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# The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VII. LONDON, NOVEMBER 20, 1854. NO. 22.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

	MORNING.	EVENING.
Sunday	Deut. 10. Act 10. Isaiah 11. Ps. 139.	Deut. 10. Act 10. Isaiah 11. Ps. 139.
Monday	Gen. 1. 11. 1. Co. 12. Num. 11. 1. Co. 14.	Gen. 1. 11. 1. Co. 12. Num. 11. 1. Co. 14.
Tuesday	1. Sam. 13. 1. Th. 5. 2. Tim. 3. 1. Th. 5.	1. Sam. 13. 1. Th. 5. 2. Tim. 3. 1. Th. 5.
Wednesday	Job 10. Mark 8. Job 11. 1. Cor. 5.	Job 10. Mark 8. Job 11. 1. Cor. 5.
Thursday	10. 12. 10. 13.	10. 12. 10. 13.
Friday	14. 11. 15. 8.	14. 11. 15. 8.
Saturday	14. 11. 15. 8.	14. 11. 15. 8.

From the Athanasian Creed. One of the Ember Week Collects to be used on this day. Verse 15. To verse 21. To verse 10. To verse 20. To verse 23. To verse 18. To verse 21. To verse 13.

## Poetry.

### THE USE OF THE FLOWERS.

God might have had this earth bring forth,  
Enough for great and small,  
The oak tree and the cedar tree,  
Without a flower at all.  
But He has made enough, enough  
For every want of ours,  
For luxury, medicine, and toil,  
And yet have made no flowers.  
There with in the mountain side  
Requeth none to grow,  
He doth it need the lotus flower  
To make the river flow.  
The clouds might give abundant rain,  
The nightly dews might fall,  
The herb that keepeth life in man  
Might yet have drunk them all.  
Wherefore, wherefore were they made,  
All dyed with rainbow light,  
Adorn'd with supremest grace,  
Upspringing day and night;  
Singing in valleys green and low,  
And on the mountain high,  
And in the silent wilderness,  
Where no man passeth by?  
Our outward life requires them not,  
Then wherefore have they birth?  
To minister delight to man,  
To beautify the earth;  
To whisper hope—to comfort man  
When'er his faith is dim;  
For those care for the flowers  
Will care much more for him!  
—Mary Howitt.

### THE LAW OF LOVE.

BY R. C. THOMAS.

Open forth the oil—pour boldly forth;  
It will not fail until  
The poorest vessels to provide,  
Which it may largely fill.  
Make channels for the streams of love,  
Where they may broadly run,  
And love has overflowing streams  
To fill them, every one.  
But, at any time, we cease  
Such channels to provide,  
The very founts of love, for us,  
Will soon be parched and dried.  
For we must share, if we would keep,  
That blessing from above.  
Ceasing to give, we cease to have:  
Such is the law of love.

## Religious Miscellany.

RECAPITULATION OF A JOURNEY ROUND THE DEAD SEA, AND THE BIBLE LANDS, IN 1850 AND 1851. By M. de Sauley, Member of the French Institute. In 2 vols. London, 1853.

The work, written by a man who though a loyal member of the Church of Rome, finds it not inconsistent with an accepted allegiance to that Church to publish and propagate speculations which are in direct opposition to the broadest principles of textual criticism, has been recently presented in large numbers to both the French and English. Vivid in its descriptions, and varied in its details, it has received; and if it were not for

the book of Genesis, it might be of some authority as a conjectural guide-book to places of which the only topography was to be found in tradition. M. de Sauley, had certain given points—e. g., Cana of Galilee, Zoar, Sodom Gomorrah, Mount Pisgah—and these points were to be “located,” not upon his pre-assumed principles, in accordance with the Bible plan, but in such geographical positions as to a Gallic-medieval taste might seem most appropriate.

Where Cana of Galilee and Mount Pisgah are planted in the new map, we have not time now to relate. It is to the doomed cities that the author's energies were mainly devoted; and if in this case he is allowed to be successful he may well be relied on in all, for he has succeeded in rescuing them from the bottom of the Dead Sea, and landing them in excellent preservation, one on the one and the other on the opposite side of that fatal lake. Not only does he assert that he actually there found them, but he has brought home from their ruins many “curious relics,” and has actually presented to the authorized admiration of the French Church, the cover of King David's Sarcophagus, and a series of equally well authenticated monuments from the cities of the plains.

Zelboim, Sodom, Zoar, and Admah, the party of whom M. de Sauley was the head, successively visited; and subsequently, directly opposite to Sodom, which is at the southern point of the lake, and about seventy miles distant from it, they discovered the ruins of Gomorrah, extending over four miles, and within a short distance from the shore. Could the scriptural narrative be cast aside, there is no doubt that the theory of the identity of these remains with the doomed cities could be plausibly—as it is ingeniously—maintained; and as it is, it has been received without disapprobation by the Romish authorities, and even with approval to at least one English reviewer. We think, however, that its fallacy, so far as concerns the judgment of those who adhere to a natural interpretation of the Bible, has been demonstrated by the following paper by Mr. G. S. Taber, in a late number of the Dublin University Review, extracts from which we insert:

“Now, since I certainly deem the whole theory directly contradicted by SCRIPTURAL RECORD OF FACTS AS CONNECTED WITH GEOGRAPHY, though propounded, I doubt not, with the very best intentions, I cannot think myself out of place in distinctly specifying my objections.

“That it should ever have been supposed that the guilty cities were submerged under the sea, which then and there was ELKVATRO for the purpose, is said by your correspondent to be, in the face of direct assertion to the contrary, both scriptural and classical.

“Here we have two statements, NEITHER of which can be supported—the non-submersion of the cities, and the elevation of the sea.

“I. The alleged direct assertion to the contrary, of the long-established belief as to the geographical site of the destroyed cities, must be sought, according to ‘J. W. C.’ partly in classical and partly in scriptural authorities.

“I. Now, to say nothing of the vagueness of those pagan writers who have concurred in specifying the facts, such as Diodorus and Tacitus and Strabo, and Pliny, and Silius, their statements, from the mere circumstance of their chronological lateness, can be of no evidential value either pro or con. The point must obviously be determined by the very ancient written narrative of Moses, which, to its antiquity, adds the seal of inspiration, precluding all possibility of an inaccurate statement of facts.

“What, then, does this narrative teach us?  
“Why, it most unequivocally pronounces that the guilty cities were geographically situated, not on the narrow margin of the present Dead Sea, where M. de Sauley thinks he has discovered their ruins, but in the rich plains of Jordan, described as well watered everywhere, before the Lord destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah, and compared to the Garden of the Lord, as exemplified by the fertile and flat land of Lower Egypt.—Gen. xiii. 10.

“Where this flat, fertile, and well watered Jordanian

plain was, there, according to scripture, stood the guilty cities. Hence they are sily and consistently called the Cities of the Plain; that is to say, the plain through the midst of which the river Jordan then flowed; otherwise, it could with no propriety have been denominated the plain of Jordan.—Gen. xiii. 10, 12.

“2. The geographical locality of this fertile plain, which was extensive enough to make Lot desire it for the pasturage of his numerous herds and flocks, agreeably to the nomadic habits of the East, is the next point to be ascertained; and this is a matter of prime importance to the present question; for, if we can ascertain the geographical locality of the plain, it is quite clear that we shall also ascertain the geographical locality of the cities.

“Now, it is obvious that a well watered plain, termed the whole plain of Jordan, (Gen. xiii. 10.) and chosen by Lot as much preferable to the plains in the south of Canaan for the purpose of extensive pasturage, can by no possibility be the narrow margin of the present Dead Sea, even though, previous to the catastrophe, it was not volcanically blasted as at present.—Such a strip of land at the foot of lofty mountains both on the west and on the east, if we suppose the Dead Sea to have been then in existence, answers not to the character of a fertile plain, well watered everywhere, and compared to the Delta of Lower Egypt. The plain chosen by Lot, must, on the contrary, have been the plain watered by the southern Jordan; for in point of fact, the Dead Sea was not then in existence, though it now occupies the region between the mountains of Judah and the mountains of Moab, which was previously occupied by that great and eminently fertile plain.

“This point is fully established by more than a single fact.

“Burckhardt has ascertained that, after flowing through the great plain, and after having been made to irrigate it by various artificial, or perhaps natural channels, like the Nile in Egypt, the Jordan again became protracted, and, passing along a rocky and now deserted bed, ultimately fell into the eastern horn of the Red Sea.

“Accordingly we are told that, when Lot separated from Abram, after they had been jointly pasturing their cattle in the southern plains of the land of Canaan, he journeyed eastward, inasmuch as he had chosen for himself all the plain of Jordan. Gen. xiii. 11, 12, 18.

“From these ascertained points, nothing can be more clear than that the whole of the once fertile plain of Jordan is now covered by the waters of the Dead Sea. Consequently, since the guilty Cities of the Plain, as the very name descriptively imports, were built in different parts of this plain, they also, or what remains of them, must be now similarly covered by the same great asphaltic lake.

“With this exactly accord the scriptural accounts of the movements of Lot:—

“Abram dwelled in the land of Canaan; and Lot dwelled in the Cities of the Plain, and pitched his tent toward Sodom.—Gen. xiii.

“That is to say: Lot, for the convenience of pasturage, moved about from one city of the plain to another, until he had finally pitched his tent toward Sodom, shortly before the occurrence of the fearful volcanic eruption. Ultimately, however, we find him occupying a house in Sodom, while doubtless his herdsmen were then pasturing his cattle in the immediately neighbouring part of the great plain.—Gen. xix. 1-6.

“4. In the scriptural account of the catastrophe, no mention is or could be made of the lake; because the Jordan had not then formed it, by filling up the huge chasm.

“Hence we are consistently told, that when Abram gat up early on the morning of the following day, he looked toward Sodom and Gomorrah, and toward ALL the land of the plain; and lo, the smoke of the country went up as the smoke of a furnace.—Gen. xix. 27, 28.

“He saw no lake, because in so short a time no lake could have been formed by the influx of the Jordan. But when Moses wrote some centuries later than the

occurrence of the catastrophe, a lake had then been formed by the constant influx of the river.

"Of this fact he quite incidentally informs us. The battle of the kings was fought in the vale of the Siddim, and the neighbourhood of Sodom and Gomorrah. (Gen. xiv. 8.) This vale, therefore, must have been some part of the great Plain of Jordan, now covered by the Dead Sea. Accordingly, Moses expressly tells us that the Dead Sea of his time coincided with the quondam vale of the Siddim.

"And these (kings,) says he, were joined together in the vale of the Siddim,—WHICH IS THE SALT SEA.—Gen. xiv. 3.

"The quondam vale, or plain-like valley, between the mountains of Judah on the west, and the mountains of Moab on the east had, when Moses wrote, become, by the constant influx of the Jordan, what he calls the SALT SEA.

"6. That M. de Sauloy discovered certain ruins on the blasted margin of the lake, and that the volcanic character of the margin is a most decided confirmation of the Mosaic account. I make no doubt: but such a discovery affords no very logical proof that they were the ruins of the destroyed cities."—*Episcopal Recorder.*

### News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, May 13.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 8.

##### FINANCIAL STATEMENT—INCREASE OF TAXATION.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a committee of ways and means, proceeded to make his financial statement: reminding the house that towards the close of February, when it had become his duty to ask for an increase of taxation by means of doubling the income tax, he had informed them that the increase was not to be considered as calculated to meet the service of the country should war be declared, but was only applicable to the expenses of the expeditions which were then in the course of equipment, and that he should probably have to ask for additional estimates in the contingency he had named. War had since been declared, and he was now prepared to ask the house to agree to the necessary expenditure. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to defend the course he had pursued with respect to the reduction of the interest on Exchequer Bills, contending that, instead of a loss, he had effected a saving of £60,000 by that course. He replied to the attack made upon him by Lord Montague in the House of Lords for the amount of deficiency bills to which he had recourse, and quoted returns showing that he had only issued deficiency bills to the extent of £3,500,000, while the hon. and noble lord himself, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, had issued them to the amount of £4,500,000, to £5,500,000 per annum. The truth was, however, that he had never less than £1,160,000 in the Bank of England over and above the amount of deficiency bills which he had issued. Having thus replied to the attacks made upon his policy, he proceeded to state the nature of the new estimates which had been framed for the service of the navy, army, and ordnance departments, and said there would also be an addition of £500,000 for the embodiment of the militia, making a total of £6,000,000 for known charges. It would be, however, necessary to take a vote for unknown charges of £2,100,000, including a vote of £1,250,000 already granted under that head. He, therefore, proposed to ask a total increase beyond what was already voted of £6,850,000, and this he should propose to meet by increased taxation. The mode of doing so he proposed should be in the first place by doubling the income tax for the period of the continuance of the war, but still retaining the distinction of the fivepenny rate on incomes under £150 a year. In the event of the termination of the war, the income tax should at once resume the position at which it now stood. The entire increase of taxation he calculated would be about ten millions, which would meet about two-thirds of the expenditure. And then came the question how the balance was to be met. It would be too extreme to place it all upon the income-tax; nor was there any other direct tax which it would be desirable to increase. Neither would they propose to raise revenue by an increase of the rate of postage, or the duty on spirits, the repeal of which had led to benefits far outweighing any loss of revenue that might be sustained. They did not propose to alter the tea duties or the tobacco duty, which was progressive; and it would be, therefore, better to leave well alone, for tampering with it might break it down. He proposed to increase the duty on spirits in Scotland to the extent of 1s. a

gallon, and in Ireland of 8d., from which he estimated a gain of £400,000 to the Exchequer. He should also propose to make arrangements to classify sugars for the purpose of refining, and to re-arrange the duties, by means of which he calculated on an increase of revenue to the extent of £700,000, without any increase of price to the consumer. There would be still a considerable deficiency, and this it was proposed to make up by an increase of the duty on malt, which was an article of almost universal consumption, and which entered into competition with wine and spirits which paid duties out of all proportion to that paid by malt. From this he expected a revenue of £2,450,000 by raising the duty from 2s. 9d. to 4s. This increased tax, also, he proposed should cease with the war; but the spirit duties he proposed to be permanent. These duties, in addition to the increased income tax, would enable him to meet the increased expenditure of £6,850,000. He thought it necessary, however, to ask for power to raise a sum of between £4,000,000 and £6,000,000 on temporary securities, to meet emergencies which might arise before they could receive more than a small portion of the result of the new taxation. He should propose his resolutions with respect to the new taxes that night, but without intending to pledge the house to their adoption before they should have an opportunity of fairly discussing them. The right honourable gentleman deprecated resorting to loans to meet the expenses of the war, contending that the loan system was the error into which Mr. Pitt had fallen on the breaking out of the French Revolution, and which had produced such frightful consequences to the finances of the country. He believed it was not too much to say that £250,000,000 of the national debt had thus been created in the shape of bonuses for which the country had not received one shilling of value. The right hon. gentleman then concluded a speech of three hours and a half duration.

The resolution authorizing an additional duty upon spirits having been moved, Mr. Disraeli would not consent to the passing of the resolution without a distinct arrangement for discussing the extensive proposal of the Government.

It was agreed, after some remarks from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord John Russell, that the resolutions should be agreed to, the discussion to take place on Monday next upon the report being brought up. The income tax resolution was allowed to stand over. Objections were raised to passing the resolution on the subject of the issue of Exchequer Bills and Exchequer Bonds in its original shape. It was ultimately agreed to modify the resolution so as to embrace the acceptance of the £2,000,000 subscribed for under the conditions recently proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir J. Graham obtained leave to introduce two bills, one for the better manning of the navy, and the other for facilitating the payment of prize money.—The house then adjourned.

**THE ARMY IN TURKEY.**—Sir J. Graham stated, in answer to a question from Sir J. Walsh, that 2,200 horses had already been dispatched to Turkey for the use of the army in the East; and that their conveyance had, as far as it was yet known, been most successfully conducted. The right hon. baronet added that the *Himalaya* steamer was at present being fitted up for the transport, by way of experiment, of five hundred more horses to the same quarter.

**DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN FROM ANXIETY.**—The Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Episcopalian minister, who attended War. Cumming, lately executed at Edinburgh, and to whose active benevolence the exertions used to obtain a commutation of the sentence were mainly attributable, has died during the present week from an illness occasioned by anxiety and distress of mind on Cumming's behalf, aggravated by exposure to intense cold in the "lockup," on the night preceding the execution. The rev. gentleman, who was much beloved in Edinburgh, has left a widow and infant family to mourn his loss. The event is not the less painful from the fact, that a strong conviction now generally prevails that Cumming was innocent of the crime for which he suffered.

#### FRANCE.

The formation of the camps at Marseilles and St. Omer continues to occupy public attention in no ordinary degree, particularly the latter, as reflection has served to confirm first impressions that the assemblage of so large a force as 100,000 men, and in the north, is intended as a guarantee or menace against the German Powers. Indeed there is a rumour current of the Prussian minister having demanded explanations.—There is another rumour connected with the northern camp which is not devoid of probability—that it is the emperor himself who will take the command, with what ulterior views may be determined by the conduct of the German Powers. The Government is clearly determined on making up for lost time.

Louis Napoleon now moves fearlessly about the capital on foot. One day last week he escorted the Empress to the Panorama of the Battle of the Pyramids, and sent her back to the Tuileries from the Hotel des Invalides in the carriage, while he walked to the Dôme and Cour Vauban, and thence to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Subsequently he walked to the works in the Place de la Concorde and the works of the Louvre.

#### TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Accounts from Gallipoli of the 25th state that the organization of the camp was proceeding admirably, and the disembarkations taking place with perfect regularity.

Accounts direct from Varna of the 24th ult. inform us that two English and two French ships of war are blockading the Sulina mouth, and a part of their duty is to keep up a fire on the Russians who may be engaged in blocking up the stream. Their first cannonade took place on the 20th, nor was the result unsuccessful, though it was vigorously replied to by the Russian strand batteries.

**COPENHAGEN, MONDAY.**—The British fleet has been reinforced by the *Prince Regent* 90 and *Cumberland* 70, both just arrived from England, and the French liner *Austerlitz*, 100, in company. They sailed from Ellsnabben on Tuesday morning. The French squadron did not anchor in Wingo Sound, but proceeded immediately up the Baltic to join the British fleet.

All things taken into consideration, our position as respects on the waters of the Baltic are satisfactory. The English fleet alone seems fairly able to keep its own against any force the Russians can concentrate against it; and, when joined by the French fleet, which it must be in the course of a few days at latest, the allied force will be an overmatch for the Russian. And if it be true that, with a view to bring the whole of the Russian fleet under the shelter of the forts and batteries at Cronstadt, the Helsingfors division has really ventured from the guns of Sweaborg, there is reasonable ground to hope that some of them at least will be caught by Sir Charles Napier before they can reach their destination. Indications alluded to above suggest a hope, that this preponderance of the sea at sea, may be about to be rendered more efficacious by associating a land force with the combined fleets in the Baltic, as well as with those in the Euxine.

**THE BALTIC FLEET.**—On the arrival of the *S. George*, the *Majestic*, the *Miranda*, and *Tartar*, the Baltic force will amount to forty-four ships of all classes, of which eighteen will be line-of-battle ships, twelve of them screw, with 2,000 guns and 20,000 men. Adding the French line-of-battle screw ship *Austerlitz*, we have now there, or en route, 19 of the line.

**CONDESCENSION.**—The Pope has announced his permission (?) to the German Powers to unite against Russia with those of the West.

#### INDIA.

The India mail arrived at Alexandria on May 13, with advices from Calcutta to the 6th April; Boraal still continues in a disturbed state. The electric telegraph between Agra and Calcutta, a distance of eight hundred miles, is completed. The Russian fleet left Manila for Batavia on the 18th March. The English steamer has not yet arrived at Alexandria.

The Superior Court of Canada has decided that a man shall not be compelled to take off his hat in the street when a religious procession is passing.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854

### THE HALIFAX CATHOLIC.

THESE few remarks in our paper of the 20th ult. in reference to this publication, have procured to the distinguished honour of a copious notice in the issue of Saturday last.

Nearly a whole "broadside" of that Journal, comprising no less than nine separate articles, is devoted to our special benefit. We suppose that we ought to be duly thankful for these favours; and yet we cannot at such an extended and critical notice of one, who the Editors of that paper consider such a contemptible opponent. Truly it is a fearful odds. The whole Ecclesiastical force of St. Mary's down at once, is in hand, upon one poor wight who happens to edit a humble journal on the side of an "upstart and rebellious Church." Such an unmerciful onslaught has seldom been witnessed in our land. Off at a time, gentlemen, if you please. Not Archbishop, Vicar General, Priests, Deacons, &c., all opening fire at once. How could it be expected that the poor Church Times

and its Editor, would survive such a fierce attack as this. Yet here we are, still alive, and able to give you, most courteous gentlemen, a word of acknowledgment. And we must apologise for its being but a word, since we are writing in haste, at an hour when you are, probably, every one of your Reverend fraternity, wrapped in profoundest slumber. Yes, we are again on the move, gentlemen, to breathe more of the balmy air of the country, as you so pleasantly expressed it, for the purpose, as you classically term it, of "raising the wind" again in behalf of King's College. Please accept our apology for this brief P. P. C. before we set out. It is a pity that you could not sit beside us, and thus afford us an opportunity for more extended conversation, on the various points embraced in your nine articles.

A word or two only in reference to these. We never stepped forward as the defenders of the Bishop, for this simple reason, that he is quite able to defend himself. He knew nothing of what we said or intended to say until he saw it in print. No doubt he will feel much flattered by the offer to print his sermon at the office of the Halifax Catholic, but we have no authority to accept it. Meanwhile, gentlemen, you have not answered certain queries which we addressed to you, except indeed your unequivocal declaration that the R. C. Church does not admit of subjection to any authority but that of the Bishop of Rome, not even when the Rulers of the land in which their people live, call upon them to humble themselves, before the Almighty, in fasting, humiliation and prayer. We ask, how such insubordination to the "powers that be" is reconcilable with the texts of Scripture which we quoted, or with the duty of subjects.

We would ask also, what business have the Editors of the Halifax Catholic to meddle with the efforts now in progress, in behalf of King's College? Have we asked any member of their Church to help us? Let them keep their sneers to themselves, then, on this point, and let them correct their slander that we "described" (is that from the St. Mary's Vocabulary?) a large share of the public money until an insulted and defrauded public relieved the pockets of the people from the burden. He ought to have known that the money in question was granted in perpetuity by the Legislature of the Country, sanctioned by the Imperial Government, and if the charge of "defrauding" lies any where it must be at the doors of those who helped to break the public faith, and violate the most solemn pledges, and not at ours. And moreover they tell this oracle, that so far from "clutching with a death grasp," even what was thus perpetually bestowed, the friends of the College of their own free will yielded their just rights for the sake of peace, and voluntarily came down to the position in this particular of other denominations. And that is more we wish than our Brethren of St. Mary's would have done if they had been in our shoes.

But the stage will be calling for us if we go on to touch upon each item of this tremendous catalogue of sin by our contemporary. One word more and we have done. We have made no attack upon the members of the R. C. Church. We have undergone respect for many of them. Some of our most intimate friends in years gone by, have been of that faith. We would cultivate Christian charity and kindness with them all as individuals. Far from handing them over, as is done to ourselves on their side, to indiscriminate condemnation, we believe that among them the Lord has his devoted followers, whom he will bring, through all the mazes of error by which they are surrounded, to that rest which remaineth for the people of God.

Let us have no fellowship with error itself, however sanctioned by antiquity. To the Law and the testimony is our appeal. Let our friends at St. Mary's prove from the BIBLE, the truth of those things in their Church, against which we "protest," and we will shake hands with the whole hierarchy as soon as we come back, and give Bp. Walsh liberty to add our humble name to his next Pastoral. Our quarrel is not with those parts of the Roman Catholic faith, which are held in common, because they are "contained in Holy Scripture and may be proved thereby," but with those numerous additions to, and subtractions from the revealed Word which is our only infallible guide.

KING'S COLLEGE.

A Meeting in behalf of the College was held in the school house at Dartmouth, on Monday evening last, the Rev. Geo. Morris in the Chair, who opened the business by a suitable address on the subject of Education. He was followed by the Secretary of the

Governors, who gave a detailed account of the affairs of the Institution. Resolutions were moved by P. C. Hill, Esq. and Revd. Geo. Hill, and seconded by Lawrence Hartshorne, Esq. and A. M. Uniacke, Esqrs. The former gentlemen addressed the Meeting in a very effective style, and the only subject of regret was, that they were obliged to curtail their remarks in consequence of the early departure of the last boat for the night. We were much pleased with the remarks of Mr. Hartshorne, who is one of the oldest Alumni of the College, and who bore affectionate testimony to the character of his departed Preceptor, and of the Institution then under his care. He said that he owed all the education he had to that Seminary, and to him at whose feet he sat, by whom he was early taught to "fear God, honor the King, and love his neighbour." All who have known this worthy Alumnus will admit that his manly, upright, and honorable conduct through life, is a good certificate that those lessons have not been forgotten.

The appeal to Dartmouth has been made at a time when various local claims are urgent. But still it is hoped that a respectable sum will be placed to its credit on the Endowment list. Already about £120 has been subscribed for the College on that side of the water, and that among but a few persons.

It ought to be mentioned as a stimulus to those who are often kept away from such meetings by trilling causes, that at the one held at Dartmouth for the College, a venerable Lady, between 80 and 90 years of age, the daughter and the mother of a Missionary, felt it her duty to be present and her privilege to give to the good cause, as did likewise another long tried and consistent member of the Church who is not much her junior, but did not think himself thereby excused from attendance.

TRACTS FOR THE TIMES.—Certain publications under this title acquired no small notoriety in England some years ago, and resulted in the desertion of some Clerical and lay members of our Church to the standard of Rome. We perceive the title has been adopted at St. Mary's in this city, for a series of tracts, now in course of publication by Messrs. Compton.

We have been favoured with No. 2, on the subject of "Holy Water," which it is the object of the writer to rescue from the sneers and ridicule of heretics, a class to which of course we belong.

We can cordially subscribe to all that is said, in this elaborate treatise, on the virtues and the comforts of this element. We think mankind are far from being sufficiently sensible of the blessings connected with its free and abundant supply. In this city especially, we have often felt that its value is imperfectly appreciated.

Humanly speaking, no greater boon has ever been conferred on the people of this town, than the introduction of pure water within every one's reach. And yet, to look at the dirty faces of many of the old and young in our streets, one would suppose that water was as scarce as gold.

But much as we love cold water ourselves, and much as we desire to see it take the place of the "burning fluids" which rich and poor are daily pouring down their throats, we have never been accustomed to ascribe any peculiar sanctity to the element itself, blessed or unblessed by the Priesthood.

And although we fully admit, and on all suitable occasions urge upon all around us, that we would all be much better if we made more use of this precious liquid, both outside and inside of our bodies, we are not prepared to acknowledge its specific and saving power, as set forth in Tract No. 2. The best parts of the Tract before us are unquestionably the texts of Scripture, proving that water is mentioned in the Bible in divers places, and that it was used in various ways in the days of old. There is no dispute about that. But if our contemporary divine expects us to receive as Gospel, all those marvellous stories in the latter portion of the Tract, about the miraculous cures effected by what he calls Holy Water, we hope he will excuse us from doing so, our faith being rather weak at present. Still, if he brings us Scripture proof of similar cures by Holy Water, or of the truth of any other matter in controversy between our Churches, we promise him to receive them with humble reverence.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following Address to the Rev. Mr. Brine, presented to him by the Parishioners of New Dublin, on his leaving them for Arrivat, where he has been appointed to labour by the Bishop of the Diocese.

TO THE REV. ROBERT F. BRINE, A. B. Reverend and Dear Sir, We the Wardens, Vestry and other members of the Parish of St. Peter's Church, New Dublin, on the eve

of your departure to another mission, cannot suffer that connexion which has so long and so happily subsisted between us, to be severed, without an expression of the respect and esteem we have ever entertained for you, and of the sincere regret we all feel in consequence of your removal. The godly counsels you have given us, the many pastoral visits we have received from you, and your attending a tent in the time of sickness, especially when the fear of contagion kept even relatives and friends from the suffering and the dying, are but a few of the numberless ties which have endeared you to us all.

The zeal and faithfulness you have shown in your endeavours to advance our spiritual interests, have we trust, awakened us to a due appreciation of the means of grace, which a covenanting God has graciously bestowed; and will we firmly believe, be fully acknowledged on that great day of the Lord when all things shall be clearly revealed.

When we look back to the time when you came to this Parish, and contrast it with the present, we cannot but express our grateful sense of your unremitting exertions in behalf also of its temporal prosperity: exertions which in the face of many obstacles have secured to our Parish for ever, a commodious parsonage and glebe.

To that portion of the Lord's vineyard whither you are about to go, we beg to assure you, you carry with you our prayers and best wishes. May the rains prosperously and success attend you, and may your labours be eminently blessed in the name of Christ and His Church. Please tender to Mrs. Brine our best wishes. Her amability, her hospitality, her attentions in sickness, and her christian example at all times, have won for her the affections of all who have had the pleasure of her acquaintance—and her name will ever be retained in our memories with the most lasting esteem and affection. God grant she may long be spared a blessing to her family and her friends.

And now dear Pastor we bid you an affectionate farewell. That the blessing of the God of peace may ever be with you and yours, is the ardent prayer of

Your affectionate Parishioners and friends, THOMAS TEEL, MICHAEL HARMON, Churchwardens. New Dublin, June 1, 1854. &c. &c. &c.

TO THE CHURCHWARDENS, VESTRY AND PARISHIONERS OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, NEW DUBLIN.

My Dear Brethren,

Your kind and affectionate Address affords me sincere and undeserved pleasure; and whilst it assures me of your warm sympathies, it throws a tender sadness over our parting.

I thank you for your unqualified appreciation of my spiritual labours among you. Weak and imperfect they have been, yet, I certainly hope and trust that the truth which it has been my humble endeavour to disseminate, may be watered by the dew of the Divine blessing, and take deeper and deeper root in your hearts and lives, so that in the last great day, when Minister and people shall be called upon to give an account of their stewardship, we may be found through God's grace to have so worked together and assisted each other, that our labours have not been in vain in the Lord. From Him is all strength, and to His name be all praise.

Your spiritual and temporal welfare, beloved, will ever lie near my heart; and it is a cause for much satisfaction, that in transferring my charge into the hands of a Minister whose heart is truly devoted to the service of his Divine Master, I have reason to hope that the same vital truths I have endeavoured to inculcate, will still be preached to you. I would remind you, however, that the duties of a Pastor to his people are reciprocal; and the future success of his labours among you will greatly depend upon the exertions you make to strengthen his hands. Let then "your conversation be as becometh the gospel of Christ, that whether I come and see you again, or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind, striving together for the faith of the gospel; and nothing terrified by your adversaries."

Mrs. Brine unites with me in thanking you sincerely for this affectionate testimony of esteem and regard, and be assured she will entertain with me a lasting sense of the kind attentions you have invariably extended to us during a residence of seven years and a half amongst you.

Permit us also, dear brethren, to express the pleasure we both feel in acknowledging the many tokens of affectionate remembrance from yourselves, your wives, and daughter. As parting mementos of personal attachment they will ever be looked upon with the most pleasing emotions, and coming as they do from pious and esteemed sisters in Christ, they are of more estimation in our eyes than more costly gifts.

With the greatest affection we now bid you farewell. That the God of all grace, who hath called us to his eternal glory by Jesus Christ, after that ye have suffered awhile, may make you perfect, establish, strengthen, settle you,—that He may keep you by his power through faith unto salvation, guide you in safety through all the perils and temptations of this mortal life, preserve you from the snare of Satan, and at length present you all, faultless before the presence of His glorious with joy, is the habitual and earnest prayer of

My dear Brethren, Your sincere Pastor and Friend, ROBERT FREDERICK BRINE. New Dublin, June 1st, 1854.

## Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL  
IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, May 5, 1854.

The Anniversary Festival of the Society will be celebrated, as has been already announced, at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia has recently forwarded to the Society a complete and valuable body of reports from the missionary clergy in connexion with the Society in his Lordship's diocese. The testimony thus afforded to the diligence of many faithful labourers in a remote part of the Lord's vineyard is most gratifying.

**SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.**—At a monthly meeting of this Society, the Bishop of St. Asaph in the chair, letters and reports were read from the Bishops of Colombo, Toronto, Quebec, Fredericton, and other colonial dioceses; and grants were made for Church purposes in their respective sees. The Society fulfilled a provisional vote of £2,000, made some time since, in aid of King's College, Nova Scotia, a similar amount having been subscribed in the colony. The secretaries reported that four thousand Prayer Books, besides other books and tracts, had been despatched for the use of soldiers ordered to the East. A letter was read from Sir Henry Ellis, of the British Museum, forwarding a copy of fac-simile of "The Codex Alexandrinus" in three volumes folio; this fine work having been presented by the trustees of the Museum to the Society for its library. Donations to the amount of £32 8s. 4d. were announced, and thirty-nine gentlemen were elected members of the Society.

**CHURCH PREFERENCE EXTRAORDINARY.**—The Right Rev. Dr. Carr, late Bishop of Bombay, has accepted the rectory of Bath at the hands of the trustees of the late Mr. Simeon, of Cambridge, the patron. The Rev. J. Broderick, who has for the last fourteen years been rector of the parish, announced his resignation in vestry last Monday, and stated that the late Bishop, in his anxiety to become useful in the Church, had accepted parochial duty. The annual value of the benefice is £750.

**SOUTH AFRICA.—Diocese of Natal.**—The Bishop arrived in his diocese on Monday, 30th of January. In a letter addressed to the Natal Mercury, the Bishop says,—"I feel that my mission is not to Churchmen only, but to all the people of this colony, and I am sure that I shall best answer to the gracious intentions of Her Majesty, in founding the bishopric of Natal, by giving my best assistance to carry into effect wise provisions of this Government, for the promotion of sound learning and religious education for all classes in the colony. I am not insensible to the many and great evils of religious dissension and separation. I would to God we all thought alike, and, as members of the Church of our native land, were able to unite in the same forms of Christian worship, and share in the same holy communion. Perhaps it may please God in His mercy to bring us more and more to this happy unity of feeling and of action. But, whatever may be our differences, may the God of peace be with us, and give us grace that, in the midst of a heathen population, and in the very presence, as it were, of the powers of darkness, we may live together in brotherly love and Christian charity, as fellow-servants of one great Master, and fellow-labourers for the extension of His kingdom in this land!"

**BISHOPRIC OF SYDNEY.**—The Metropolitan Bishopric of Sydney, in Australia, has been vacant ever since the lamented death of Dr. Wm. Broughton. The vacant see, we believe, will be offered to the Right Rev. Bishop Selwyn of New Zealand, who is now on his way home to England, and whose arrival is daily expected. In the event of its acceptance by him, we believe that Bishop Selwyn will be succeeded, in New Zealand, by either Archdeacon Gilbert Hadfield, or Archdeacon Abraham.

**AUSTRALIA.**—The Bishop of Newcastle held an Ordination in December last in St. James's Church, Newcastle, when the following gentlemen were ordained. Deacons: Mr. John Mosely, late of Sydney; Mr. Arthur Wayn, late of St. Augustine's college, Canterbury; and Mr. Septimus Hungerford, the son of an old resident in the colony. Priests: The Rev. F. R. Kemp, of Warialda; and the Rev. Arthur Selwyn, of the Clarence River.

## Selections.

## THE RECENT EXECUTIONS IN IRELAND.

At a time when there is a good deal of controversy as to the best and surest and pleasantest way of getting to heaven, our readers will thank us for informing them, on respectable authority, of one which seems to answer these conditions. You have only to shoot some person whose notions of property or justice have given you inconvenience, and you will either satisfy an earthly feeling, or secure an heavenly possession—that is, you will either escape justice or be translated to the skies. If your landlord wants his rent, or his bailiff is troublesome—if a creditor bores you or a magistrate has turned a deaf ear to your pleas or your threats—waylay him and dash out his brains: fire at him as he is alighting from his gig on a winter's evening, or sitting with his wife and children at his fire-side, and your salvation is safe. When the lawyer has failed to extricate you altogether from the little scrape you have got into, your priest if you are a Papist, your pastor if you are a Protestant, will then take his place, and administer spiritual consolation, or assurance as it is sometimes called. It is not for us to dispute the theology of this process. The resources of the spiritual pharmacopœia are beyond our range, and whether the drug be alterative, corrective, comforting, or narcotic, perhaps, as simple laymen, it is not for us to say when it should or should not be exhibited. We may, however, be permitted to point out the obvious fact that this form of spiritual treatment puts the Christian religion very much on a level with the most degrading and dangerous superstitions, and is at variance with the plainest dictates of common sense and the universal sentiments of the wiser and better portion of mankind. Murder is a very heinous crime, more heinous by a good deal than robbery—itself bad enough; and it is rather remarkable that, in the awful event last week commemorated by our Church, our Saviour was crucified between two thieves; but, instead of a murderer, who got off by favour of a heretofore mob, at the instigation of the formal and hypocritical Pharisees. It is true one of the thieves was saved, but then he was a penitent thief, and penitent for the crime of thieving. There are theologians, however, in this age as in that, who seem to think a man very little the worse for bespattering the highway with the blood and brains of an improving landlord or a conscientious magistrate, or, in fact, for any remarkable crime; though of course, now, as of old, the flavour of all crime is considerably improved by a smack of sedition.

We are not going to repeat the horrid particulars of the Bateson murder. The gentleman was a magistrate, and the three miscreants, Bryan Grant, Neal Quin, and Patrick Coomey, who murdered him, were Ribbonmen, and of course, had the connivance and sympathy of the people. Justice overtook them at last, and the account of their execution appeared in our paper of last Thursday. They are called "unfortunate men;" they were found out and hung, which in Ireland is a great misadventure; but, when one proceeds with the narrative, one does not see why they should not have been called "fortunate men"—at least, they seem to have felt so themselves. With one single exception, we are told, there was not the slightest exhibition of grief, either on their part or on the part of their friends, during the numerous interviews that passed between them. Quin parted from his newly-married wife the evening before the execution with the utmost apparent indifference to the event of the next morning. On that morning they partook largely of an excellent breakfast: two of them were found smoking, and all three ruffians appeared to be in the best of spirits. Some of the spectators admitted to the prison-yard having such a want of tact as to condole with them on their situation, Quin and Coomey both replied in the strongest terms that, "thanks to the attention which had been paid to them by their clergymen, they were ready to meet their God." Coomey had "never felt so happy as he did at that moment, with the confidence before him, in a brief time, of meeting his Saviour." Quin, with an inkling of sense, derived probably from the recollection of his former backslidings, said that "if a reprieve should come he would not accept it, as he should never be better prepared to die than he was at that time." Even another murder would hardly get him up to the mark. "They both expressed their forgiveness of their prosecutors." This is pleasant, and if the friends of Messrs. Grant, Quin, and Coomey, would join in the act of forgiveness, we have no doubt that the prosecutors would appreciate it still more.

On the narrator's leaving, "the unfortunate men" shook each of the party warmly by the hand; and expressed a hope that, when he was about to die, he would be as fully prepared for it as they then were themselves. As this exact amount of preparation is not to be obtained except by the general massacre of landlords and magistrates, we cannot participate in this hope. "Throughout the conversation Grant and Coomey spoke with a spirit and freedom which was perfectly astonishing, looking at their approaching end as a merchant might be supposed to do on entering on a prosperous enterprise, which would reap for him rich and glorious results." Well, on the hypothesis of their spiritual advisers it was a capital spec. The way to heaven, our old nursery books, the Bible among them, used to tell us was narrow, thorny, rugged, and steep. Excepting that it was just such a bit of road as you would select for waylaying your landlord, this is no longer the case. We have now a royal road, or rather a railroad to heaven, and that is the free indulgence of the very worst passion that happens to possess you. Shoot the man you most hate, or commit some other outrage more congenial to your temper, and then, in the hands of your priests, you are sure of heaven. As the hour approached, the murderers were still more elated with the sense of their position. They were no longer content to be compared with the thieves on the cross—nothing but a higher parallel would suffice. The sub-sheriff having unguardedly expressed himself sorry to see three men in their position, "Sorry!" said one of them in a tone of surprise, "Why, it is glad you should be, sir! He then asked if they had any statement to make to him in relation to the offence for which they were about to die? "No (said Coomey)—our Saviour said nothing when He was executed!"

After this hideous climax of blasphemy it is scarcely worth while to pursue the disgusting narrative. When a scoundrel alleges the meek silence of our Saviour as a reason for not confessing an atrocious murder, one stops to ask whereabouts in the civilized world such a thing has taken place in the regular course of things, and under the ministrations of an authorised clergy? That the whole was the natural result of those ministrations seems too likely from the parting address of the Rev. Mr. Smith—"Remember the penitent thief on the cross. In one moment you'll be in heaven. You have eternal happiness within your reach." Louis XVI. and our own Charles I. were not addressed in more assuring terms by men who sincerely regarded them as saints and martyrs. But is it really the doctrine of our Churches that a murderer may obtain his passport to the skies by a private arrangement with his priest, without making the smallest amends for his crime? Even the poorest and most ignorant murderer may make some amends by public confession and by a suitable display of contrition for the act. If a man shows us a thorough change of heart and mind that we may reasonably hope he would not return to his crimes if set at liberty, then, and on that ground, we may also hardly hope that he will be saved from the proper consequences of his crime, and of his previous career, in a future world. To believe even that much is no easy demand on one's faith, for we have to suppose a special act of grace transforming a poor, sensual, selfish, vindictive wretch, into a being capable only of the highest affections and enjoyments. But when we are further called on to believe that a creature of this description is to be thus glorified without any real sorrow for his crimes, any actual disgust at his former life, and any proof of a resolution to change, then we cannot help feeling that it is our credulity, rather than our faith, that is appealed to. Further, what is the use of prisons, of executions, or of punishments of any kind, if the convict is always to be told and held up to the world as a saint on the threshold of heaven—say more, in the position of our Saviour on the cross? If the way to heaven is murder, backed with a sufficient amount of indifference, and with a jaunty little message of forgiveness to one's prosecutors, why not teach the new way to life more directly and somewhat earlier in the peasant's career? Let us have Thuggee once, with its worship, its priests, and its temples. A scrupulous morality is a very uncomfortable thing, paralyzing the strong, fettering the slight of genius, blighting the memory with bitter recollections, and haunting the death-bed itself. Every body knows how painful the spectacle which good men have occasionally presented at the last closing scene. The clergy of Ireland, and some of this country, appear to manage things better. For those who like it, and believe it, they offer the palm of a martyr and the crown

assist in return for a life of various indulgences and wild indifference.—London Times.

AN ENEMY OF RUSSIA—IVAN THE TERRIBLE.

This monster was without fault when he succeeded to his father's premisses; but his mother Helena reigned during his minority, and such an example to her sex that Mossalina was pure by comparison. The boy was trained to be a savage, to kill animals, to ride over people in the streets. He was taught to be a destroyer; and the Czars of later days have not forgotten the instruction, though they apply it more tenderly. Ivan was only in his teens when he had one of his own attendants worried by dogs in the public highway. The young gentleman thought it excellent sport; and he was encouraged to indulge in it by the Glosky family, who were proud to be the preceptors of so promising a pupil. It was that family who seriously taught him that he was an exception to the commandment which said, "Thou shalt do no murder." They inculcated assassination as a virtue in a prince.

He robbed his people, not merely by oppressive taxation, but by vulgar open plunder—a process which Nicholas carries out more politely by forced loans.—They who groaned by way of dissent were slain for their audacity, and he jealously compelled parents to slay their children, and children one another; and then, if he were not too weary, slew the survivor, where one was left breathing, and, like Scruh, "laughed scornfully." He placed himself upon that equality with God from which the present Czar has hardly descended, by one shallow step. His devotion was excessive, and he was over exemplarily devout when he was not stupidly drunk. He would rise from his knees to let slip his wild bears among the citizens in the streets; and "the most pious of Czars" finished his prayers as he looked on at the slaughter, pluming himself on his magnanimity when he flung a few small coins among the wounded.

He sometimes suffered, however, from a surfeit of death, and the jesters were then summoned to raise the imperial spirits. They must have addressed themselves to their task with delightful buoyancy, remembering that a bad joke was sure to be strangled in the throat of the utterer, and the latter died with his sorry jest. The very nobles were not safe. He once flung over Prince Goudof, who had failed in an attempt to be witty, a tureen of scalding hot soup, and as the prince endeavoured to escape the Czar plunged a knife into his side. The unhappy noble fell dead; and Ivan remarking that he had "carried the joke far enough," bade the physician attend to him. "It is only God and your Majesty (said the medical toady) who can restore the prince to life: he is quite gone."

The Czar was a little affected at the event, but he took a pleasant way of forgetting it. A favourite noble happened to meet him and bent in reverence before him. The Czar was delighted to fall in with him, and took hold of him by the ear, just as Napoleon used to do with his arch-favourites; but the French Emperor was accustomed to leave the ear he pinched upon the head of its owner: not so Ivan, who, using his knife, cut off the member, and flung it into the face of his ancient friend, who received the same with many acknowledgments of his master's condescension. Ivan was the husband of seven wives—at once; and this was the only circumstance in his character which the Greek Church in Russia ever affected to blame him in. His offer to espouse our Virgin Queen Elizabeth must have made that gracious lady merry. Ivan himself soon ceased to be so. In a fit of fury he smote his own son dead by blows from an iron bar, and God and outraged nature no longer spared this most hideous of monsters. He became gloomy, but hardly less cruel; and partial madness succeeded to gloom and death at last to both.

This savage was nevertheless one of the ablest of men and of rulers when he chose to let his natural desires for good have sway over his evil passions. He introduced printing, gave it a code of laws, encouraged religious toleration, and promoted civilization by patronizing the fine arts throughout their brilliant circle with a liberality never, perhaps, known out of his dominions. But he was a Colossus of intemperance and all things, and intemperance beget cruelty, and the indulgence of both led to insanity; and therewith, strange to say, this great incarnation of the "beastly" led a natural death! So strange are all things in the hand of the Czars!—"Traits of the Czars," by Dr. Doran: Gentleman's Magazine.

TESTIMONY OF THE CHURCH TO ENGLAND BY DE CHATELAIN.—I hold the Establishment to be not only a great Christian good, but one indispensable to

the upholding of a diffused Christianity throughout the land. In spite of all imputations and errors which its greatest enemies have laid to its door, we hold that, on the alternative of its existence or non-existence, there would hang a most fearful odds to the Christianity of England. We are ready to admit that the working of the apparatus might be made a great deal more efficient; but we at the same time contend that, were it taken down, the result would be tantamount to a moral night on the length and breadth of our land. We think it might be demonstrated that, were the ministrations of your Established Church to be done away, they would never be replaced by all the zeal, energy, and talent, of private adventurers. Instead of the frequent parish church, the most beautiful spectacle to a true Christian heart, because to him the richest in moral association, with its tower peeping out from amidst the verdure of the trees in which it is embosomed, there would be presented to the eye of the traveller only rare and thinly scattered meeting houses. The cities might, indeed, continue to be supplied with regular preaching; but innumerable villages and hamlets, left dependent on a precarious itinerancy, would be speedily reduced to the condition of a moral waste. Our peasants would again become Pagans; or, under the name and naked form of Christianity, would sink into the blindness and brutishness and sad alienation of Paganism.

The constant boasts of the Roman Catholic Church and press, that England was rapidly being converted to Popery, as well as the late assumption of ecclesiastical titles by the Romish hierarchy, had induced the belief that really very large accessions to that Church had taken place; but the census has just dispelled the charm. Of the seventeen millions of English population, the Pope has not even two hundred thousand subjects, or about one in a hundred, and even that small number is more than fully accounted for by the Irish and other foreign emigration. In fact, taking the Papal immigration in the balance, Popery must have lost more adherents than she has gained. It is evident that all the accounts of the Romish press about the progress of Romanism in England must henceforth be received with extreme caution, and that if the progress of England towards Romanism continue at the same rate, it will take at least a million of years to effect the conversion of the country.—Christian Intelligencer.

Queen Victoria, the gossips say, is rapidly falling into flesh, after the habit of her family. Her bust has become very large; her robe conceals the stoutest of her person, but that may be surmised from her full face, ruddy cheeks, and unmistakable and decided double chin. The dress she wore on the opening of Parliament, is said to be one of extraordinary richness. The royal attire consisted of a body of silver tissue, the bottom of which, in lieu of a flounce, was a fall of silver bullion nearly a foot deep. A robe of crimson velvet, with tippet and trimmings, and sleeves of ermine, enriched with gold lace, and fastened in front by a massive robe of gold, with large golden tassels hanging down in front, covered the dress.—Round her neck was a necklace of diamonds. Her earrings were diamonds also. Her hair, as usual, was in plain braids, and she wore a rich and very becoming tiara of diamonds and pearls.

ANTI-PAPAL ORGANIZATION IN THE U. STATES.—In a land where the people are taught that they are politically free, as soon, and even before they are capable of fully understanding what is meant by this condition, there is not much ground to apprehend that they will passively permit the pope, to bind their hands and feet, in the exercise of that extraordinary discipline which makes itself felt in the politics of even a free country.

As soon as it is understood that the Romanists are the ready subjects of some Jesuitical influence, which operates in the dark, then associations will not be wanting, among political protestants, whose aim will be, to meet Rome on her own ground, in the use of weapons forged after her own fashion.

This has been, in a measure already verified, in the recent organization and very rapid spread of secret political associations, whose avowed purpose is to put down popery at the polls.

A CONVERTED BAPTIST.—At the late ordination at Wells, Mr. Henry Friend, who has been for upwards of twenty years minister of a Baptist congregation at Bridgewater, was ordained deacon in the Church of England. The Sherborne Journal states that on Sunday evening the reverend gentleman preached at St. Mary's, Bridgewater, the town in which he had been a Baptist minister for twenty-five years, from the text, 2 Cor. chapter 5, verse 18—"And hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation"—a most eloquent discourse which was listened to with intense interest.

MORE CONVERSION FROM POPERY.—One hundred and sixty-four more adults have repudiated the errors of Popery in St. Paul's, Birmingham, since the last published report of the 6th January last.

Collegiate. KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

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

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

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

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

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

Table with columns UNCONDITIONALLY and CONDITIONALLY. Lists names and amounts of donors to King's College, Windsor. Includes names like The Lord Bishop, Miss Halliburton, Mrs. Weeks New, etc.

UNCONDITIONAL.	CONDITIONAL.
Edward Wallace 5 0 0	Edward Albo 50 0 0
Dr. Jennings 2 10 0	
Martin G. Black 5 0 0	
James S. Clarke 2 0 0	
David H. Clarke 1 0 0	
E. D. Maynell 1 0 0	
Fre. L. LeBlanc 2 0 0	
Edward Morris 5 0 0	
Dr. Parker 1 5 0	
Mrs. Hicks 1 0 0	
Mrs. Tracey 0 5 0	
Mrs. Cha. O'Brien 1 0 0	
Edward Goudge 0 10 5	
Robert Hodges 1 0 0	
The Miss Hodges 1 0 0	
The Miss Newtons 1 0 0	
W. & J. Campbell 5 0 0	
Max. McIlroth 10 0 0	
Richard Tremain 1 0 0	
John B. Fay 1 0 0	
William D. Cullip 1 0 0	
Joseph Fairbanks 1 0 0	
Henry Spike 0 6 3	
P. Whiston's fam. 0 10 0	
Wm. Colwell 0 12 6	
Jno. & And. Smith 5 0 0	
The Miss Brehms 0 5 0	
Sampson Saunders 2 10 0	
F. H. Snelling 5 0 0	
A Friend 0 10 5	
Thomas Braine 5 0 0	
William Howe 1 0 0	
A Friend 0 10 0	
James Fortune 0 5 0	
Mrs. Peter James 1 0 0	
R. W. Fraser, A.C. 1 0 0	
Mrs. Prescott 0 2 6	
Mrs. S. Mitchell 1 0 0	
Mrs. Gardner 1 0 0	
Miss Gardner 0 10 0	
Mrs. Smith 0 2 6	
William Johns 5 0 0	
William Mumford 0 5 0	
Balthazar Brehm 1 5 0	
Richard Marshall 0 5 2 1	
G. A. S. Crichton 2 0 0	
William Cullip 0 10 0	
W. Craigen 1 0 0	
John Shean 1 0 0	
Mrs. Mubhy 0 1 10 1	
Mrs. Stormy 0 5 0	
Alex'r. Neil 0 15 0	
J. H. Marriott 1 0 0	
J. C. W. Wilkie 7 10 0	
C. H. Wallace, Eng. 10 0 0	
Mrs. Wallace, do. 5 0 0	
Mrs. M. H. Moly- noux, Eng. 5 0 0	
Edw. J. Lordly 2 10 0	
James Roulston 0 5 0	
Capt. Shortland 5 0 0	
Mrs. Binney and Miss Solomon 2 0 0	
Jacob Miller 1 5 0	
Edward Fry 0 12 6	
Wm. J. Veith 1 0 0	
Edward Jones 2 0 0	
Charles S. Silver, 5 0 0	
Mrs. Simpson 0 6 3	
Mrs. Berrie 5 0 0	
David Smith 1 10 0	
Benj. Salter 10 0 0	

HALIFAX, June 1, 1854.

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to publish the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman of this City from New York. Mrs. White is a daughter of the late Venerable Dr Rowland, whose name appears upon the pages of the Diocesan Church Society so often, as a generous contributor to its funds. We cannot help expressing our gratification and thanks that one, at so great a distance from us, should not only remember us, but associate with us with so handsomely a donation towards our permanent endowment.

W. M. UNIACKE.  
G. W. HILL.

"Mrs. Maria White having noticed in the N S Church Times, that they are making great exertion to obtain a permanent endowment for King's College, she feels that her dear Father would have added his mite, and she desires to devote a part of his last pension, and therefore to subscribe £10, which you will please do for her."

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mrs. Maria White,	£10 0 0
Collected by a Lady,	1 12 6
Capt. Darby,	1 0 0

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Editor.—To all who take a lively interest in the prosperity of our common country, it was pleasing to read the account you gave in the last number of you

useful paper, of the solemn observation, by the inhabitants of the City of Halifax, of the day appointed by Proclamation for a General Fast and Humiliation before Almighty God. I am happy to say that in a small town, not quite fifty miles from the City—Chester,—where I chanced at that time to be, the day was also very properly observed, by a large majority of the people. The handsome Parish Church was well filled by some hundreds of worshippers. The Sermon by the Rector from Psalm xvi 10th and 11th verses—"Be still then and know that I am God, I will be exalted among the Heathen, and I will be exalted in the earth. The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge,"—was listened to with marked attention by the numerous hearers present. The sum collected for Soldiers' families, amounted, I understand, with a small sum afterwards sent to the Rector, to £2 0 7. The Church at Hubbard's Cove was also open, the Revd. J. S. Smith, Assistant Missionary, officiating. Collected 11s. 1d. At Sherbrooke the Church was likewise open—the Service read by George Turner, Esq., the Lay Reader of the Society P. G. F., and about one hundred persons in attendance,—though it appears, from what I have heard, that some there, as well as in the Town of Chester, who ought to have set a better example, were absent from Church attending to their worldly occupations. The sum collected was Rs. 1d. There was also 11s. 7d. collected in a School House at the Western shore, in which the Rector officiated. Making in all, in the Parish of St. Stephen, Chester, the sum of £3 12 4. The question you put to the Roman Catholics of Halifax, might also be asked of that same body of Christians, and likewise of the Members of the Baptist denomination of that small Town—Why their places of Worship were not open, in obedience to the Proclamation by the Governor of our Province? The fact that they were not, was far from pleasing to every loyal subject and humble Christian, since all alike in our Province look to the British Government for protection, and not unfrequently, as was observed in times of public distress, have been forced to seek relief and assistance from that same generous Government.

May, 1854.

A TRAVELLER.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

ASCENSION DAY.

The fortieth day from Easter Sunday, which is always Thursday, is appointed by the Church to be kept holy, in commemoration of the Ascension of our Lord into Heaven.

The Clergy do their part; they open the Churches, they invite us to pray, they read from the Book of books: "This same Jesus which is taken up from you into Heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into Heaven."

Yes the Churches are open, but we have no time to listen to the call of the bells, we must increase our riches, we must earn our bread. Our Lord is in Heaven it is true, but we are of the earth,—ask us not to lift our eyes from this our birth-place.

And shall we, oh Lord, never lift our eyes and our hearts to thee in Heaven? Shall we always flatter about the earth like butterflies seeking pleasures, which endure but for a moment, or walk, groping on the earth for treasure, treasure which never satisfies, treasure which death may snatch from us in an hour, whilst Thou, our true riches, callest us in vain.

We can welcome, with glad songs, our Lord, when he comes to us on earth, a babe, an heir of suffering, an example of humility: we can mourn when we see him nailed to the cross and laid in the grave; and we can say to Death: "Where is thy victory?" when we see the stone that was sealed and rolled away, and hear the Angels say: "He is not here, he is risen."

But why cannot we take one step more; why cannot we rise in thought with Christ and behold him seated on the right hand of God? Surely if we loved him we should rejoice when he, having accomplished his sufferings on earth, is again received up into glory. When he was on earth he suffered with us and for us, but if we go to him in Heaven and enter those mansions he has prepared for us, we shall suffer no more every tear will be wiped away.

He has gone up into Heaven clothed in our nature—he has ascended to his Father and our Father, and is waiting to welcome his brethren.—and shall we not try to follow with our eyes the cloud that bears him above? shall we make no effort to break the strong chains that bind us to earth. He listens to the sigh of penitence, he beholds the silent tear, and shall we refuse to listen to him? Shall we not rather commemorate his ascension into Heaven until that day, when we shall again behold him in the cloud, and

"Our wasted frames feel the true sun and live."

E. P.

Editorial Miscellany.

Judge Marshall has returned from Canada, where he has been labouring earnestly for the Temperance cause, and will address an audience in the Athenaeum Reading Room, Temperance Hall, on Monday evening. Subject:—"Canada West, and its aspects, with reference to the cause of Temperance."

D. C. S.

Rec'd May 16. Arichat, £26 0 0  
" " 26. St. George's, Halifax, 50 17 1  
E. GILFILLAN, Jr., Secy.

Down with the Dust.—The clouds of dust which have lately been polluting the houses and filling the throats of the citizens, were beyond any thing in that line that we have had the pleasure of witnessing. We would respectfully commend the subject to the notice of the City authorities, in the hope that they will take measures to abate the nuisance. We are quite sure that the wives and daughters of the citizens would sign a petition against this enemy to house cleaning, and to well furnished drawing rooms. Nor would the keepers of our richly decked stores refuse their signatures. Seriously, why does not some one draw up such a representation as will induce the Council to put a stop to the evil. A small tax upon every household, would meet the case, and would doubtless be cheerfully submitted to by all who swallowed the dust of Tuesday last.

The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick has been dissolved, and writs issued for a new election.

ERRATA.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The pension proposed for the widow of a clergyman (mentioned in the last No. of Church Times as £25), is £25.

And the amount subscribed in Halifax by our persons is £300.

E. G. J.

NORWITHSTANDING the great number of persons who left our shores last season, for the neighboring Republic and the Canadas, the probability of a still greater exodus of our population thitherward this year, is already manifestly so, because we cannot believe but that the loss of these people will be felt hereafter as an unmitigated evil.—There are two causes of this emigration from our Island.—The first is the more effectual of the two,—and that is scarcity of employment at home at remunerating wages.—The second, and which when it is considered how little of a migratory nature there is in the composition of Cape Bretonians, will appear the least operative, is the high rate of wages which at present obtains abroad. The Country, hereabouts, is just now, we are sorry to say, in a languishing state. We cannot remember the prospect of doing any thing to advantage during an approaching summer, to have ever been so discouraging as at present—save to the Costers, a class entitled to our confidence and best wishes; but they constitute, however, the only class who may hope to enjoy the prosperity and success which we are anxious should attend the Country at large, and whose success has but little effect upon the General property, as their dealing and purchases are chiefly conducted in Halifax and elsewhere. No other class that we can name seems likely to be able to do much, to advantage, at home. Ship building—a business especially adapted to this Island—will be but feebly represented in the construction, during the present year, of about 200 tons of Shipping, within the range of this and the neighboring Country of Victoria; and the building of such vessels may not be completed before July or August. So that while in other parts of this Province, and in Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, this branch of industry is pursued with a zeal and activity, hitherto unknown,—here, where so many facilities exist, and so great a multiplicity of appliances are at hand, we are strangers to the hum and bustle of active and profitable employment. With plenty to spare in the export line, we find not even a sufficiency of Wood material in our markets for even home consumption. This is a truth and reality none will question.—Cape Breton News.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

New York, June 1, 7 P. M.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Asia* arrived this afternoon from Liverpool, with dates to 20th May.

General news unimportant. On Tuesday, the 16th May, the markets for breadstuffs were firm and a large business doing.

Flour had advanced 2s. per bl. Large sales of Wheat had been made at a small decline upon the previous prices.

FRIDAY, 19th May.—Flour continued in good demand at an advance of 1s. Wheat had also advanced 2s. per cent on former rates. Corn had advanced 1s. per bu.—a good demand. The Steamship *Arctic* struck a rock shortly after leaving, and was obliged to return to Liverpool.

In addition to the above, the following intelligence was received yesterday:—

Telegraph from London to Liverpool announces the bombardment of Revel. Reported that Russian fleet left Helsingfors to join Cronstadt division. Emperor Nicholas has had a relapse of illness. The Greek Government has granted letters of Marque to the Frigates *Ulysses* and *Levant*.

Additional Collections on Fast Day, paid into the Halifax Bank:—

Yarmouth,	£0 10 0
Bahung Bay,	4 10 0
Wilmot and Lawrence Town,	2 5 6
Aylesford,	2 0 0
Aldon Mines,	3 0 0
Pictou,	4 0 0
Digby,	3 0 0
Darimouth,	8 8 10
Antigonisho,	2 5 0
Chester,	3 12 6
Sackville,	3 13 0

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Dr. Shreve, with 10s. for Mr. Turner; from Rev. J. Forsyth with £5—credited as directed; from Rev. H. L. Owen—directions attended to; from Mr. H. Stern from Rev. E. B. Nicholls—will be carefully attended to. A parcel has been sent to Moses Shaw, Esq. care of St. John's Office, Annapolis.

Holloway's Pills, an excellent Remedy for Sickness of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, and general Debility.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED. Saturday, May 27th.—Schooner, Lucie Mary, Sullivan, Pictou Bay.

CLEARED.

Saturday, May 27th.—Telegraph steamer Victoria, Sley, to Newfoundland.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Apples, Bacon, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Cakes, Eggs, Grease, Hams, Lard, Hay, Potatoes, etc.

AT THE WHARVES.

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

Advertisements.

J. B. FLOWERS,

46 BARRINGTON STREET.

Has received per Prince Arthur and other arrivals from Great Britain, an extensive Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

COMPRISING—

DRESS MATERIALS, in plain and mottled Designs; Bayadere ROBES, Silk Lustres, Baltzarines, French Organzie MUSLINS, Norwich Poplins, &c.

LAW BLANKS.

In accordance with the New Practice Act, viz: SUMMONSES, CAPTIASSES, REPLEVINS, ATTACHMENTS, EJECTMENTS.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES.

All of the above Works sold at the Book Store of the Publisher of this Paper, generally much cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere.

W. G. GOSSIP, No. 21, Granville-street. CREECHTON, WISSWELL & CO.—IMPORTERS OF—BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GOODS.

HAVE received part of their Spanish Stock by the "Mormac," "Batus" and "Humber,"—selected expressly for wholesale trade.

CARPETS.—EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT!—NEWEST STYLES!—LOWEST PRICES! W. N. SILVER & SONS.

CARPETS. In Fine, Super, Three Ply, Tapestry, Dutch and Hemp. HEARTH RUGS, to match.

W. G. GOSSIP, has just received per Ship Micmac, part of his SPRING IMPORTATION of BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Comprising Foolscap, Letter and Note PAPERS, of all the various qualities, Envelopes, adhesive and Plain, to match; BLANK BOOKS of various descriptions; SCHOOL BOOKS, Steel Pens, Ink, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Black, White and Colored Crayons, Crayon Paper, Oil and Water Colours, &c. &c.

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

CANADA HOUSE. FAMILY, SHIP, AND ARMY STORE. No. 33 & 34, Upper Water Street.

85 Firkins No. 1 BUTTER, 60 Barrels Prime Nova Scotia BEEF, 45 do. do. do. PORK, 20 cwt. best Annapolis CHEESE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS. Halifax, May 17, 1854.

A LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on GULL-ROCK, off the entrance of Rugged Island Harbour; the Building is square, painted White, and exhibits a clear fixed Light at an elevation of fifty one feet above the sea level.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Bearing. Includes Cape Negro, S W Breaker or Western, Bull, Shelburne Light House, etc.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Incorporated Alumni of King's College, will be held at the National School Room, in Halifax, on THURSDAY the 22nd June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

WANTED.

A TEACHER for a CHURCH SCHOOL, in the Parish of Dartmouth,—Apply at this Office.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES. JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET. July 13th, 1854.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, grateful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business, beg leave to inform the public that they have removed their Establishment to No. 21 Buckingham, one door West of Granville Street.

POWDER PROOF BARS and SAFE LOCKS, PADLOCKS, HORN STONE, and SHIP MORTICE DOOR LOCKS, CHEST DRAWERS, and DESK LOCKS, with or without LEVERS—STAIN PATTERS, SASH FASTENINGS, APPLE PATTERS, and PAINT BRUSHES for HOUSES, which with a splendid variety of SILVER and GOLD PLAIN GLASS, FRAMES, WHITE PORCELAIN and MINERAL DOOR and SHUTTER KNOBS, they offer for sale at low Prices.

PAPER HANGINGS.—NEW STYLES GOOD AND CHEAP.

A Large Importation of PAPER HANGINGS, good and cheap, for sale at the Book Store, No. 21 Granville Street. I shall now be enabled to supply Country Dealers at the lowest prices, and every description of Paper Hangings they may require.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CHIEF OFFICE—78 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Admitting on equal terms, Persons of every Class, with its benefits and advantages. Capital £250,000. Fully Subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders.

THE Company's operations in this Province are facilitated by the establishment of a Local Directory in which every confidence may be placed; and its important features, some of which are enumerated below, combine advantages, for the many not to be found in any former existing Company.

I. TEN per cent. of the entire profits of the Company is appropriated for the formation of a relief fund, for the benefit of parties assured for life, who have paid five years' premiums, their widows and orphans, in the event of old age.

Medical men in all cases remunerated for their report. Every description of Life assurance business transacted. Rates of premium for assuring £100 for the whole term of life, viz:—

Table with 4 columns: Age, £100, £200, £300. Includes Age 20, 30, 40, 50.

Detailed prospectuses and the fullest information may be had on application to E. C. COWLING, Esq., sub-agent for Annapolis.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

CHAPTER 15. An Act to amend Chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Surveyors of Highways and Highway Labor, except in Halifax."

Section 1. Recovery of fines incurred by minors. Section 2. Sec. 4, chap. 63, not to extend to seamen on board coasting and fishing vessels.



Postscript.

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

My baby boy, so calmly sleeping,
Safe on my breast;
Good angels near thee watch are keeping,
To guard thy rest.

Advertisements.

CHURCH SERVICES & BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER

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

ALSO—ON HAND,
A Large Assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, and
RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, suitable for all Denominations.
WM. GOSSIP.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, of 100 Volumes,
from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union
and the following books from the same Society

Herbert Atherton,
Love's Lesson,
Stories of the Beatitudes,
BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER,
In the World but not of the World,
Christmas at Home,
Our Little Comfort,
Our Opposite Neighbour,
Packages of Sunday School Books.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES of 100 vols from the
Society for Promoting Evangelical Knowledge. These
Libraries are got up in a very neat and appropriate style
and are well worthy of inspection.

Ryle's Tracts,
Other Publications of the Society
—ALSO—FROM BOSTON—
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, from the American
Sunday School Union, 100 vols and 75 vols
Consecutive Union Question Book—Matthew, Mark
Luke, and John,
Union Primer,
Union Spelling Book.

WM. GOSSIP,
No. 21 Granville Street.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs
leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large
and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
of the latest and very best patterns, which he offers at
extremely low prices, and on accommodating terms.

Persons on the eve of Housekeeping, and those already
established, are respectfully invited to visit this establish-
ment.

Furnishings attended to at very moderate prices
ON HAND—A supply of Furniture POLISHED, pronounced
by all who use it to be a superior article.

JAMES GORDON,
123, Barrington Street.

April 22nd.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE
TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED
WITH EAU DE COLOGNE.

THE daily use of this
much admired Tonic preserver and beautifier the TEETH—
prevents Tartarous deposit, arrests decay, induces a
healthy action in the GUMS,—and renders the BREATH OF
a grateful odour.

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

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant.

[Signed] ELIZABETH YEATES.

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

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

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

To MR. DIXON.

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

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,

[Signed] JOHN SMITH.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills.

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

- Bad Legs, Cancors, Scalds
Bad Breasts, Contracted (and) Sore Nipples
Burns, Stiff Joints, Sore throats
Blisters, Elephantiasis, Skin-diseases
Bite of Moschetoes, Fistulas, Scurvy
and Sand-Flies, Gout, Sore-heads
Coco-bay, Glandular, Tumours
Chilgo-foot, Swellings, Ulcers
Chilblains, Lumbago, Wounds
Chapped hands, Piles, Yaws
Corns (Soft), Rheumatism

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 243 Strand (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United Kingdom, at the following prices—1s. 1/6, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., Newport, Dr. Harting, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton, Moore & Chapman, Kentville; E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Giblin, Wilnot; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest, Yarmouth; T R Paillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. W-st. Bridgewater; Mrs Nell, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Anherst; R H Huotais, Wallace; W Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T R Fraser, New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Causo; P Smith, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax
General Agent for Nova Scotia.
Feb. 11, 1854.

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

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon on FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1854, for the Erection of an Hospital for the Insane, on a piece of Land situate near Dartmouth and opposite the City of Halifax.

Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be seen, and every information obtained on application at this Office, from the 1st June until Thursday, the 20th June, 1854.

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

The party or parties whose Tenders may be accepted, will be required to enter into a bond, with any eligible securities, for the due performance of their contracts.

April 8, till 30th June.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERTIENT PILLS.

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

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

FAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. THIS

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 are 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.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

PER R. M. Steamship "ARABIA," W. LANGLEY has received his usual supplies of the above, which are believed to be of the growth of 1851 and can therefore be confidently recommended—LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax, March 18th 1854.

MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING.

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

- OIL COLORS, in Collapsible Tubes,
ACADEMY BOARDS,
Prepared MILL BOARDS,
PALETTE KNIVES,
BADGER BLENDERS,
FINE BRISTLE BRUSHES,
Sable Ditto.
DRIVING OIL.

ALSO, ON HAND—Round, Square, and Oblong boxes of COLOURED CHAYON, BLACK CHAYONS, Cork Stamps, Porte Crayons, Drawing Paper, and all Materials for Water Color and Pencil Drawing.

WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

April 2d.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LAMINATED and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards.

WM. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street.

Dec 17.

BUSINESS LAMINATING and EXCHANGE for sale

WM. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 21 Granville Street.

TOOTH POWDER.

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

SEEDS, SEEDS.—1854.

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