSES, ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINTS, 6 inches.

- Do. Loose Leg, 3 Joint, 6 inch Pen Compasses Cards Pencil Cases, warranted, Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, Bronze Inkstands with glasses, Welch Slates, hardwood frames Patent Penholders, Steel Pens great variety.

WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street, May 18, 1853.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. THE POWDER IS CAREFULLY PREPARED WITH INGREDIENTS OF THE CHOICEST QUALITY, according to a formula brought from India by an Officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Curries made with it pronounced excellent, and when the accompanying receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.

For Sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Oct. 15th, 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED. CUNNABELL'S NOVA SCOTIA ALMANAC AND FARMER'S MANUAL FOR 1854.

CONTAINING (BESIDES THE USUAL AMOUNT) Nautical and other appropriate information, &c. Appeal to the Farmers of Nova Scotia, on the AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF THE PROVINCE. For sale at the Office of W. Cunnabell, 37 Grand Street, above the Electric Telegraph Office. Sold at the Store of Morton & Co., and may be had at the Book Stores.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR TEETH AND GUMS, MYRRH AND BORAX. PREPARED WITH Eau de Cologne. THE daily use of much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the Teeth—prevents Tartareous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces healthy action in the GUMS,—and renders the BREATH agreeable odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., London. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

ALMANACKS.

ORDERS for all the Almanacks printed in Halifax refer to WILLIAM GOSSIP—21 Granville Street, and will be attended to.

PUBLISHED every Saturday, by Wm. Gossip, proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Grand Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence relative to the Paper, intended for publication, matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, in pre-paid. TERMS.—Ten Shillings per Annum, payable in advance.