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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran---Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

VOL. VI. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1853. NO. 10

Poetry.

THE TRIUMPH OF FAITH.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Oh soul of mine, be not distressed
Seek, but in Christ, thy Saviour, rest
And cast upon him all thy care.
He offers thee the cup of grace,
Go, and salvation's gift embrace,
Cast from the heart all sinful fear.

My infancy he did protect,
Has taught me now to walk erect,
And for my former faults atone.
With years came anguish, care and grief,
Unknow to youth; these found relief
Through Christ's eternal words alone.

My soul looks on the coming tide
Of woe; and says; the Lord does hide
His countenance beneath the dark.
The storm breaks loose; the waves o'erwhelm
The ship of life; but at the helm
Stands Christ and makes the wreck an ark.

How often have I erred and strayed
From duty's pathway, and delayed
To tear sin from its deep recess,
No more Thy wishes I'll neglect,
Humbly my daily life reflect,
Thy wondrous love and holiness.

Oh God what is the Son of Man,
That in his trials he still can
Call upon thee!—and help is nigh?
That thou art mindful of his grief—
Sending him angels with relief.
Man here below and Thou on high?

Soon will my time be spent and gone,
And soon my earthly life be done
To enter in the spheres above.
Death's shadows has no gloom to me,
I shall not die, but go to Thee.
Translated to the realms of love.

Episcopal Recorder.

Religious Miscellany.

DAILY WALK WITH GOD.

I LATELY met with the following from the excellent Bishop Hall, of Norwich, the author of the 'Meditations,' in a letter of his to Lord Denny. It furnishes a beautiful example to imitate. There is a pleasant quaintness in the style, characteristic not only of him, but of many writers of his day, in the former part of the seventeenth century.

Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated. Whence it is that old Jacob numbered his life by days; and Moses desires to be taught this point of holy arithmetic, to number, not his years, but his days. Those, therefore, that dare lose a day are dangerously prodigal; those that dare mispend it, desperate. We can teach others by ourselves. Let me tell your Lordship how I would pass my days, whether common or sacred: When sleep is rather driven away than leaves me, I would awake with God. My first thoughts are for him. If my heart be early seasoned with his presence, it will savor of him all day after. While my body is dressing, not with an effeminate curiosity, nor yet with rude neglect, my mind addresses itself to her ensuing task, bethinking what is to be done, and in what order, and marshalling as it may my hours with my work. That done, after some meditation, I walk up to my masters and companions, my books; and sitting amongst them with the best contentment, I dare not reach forth my hand to touch any of them till I have first looked up to heaven and craved favor from Him to whom all my studies are daily referred; without whom I can neither profit nor labor.—After this, without any over great variety, I call forth those which may best fit my occasions. Ere I can have sat unto weariness, my family having overcome all household distractions, invite me to our common devotions, not without some short preparation. These heartily performed, send me up with a more strong and cheerful appetite to my former work, which I find made easy to me by intermission and variety. One while mine eyes are bowed; another while my hand;

and sometimes my mind takes the burden from them both. One hour is spent in textual divinity; another in the controversy; history relieves them both. When the mind is weary of other labor, it begins to undertake her own; sometimes it meditates and winds up for future use; sometimes it lays forth her conceits for present discourse, sometimes for itself, often for others. Neither know I whether it works or plays in these thoughts. I am sure no play has more pleasure, no work more use; only the decay of a weak body makes me think these delights insensibly laborious.—Before my meals, and after, I let myself loose from all thoughts, and would forget that I studied: company, discourse, recreations are now seasonable and welcome. I rise not immediately from my trencher to my books, but after some intermission. After my latter meal, my thoughts are slight; only my memory may be charged with the task of recalling of what may have been committed to her custody during the day. And my heart is busy in examining my hands and mouth, and all other senses of the day's behavior. The evening is come. No tradesman doth more carefully take in his wares, clear his shop-board, and shut his windows, than I would shut up my thoughts, and clear my mind. That student will be miserable which, like a camel lies down under his burden. All this done, calling together my family, we end the day with God.

But God's day calls for another respect. The same sun rises on this day and enlightens it; yet because that Son of Righteousness rose upon it, and gave a new life unto the world in it, and drew the strength of God's moral precept into it, therefore justly do we sing with the Psalmist, 'This is the day which the Lord has made' Now I forget the world, and deal with my wonted thoughts as great men use, who at some time of their privacy forbid the access of all suitors. Prayer, meditation, reading, hearing, preaching, singing, good conferences, are the business of this day, which I dare not bestow on any work that is not heavenly.—I hate superstition on the one side, and looseness on the other; but I find it hard to offend in too much devotion, easy in profaneness. The whole work is sanctified by this day; and according to my care of this, is my blessing on the rest.

THE CONVERTED MUTE.

DURING a revival of religion in one of our New England villages, a son of the clergyman returned home for a brief visit. The lad was a deaf mute, and had spent his first term in the asylum just then commencing its history. His parents having no knowledge of the language of signs, and the boy being an imperfect writer, it was almost impossible to interchange with him any but the most familiar ideas. He therefore heard nothing of the revival.

But before he had been many days at home he began to manifest signs of anxiety, and at length wrote with much labour upon his slate, "Father, what must I do to be saved?" His Father wrote in reply, "My son, you must repent of sin and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ." "How must I do this?" asked the boy again upon the slate. The Father explained to him as well as he could, but the poor untaught boy could not understand. He became more than ever distressed; he would leave the house in the morning for some retired place, and be seen no more until the father went in search of him. One evening at sunset, the boy was found upon the top of the hay, under the roof of the barn, on his knees, his hands uplifted, and praying to God in the signs of the mutes. The distress of the parents became intense. They sent for one of the teachers of the asylum, and then for another, but it seemed that the boy could not be guided to the Saviour of sinners. There were enough to care for his soul but none to instruct him.

Days passed—days of parental fear and agony. One afternoon the father was on his way to fulfil an engagement in a neighboring town, and as he drove leisurely over the hills, the poor inquiring and helpless son was continually in his thoughts. In the midst of his supplications his heart became calm, and the long distracted spirit was serene in the one thought that God is able to do his own work. The speechless boy at length

began to tell how he loved the Saviour, and stated that he first found peace on the very afternoon when the spirit of his agonized father on the mountains was calmed and supported by the thought, that what God had promised he was able to perform.

The converted mute is now an instructor of others, and every Sabbath finds him in one of our large cities, with a gathered congregation of fellow mutes, breaking to them the bread of life, and guiding their attentive souls to that God who has power to do his own work.—*Am. Messenger.*

PRAYER SHOULD BE OFFERED UP IN THE NAME OF JESUS.

THROUGH him alone have we access with boldness to the throne of Grace. He is our advocate with the Father. When the believer appears before God in secret, the Saviour appears also: for he "ever liveth to make intercession for us." He hath not only directed us to call upon his Father as "Our Father," and to ask him to supply our daily need, and to forgive our trespasses; but hath graciously assured us, that "whatsoever (we) shall ask in his name, he will do it, that the Father may be glorified in the Son."—(John, xiv. 13.) And saith (verse 14.) If ye shall ask "anything in my name, I will do it." And again, (John xv. 23, 24.) "Verily, verily, I say unto you, whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name he will give it you. Hitherto you have asked nothing in my name, ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

All needful blessings suited to our various situations and circumstances in this mortal life, all that will be necessary for us in the hour of death, and all that can minister to our felicity in a world of glory, hath he graciously promised, and given us a command to ask for, in his name. And what is this but to plead, when praying to our Heavenly Father, that Jesus hath sent us; and to ask and expect the blessing for his sake alone?—*H. More.*

AN ARMY OF WIVES.—The suppression of the Slave-trade in Western Africa by the English has developed some singular facts. Lieutenant Forbes of the Navy who had been sent out by the Queen, visited King Dahomey, one of those chieftains who set out periodically for the purpose of capturing his neighbours and selling them into slavery. Lieut. F. writes that this King has no less than eighteen thousand Wives, and in order that some idea of his captures may be given, states that the king's wives are notable fighters, and when a slave hunt is undertaken, they are sure to catch more than the same number of male troops. The scale of operations may be estimated when we state that, in one expedition he captured no fewer than 19,000 men, women, and children. After sacrificing 500 he sold the rest for exportation. His annual revenue for the sale of slaves is estimated at about £60,000 a year. According to the latest accounts he had thrown off the mask, and was laughing at the credulity of the English, who had fancied that he would degrade himself by employing the Amazonian body-guard in the cultivation of cotton, or in any other peaceable pursuit.—*Va. Col.*

SATURDAY EVENING.—Reader do not let this season pass without some profitable reflections. Carefully review the week; sum up the blessings you have received from a Father, whose provident care has kept you in life, in health, in comfort, while others every way your equals, and perhaps superiors, have been prematurely cut off, or spared to live in misery. Think of this, think of it with gratitude. Calmly and carefully review the transactions of the week. Have you been industrious and frugal? Have you habitually controlled your temper and your tongue? Have you thought of the poor and infirm, and to the extent of your ability relieved them? Have you labored to make your home pleasant and attractive; have you acquired or imparted any useful knowledge? Have you answered any of the great important ends of your existence? Look these questions in the face; answer them honestly and without evasion—and your sleep to-night will be more quiet, and your future life better than the past.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

DEAR SIR.—This Dream, which is not all a dream, is enclosed to you because it appeared so appropriate for the Church Times of the 1st January. It was cut from the Church Advocate and Christian Witness. That the author of "An Angel's Visit" may, after many days, "find his bread, thus cast by him upon the waters," is the sincere wish of

Yours truly

A CHURCH WOMAN.

One of the Rural Parishes, December 20th, 1852.

AN ANGEL VISIT.—On the evening of one 31st of December, I had been cherishing the humiliating and solemn reflections which are peculiarly suitable to the close of the year, and endeavoring to bring my mind to that view of the past best calculated to influence the future.

I had attempted to recall the prominent incidents of the twelve months which had elapsed, and in this endeavor I was led frequently to regret how little my memory could retain even of that which was the most important to be remembered. I could not avoid, at such a period, looking forward as well as backward, and anticipating that fearful tribunal at which no occurrence shall be forgotten; whilst my imagination penetrated into the distant destinies which shall be dependent on its decisions. At my usual hour I retired to rest; but the train of meditation I had pursued was so important and appropriate, that imagination continued it after sense had slumbered. In thoughts from the visions of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon man, I was mentally concerned in the following scene of interest. I imagined myself still adding, link after link, to the chain of reflection, the progress of which the time for repose had interrupted; and whilst thus engaged, I was aware that there remained but a few moments to complete the day. I heard the clock as it tolled the knell of another year, and as it rung slowly the appropriate number; each note was followed by a sting of conscience, bitterly reproaching me for my neglect of precious time. The last stroke was ringing in my ears—painful as the groan announcing the departure of a valued friend—when, notwithstanding the meditative posture in which I was sitting, I perceived that the dimness of the apartment suddenly became brighter, and on lifting my eyes to discover the cause, I was terrified at perceiving that another being was with me in my seclusion. I saw one before me whose form was indeed human; but the bright, burning glance of whose eye, and the dazzling splendour that beamed from every part of his beautifully proportioned form, convinced me at a glance it was no mortal being that I saw. The elevation of his brow gave dignity of the highest order to his countenance; but the most acute observation was indicated by his piercing eye, and inexorable justice was imprinted on his majestic features. A glittering phylactery encircled his head, upon which was written in letters "The Faithful One." Under one arm he bore two volumes; in his hand he held a pen. I instantly knew the recording angel—the secretary of the terrible tribunal of heaven. With a trembling which convulsed my frame, I heard his nearlily accents. "Mortal," he said thou wast longing to recall the events of the past year; thou art permitted to gaze upon the record of the book of God. Peruse and be wise." As he spoke thus, he opened before me one of the volumes he had brought. In fearful apprehension, I read in it my own name, and recognized the history of my own life, during the past year, with all its minutest particulars. Burning words were those which that volume contained; all the actions and circumstances of my life were registered in that dreadful book, each under its respective head. I was first struck with the title, "Mercies received." Some were there, the remembrance of which I had retained—more which were recalled, after having been forgotten—but the far greater number had never been noticed at all. Oh, what a detail of preservations and deliverances, invitations and warnings, privileges and bestowments! I remember that "Sabbaths" stood out in very prominent characters, as if they had been amongst the greatest benefits. In observing the recapitulations, I could not but be struck with one circumstance—it was that many dispensations, which I had considered as calamities, were enumerated there as blessings. Many a woe which had riven the heart—many a cup whose bitterness seemed to designate as poison, was there, verifying the language of the poet,—

'E'en crosses from His sovereign hand,
Are blessings in disguise'

Another catalogue was there—it was the enumeration of "transgression." My hand trembles as I remember them. What an immense variety of classes! Indifference, thoughtlessness, formality, ingratitude, unbelief, sin against the world, against the church, against the Father, against the Son, against the Sanctifier, stood at the head of their crowded battalions, as if for the purpose of driving me to despair. Not one sin was forgotten there—neglected Sabbaths—abused ordinances—misimproved time—encouraged temptation—there they stood, with no excuse, no extenuation. There was one very long class I remember well—'idle words,' and the passage flashed like lightning across my mind, 'For every idle word men shall give account thereof in the day of judgement.' My

supernatural visitant here addressed me: Dost thou observe how small a portion thy sins of commission bear to those of omission? As he spoke, he pointed me to instances in the page like the following; 'I was hungry, and thou gavest me no meat; I was thirsty, and thou gavest me no drink; I was sick, and thou didst not visit me.' I was conscience-stricken. In another part of the record, I read the title, 'Duties performed.' Alas, how small was their number! Humble as I had been accustomed to consider the estimate of my good works, I was greatly disappointed to perceive that many performances on which I had looked with pride, were omitted, 'because,' my visitor informed me, 'the motive was impure.' It was, however, with feelings of the most affecting gratification I read, beneath this record, small as it was, the following passage: 'Whoever shall give a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, he shall in no wise lose his reward.' Whilst I gazed on many other similar records, such was the intense feeling which seemed to be awakened within me, that my brain grew dizzy, and my eye became dim. I was awakened from this state by the touch of my supernatural instructor, who pointed me to the volume in which I had read my own terrible history, now closed, and bearing on a seal, on which, with a sinking heart, I read the inscription,—'Reserved until the day of judgement.' 'And now,' said the angel, 'my commission is completed. What thinkest thou of the record? Dost thou not justly tremble? How many a line is here which, dying, thou couldst wish to blot? I see thee already shuddering at the thought of the disclosures of this volume at the day of judgement, when an assembled world shall listen to its contents. But if such be the record of one year, what must be the guilt of thy whole life? Seek, then, an interest in the blood of Christ, justified by which thou shalt indeed hear, but not to condemnation. Pray that when the other books are opened, thy name may be found in the "book of life;"—and see, the volume is prepared for the history of another year, yet its page is unrolled. Time is before thee—seek to improve it; privileges are before thee—may they prove the gate to Heaven; judgement is before thee—prepare to meet thy God! He turned to depart, and, as I seemed to hear the rushing which announced his flight, I awoke. Was it all a dream.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 10.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

O God of love, to thee we raise
Our voices high in songs of praise;
To bless thee for the light serene,
That shone on Patmos' desert scene.

We praise thee for that vision clear,
Which all the Churches list to hear,
Which all the waiting saints receive,
The earnest of the earth's reprieve.

Dispel our fears; disperse our night,
Speed through the earth the Gospel's light,
That in the light of truth we may,
Attain the eternal light of day.

Around us when the darkness rolls,
O "Light of lights," illumine our souls,
And guide us to that place above
Where thine elect resides in love.

No. 11.

THE INNOCENTS' DAY.

In vain the heathen spend their ire,
On mourning Judah's infant race,
Tho' thousand's fall by sword and fire,
Thousands arise to fill their place.

O Lord, bedewed with martyr's gore,
Thy Church shall flourish more and more,
And every where thy people spread,
Baptized in danger for the dead.

O Rachel for thy children slain,
Be comforted and cease to weep;
No longer let thy tongue complain,
Safe in their Saviour's arms thy sleep.

Convert our hearts O Lord, to Thee,
And from transgression set us free,
Then take us to the land of peace,
Where tyrants from their troubling cease.—W. B.
25th Dec.

News Department.

THE DELIVERY OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—The clear and distinct voice, and happy modulated tones, with which Her Majesty usually delivers the Speech from the throne were not less conspicuous on this than on former occasions. But throughout nearly the whole of the lengthy address, the slamming of doors at the bar, indicating the successive arrival of Members of the Lower House, formed a very unseemly interruption to the Royal delivery. Her Majesty, however, was not discomposed by the violent noises referred to, and though a frequent "hush" from the assembled peers denoted the general feeling of annoyance occasioned by the disturbers of the peace, the Queen spoke the Speech without break or pause. The most intense interest was evinced in the opening sentences of the address, in which allusion was made to the services of the departed veteran in war and council; and here a

momentary evidence of emotion on the part of the Royal speaker was manifestly participated in by all the illustrious assembly. The Queen's voice, however, soon recovered its firmness; and the interest next centred in the paragraph of the speech, wherein mention was made of the improved condition of the country.—A suppressed "hush" went through the House at this portion of the Address, and the most marked curiosity was manifested as to the wording of the allusion to the possible "unavoidable injury to certain important interests," occasioned by the free-trade measures.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The Royal Speech was not read by Her Majesty in the House of Lords until a quarter past two, and not a copy was issued from the Treasury previous to that hour; yet so rapidly was it transmitted by the wires of the Submarine Telegraph—being at the rate of forty words a minute—that its receipt was acknowledged by a return message from France at five minutes past three, and a summary of it was posted on the Bourse and Exchange Rooms in Hamburg early in the afternoon.

If Louis Napoleon shall indeed become the heir of his illustrious uncle, nature ought to read in the event an illustration of retributive Providence. When, in order to secure a successor to his kingdom, Napoleon divorced the Empress Josephine, and married a Princess of the house of Austria, the object of his ambition seemed as if it had been attained, when the guns of the invalids announced the birth of the infant King of Rome. Yet mark the results! Napoleon himself is driven from his kingdom. His only son dies an obscure prisoner of Austria; but the grandson of the rejected Josephine restores, after years of hopeless humiliation, his fallen family, and becomes the heir to his Imperial Throne.—Correspondent of the Witness.

CONVERTS IN CALCUTTA.—A respectable native convert has recently collected statistics regarding the number of converts to Christianity from the Government and Missionary Colleges and Schools in Calcutta. From these it appears that twenty-six have belonged to Government Colleges (institutions, it is to be remarked, in which Christianity is not taught), twelve to the London Missionary Society, five to the Baptist Mission, six to the Church of England Mission, thirty-six to the Free Church Mission (both before and after the Disruption), and six to the Scottish Establishment. The returns do not include any of the schools at Serampore, Chinsurah, and places beyond the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta.

THE POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—The population of the globe is supposed to be less than one thousand millions—937,000,000. A French writer, alluding to the subject, says:

"If all mankind were collected to one place, every four individuals occupying a square metre, the whole might be contained in a field ten miles square. Thus, generally speaking, the population of a country might be packed, without much squeezing, in its capital. But the mean idea this gives of the number of the human race, is counter-balanced by its capability of extension. The new world is said to contain of productive land 4,000,000 square miles of middling quality, each capable of supporting two hundred inhabitants; and 6,000,000 of a better quality capable of supporting five hundred persons. According to this calculation, the population of the new world as peace and civilization advance, may attain to the extent of 4,000,000,000. If we suppose the surface of the old world to be double that of America (and notwithstanding the comparative poverty of the land, this calculation may be accepted, if we say nothing of Australia and the various archipelagoes,) it would support 8,000,000,000, and thus the aggregate population of the entire globe might amount to 12,000,000,000 or twelve times the present number.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The Africa sailed from this port for Australia on Monday, with about 550 emigrants, 40 of whom were cabin passengers and about 400 were adults. Among the passengers gentlemen of the clerical order seem to have been conspicuous. There were two clergymen of the Church of England, four Roman Catholic priests, and three ministers of the Kirk of Scotland. There were also four surgeons, two newspaper reporters, and six sea captains going out to bring home vessels. The Tantivy emigrant ship went into the river on Saturday, with about 380 souls on board. The number of vessels which left this port last month with emigrants for Australia and America was thirty-six, having on board a total number of 12,188 souls. In the previous month (October) the ships dispatched were forty-two, and the emigrants 17,243. In November, 1851, the vessels were thirty-seven, and emigrants 11,632, giving an excess for November, 1852, of 556 persons. From the Government depot, at Birkenhead, the number of emigrant vessels despatched, from the 20th of January to the commencement of the current month, was thirty-six, carrying with them to the remotest portion of the widely-spread British empire no less than 13,485 passengers, a number of which, reckoning children according to their official returns, represents upwards of 15,000 souls; all of them being industrious persons, mechanics and laborers of good character, for the government will receive no others, and such as this country, under present circumstances, is least able to spare. Three remaining vessels will, it is calculated, take out about 866 additional passengers registered, increasing the number to 16,000 souls, who within the present year will have sailed from this port to Australia from the Birkenhead depot alone.

THE ERUPTION OF ETNA.—Catania, Nov. 3.—The volcano, after being several days dormant, has re-

sumed a considerable degree of activity. There is a considerable quantity of fire, or rather the reflection thereof, visible at Catania, but the detonations have not been audible for the last few days.

Oct. 25.—The lava is again in movement and reached the road to Zippinelli, distant six miles from Zuffarana. Beautiful columns of dark smoke, mixed with pulverized earth, have risen from the mouth of the crater, and loud detonations have followed.

Oct. 26.—The eruption has the same energy as yesterday, the lava extending towards Zippinelli, but feeble murmurs alone are heard.

Oct. 28.—Last night a vivid flame rose from the crater. The lava, which at various distances progressed towards Catania, has become dead.

Oct. 31.—Small in size and of brief duration are the rivulets of fire issuing from the crater; often renewed, the lava accumulates upon the first streams. The smoke is not very thick, but the detonations are very loud and continuous. The echo circulates around the vast concavity, and the earth itself quakes!

Nov. 1. Nine a.m.—Nothing new as to the course of the lava. Explosions similar in tone to large thunder-claps continue. Sometimes they are like the firing of cannon; sometimes for a few hours they cease, and are succeeded by a dull sound, produced by the continual eruptions from the volcano.—Extracts from a private letter and translation from the *Gornale di Catania*, a Government paper.

Louis Napoleon has assumed the title of "Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French."

The civil list of the new emperor will, it is calculated, be about 30,000,000 francs, everything included. The ex-king Jerome will probably have a dotation of 2,000,000, and his son 1,000,000, as members of the imperial family.

The *Doyl* of Vienna states that the Emperor of Russia will in a few weeks have concentrated on his western frontier an army of 240,000 men, composed of the troops in Russian Poland and Lithuania.

SPAIN.—Madrid letters state that General Narvaez had a long interview with the Queen. It is thought he will be called to power, and maintain the Constitution.

The wife of the Grand Duke of Tuscany has given birth to a son, who has been named the Archduke Giovanni Neapomuceno Maria Annunziata Giuseppe Giovannattista Ferdinando Baldassaro Luigi Gonzaga Pietro Alessandro Zanobi Antonino.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Washington*, which left Southampton on the 8th inst. for New York, and put back in consequence of being struck by a heavy sea, was promptly repaired at Southampton, and left that port again for New York, on the morning of the 13th inst.

The British and North American royal mail steamship *Asia* reached the Mersey from New York at 10 a.m. on Sunday the 12th inst.

The opposition throughout England to the budget of the Ministry was on the increase, and there was no doubt that if the Government did not withdraw it for amendment and reconsideration, they would be beaten in the House of Commons, and a resignation would necessarily follow.

Great activity characterized the manufacturing districts.

Further arrivals of gold from Australia are reported.

AUSTRIA.—VIENNA, Dec. 6.—The *Journal du Constantinople* of the 24th ult., contains an official communication of great importance for the travelling public:—

"In future none but Turkish steamers hoisting the national flag, will be permitted to convey passengers in the Bosphorus—(dans le Bosphore)."

This resolution, which is made known in an article occupying three folio columns of the above named journal, will be a severe blow for the Austrian *Doyl*.

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 6th inst.

Immediately after the receipt of the telegraph despatch, announcing that Louis Napoleon had been proclaimed Emperor of the French, the Ministers held a council, at which they decided, in conjunction with Queen Isabella, that Spain should immediately recognise the Prince as Emperor of the French. An extraordinary courier was accordingly to be despatched that day to the Marquis de Valdegamas, with his new credentials as Minister of Spain to the Imperial Court.

Much alarm is at present caused among sailors by the efforts of the shipowners to get rid of "the manning clause" of the Navigation Act, which compels them to employ three-fourths of their crews of British subjects. In a memorial to the Government, the seamen of the Eastern ports of England say "the unrestricted employment of foreign seamen will reduce, by a competition—the lowest in the world—the condition of British seamen and their families, and strike a fatal blow at their very existence; that thus they will be driven to seek employment in another State, speaking the same language and possessing similar laws, where seamen's interests and seamen's rights are carefully attended to, and where thousands of British seamen have already found protection, so weakening her Majesty's empire, and giving additional strength to an already great maritime competitor. That this is no idle threat is evinced by the numbers of seamen who go out as passengers from Liverpool to the United States ports.

At a meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, held at London, it was mentioned by Sir C. Fox, that he, with his partners, had signed a contract for the

construction of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Darien. The canal is to be 200 feet deep at low tide; 140 broad locks, to be 200 feet from metre to metre, and ninety feet wide between the gate-quoins. He considered that it would be equal to the trade of the world.

UNITED STATES.

We mentioned in our last issue the concentration of a large British naval force on the coast of Cuba, gathered there under the impression that Spain was committing at the infringement of the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade. That impression has been very painfully confirmed by recent news from the Island. The details will be found elsewhere; but the facts may be briefly summed up. A vessel is built in a U. S. port expressly for the slave-trade; she is carried out to Cuba by an American Captain and crew; transferred to Spanish owners; ships a notorious slave-trading commander and a picked crew of seventy; is furnished with munitions of war; and towed out to sea, clear of the British cruisers, by a steamer—all being done under the immediate eye of the Cuban authorities, and in some respects by their direct aid. The British Consul General at the Havana, cognizant of those scandalous facts caused the arrest of the American officers of the slave; but by the latest accounts, it appears that they have been released.

Now this outrageous violation of a treaty will undoubtedly create great sensation in England. It will be deemed disgraceful and insulting, that she should annually expend so large a sum in honest endeavours to suppress the traffic in slaves, whilst Spain or a Spanish official flagrantly encourage it. What course will be taken, or what the consequence will be, it is not easy to foretell.—*New York Albion*.

FAILURE OF INFIDELITY.—A western paper makes the following statement:—Abner Kneeland and his associates went to Iowa with the fixed purpose of taking possession of the State, and wholly excluding the Bible. They did all they could to enlist multitudes in the enterprise, and labored with their might to bring all around them under the power of unbelief; but disappointment awaited them. Missionaries entered the field, and preached Christ and Him crucified; every school-house became a chapel, and every valley vocal with songs of salvation; many of those who went thither as infidels were converted to God, and one of them devoted himself to the Christian ministry; and, at present, scarcely any thing like avowed infidelity is to be found in the State.

Dr. Kane, of the U. States Navy, announced at a lecture in New York last week, that the Sir John Franklin Expedition, now organizing under his supervision, will proceed to the Arctic regions via Greenland. Mr. Henry Grinnell has placed a vessel under his orders, and the Secretary of the Navy has approved of the Expedition.

CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.—The engines of the caloric ship Ericsson were worked during ten hours yesterday, making nearly six and one half revolutions per minute. This work was performed upon 420 pounds of coal, carefully measured, and supplied to the furnaces every hour. During the whole time the machinery was in operation, the furnaces being worked upon a checked draft, the fires continually augmented. Such a result exhibits in a remarkable degree, the economy of this wonderful machinery.—When the engines shall have been worked sufficiently to put them in perfect working order, the trial trip, we understand, will be made.

THE ERICSSON.—The Caloric Engine on board was put in motion again at 5 o'clock last evening, and worked even better than before. The movement on Wednesday was forward, and the motion yesterday was the reverse. But a small portion of the power of the engine was used, and the wheels made six or seven revolutions.—*N. Y. Cour.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PUBLIC MEETING.—On Thursday last a Public Meeting took place at the Court House in this City, in compliance with a requisition to the High Sheriff, for the purpose of taking into consideration what steps should be taken on the subject of the negotiations now pending between the British and American Governments, relative to a participation by the people of the United States in the Fisheries of the North American Colonies. The meeting was by no means so numerous as the importance of the subject would have led us to expect. The meeting was organized by the High Sheriff taking the Chair, and the appointment of D. B. Stevens, Esq. as Secretary.

The Hon. John Robertson, the Hon. Charles Simonds and F. A. Wiggins, William Jack, and G. G. Gilbert, Jr. Esquires, and Messrs. A. Coughlan and B. O'Brien, severally addressed the meeting. All the speakers agreed as to the value and importance of the Fisheries to the people of this province.—Messrs. Robertson, Wiggins and Jack supported the resolutions first introduced, and the other speakers were in favor of those brought forward, in amendment, by Mr. Simonds, the others, in their opinion, not being strong enough.

We subjoin all the resolutions brought forward as furnished by the Secretary to the Meeting:—

Moved by the Hon. John Robertson, seconded by F. A. Wiggins, Esq.—

Resolved.—That this Meeting consider the Coast Fisheries of the North American Colonies the natural right and property of the Inhabitants thereof, and that they should not be alienated, conceded, or affected, without their consent, in any negotiation with the United States Government, or any other Foreign power, without their consent—inasmuch as the value of the Fish-

eries to the British Provinces with an increased and increasing population, cannot be estimated aright at the present time.

Resolved, That the Meeting view with deep anxiety and concern the announcement in Her Majesty's Speech to the Imperial Parliament, that negotiations are now pending between her Majesty's Government and that of the United States relative to the Fisheries of the North American Provinces; and also the recommendation of the President of the United States in the official Message to Congress to negotiate a Treaty for a participation by the Citizens of the United States in the said Fisheries, irrespective of any question of Reciprocal Inter-course between the United States and the North American Colonies.

Resolved, That a Committee be now appointed to prepare a humble Address, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse to entertain any proposition from the United States Government, for any modification or alteration of the Treaty of 1818, unless such a proposition embraces the full and entire question of Reciprocal Inter-course in commerce and Navigation, upon terms that will be just and reasonable, inasmuch as the value of a participation in our Fisheries by the Citizens of the United States would greatly exceed any concessions that the United States Government, an offer to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies, and that before any Treaty affecting the Fisheries is agreed upon, Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to afford Her Majesty's Loyal and Faithful Subjects in the Provinces an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Terms proposed in said Treaty, and of laying their case at the foot of the Throne.

HON. MR. SIMONDS' AMENDMENT.

The following is Mr. Simonds' amendment which was put and lost—47 to 43:—

Whereas, it has been recently announced from the throne that negotiations are pending between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States for the Regulation of trade and the settlement of what is termed the Fishery Question, about which no question ought to be raised; and whereas it is to be feared that in the progress of those negotiations, Colonial interests will be lost sight of, and Imperial interests alone regarded; And whereas it is manifest that the North American Colonies cannot receive by any commercial regulations any equivalent for the cession of their invaluable inshore Fisheries.

Therefore Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that considerations of Free Trade or Reciprocal Trade, ought not in any way to interfere with the most important rights of the Colonists to the Fisheries on their coasts, which Fisheries being a great branch of Colonial industry, and not of trade, are, with our increasing population, daily becoming more important and essential to our prosperity; and this meeting believing that if those rights are conceded, they will never under any circumstances, be restored, therefore protest against any such concession as one which the Imperial Government, or Parliament, have no right to make.

Resolved.—That Free Trade or Reciprocal Trade, between the British subjects, at home or abroad, and the citizens of the United States, will be as advantageous to the citizens of those States as to British subjects, and probably more so; therefore, to obtain this Free Trade, or Reciprocity, no sacrifice of Colonial rights unconnected therewith ought to be made; and further, this meeting are of opinion that high considerations of national policy call loudly upon the imperial Government to preserve to British subjects inviolate all the rights to the Fisheries on the coasts of British North America which they now possess; and if any doubts existed upon this part of the subject, they will be dispelled by reference to a negotiation which was pending between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in the year 1845. At this time the American Minister in London urged as a reason to British statesmen why they should concede the right of fishing on all coasts and bays of British North America, to the citizens of the United States, that if this right was conceded to them, it would greatly facilitate their means of increasing the mercantile and public marine, the truth of which is obvious to all who think upon the subject, and should have opened the eyes of Her Majesty's Government to the vast magnitude of the concession sought for, which if made, would assuredly at no distant period enable the great Republic to become the first naval power, and Great Britain, of consequence, only the second, if not still lower.

And further Resolved.—That if the right of fishing on the coasts of British North America are conceded to the Americans for the supposed advantages of Free or Reciprocal Trade, it will be another instance, added to many more within the past two hundred years, in which Colonial interests have been sacrificed to benefit the manufacturers and merchants of England.

Moved by Dr. Botsford, seconded by R. Bayard, Esq.—

Resolved.—That the Chairman, the Hon. John Robertson, John Wishart, Wm. Jack, and F. A. Wiggins Esquires, be a Committee to prepare the Address to be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting, and forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for transmission through the regular official channel.

The Chairman on motion left the Chair, and the Hon. John Robertson was called thereto, whereupon—

Resolved.—That the thanks of this meeting are due and be tendered to Charles Johnston, Esq., for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

D. B. STEPHENS, Secretary.

Missionary Record.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE,

The Committee of this valuable Society are preparing a report of their operations during the past year. It is not yet ready for publication, but by the kindness of the Rev. T. B. Murray, one of the secretaries, we are enabled to give some important extracts from it. It appears that so many and various have been the forms of applications for assistance, that the report, for a single year may be considered a representation of the Society's operations during the lengthened period of its history. For, although its more immediate and direct connection with schools for the poor, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Church, was resigned in 1811 to the National Society, and the care of its Indian missions passed in 1821 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the same zeal as heretofore is manifested by the board in the promotion of national education, by large gratuitous supplies of books, whilst the helping hand afforded towards the establishment of colonial bishoprics and the erection of churches in distant places of the earth, attest the desire of the Society permanently to promote Christian knowledge in the colonies and dependencies of the British empire.

One of the most important features in the proceedings of the Society during the last few years, has been the assistance which it has rendered towards the endowment of new bishoprics in the colonies. In the year 1840 it began this good work by a grant of £10,000 to the colonial bishoprics' general fund. Between that year and 1851, grants amounting to £8000 were made towards four colonial bishoprics. And in the past year the sum of £10,000 has been contributed towards the erection of five new sees, namely, Sierra Leone, the Mauritius, Borneo, and two bishoprics in the present diocese of Cape Town. This sum of £10,000 voted for new Bishoprics, since the last annual report, makes a total of £28,000 in aid of the endowment of bishoprics in the colonies.

Another great object in which the Society has of late years been willing and glad to co-operate, is the erection of cathedrals in the colonies, upwards of £120,000 having been recently devoted by the board to this excellent design; whilst the efforts of the clergy and their flocks in raising smaller and humbler edifices to God's glory in remote and destitute missions, have been aided and encouraged by the sympathy as well as the substantial help of the Society.

The outlay occasioned by the discharge of the Society's appointed task at home has also been increasingly large.

During the past year more than 247 schools have been assisted with gratuitous supplies of publications, and 150 grants of books and tracts have been voted for parochial distribution.

Within the same period about 245 lending libraries have been established or augmented by donations of books, and upwards of 186 sets of books have been presented by the board for the performance of Divine service in new and additional churches and chapels, and in licensed school-rooms.

Ireland and Scotland have been materially aided with grants.

Many grants of prayer-books and religious books and tracts, from the fund of "Clericus," have been voted for the use of troops: the regulation of these grants having been duly framed in accordance with the will of the late Archdeacon Owen, who, during his life, had frequently under the name of "Clericus," made considerable benefactions to the Society for the promotion of its objects.

It appears by the last return that the total number of books and tracts issued between the audit of April 1851 and April, 1852, has amounted to 4,960,211.

By the report of the foreign translation committee, it appears that the committee have published translations of the Bible in French, Italian, Dutch, and German. The Spanish Bible is in the course of printing.

The New Testament has been published in Spanish, Maltese, and Arabic; and the Ogybwa New Testament is in progress. The Gospel according to St. Matthew has been printed in the language of New Zealand; and the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John in the language of the Arawak Indians. The New Testament in Coptic and Arabic has been published.

FROM THE FAR NORTH WEST.

From the Lake Superior Journal.

Rev. Peter Jacobs, Ojibwa Missionary, returned to this place yesterday on his way to Montreal, from York Factory situated on Hudson's Bay, a short distance this

side of the North Bay. He came to the Sault on his way to that place on his boat last Spring, and since that time, with the exception of some two weeks spent at the Bay, he has been travelling to and from that truly hyperborean region. During this period of about six months he has traversed the vast extent of country between Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay, a journey going and coming not less than 4000 miles in length, in bark canoes, on foot and in small vessels.

This route lies by the way of the Red River on the north, Lake Winnipeg, Lake of the Woods, and other small lakes in that region; where there was water he travelled in his canoe, where there was none, his canoe was carried over portages on the shoulders of his voyageurs. On his return, in passing across Lake Winnipeg, he had the misfortune to be shipwrecked, in his frail birchen vessel, and of losing five hundred dollars in specie, together with all his clothes, equipment and valuables, his men and himself escaping barely with their lives.

Lake Winnipeg or the "muddy water" is a quiet large sheet of water, being about 300 miles in length and 60 in width, or about as large as Lake Erie. One solitary schooner of some fifty tons but then is all the vessel that sails over its broad surface, if we except the bark canoes of the voyageurs. It is said vessel belongs to the Hudson Bay Fur Company, and is employed in transporting furs and supplies on their way to and from Hudson's Bay, the Chief Factory of this great Company. Little as is known of the great northern lake, with its solitary vessel and its limited business, it is what Lake Superior was to the world twenty-five years ago, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that, as in the case of this lake, unknown resources and unforeseen circumstances, will in twenty-five years more, surround its shores with civilization, and cover its waters with steam and sail vessels. That it is a region rich in minerals there is no doubt from the testimony of many travellers. The time may come when Lake Superior will be but the half way place for business and travel to the North West.

We learn from Mr. Jacobs that Mr. McTavish, chief factor, and formerly stationed at this place, remains at the Bay; that Mr. Callenden, also for several years Agent of the Hudson's Bay's post here, has recovered his health, and has gone this season over the mountains to Columbia on the Pacific, and that the season has been pleasant and a favorable one for the business of the Company. We understand Mr. Jacobs means to give the public an account of his travels through this northern region. From his intelligence, and his long residence in the country, we doubt not his work will be exceedingly interesting, and add much to the present very limited stock of information in regard to this region of the far north west.

Fouth's Department.

THE SWearer REPROVED BY A CHILD.—It was an excursion day, and the cars were nearly full, when a lady, evidently in ill health, entered, leading a little son of four or five years.

She paused, and looked round in vain for a vacant seat. The gentleman by my side, perceiving her embarrassment, sprang to his feet, and politely offered his seat, which was accepted with a graceful acknowledgment.

She was about to take the little boy in her arms, when a gentleman on the opposite side extended his hand, saying with a winning smile, "Come here, my boy, come and sit upon my knee. I am better able to hold you than your mother is."

The child looked up for his mother's consent, and then joyfully sprang to the seat so kindly offered. For some few moments the gentleman amused himself by asking the child all manner of questions, drawing out his curious ideas, and listening with evident satisfaction to his artless replies.

Soon, however, his attention was drawn to an article in the paper he had just laid aside, and, giving the boy some sweetmeats, he entered into an earnest political discussion with another gentleman by his side. At first it seemed they only sought amusement, and jokes and laughter were freely intermingled with argument. But the contest gradually waxed stronger, until at length jokes were exchanged for profanity.

The boy had been very happy with his new friend; but when the first profane word was uttered, he looked up with astonishment. Tears gathered in his eyes, and laying the watch carefully aside, which had been given to him by the gentleman for his amusement, he slipped quietly to the floor, and fled to his mother.

"Where are you going, my dear?" exclaimed the gentleman, as he saw him moving off. "Come back,

my boy, come back. I thought you was very happy a few moments since; what is the matter now? Why do you leave me so suddenly? Come, you are a fine little fellow, come and see what I can find for you in my pocket." But the boy clung to his mother, utterly refusing the extended hand.

"Well now," exclaimed the gentleman, with evident chagrin, "this is very strange. I do not understand it. Come, my boy tell us why you left me."

"Tell the gentleman, my dear," said his mother, encouragingly, "why do you not wish to sit with him?"

"Because," said he, as he straightened himself back, and summoned all his resolution for the effort, "the Bible says we must not sit in the seat of the scorner."

The gentleman looked confounded. For a moment the blood rushed to his high expansive brow, and I thought he was angry. The mother also was surprised. She had not expected such a reply. But the man instantly regained his composure, and pleasantly said, "I hope you do not call me a scorner." The boy leaned his head upon his mother's shoulder, but made no reply. "Come tell me," continued he, "why do you call me a scorner?" The child looked up, and simply, but earnestly said, while a large tear stole quietly down his cheek. "I do not like, sir, to hear you swear so."

"O? t. t. is it, is it? Well," continued he, as the mother pressed her son to her bosom, and bowed her head to hide the tears which were starting in her own eyes, "come back and sit with me, and I promise you I will never swear again."

"Won't you?" asked the child earnestly; "then I shall love you very much indeed." Saying this he allowed the gentleman again to place him on his knee; but it was plain to be seen he did not go back with the joyful eagerness with which he had at first taken the seat.

The gentleman saw this. He felt that he had lowered himself in the esteem of that innocent and noble minded boy. The thought evidently gave him pain, and he did all he could to efface from his mind the unpleasant impression.

An explanation of this affecting scene, his mother gave. It was her custom to read a chapter in the Bible every morning to her son, explain it as well as she could, and then pray with him. That morning she had read the first Psalm; and when explaining to him the character of the scorner, among other vices, she had mentioned profanity. Not fully comprehending the subject, but resolved at all events to do right, he thought it was really a sinful act to sit for one moment with a man who had taken God's name in vain.

When, O when will mothers realize the vast amount of influence they are capable of exerting over their children? When will they realize the strength and permanence of those impressions received in childhood?

THIS HAND NEVER STRUCK ME.—We recently heard the following most touching incident. A little boy had died. His body was laid out in a darkened, retired room, waiting to be laid away in the lone, cold grave.

His afflicted mother and bereaved little sister went in to look at the sweet face of the precious sleeper, for his face was beautiful even in death.—As they stood gazing upon the form of one so cherished and beloved, the little girl asked to take his hand. The mother did not at first think it best, but as her child repeated the request, and seemed very anxious about it, she took the cold bloodless hand of her sleeping boy, and placed it in the hand of his weeping sister.

The dear child looked at it a moment, caressed it fondly, and then looked up to her mother through the tears of affection and love, and said, "Mother, this little hand never struck me!"

What could be more touching and lovely?

Young readers, have you always been so gentle to your brothers and sisters, that were you to die, such a tribute as this could be paid to your memory? Could a brother or a sister take your hand, were it cold in death, and say, "This hand never struck me!"

What an alleviation to our grief when we are called to part with friends, to be able to remember only words and actions of mutual kindness and love. How bitter must be sorrow, and how scalding the tears of an unkind child, as he looks upon the cold form, or stands at the grave of a brother or sister, a father or mother, towards whom he had manifested unkindness. Let us all remember that whatever we sow in this respect, that we shall also reap.—*Well Spring.*

GOLDEN RULE.—In reflections on the absent, go not farther than you would go if they were present. Resolve never to speak of a man's virtues before his face, nor of his faults behind his back: A golden rule, the observance of which would at one stroke banish from the earth flattery and defamation.—*Bp. Beveridge.*

Selections.

A CHAPTER ON TOBACCO.—BY AN ANTI.

It was thought by many in England at the time of the introduction of tobacco, that the nation would be ruined by it. Like all novel tastes, the newly imported leaf maddened all ranks of the people. 'The money spent in smoke is unknown,' says a writer of that day, who fears there were more than seven thousand houses in the trade of tobacco. We are informed that in England not less than thirty-three millions and a half pounds weight of tobacco is annually consumed; nearly as much as the weight of tea used among its population. Assuredly, not less is used in the United States. To the disgrace of Spain, tobacco is one of the royal monopolies. It is manufactured in a palace 680 feet long, and 480 in breadth, in which 5000 men and women are constantly employed. We are sorry to say that nearly all the Spaniards smoke.

Johnson was by no means either the only or the strongest enemy to tobacco. Stowe, the historian, calls it, 'a stinking weed, much abused to God's dishonor.' In the year 1616, one Peter Campbell bequeathed to his eldest son all his household goods 'towards housekeeping,' on condition 'that if thereafter any of his brothers or sisters should find him smoking tobacco, that he or she, so finding him, should be entitled to the said goods, or the value in money.' Governmen as we have already seen, have opposed and punished it; and we might have added to what we said before, that for a long time smoking was prohibited in Russia, and in some parts of Switzerland it was also made the subject of public prosecution,—they placed the practice of smoking in the prohibitions of the ten commandments, next to that of adultery. In Russia the penalties for transgression was the knout for the first offence, and death for the second; and in Constantinople, if a Turk was seen smoking, he was led through the streets with his pipe thrust through his nose.

Even a king has condescended to write a 'Counterblast' against tobacco. James I. accounted it a sad extravagance, and something worse. His Majesty endeavoured to terrify his liege children by saying 'that they were making sooty kitchens in their inward hearts, soiling and infecting them with an unctuous kind of soot, as hath been found in some great tobacco eaters, that after their death were opened.' He graciously adds, 'The smoking of tobacco is a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the blacke and stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless.' In spite of all, however, thousands will yet smoke, and chew, and inhale its powder into the nose.

Yet it is a vile and dirty habit, the very description of which is enough among sensitive people to produce nausea. Dr. Southey, in his autobiography, tells us that a quid of tobacco commonly goes through two editions; for after it is done with the first time, it is taken out of the mouth, and reserved for a second regale. In its intermediate state, he tells us that it is called an *old soper*. On the face of the practice of smoking or of chewing, every one sees an impropriety, for every one who does either the one or the other, feels it necessary to be prepared with an excuse. We have often smiled as we have heard the half-timed smoker gently apologizing, and have been reminded of an anecdote we have read in history to this effect:—in the days of James I., the boys of a large school acquired the habit of smoking, and indulged in it day and night, using the most ingenious expedients to conceal the vice from their master; till one luckless evening, when they were huddled together round the fire of the dormitory, involving each other in vapours of their own creation, lo, in burst the master, and stood in awful dignity before them.

'How now,' quoth the dominie to the first lad, 'how dare you be smoking tobacco?'

'Sir,' said the boy, 'I am subject to headaches, and a pipe takes off the pain.'

'And you? and you? and you?' enquired the pedagogue, questioning every boy in his turn.

One had a 'raging toothache,' another colic; a third a cough; in short, they all had something.

'Now, sirrah,' bellowed the doctor to the last boy, 'what disorder do you smoke for?'

Alas, all the excuses were exhausted; but the interrogated urchin, putting down his pipe, after a farewell whiff, and looking up in the master's face, said, in a whining, hypocritical tone, 'Sir, I smoke for coryns.'

This is by no means the only amusing anecdote

which has been connected with the history of tobacco. Sir Walter Raleigh, the great father of the English school of smoking, seems at first to have indulged only in a pipe privately in his study, and on the first time of his so doing, his servant entered his room with his accustomed tankard of ale and nutmeg; observing the smoke pour forth in clouds from his mouth and nostrils, he concluded he was on fire, and threw the contents of the tankard in his face, then ran down stairs exclaiming that his master was on fire, and that before they could get to him he would be burnt to ashes.

It has been the case,—we really blush to write it,—but it has been really true,—we hope in very, very few instances, that ladies have used the pipe. Among these was the proud Queen Elizabeth. She thus indulged herself; sitting on a wooden seated chair, and enjoying the ease of her carpet made of rushes, she would call for her pipe and her cup of ale. It is said that on one occasion, Sir Walter Raleigh laid a wager with the Queen that he would weigh all the smoke that came from her pipe; this he did by first weighing the tobacco, and then the ashes.—The Queen on paying the wages, remarked that though she had known many laborers who turned gold into smoke, he was the first she had found who could turn smoke into gold.

Dean Aldrich's excessive fondness for his pipe was so notorious among the students under his charge, that on one occasion a wager was laid between two of them that the Dean, who was at that time in his study, it being ten o'clock in the morning, would be found in the act of smoking. On their being admitted to his room, and stating the object of their visit, the Dean, with perfect good humour, replied, addressing the party who gave the challenge, 'You see, sir, you have lost the wager, for I am not now smoking, but filling my pipe.'

An amusing anecdote is told also of the late Dr. Parr, who, like his friend Robert Hall, would puff off twenty pipes a-day. The doctor was invited to dine with a wealthy family; a pipe after dinner was with him a *sine qua non*; this fact soon became evident to the eagle eye of the fastidious lady of the house by his restlessly looking about him, and finally boldly asking for it. 'Dr. Parr,' said the lady, 'I hope you will excuse what I am going to say, but I cannot permit smoking in my drawing-room.' 'And why not, madam,' replied the disappointed doctor. 'I have smoked a pipe with my king, and it surely can be no offence or disgrace to a subject to permit me the like indulgence.' 'Notwithstanding that, sir,' was the response, 'I will never allow my drawing-room to be defiled with the nauseous smoke of tobacco.' 'Madam!' 'Sir!' 'Madam, you are—' quickly echoed through the room. 'I hope, sir, you will not express any rudeness,' rejoined the inexorable lady; when the doctor raising his voice to full-concert pitch, cried out, 'Madam, you are the greatest tobacco-stopper in all England!' This sally caused a loud laugh, though poor Parr was deprived of the pleasure of his pipe.

But alas, we fear we have tired our readers with our subject, or we meant to have told of a Virginian, who knew so little of the habits of a city as to defile the carpets of a splendid room, even though a spittoon was again and again put before him to his great annoyance, till at last he threatened to spit in it if it was not taken away. We meant, too, to relate an anecdote from Southey, how a 'squire' took the opportunity when his servant was asleep to take away his quid, and to put in its place a dead mouse, which did not relish quite so well. But we must close with a very few serious words.

A recent English paper very wisely says: 'Tobacco has spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passion's softening and weakening the bones, and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and freely smokes, or otherwise largely uses tobacco, never is known to make a man of much energy of character, and generally lacks physical as well as mental energy. To older people who are naturally nervous, and particularly to the phlegmatic, tobacco may be comparatively harmless; but even to these it is worse than useless. We would particularly warn boys who strive to be any body in the world, to shun tobacco as a deadly poison.'

Have we said too much on this subject? We think that the kindest, most elegant, and the most highly cultivated will say 'No!' One thing at least is certain, that we have written with the kindest feelings, only to state what we believe to be the truth, without reference to any person on earth.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

THE BEST SERMON.—That is not the best sermon which makes the hearers go away talking to one another, and praising the speaker, but which makes them go away thoughtful, and serious and hastening to be along.—*Ep. Burnet.*

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,—I perceive that your correspondent Rustic, after an "absence from home," and some attention to rather, "more business" than he had usually been accustomed to, has had, of late, sufficient quiet, to enable him to give to the public the fruits of two months study and research; and thus afford to the Clergy generally, and others of the Alumni of King's College, some further information, as to quantity, accent, sound, pronunciation, &c.

In my last I gave him credit for his former remarks, as being "good, and carefully expressed,"—but he really now appears so self-opinionated, and so self-satisfied as a Lexicographer, far superior to Walker, Johnson and others, that I shall not tempt him by any remarks of mine, to reply to this,—lest I may be compelled unwillingly, to change the good opinion I have formed of him,—I will therefore not disturb his satisfaction and repose.—I will merely say, that, when next about to report his "absence from home," I trust he will extend his journey thro' different parts of the Province, as he might then be introduced to some clergymen and others, educated at King's College, Windsor, (a college he appears to think lightly of,) who might,—in addition to the highly respectable and talented individuals he alludes to from Oxford and Cambridge,—give him some useful lessons in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other languages.

If however, Mr. Editor, I even had the time and inclination to criticise his lengthy communication, upon which much might be said,—his last sentence would at once check the attempt;—as he so decidedly declares, that in defiance of all the Lexicographers in the world, he is, "content to hold his own opinion," that is, Rābōni and not Rāloni. Some writer has informed us, (and I leave it to Rustic in the depth of his researches to find out the author,) that it is folly, to attempt to "convince a man against his will," because, "he will have the same opinion still."—I therefore leave him to himself,—and now inform him that I shall take no further notice, of any future communication from him on this subject. As however, I believe Rustic to be a young man just commencing to make his way thro' the world, and as he is one, against whom I would not wish to entertain any angry feeling, I would kindly give him this advice,—to read his Bible in future more with a view to Scriptural improvement; and as St. Paul in the 4th chapter of 1st Thessalonians and 11th verse, advises, "Study to be quiet, and to do your own business."

Dec. 21st, 1852.

OPPIDANUS.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR.—There is an observation of Arch. Bp. Secker, in reference to the Liturgy, the wisdom of which I have seen abundantly verified during three and twenty years experience in the ministry. It is this. "We should remember that our concern is much more to improve by every thing, than to object against any thing." This principle of modest deference to the authority of the Church, and to the godly recommendations of those set over us in the Lord, is that alone by which uniformity of worship can be preserved. Hoping not to transgress against the above wholesome rule, I wish to offer a few remarks upon the collection of Psalms and Hymns lately set forth. Touching the Hymns I shall only say that I feel thankful that a collection so "well adapted for general use" has been provided and shall most gladly introduce them into my Church. I know not who the compilers were, and most freely acknowledge they have done their part well. I trust therefore, Mr. Editor, it may not be considered impertinent to ask, for the sake of *scripture*, "by what authority they did these things, and who gave them this authority." Verily, Mr. Editor, one shall be happy to see Mr. Gladstone's bill become a law and acted upon in this Diocese.

With respect to the selection of Psalms there are grave objections. It was not required, and is entirely useless to say the least. It increases the price of the book, I suppose 1s. 3d., and makes us pay for what we have already. The whole of the Psalms are in our prayer books, and the whole must be better than a mere selection. True, a few from the old version are added to the present book, but these might have had a place among the Hymns. But why make a selection? Are not the Clergy capable of doing this for themselves; You Mr. Editor have been doing this for a quarter of a century. And I would ask you, if you would not rather have the whole than a part from which to choose? In the present book too I miss some old favourites; altogether, the 4th, 26th 78rd and 86th, are these not worth retaining? But I go against a mere selection in toto, it is drawing a distinction between one Psalm and another, and, altho I fully believe the compilers to be incapable of such an idea, it brought forcibly to my memory the sentiment of Rev. John Wesley, that some of the Psalms were unfit for the mouths of a Christian congregation, and yet it was God who spake by the mouth of His servant David, Acts 4th chap. 24, 25. I hope therefore, when another edition is called for, if it cannot be done now, a large number of copies may be provided of the Hymns alone, and thus one object (cheapness) of the compilers will be attained, uniformity equally preserved, and at the same time we shall retain the whole Psalms which have been used in the Diocese from its very foundation.

A LOYER OF THE PSALMS.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1853.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

We heartily wish for all our readers and supporters, that happiness may be their portion, during the New Year which begins its course to-day.

It is a time which the serious Christian will ever seize for devout and godly consideration. He will review the past in humility and self-abasement, for all its short comings, and in gratitude to an Almighty Benefactor for its numberless mercies, spiritual and temporal. And he will look forward to the future, with the feelings of sobered expectation, which are dictated by experience of the changes and chances of this mortal life. He will remember "that all that cometh is vanity."—Reflecting that in the last year the grave has closed over the great, the rich, the healthy and the beautiful, he will not boast himself in the secure possession of any of these things, but will pray that he may sit loose to the things of a transitory world—and be ready to strike his tent at a "moment's warning" and begone to a "city which hath foundations, whose Builder and maker is God."

On this day, also, the Church brings to the notice of her members, the Circumcision of our blessed Lord, on the eighth day of his "tabernacling in the flesh." This "obedience to the Law for man" may well claim our admiration and praise. And the prayer which is put into our mouths to-day should ascend from fervent hearts—namely—that God would grant us the true circumcision of the Spirit, that our hearts and all our members being mortified from all worldly and carnal lusts, we may in all things obey His blessed will."

FRIENDS INDEED!—We have received a Jersey paper in which we find the following interesting account of a meeting in that Island, in behalf of the Mission of St. Margaret's Bay, N. S.

MISSIONARY TEA PARTY IN ST. PETER'S PARISH-HALL, IN BEHALF OF THE REV. J. STANNAGE'S MISSION, NOVA SCOTIA.

On Wednesday evening, the 24th Nov the spacious Parish-hall of St. Peter's, was once more filled with a highly respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen who have for many years, taken an interest in Mr. Stannage's Mission, under the kind auspices of the Rector of the Parish.

This was the fifth Annual Meeting which has taken place in this hall, with a view to second the efforts of a Clergyman, a native of the Island, acting as Missionary among the poor fishermen of one of the roughest shores of North America. The company began to assemble at 5 o'clock; there were present about 160 ladies and 30 gentlemen; amongst whom we noticed the Very Rev. the Dean, and his lady, with several of the leading gentry, and some 8 or 10 of the Clergy, including Mr. Stannage, who is now here on a two years' leave of absence, for the restoration of his health. The room was elegantly decorated with festoons, crowns and devices, in evergreens and flowers.

After tea the ladies sitting round well lighted tables, proceeded to the object of the evening, the manufacture of a large number of articles of clothing, for the benefit of this Mission. Some interesting speeches were delivered in the course of the evening by the Dean, the Rector, and Mr. Advocate Maret; but the principal part was sustained by Mr. Stannage, himself, who addressed the meeting for about an hour, describing in simple and affecting language the trials and difficulties he has had to contend with in the scene of his Missionary operations, and the success which under God has crowned his benevolent efforts. St. Margaret's Bay, the locality in question, is an inland Bay, situated about twenty miles from Halifax. To this mission Mr. Stannage was appointed some 18 years ago, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. At the first he met with much discouragement; but his eventual success may be judged of by the fact that he has succeeded in raising along the shores of the Bay three Churches, and six Schools in connection with the Church, in a neighborhood where the Gospel was scarcely heard of previous to his arrival amongst them. It was affecting to hear the Rev. Gentleman describe his parting from his Sunday School children, and from his flock generally; they were, he said, "nearly all in tears, so much so that to visit them in their houses became too painful; and as many as could procure vehicles accompanied us twelve miles in the woods on the day we left.

The object of these annual meetings at St. Peter's has been to support the efforts of this zealous Minister.

About ten o'clock the 100th Psalm being sung and the Blessing pronounced by the Dean, the meeting separated, apparently much delighted with their evening.

We are requested to state that any donation, either in work or in money, or any article of Church furniture, for the benefit of this Mission, will be thankfully received at the Rectories of St. Helier and St. Peter, or by the Rev. J. Stannage, 4, Upper Val Plaisant. The Rev. W. R. Cochran, Mr. Stannage's Curate, will see to the disposal of the articles, during the absence of the latter from the Parish.

We have before had occasion to notice several instances of Christian benevolence on the part of the worthy people of Jersey, to the Mission of Mr. Stannage, and other parts of our Province, and we trust becoming gratitude is felt for such disinterested kindness. When those who have never seen our faces in the flesh, and probably never will, shew themselves thus unwearied in well doing, in our behalf, surely it ought to stimulate the slumbering zeal of many amongst ourselves, to support our own institutions, and especially to contribute to the extension of our Domestic Missionary operations, by more liberal donations to our Diocesan Church Society, now the legitimate channel by which the Churchmen of Nova Scotia should "cast their bread upon the waters," and give to the cause of Christ and His Church, according to the ability with which God has blessed them.

We had the satisfaction of officiating on Christmas day and the following Sunday, in three of the four neat Churches at St. Margaret's Bay, to good and well ordered congregations. On each occasion the Lord's Supper was administered to apparently devout communicants. Twenty seven years had elapsed since the writer had officiated in that region, and he feels therefore qualified to speak, by comparison, of the great and happy improvement manifest in the religious condition of the settlements along the shores of the Bay. At that period, there was but one unfinished Church—no settled Minister, and but one indifferent School, taught in a miserable school-house. The pleasing contrast at the present time, is stated in the article above, and has been in part effected by the aid with which the good people of Jersey have strengthened the hands of the Missionary.

We make these remarks as additional testimony that their praiseworthy labours have not been "in vain in the Lord," and in the hope that they will not yet "withhold their hand," for there is still much to be done, and especial need of help in consequence of the failure of industry and labour, on the land and on the water, for several years past.

We have readily inserted the communication of a "Lover of the Psalms," knowing the esteemed brother to be the last man that would make captious objections, and one of the foremost in attachment to the order, discipline and Liturgy of the Church, in which he is an efficient minister.

We had nothing to do with the compilation of the "Psalms and Hymns," lately put forth in this Diocese, but, in common with others, we rejoiced that at last, after many years of talk on the subject, uniformity in this branch of Divine worship would be secured, by the setting forth, under competent authority, of one Collection of Hymns to be used in our Churches.

We believe that general satisfaction is felt with the selection of these from the infinite multitude of such compositions, in use among various denominations.—As to the propriety of giving, not the whole, but only portions of the psalms, our friend is aware that the P. E. Church in the U States has adopted the same plan—moreover, it was desirable to have uniformity in regard to the psalms, as well as the hymns, which could only be arrived at by a selection.—And tho' as he observes, each clergyman is competent to such a work, it was probably considered, that it would save him some trouble to have this done to his hand,—and also, that the people, will thus more readily find the verses given out, than when they were obliged to refer to the whole of a long psalm for the purpose.

We are happy to hear that more than one third of the edition, lately published for this Diocese, has been taken up—and orders are yet to come from many of the country Parishes.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—We see it stated by those who are supposed to be well informed, that the Hon.

Mr. Howo, during his recent visit to England, has succeeded in making such arrangements, both with the Government and with individual capitalists, as will prepare the way for immediate and decisive legislation on the subject of Railways. It is to be hoped that the season of scheming and talking has come to a close, and that, when the Provincial Parliament shall meet, all parties will be ready to unite, as has been done in New Brunswick, in whatever shall prove the best plan for securing to our Province at the earliest period, lines of Railway east, west and north of the Capital, and thus at once impart an effectual stimulus to the prosperity of our country, now so far behind our neighbours.

CORRECTION.—When lately seconding the hint of a clerical correspondent as to brevity in the reports of local D. C. S. meetings, we had no idea of their being curtailed to the small proportions of those from Digby and Yarmouth. We think it would be interesting to see at least the Resolutions adopted with the names of movers and seconders, and perhaps a brief notice of the remarks of each. It is not easy to set limits, but we should say that if the whole account does not exceed a column, it will be suited to our space, and will probably command a perusal.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, will hold a Levee at Government House this day at One o'clock.

Scientific Contributions towards the Improvement of Agriculture in Nova Scotia, by J. W. Dawson, Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia, Corr. Mem. of Academy of Nat. Science, Philadelphia. Pictou, J. Dawson & Son. Price 1s. 3d., a liberal allowance to Booksellers.

The above is the modest title of a neatly got up pamphlet of 100 pages, which has been courteously sent to us by its esteemed author. We have not had sufficient opportunity for giving it more than a cursory perusal, but even that is enough to warrant the assertion, that it is a very valuable contribution to the great Branch of our public prosperity which it is designed to promote. We have, on more occasions than one, had the pleasure of calling attention to the services rendered to the public by this gifted individual in reference to the Educational interests of the country—services which we fear are but imperfectly appreciated.

It appears from the work before us, that not content merely to confine himself, when on his Educational tours, to the duties absolutely required of him in that capacity, he seized the opportunity for collecting such information, as might lead to the scientific improvement of the Agriculture of the Province.

The result is embodied in the publication now issued, which treats of the different soils of the country, the various descriptions of grain and other productions, the management of manures, fruit trees, &c. together with an interesting, and extended notice of the numerous enemies which so often destroy the fruits of the earth, and blast the hopes of the farmer. There are also appended, some valuable Meteorological tables, for a period of nine years, furnished by H. POOLE, Esqr., of the Albion Mines, the most complete that have ever been published in Nova Scotia. We think the whole must prove an important auxiliary to the practical Farmer, and the Agricultural Societies throughout the Province will do well to promote the great circulation of this pamphlet in their localities. It is dedicated to His Excellency SIR GASPARD LEMARCHANT.—We purpose in future numbers, to extract from the work. In the mean time we subjoin some of its opening and closing passages.

"Our Agriculture is in a transition state. It may in different districts be found in all stages of advancement, between the first rude attempts of the half-lumberer-half-farmer of a new country, and an approach to the formal and scientific husbandry which is necessary to keep up the productiveness of old land. It is also in a critical state, for if the farmers in our older settlements persist in the wasteful methods of culture which almost inevitably grow up in newly settled regions, they doom their soils to a gradual deterioration which must ultimately impoverish themselves and their successors, detract from the reputation of the country and paralyse its growth. On the other hand in their endeavors to improve they are liable to be misled by the false lights of experiments made and reported with-

out knowledge of the conditions on which their success depend, and of crude hypotheses asserted by unscientific writers with as much confidence as if they were the well established results of careful and methodical inquiry."

"Nova Scotia has not been wholly insensible to these evils. In the earlier days of its agriculture, our province could boast of one of the ablest of modern writers on the subject; and even now after all the rapid progress of modern agricultural chemistry, every reader of Agricola must be astonished at his clear appreciation of grand facts and principles scarcely thought of, in his day, even by the ablest chemists and agriculturists of Europe. Agricola has left his impress on our agriculture; but too faintly. Had his recommendations been faithfully and universally followed, our province would now have been twice as populous and three as wealthy as at present. In later times our Boards of Agriculture and their Secretaries and local agricultural societies have laboured, though it must be confessed in a somewhat desultory manner, in the same great cause; and Agricultural periodicals and modern scientific books have been widely diffused, read and profitably applied. More recently still, the legislature has recognized agricultural chemistry as one of the branches of a higher school education; and the Superintendent of education has endeavored, by the distribution of books and apparatus, and the delivery of lectures to teachers, to bring this valuable branch of practical education within the reach of all the children of the province."

"Out of these last efforts the present publication has grown. It embraces the result of inquiries and observations made during an educational tour of two years, much matter collected by previous inquiries, and such portions of the admirable report of Professor Johnston on New Brunswick, as seemed especially adapted to the circumstances of Nova Scotia. It is scarcely necessary to say, that it makes no pretension to be a complete treatise on scientific agriculture. Nor does it profess to give the farmer any detailed information on the practical operations of his art. It is simply a collection of facts and suggestions based on sound scientific instruction, and intended to contribute to the efficient teaching of agricultural science in the schools, and to aid those who are desirous of applying its truths to the peculiar circumstances of our province and the prevailing defects and difficulties of its agriculture."

"It has not been thought necessary to prefix any general introduction to the chemistry of agriculture. Any one who finds any difficulty in the terms employed, will obtain all the information that he requires in Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry, or Norton's Elements of Scientific Agriculture, works that should be in the hands of every farmer and every farmer's son."

We cordially recommend the following excellent address, to the attention of the young men of our land, who are too apt to become restless and discontented in the midst of advantages, equal if not superior, to those of most countries—and who, when they do "go further" "fare worse" than if they had remained at home.

I have now completed the plan which, in the introduction to this pamphlet, I had sketched out for myself; and I commend it with all its imperfections, to my countrymen, as, at least, a well intentioned effort toward agricultural improvement. To the young men of our agricultural districts, I would say, as one of themselves: cultivate an enlightened affection for your native country; and do not allow incorrect and exaggerated reports of others, or the murmurs of men who should be discontented rather with themselves than their country, to cause you to underrate its advantages. Regard agriculture as truly a learned profession, requiring for its successful prosecution, enlarged general intelligence and acquaintance with scientific principles. Regard it also as a profession more intimately connected than any other, with those great natural processes by which God provides out of the earth food for every living thing, and with all that is beautiful and attractive in the face of external nature,—a profession, therefore, worthy of thought and study, and leading to love of country and of home, and to the cultivation of those tastes and habits that make home agreeable and happy. Such views will make you disposed rather, by persevering and intelligent industry and care, to build up your own prosperity and that of your native land out of the rich resources which it possesses, than to throw yourselves on the uncertain chances of emigration.

The American Steamship Franklin, from Havre and Cowes, put into this harbour on Wednesday last, to repair damage, and short of coal. She sailed again on Thursday morning.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, American Consul at this port, died suddenly of apoplexy on Sunday last. His remains were interred on Wednesday with every mark of respect. Minute guns were fired from the Citadel Hill during the progress of the funeral. The officers, &c. of the American steamer Franklin, then lying at Cunard's wharf, accompanied the procession.

Judge Marshall is lecturing on Temperance in Canada.

KING'S COLLEGE, TERMINAL EXAMINATION, Dec. 1852.

In Literis Humanioribus.		In Disciplinis, Mathematicis et Physicis.	
Hensley	Savary	Hensley	Ritchie
Wiggins	Ritchie	De-Barres	Wiggins
Ritchie	De-Barres	Mooly	Sivary
Moody			
Randall		N Uniacke	
N. Uniacke		Randall	
Crisp		Crisp	
McColla		McColla	
Moren		Moren	
Jarvis		Jarvis	
Teut.		In Linguis Recentioribus.	
		Gal.	Ital.
Hensley	Wiggins	Savary	Hensley
			Sivary
		McColla	McColla
		Moren	Ritchie
		Randall	Wiggins
		De-Barres	N. Uniacke
		N. Uniacke	Moren
		Moody	
		Crisp	
		Jarvis	

In consequence of an unavoidable absence three Students have incurred loss of term. An examination for Matriculation ensued, and Mr. R. J. Uniacke from Repton was duly admitted. GEORGE McCRAWLEY, Pres.

Mr. Gossip, the Publisher of the Church Times, having notified his intention to discontinue the present publication, it is thought proper to give notice that the issue of the Paper will be suspended after the 5th inst., but that it is hoped that arrangements will be made for putting forth a new Church Paper at an early day. We expect to be able to speak more positively in the next Number.

In the meantime all Agents of the Paper, are requested to make return to the Proprietor, of monies received, and all persons indebted for subscriptions are requested to make payment to them or to the nearest Church Clergyman, that the liabilities of the Establishment may be promptly liquidated.

D. C. S. Received Dec. from the Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D., £1 0 0 " 19. Collection at St. Paul's Church } £1 0 0 (For widows' and orphans fund) } 7 14 7 E. GILPIN, Jr., Secretary.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—£5 for subscribers at St. Margaret's Bay, per Rev. J. C. Cochran; £1 Rev. Mr. Taylor; D. Owen £1 Rev. W. Owen; some time since from Mrs. Wiggins, 10s.

Married.
At Chester, by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, on Tuesday, the 21st of Dec., Mr. HENRY Mc GINNIS, to Miss FRANCES GRAVES.
On Wednesday, the 22nd, by the same, after evening service in the School House at the Western Shore, Mr. JACOB KAPUSE to Mrs. AUGUSTA, widow of the late, Mr. GEORGE MELLORSE.
On the morning of Thursday, the 23rd, by the same, Mr. STEPHEN DAUFHNEY, to Miss ELEANOR, daughter of Mr. MICHAEL PUBLICOVER, of Blainford. In the evening, of the same day, by the same, Mr. GEORGE KNOCK, to Miss LUCY ANN EISENHAUR, all of the parish of St. Stephen, Chester.
At Arlesford, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. B. Avery, Mr. JOHN SELFRIDGE, to Miss NANCY McCONNELL. Also, Mr. ANDREW McCONNELL, to Miss CAROLINE ARMSTRONG. On the 23rd, ult. by the same, Mr. JOHN MALCOLM, to Miss LOUISA STARR.
On Sunday evening, 12th ult., in the Episcopal Chapel, St. Mary's River, by the Rev. J. Alexander Mr. WILLIAM PRIDE, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of the late Mr. Saltzman.
At St. John, N. B., on Saturday last, by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, Rear Admiral the Hon. Wm. FITZ-WILLIAM OWEN, to AMY, widow of the late T. L. Nicholson, Esq.
At Chester, England, 30th Nov. NEVILLE PARRY, Esq., son of John Billingslev PARRY, Q. C., to CAROLINE, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Usher, G. B. K. G. H.

Died.
On Sunday morning, the 26th inst., MARY, infant daughter, of Montague W. Bell, Esq., 23rd Regt. aged 8 months and 11 days.
Suddenly, on Sunday last, THOMAS B. LIVINGSTON, Esq., Consul of the United States of America, at Halifax, On the 5th inst., at Boston, after a long illness, in the 25th year of his age, WILLIAM, the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Skelish, of this city.

Shipping List.
ARRIVED.
Thursday, Dec. 23.—Briq. Pomona, Porto Rico, 17 days; in ballast; Champion, Casco; Union, Liverpool, N. S.

Friday, Dec. 21.—R. M. S. Niagara, Boston, 40 hours bound to England, R. M. S. Canada, Liverpool, G. B., 12 days, bound to Boston—encountered severe gales on the passage; Brig. Eliza Parsons, Boston, 5 days; Brig. Kathleen, New York, 12 days; Gazelle, P. E. Island.
Saturday, Dec. 25.—Briq. Undora, West Indies; Brig. Dasher Porto Rico; Brig. Bick, New York.
Monday, Dec. 27th.—Briq. Taberius, Philadelphia, Brig. Alpha, St. John N. F., 10 days; Brig. Iris, Sydney, C. B., bound to New York; Mary, New York, 10 days; Pearl Cause, Mary Ann, Cap. Boston; Globe Sydney.
Wednesday, Dec. 29.—Steamship Franklin, [Am] Walton, Havre and Cowes, 16 days—bound to New York—40 passengers—put in to repair some slight damage to Engines—wants 120 tons coal; schr. Lark Cornwallis.
Thursday, Dec. 31.—Schr. Fawn, Merrion, Cardenas, Cuba, 9 days; Acadon, Lockhart, New York, 10 days, schr. James Hart, Keating, St. John, N. F.—bound to Boston; Royal, Walsh, Boston 4 days—bound to P. E. Island—lost anchor off Seaboard.

CLEARANCES
Monday, Dec. 27.—Defiance, Newfoundland, sundries; Brig. Maude, Cuba; Brig. Katoowah, B. W. Indies; Oriental, P. E. Island sundries.

COUNTRY MARKET
PRICES ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31.

Apples, per bush.	2s. 6d. a 4s
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	25s a 30s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s.
Cut-up, per gallon.	none.
Cheese, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair.	1s. 3d. a 1s. 9d.
Eggs, per doz.	1s.
Geese, each.	1s. 9d. a 2s. 5d.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7d.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.
Do. wool,	2s. 6d.
Wool, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	12s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	3 1/2d. a 4 1/2d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	2s. 6d.
Socks, per pr.	10d.
Turkeys, per lb.	6d. a 7 1/2d.
Yarn, worsted, per lb.	2s. 6d.
Ducks per pair.	2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.
Coal, per chal. 27s.
Cord Wood, 16s.

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

JUST PUBLISHED.
And for sale at the Depository, S. P. C. K. No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET.
A SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS FOR THE DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA. SANCTIONED BY THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA. Single Copies of the Book will be sold at 4d. A small discount will be made to Country Parishes when twelve or more are ordered. Sold for Cash only. Nov. 13, 1852. WM. GOSSIP.

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

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. THIS CELEBRATED Remedy for sale Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Dec. 15.

E. K. BROWN,
NO 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE
HAS RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS, A WELL selected Stock of HARDWARE, Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL, Smiths' Belows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Rasps, Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Stock Moulds, Mr. ure Forks and Shovels, Mill Saws, Circular, Pit, Crosscut, and Hand Saws, Nails, Spikes, Latches and Hinges, Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Adzes, Draw Knives, Planes, Chisels, Brace and Bits, and Hammers, Tin, Iron ware, Rivets and Wire Cloth, Shoe Thread, Sparrowbills, Heel-Irons, Awl Blades, Mincing and Palette Knives, Steelyards, Spring Balances, House Scales, Molasses Gates, Mahogany, Rosewood, Mineral and Ivory Knobs for Mortice Locks, Coach Wrenches, Brass Bands, Patent Axes, Carpenters' and Lumberers' Rules, Wool, Cotton and Cattle Cards, Cut Tacks, A general assortment of Brushes, Borax, TABLE CUTLERY, Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors, Harness Mounting Cabinet Brass Ware, Glth Chair and Braco Web, Stoves, Iron Pots, Oven and Oven Covers, Tea Kettles, Boilers, Fry Pans, Preserving Kettles and Saucepans, Sash Weights, Cart Boxes, Block Bashes, Ships' Compasses Colours and Time Glasses, BEST LONDON WHITE LEAD, Black, Yellow, Red and Green Paints, Linseed Oil, Copal and Bright Varnish, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting and Ocher, Gunpowder, Shot and Sheet Lead, Fish Hooks—3, 12, 15 18 Th. Lines, Salmon, Mullet, Blackerel and Herring Twines, Brunswick Black, Venetian Green, Polishing Paste, and a great variety of other articles, which be offers for sale at the lowest rates for Cash or approved Credit. Oct. 16.

