

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

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

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

The Church Times.

J. C. Cochran---Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1854. NO. 4.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

MORNING		EVENING	
1. Gen. 1. 1-5	2. Matt. 23. 1-12	1. Gen. 1. 1-5	2. Matt. 23. 1-12
3. Exod. 13. 1-10	3. Jer. 17. 1-13	3. Exod. 13. 1-10	3. Jer. 17. 1-13
4. Psal. 124. 1-8	4. Exod. 13. 1-10	4. Psal. 124. 1-8	4. Exod. 13. 1-10
5. Psal. 124. 1-8	5. Exod. 13. 1-10	5. Psal. 124. 1-8	5. Exod. 13. 1-10
6. Psal. 124. 1-8	6. Exod. 13. 1-10	6. Psal. 124. 1-8	6. Exod. 13. 1-10
7. Psal. 124. 1-8	7. Exod. 13. 1-10	7. Psal. 124. 1-8	7. Exod. 13. 1-10
8. Psal. 124. 1-8	8. Exod. 13. 1-10	8. Psal. 124. 1-8	8. Exod. 13. 1-10
9. Psal. 124. 1-8	9. Exod. 13. 1-10	9. Psal. 124. 1-8	9. Exod. 13. 1-10
10. Psal. 124. 1-8	10. Exod. 13. 1-10	10. Psal. 124. 1-8	10. Exod. 13. 1-10

Poetry.

TOIL AND HOPE.

Toil on, thou child of frail mortality,
Hope on, immortal soul!
Fid with patience all thy destiny,
However fortune shall
What though if thou fall a thousand times and
more,
Thou wilt not be so for aye,
They who would win the golden ore,
Must toil for many a day.

Tell on, tell on, although the lot seem hard,
And profitless, and vain;
Is there dead? bring'st duty no reward?
No balm to soothe thy pain?
Till thou hast, and cause enough for tears,
But thou should'st smile as well:
Are there no sunny spots in by-gone years,
Whose memory loves to dwell?

Tell on, tell on; 'ere struggle to the end,
And cope against thy doom;
But thou no home? no brother, sister, friend,
Whose smiles thy heart may numb?
O thou, who art the Saviour of mankind,
Lead me where to lay my head,
That thou, less worthy, nobly art called
On downy-cushion'd bed.

Tell on, tell on; upon life's stormy main
Thou, sailor, should'st be brave,
Tempests may rage, and flood the dark'ning rain,
God's arm is strong to save,
Lightnings may flash, and deepest thunder roll,
Thy bark on rocks be driven,
Hope thou in God with earnestness of soul,
Thou landest safe in heaven.

Religious Miscellany.

SUFFERINGS OF A CLERICAL U. E. LOYALIST.

From the New York Churchman.

Mr. BAKER, like many of the Episcopal clergy, took to the mother country in the revolutionary war. This, of course, rendered him very obnoxious to the revolutionaries. The following extracts illustrate the misery of the period:—

"I was a man, in the fervor and wantonness of youth, who proposed that the minister should be considered as a sufficient military force from his habitation in the parish, and there be obliged to consecrate this exalted office to the support of the British cause; and when it was common to the common suffrage, it was carried in the parish by a trifling majority only. . . . Immediately after this distinguishing event, nearly one half of the congregation withdrew from the church, the minister was stigmatised as a moral enemy to his country, and was obliged to observe a thanksgiving appointed by the Provincial Congress, though the very persons who were present in their exclamations certainly knew he had received no information time enough to be able to do so."

"My Presbyterian neighbors were so zealous for the rights of their country that they killed seven of my sheep, and shot a fine Leicester as she was grazing in my pasture, and my necessities were so great that the following winter that I was obliged to dispose of the remainder of my cattle except one cow. . . . In the spring as I was endeavoring to cultivate a garden, which I had prepared from a rocky wilderness with great labor and expense, the leaders immediately began to interrupt my honest endeavors for the support of my family. They daily threatened that numbers of people were assembling in the neighborhood to pull down the church and to burn the habitation over my head."

"Before the Committee for not reading

the Declaration of Independence, for praying for the King, and for preaching a seditious sermon."

"In a letter written some time after this to the Secretary of the Venerable Society, Mr. Bailey says: 'In the universal confusion, tumult, and destruction which prevailed in the beginning of the war, many persons were driven by the impulse of fear to act against both conscience and inclination. On the one hand, we were assailed by armed multitudes, pouring out torrents of reproach and execration, and threatening to make us the victims of their vengeance. On the other, we were besieged by the entreaties and tears of our friends to practice a little complaisance (which, by the way, only made our enemies the fiercer) while we were confidently told that our brethren in other parts had fully yielded to the requisitions of Congress and the spirit of the times. I had myself all these difficulties to encounter. In particular, the Sunday after the news of the Declaration of Independence arrived: for besides the ravages and menaces of the wild sons of freedom, the more moderate of the same character assured me that every clergyman had been omitted all honor for his Majesty, and published the Declaration of Independence, while my real friends earnestly besought me to prevent the destruction of our church. . . . I then answered them that we must conscientiously perform our duty, and leave the church to the protection of Heaven, and that if all my brethren had departed from the continent, I could never think myself excused from blame by following their example. I will observe, that though I had then courage to resist, I perhaps my fortitude at another time might have failed."

Mr. Bailey's ministrations being constantly interrupted, and his personal safety endangered, even after he had submitted to the revolutionary government, it is not perhaps to be wondered at that he applied for and obtained leave to withdraw to Nova Scotia in 1778. . . . His income from his parish had been cut off, and he was entirely dependent on the charity of his friends here and there for support. His cheerfulness, however, never seems to have deserted him, and he thus humorously describes his appearance, on a visit to Boston during this period.

"I then repaired to Mr. Domett's, and was kindly received by that worthy and benevolent couple. They no sooner perceived the poverty and uncleanliness of my apparel, than they contributed towards a reparation, and furnished me with a handsome coat, jacket, and breeches. My dress before this recruit was as follows: an old rusty thread-bare black coat, which had been turned, and the button-holes worked with thread almost white, with a number of breaches above the elbows; a jacket of the same, much fractured about the button holes, and hanging loose, occasioned by the leanness of my carcass, which was at this time greatly emaciated by the constant exercise of temperance, a pair of breeches constructed of coarse bed-tick, of a dirty yellow color, and so uncoat (sic) as to suffer several repairs, in particular, a perpendicular patch upon each knee, of a different complexion from the original piece; a pair of blue thick-seamed stockings, well adapted to exclude the extreme heat of the season; a hat with many holes in the brim, adorned with much darning in many other places, of a decent medium between black and white. My wig was called white in better days, but now resembled in color an old greasy bed-blanket; the curls, alas! had long since departed, and the locks hung lank, deformed and clammy about my neck, whilst the shrinking caul left both my ears exposed to public view. But the generous Mr. Parker soon made me a present of a very elegant wig, which, though it might not furnish my brain with an addition of wisdom, yet certainly enabled me to show my head with greater confidence."

The missionary did not leave his field of labour until June, 1778. His voyage from Pownalborough to Halifax is described at some length in a journal from his own pen, which forms one of the most agreeable portions of the volume. It is principally occupied with descriptions of the scenery of the coast, and with reflections on the character of the people with whom he had parted. The following description of the appearance presented by the prominent members of the party, on their arrival at Halifax, is a capital bit of humorous writing:—

"I at that moment discovered among the gathering crowd Mr. Kitson, one of our Kennebec neighbors, running down the street to our assistance. He came instantly on board, and, after mutual salutations, helped us on shore. Thus, just a fortnight after we left our own beloved habitation, we found ourselves landed in a strange country, destitute of money, clothing, dwelling or furniture, and wholly uncertain what

countenance or protection we might gain from the governing powers. Mr. Kitson kindly offered to conduct us to Mr. Brown's or Capt. Callahan's; and just as we quitted our vessel, Mr. Moody, formerly clerk to the King's Chapel, appeared to welcome our arrival. But as it may afford some diversion to the courteous reader, I will suspend my narrative a few moments to describe the singularity of our apparel, and the order of our procession through the streets, which were surprisingly contrasted by the elegant dresses of the gentlemen and ladies who happened to meet in our lengthy perambulation. And here I am at a loss where to begin, whether with Capt. Smith or myself, but as he was a faithful pilot to this haven of repose, I conclude it is no more than complaisance to give him the preference. He was clothed in a long swinging thread bare coat, and the rest of his habit displayed the venerable signature of antiquity, both in form and materials. His hat carried a long peak before, exactly perpendicular to the longitude of his aquiline nose. On the right hand of this sleek commander shuffled along your very humble servant, having his feet adorned with a pair of shoes, which sustained the marks of rebellion and independence. . . . My legs were covered with a thick pair of woollen stockings, which had been so often mended and darned by the fingers of frugality, that scarce an atom of the original remained. My breeches, had formerly been black, but the color being worn out by age, nothing remained but a rusty gray, bespattered with lint and bedaubed with pitch. Over a coarse tow and linen shirt, manufactured in the looms of sedition, I sustained a coat and waistcoat of the same dandy gray russet; and to secure from public inspection the innumerable rents, holes and deformities, which time and misfortunes had wrought in these ragged and weather-beaten garments, I was furnished with a blue surtout fretted at the elbows, worn at the button-holes, and stained with a variety of tints, so that it might truly be styled a coat of many colors; and to render this external department of my habit still more conspicuous and worthy of observation, the waist descended below my knees, and the skirts hung dangling about my heels; and to complete the whole, a jaundiced-colored wig, devoid of curls, was shaded by the remnants of a rusty beaver, its monstrous brows replete with notches and furrows, and grown lousy by the alternate inflictions of storm and sunshine, lopped over my shoulders, and obscured a face meagre with famine and wrinkled with solitude. My countenance and voice came lagging behind at distance, the former arrayed in a ragged baize night-gown tied round her middle with a string instead of a sash: the latter carried upon her back the tattered remains of an homelock-colored bussey woolsey, and both their heads were adorned with bonnets composed of black moth-eaten stuff, almost devoured with the teeth of time. I forgot to mention the admirable figure of their petticoats, jagged at the bottom, distinguished by a multitude of fissures, and curiously drabbled in the mud, for a heavy rain was now beginning to set in. And to close the solemn procession, Dr. Mayer and our faithful John, marched along in all the pride of poverty and majesty of rags and patches, which exhibited all the dyes of the rainbow. The Doctor proceeded with a yellow bushy beard, grinning all the way while his broad Dutch face opened at his mouth from ear to ear. The other continued his progression with a doleful solemnity of countenance, as if he designed to give a kind of dignity to the wretched fragments of his apparel which floated in the wind. In this manner our procession began, and was supported till we arrived at Capt. Callahan's, near half a mile from the place of our landing."

Mr. Bailey was, soon after his arrival, established in the parish of Cornwallis, where he remained about two years. From this place he was called to St. Luke's Annapolis, where the remaining twenty-five years of his life was passed. He died of a dropsy July 26, 1803, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mr. Bartlett has executed his task of biographer with great diligence and excellent taste. He has not attempted to exalt a man of ordinary merits and abilities into a great hero. He has presented a faithful picture, illustrating an important portion of our history in a simple, dignified, and truthful manner.

This work forms the second volume of the "Collections of the Protestant Episcopal Historical Society." It is not for sale, but as the annual subscription, entitling the subscriber to a copy of all works published by the Society during the year, is but two dollars, it is readily accessible to the public. We trust that this, and kindred Historical Societies, established by other religious bodies in imitation of its plan, may be as eminently successful as they are eminently useful.—*Literary World.*

• We believe it was the Grandfather of Rev. Mr. Moody now of Yarmouth. Ed. C. T.

Worcester Church Society.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE Annual Meeting of the Chester Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, took place in the Church School House, on the evening of Wednesday the 13th inst. It is not to be expected that in a Society like this, whose operations are becoming every year more uniform in their character, there can be much of variety to record. This however affords no just grounds of discouragement. On the contrary, it should rouse every remnant of the Church of Christ, especially in those days of lukewarmness and indifference, to renewed exertion. At about half-past 6, a few verses of the Evening Hymn were sung, and the meeting having been opened with prayer, the Rector made some prefatory remarks, and then called upon the Rev'd. Mr. Smith to move the first Resolution.

Resolved.—That as we have received the Gospel freely from our Almighty God, and have hitherto had it freely propagated amongst us, through the instrumentality of noble and generous Societies in the Mother Country, so we ought freely to give according to our abilities towards planting it deeply and permanently in every portion of our own Province.

The Reverend gentleman addressed the meeting at some length, enforcing the duty which rested upon Christians "freely to give" towards the support of the Gospel, and upon Churchmen of this Province to do so, in support of an Institution upon which, humanly speaking, the existence of the Church in Nova Scotia must in future principally depend. This Resolution was seconded by Mr. Joseph Morgan, Church Warden.

The 2nd Resolution was moved by Mr. John Feader, Church Warden, and seconded by Mr. William Martin.

Resolved.—That we have heard with heartfelt joy of the increase of Missionaries, in our own Diocese, through the means of this Society, and desire especially to express our thanks for the grant continued to this Parish towards the salary of an assistant Missionary.

The 3rd Resolution was moved by Mr. Joseph Whitford, seconded by Mr. Thomas Whitford, and supported by Mr. John Hawbolt.

Resolved.—That as Christ Jesus the Saviour came not to seek his own happiness, but ours, so should every Christian follow His example, by using every proper means in his power, for the conversion of all men, and their ultimate sanctification through His great and only sacrifice.

The 4th Resolution was moved by Mr. Charles Lordly, seconded by Mr. Charles Walters, and supported by Mr. James Bond, Senr.

Resolved.—That we record our gratitude to Almighty God, for the success that has hitherto attended the efforts of the D. C. S., the objects of which Society claim our united sympathy and support, to the utmost of our ability.

Mr. Lordly addressed the meeting at some length, and with much earnestness, warmly recommending the D. C. S. to the support of all the members of the Church in this Province, and particularly to the Churchmen in this extensive Parish,—in which, he said, there was a large number who professed to be Churchmen, but who contributed very little of their means towards the support of the Church, and whose names had never as yet appeared upon the list of subscribers to the funds of this Society. He here mentioned the names of many, beginning with the A. the E. &c., down to Z., who had hitherto contributed nothing, although we were receiving so much annually for the support of an assistant Missionary, and other objects, while beside this, one-fourth of our annual subscriptions was funded, and reserved towards an endowment fund for our own Parish. He alluded to the assistance afforded by this Society towards the erection of the Fishermen's Church at Turn's Bay, the exertions of the Rev'd. Mr. Cochran, and the comfort which that clergyman's services afforded, as well to others as to himself, accustomed, as he always had been from early youth, to go to Church on the Lord's Day.

Several well selected extracts from copies of the *Churchman* published in New York, which had been kindly sent to the Rector, by a friend and fellow Churchman in that city, and likewise from the *Church*, published in Toronto, and from late numbers of the *Quarterly Papers* of the Society P. G. F., were in the course of the evening read by the different movers of the resolutions, affording pleasing information, and substantial evidence of the increase and prosperity of that portion of Christ's Church, to which we belong, and motives for greater exertion among Churchmen in this highly privileged Diocese. The officers of the past year were requested to hold office for the ensuing year. Many of the old members paid in their subscriptions, and some new ones were added to the list of subscribers. The Missionary Hymn was pleasingly sung in the course of the evening, and the interesting proceedings were closed by singing the Hundredth Psalm, and the Apostolic Benediction.

January 23th. 1851.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

REV. SIR,

It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers, to be informed that a new Church was opened for Divine Service at Macan, distant eight miles from Amherst, County Cumberland, on Sunday the 1st instant. Notwithstanding the snow storm that prevailed, the little Church was completely filled by an extremely well conducted and attentive congregation. Prayers were read by the Rev. Donald Bliss, the Lessons and Communion Service by the Rev. T. N. Dewolf, and the Rev. T. D. Rad-

e. The beautiful Liturgy of our Church seemed to have a peculiar impressiveness in that retired spot, elicited by

"woodlands wild." Nor was the musical part of the service less impressive, nearly the entire congregation having joined in singing the fine old Hundredth. This part of the worship of God was rendered more attractive by the assistance of a Melodeon, handled with excellent taste and execution by Miss Hatchford, of Amherst. The sermon was preached by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, and was listened to with marked attention. "One object (he observed) he had in view in building a Church where members of the Church of England were few in number, was to exhibit to the descendants of Churchmen, what the church of their fathers really was, and thus to enable them to judge of its merits from their own experience, and not by the representations of the prejudiced."

The Church though small, is a model of architectural taste, and reflects great credit on the Rev. George Towne, the architect, by whose exertions it has been erected. Its peculiarities are, an exceedingly high pitched roof, with open timber work on interior—narrow lancet windows, which however afford quite sufficient light. The chancel window (in a three-light form, is filled with stained glass. The walls on the outside are not formed of clapboards in the usual style, but of planks placed vertically, the joints being covered with battens, this gives a less wooden-like and a more substantial appearance to the building. Among the contributors for the erection of this place of worship, I have heard honorable mention of Mr. Long, who gave the site, Mr. Hill of Amherst, and the Rev. Messrs. Simonds and Bliss. The Church is, I understand, to be consecrated by the Bishop of Nova-Scotia, early in summer.

I am, Sir

Yours truly,

A SOJOURNER AT AMHERST.

KING'S COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,

As the Incorporated Alumni of King's College will shortly be called upon to exercise the important right of electing eight new Governors, who with the Bishop, the Chief Justice, Rev. D. McCawley, the Hon. J. B. Uniacke, and Lewis M. Wilkins, Esq., will form the governing body of the Institution at the more important era in its history, I wish through your columns to address a few words to the electors on the subject.

It is admitted by all, without any disparagement to the present Professors, that the College, to keep pace with the progress of the world, and to meet the requirements of those who must be educated up to its highest advances, to be fitted to contend on equal ground with every rival, in their respective professions, needs a large and immediate extension in the staff of Professors, and the scope of the education afforded by it.

The present income of the College is utterly inadequate for this purpose, being barely sufficient to maintain it in its present state. It will devolve upon the new Board of Governors to grapple with the case with energy and determination to adopt such plans for increasing the resources of the College as shall be at once judicious and feasible, and to persevere in the task with such determination to succeed as shall carry them unwearied through all its trials and difficulties. It becomes then a matter of the deepest importance to select such men as shall be both fitted and disposed to enter heartily into these views, men of practical and business habits, who have the interests of the College at heart, and who will not shrink from a large amount of labor in its cause. It cannot be disguised that for many months the new board of Governors must meet frequently, and exercise much thought and judgement in making the most of the present resources of the College, and carrying out the plans of extension and improvement at which I have already hinted. They should therefore be as much as possible residents in Halifax, for the urgency of the case will not admit of long intervals between the meetings of the board, and we cannot expect gentlemen from a distance to make such frequent journeys to the metropolis.

It will be but a proper compliment to the New Brunswick Alumni to elect either one or two from that Province. Windsor itself is well represented by two of the Governors for life, the Rev. Dr. McCawley and Mr. Wilkins—and as none either of the latter or the New Brunswick Governors can be expected to attend the meetings, except very occasionally, it becomes almost a matter of necessity to appoint such gentlemen as can attend constantly.

As evidence of what may be expected from any gentleman to be elected to this office, I know none better than what has been already done by those members of the Associated Alumni who have been most active and zealous in aiding the Institution in that capacity.

If such persons in all other respects suitable can be found in the ranks of that body, let us lay aside every other feeling than that of a desire to promote the real interests of the College, and with a determination to vote for none who will not give themselves heartily and vigorously to the work, elect the men best fitted to carry out our plans, without regard to age or official position, or indeed any other qualifications than fitness for this important office.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
A GRADUATE.

January 23th. 1851.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,

In compliance with a request you some time since made, I now forward to you the *Notitia Parochialis* of

the Parish of St. Stephen, Chester, for the year 1850. Baptisms 108 Infants, and 1 Adult. Marriages 77 Burials 27.

The present Incumbent has had charge of the Parish for well nigh thirty-two years. During that period there have been, Baptisms 2,502 Infants, and 1 Adult. Marriages, 406. Burials, 461. Number of persons confirmed in the Parish by the late Bishop 628. By the present Bishop of the Diocese 162. Total 690. Present number of communicants 243. Greatest number present at one time in the Parish Church 86. In the Church at Sherbrooke 34.—Comp

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 69.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD AT SEA.

"And the sea gave up the dead which was in it."—REV. xx. 13.

ALTHOUGH no friends were near,

To watch thy fleeting breath,

And weep upon thy bier:

Thy Saviour in His love was nigh,

To hear and grant thy suppliant cry,

And angels watch'd thy death.

The scenes of troubled life

Awaken no alarm

To thee, though storms are rife,

Though tempests rend the frowning sky,

And ocean fling her waves on high,

The wind and sea are calm.

The fathomless profound

Shall be thy quiet bed:

Thou'rt rest until the sound

Through all the ocean-caves shall ring

The summons of thy God and King—

"O sea give up thy dead!"

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. Steamship Niagara, Jan.

ENGLAND.

On Saturday the 17th, Sir R. H. Inglis, as treasurer, presided at the annual distribution of the benefactions to poor curates and clergymen of the Established Church, given at this season by the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.—

"The cases of ninety three poor clergymen in England and Wales were investigated, and sums of £10 to £20 were given to 80. The benefactions reasonably distributed are mainly limited, by the benevolent persons who bequeathed them to its corporation, for curates in actual duty, but as there is always a large number of clergymen applying who are not eligible for assistance from these benefactions, consequence of having temporarily lost their curates, or being incapacitated by mental or bodily disease, superannuated, or in possession of small benefices, governors have recourse to a 'special fund,' which established some years ago to meet such cases. In the present occasion, whilst £817 was given for the appropriate funds to fifty-six curates in actual duty, £235 was awarded from the 'special fund' to forty other clergymen. The applications came from parts of England and Wales, and disclosed the sources of distress, to which so large a body of the clergy must ever, in many of its members, be unavoidably exposed. Numerous other applications which arrived too late for consideration in the present case, will be submitted to the governors in January, which time we cordially hope the funds may be replenished.

"In June next, another class of benefactions, for benefited clergymen with small incomes and families, will be distributable.

"Having thus relieved, as far as the funds will allow, the several cases of distress amongst the clergy, the governors proceeded to consider applications for the widows, aged single daughters, and other dependent clergymen, and appropriated amongst them £11,000 for donations, educational grants, outfit, and apprenticeship."

On the 21st inst., the somewhat novel ceremony of consecrating an English abbot was performed by Cardinal Wiseman at the church of St. Gregory, Burder, the abbot elect, abandoned the Continent about eight years ago, and entered the Trappist monastery of St. Bernard, in Leinster, where he rendered himself so acceptable to his brethren that at the end of three years they elected him Superior. The provincial-general of the order, however, would not ratify the election, on account of the short time the doctor had served in the monastery, and he was therefore obliged to content himself with the four years more with the secondary dignity of Prior. On Wednesday Cardinal Wiseman installed him in his full rank, and Dr. Burder, as Abbot of St. Bernard's, with shaven crown and Carmelite gown, knelt up and down the church between two Italian monks, all with their croziers before them, and the choir thundered out an impressive "Te Deum." Another Trappist monk took part in the ceremony, acting as the Cardinal's deacon, his powerful brass

Anglo-Saxon features, in combination with the Turkish garb, reminding one irresistibly of the First Tech class of anchorites who figure in our ballads and traditions. Dr. Manning preached upon the occasion.

FRANCE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—PARIS, FRIDAY.—The *Messenger* contains a circular, dated Dec. 30, addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Legations of the Emperor in foreign countries on the Eastern Question. This document, which is very moderate, but very firm, after narrating the different phases of the question, declares that France, England, Austria, and Prussia, have recently, by their agreement concluded at Vienna, solemnly recognised that the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire was one of the conditions of their political equilibrium.

The affair of Sinope took place against all provisions. Russia having declared that she only desired a material guarantee for the fulfilment of what she demanded. To prevent the Ottoman territory or the Ottoman flag from being the object of a new attack on the part of the naval forces of Russia, the French and English fleets have received the order to enter the Black Sea. This circular terminates by expressing the hope that Russia will not expose Europe to new convulsions.

AUSTRIA.

Recent intelligence from Vienna confirms and extends the statement that the Emperor Nicholas refuses to admit the intervention of the Four Powers on the Eastern Question. The Austrian Government, on the ground that its relations to the Czar are different from those of the Western Powers, declines to join in the collective presentation to Russia of the answer of the Powers to the collective note, and claims for itself the exclusive exercise of good offices at St. Petersburg.—It is impossible to doubt the original source of a proceeding so evidently proceeding from the author of the

RUSSIA.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg*, of the 23rd ult., now follows the articles against Russia which appeared in the London journals after the receipt of the intelligence of the affair at Sinope:—"On the receipt of the news of the naval combat at Sinope, the English Journals published furious articles against Russia, for war and terrible reprisals against the Russian navy. We give the reply of the *Journal des Debats* to these declamations." This paragraph is followed by the article of the *Debats*, offering a sort of excuse to the Russians, and which was noticed at the time.

The truth is gradually becoming known concerning Russian losses at Sinope. Correspondents from the *Black Sea* state that the Russians lost the *Sagouid*, a ship of 30 guns, of which no mention was made in the Russian bulletin. She was attacked by a Turkish frigate in the most deplorable manner, and after a murderous conflict both of them blew up together. They also lost three transports. The same correspondent states that one of the adjutants of the Russian Admiral died of his wounds at Sebastopol, and Osman Pacha himself is in a critical condition, having suffered amputation.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

It is to be feared the case that agitate of prosperity, and the accumulation of wealth, in a community, lead to speculation, and habits of wastefulness and extravagance.

It affords much pleasure to observe, that with us means with which Providence has blessed us, are in many cases, being made use of for purposes that are calculated not alone to be reproductive of wealth, but likewise to add largely to social and moral improvement. The Government acted wisely, and is devoting the first surplus income to the payment of the debts of the Province: and it is probable next year will witness the completion of the Asylum, and such improvements in the construction of bridges, as will prevent the great annual repairs required to keep up the imperfect structures now in use.

Under the many brick and stone buildings which are erected next season in our principal streets, we shall see that a magnificent Hotel on the site of the present John Hotel is contemplated, and quite likely to be carried into execution; and that a Company is being formed to place a large screw Steamer between St. John and the Bend, and to be put in operation after the completion of the Railway, between Edward Island and Shediac. We observe that many of our Ship-building establishments are now fitting up steam engines on their premises.

So much is being done to advance material prosperity, we are glad to learn that Religion gets its share of the general wealth. The Episcopal Parish of St. John Parish, at a meeting held on the 14th, resolved to pay off the amount due for the

building and completion of the Sunday School House attached to Trinity Church, and to make certain additions and improvements to that venerable and venerated fabric.—Old Trinity—the whole outlay estimated at £2000. At the meeting alluded to, the sum of £710 was subscribed at once by a few individuals.

The congregation of the Church of Scotland, in this City, have also resolved to pay off the debts on the Church, amounting to £1000; and the congregation of the Free Presbyterian Church are making efforts in a like direction.

The Methodist Congregation in Portland, recently determined to build a brick Mission House on the vacant lot adjoining the Chapel, and have subscribed upwards of £800 for that purpose—one generous-hearted member putting his name down for £300; while another has liberally offered to put an Organ in the Chapel.

We have before noticed the very liberal contributions of the Roman Catholics, for their new Cathedral, which it is expected will be ready for consecration on the 5th of August, 1854, and will be quite an ornament to the City.

We wish we could say that Education was getting its due share of attention. At present, there is scarcely a decent School-house in the City; and from the number of young people requiring education, we are certain that there could not be a better speculation, commercially or morally, than to get up a College or Academy of a superior order, with half a dozen first class Teachers.

Provincial Legislature.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

We are called upon to resume our Legislative labors, under circumstances which should inspire us with renewed confidence in the Giver of all good. An industrious people have drawn from a fertile soil, and from a profitable commerce and fishery, His bounties in rich abundance, and in peace and health are permitted to enjoy them.

The *Kailwa* Bills passed during the last Session, have received the Queen's assent. Correspondence in reference to the general subject shall be laid before you without delay.

The sum granted for the importation of Stock, has been carefully expended: the animals imported sold at prices that indicate the interest which has been already awakened among the Agriculturists of the Province, for the possession of these superior breeds of cattle, so highly prized in the Mother Country. The results of this experiment having more than realized the anticipations of those most favourable to the trial, I confidently anticipate, that by an enlarged provision, you will enable me to place improved breeds in the central Townships of every county in the Province.

The Exhibition which took place during the past summer, was highly creditable to the Agricultural classes, and showed the excellence that might be attained in the various productions of the soil. With your co-operation and aid, I look forward with confidence to see Nova Scotia making rapid strides in the advancement of her husbandry:—profiting by the experience, and emulating the examples of Great Britain and of the United States, where agriculture is regarded as forming the basis of national wealth and prosperity.

To the Vice Admiral commanding on this station, our grateful acknowledgments are especially due, for his ready acceptance of the offer made to him by the Government, to take under his immediate charge the entire equipment and direction of the Provincial vessels employed in the protection of the shore fisheries. The reports when laid before you, will show that this duty has been performed by that distinguished officer, with the same energy and zeal that have ever characterized his services, and which have elicited, through their Representatives, the thanks of the people of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The public accounts, with the estimates for the current year, shall be immediately submitted for your inspection, and you will be gratified to perceive that the Revenue, as compared with that of 1852, has steadily increased.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Serious inconvenience has resulted from defects in the Law which regulates the selection of Jurors, or from the mode in which it has been carried out. To provide for a more certain and speedy administration of justice should be our first care. A measure, embracing this object, will be submitted for your consideration.

The reports of the Supervisors of the great roads shall be laid before you: and should you decide that the system adopted last Session has so far worked well, I will be happy to give my assent to any measure for its extension.

The protection of the Rivers I still regard as a subject of great importance, involving the very existence of the salmon and gaspereaux fisheries; and I must rely upon your local experience to aid the officers ap-

pointed under the Act of last Session, by such improvements of the law as may appear to be politic and necessary.

Some further provision should be made for the safe investment, under the guarantee of the government, of the earnings of the industrious classes. Wages having been high throughout the year, larger sums have been weekly presented at the Savings' Bank than the Cashier was authorized to receive.

Great interest is taken in an Exhibition, which it is proposed to organise, of the productions of Provincial skill and industry in the Autumn of the current year. I am assured that very large contributions will be made for such an object by public spirited individuals throughout the Province. The liberality of the Legislature should encourage the enterprise; and you may be assured that it shall have my countenance and aid.

A measure will be submitted for reducing the cost of Marriage Licenses, and making provision for issuing them in the several Counties, by which the inconvenience and delays that result from the present system, will be avoided.

That you will address yourselves to the consideration and despatch of the public business, with due earnestness and zeal, I am well assured; and you may rely upon my very sincere desire so to exercise the prerogatives of the Crown, as to draw from your Legislative labours the highest guarantee, that while promoting the happiness of her subjects I shall secure the approbation of my sovereign.

Editorial Miscellany.

SUPERLATIVE.—Of all the liberal things which we have presented to our readers (and we generally cull every thing of that kind that we can find, in order to "provoke" unto similar good works) the following item records the greatest—eclipsing even the worthy donor of 50 guineas a day, to Missionary purposes, whom we lately mentioned. Certainly this Dr. Nott must have not only a large purse, but what is better and what does not always go with it, a still larger heart. Let us hope that this "provoking" piece of intelligence will lead to the recording of somewhat of the like sort in behalf of our own poor College, now thrown on the charity of its friends.

REV. DR. NOTT, President of Union College, has lately made over to the trustees of that Institution more than six hundred thousand dollars, to be a perpetual fund, the income of which shall go to establish and support nine professorships and six tutorships, an observatory, sixty-eight auxiliary scholarships, fifty prize scholarships, nine prize fellowships, &c. &c.—The trustees on receiving this property passed the following resolutions:

Resolved.—That the Trustees, representing the College, and as individuals feeling a deep interest in the cause of education, tender to our venerable President our warmest thanks for his noble and disinterested conduct, for the moral courage and firmness with which he has met the assaults made upon his character, and for his munificent endowment of the Institution committed to our charge.

Resolved.—That we earnestly request all the Graduates of Union College to meet us at the next Annual Commencement, and unite in congratulations to Doctor Nott at the then close of Fifty Years since he entered on his duties as President, and to rejoice with him and with us in the prosperity of his Institution, to the advancement of which he has so successfully devoted the energies of a great man.—*Am. paper.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Session of 1854 commenced on Thursday last, with the usual formalities. The Council Chamber was well filled, and notwithstanding the snow storm a goodly sprinkling of ladies adorned the gathering, among them Lady Seymour and daughters. The attendance of members was meagre, only 37 in the Lower House, and ten in the Upper.

His Excellency's speech will be found elsewhere. In these days of self glorification, it is refreshing to see in its opening sentences an acknowledgment of the bounty of an ever ruling Providence towards our favoured land. It would have been still better had the inhabitants of the Province been required to do this in public and religious observance of a Thanksgiving Day. From the Council Chamber the company adjourned, ladies and all, to the Hall of the Commons, where the speech was again read from the chair. The answer was moved by Mr. Archibald, and passed unanimously. H. C. D. Twining, Esq., was then elected, without a dissentient voice, to fill for the present Session the place of Joseph Whidden, Esq., Chief Clerk, now absent for his health. Alexr. James, Esq., and J. W. Johnston, Jr., Esq., were then respectively proposed for the office of Clerk Assistant, when there appeared by ballot 22 votes for the former, and 15 for the latter—so Mr. James was duly installed.

A conversation then took place relative to reporting the debates, when the arrangement of last Session was for the present continued. Messrs. Henry, B Smith and Bourneuf were appointed a Committee to report forthwith on the subject.

Missionary Intelligence.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle

AUSTRALASIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

According to advertisement, the members and friends of the Church of England assembled in the school-room at Castle-street, to hear the narratives of the two missionary bishops, Dr. Tyrrel, Bishop of Newcastle, and Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand. The room was, at an early period, crowded with a most respectable audience, and throughout the narratives of the Right Rev. Prelates, very considerable warmth of feeling was exhibited. On the entrance of the Bishop of New Zealand, with ten boys from the neighbouring island, the restrained applause of the assembly was manifested, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Newcastle was scarcely less warmly welcomed. The Venerable Archdeacon Cowper having taken the chair, read the advertisement convening the meeting, and, stating that the meeting was one of a purely religious character, called upon those assembled to join with him in prayer. Prayer having been offered and responded to—after a few introductory observations from the Archdeacon, the Bishop of Newcastle rose.

His Lordship said that he had been called upon to narrate to the Christian friends around him the chief incidents in the first voyage of the *Border Maid*. By his beloved friend and brother, the Bishop of New Zealand, would be undertaken the more important duty of narrating the incidents attending the second voyage of the Missionary ship. And even as respected the first, he (the Bishop of Newcastle) would particularly observe, that he made the voyage as the companion of his friend, by whom every detail was planned, and that he was about to tell what he was an eye-witness of. His friend was the doer, himself was the only witness of what had been done. His Lordship desired in the first place to recal to the remembrance of many of those present the time when the *Border Maid* left Port Jackson, and when they attended them outside the Heads. After a boisterous passage they arrived at Auckland on the evening of Whitunday, about the time that evening service was commencing. The necessary preparations for their progress among the islands detained them some weeks in New Zealand, and whilst thus waiting a report reached them that a boat's crew who had landed at the island of Maré had been killed, and their bodies eaten by the natives. The *Border Maid* being at length ready for sea, they sailed, and the first island at which they touched was Aneityoum. There, from the captain of a sandal-wood vessel, he (the Bishop of Newcastle) had learnt two facts, which had made a strong impression on his mind. The first was, that however friendly in appearance, the native islanders were not to be trusted, their seeming friendship was deceptive, and they, by plots and stratagems, generally sought to achieve that which they dare not openly avow their intention to attempt. It was not until the last moment that with strangers their treacherous designs were suspected. This captain stated, having a large order for sandal-wood, he had taken down a double crew to one of the islands. As his force was consequently strong, he did not dream that the natives would venture to attack them; and no fear being entertained, large numbers of them were allowed to come on board. They professed the most friendly intentions, laughed with seeming delight at many novelties that were shown to them, seemed as gay and innocent as a crowd of happy children, but at a concerted signal they rushed upon the crew, and in one moment twenty-one seamen lay dead upon the deck. The captain and some of his men fought their way off, and succeeded in opening a fire on their treacherous foes, who at length were compelled to retire to their canoes. The vessel left the fatal shore, having, as the captain said, learnt a sad lesson never to be forgotten. There was a second point to which he had directed his Lordship's attention. The islanders were fond of a warfare wherein their passions were greatly excited. Even when bent upon the most fearful deeds of blood, they would postpone their design ten days together unless made angry. Unless exasperated they would keep on friendly terms for some time, and thus their intended victims, if cautious, might evade their fate. To another island, Maré or Nengone, his Lordship next drew the attention of his hearers. From that island the two young girls had come, whose conduct and demeanour had been so well described by the Venerable Archdeacon: and in whom were exhibited a most gratifying proof of what

could be done by missionary labours. At this island, the friendly natives were asked if the rumour was correct which had reached New Zealand as to the slaying of the boat's crew. They sorrowfully said, it was too true, that the massacre had taken place in a bay about six miles distant, and that the victims, having been all killed, had been doubtless eaten. But, with tears in their eyes, they disclaimed any participation in the deed, exclaiming to the bishops, "Those men are heathens, and we are Christians." This was the first proof which he (the Bishop of Newcastle) had himself observed of the excellent result of missionary work in the islands, and truly rejoiced was he to hear even of a savage race draw a strong distinction between what a heathen did and what a Christian did. That same afternoon, chapel service was performed there, the Bishop of New Zealand preaching, and his sermon being interpreted by a native teacher. He (the Bishop of Newcastle) should never forget the effect of that solemn scene. Four hundred of the islanders knelt around them, and when they said the responses, the full volume of sound which arose assured him that every man, woman, and child before him were earnestly joining in the service. And thus it was again when they sang their simple hymn, and the thought then arose in his mind, that happy should he be if, when he returned to his own diocese, he found his own congregation to behave as well. The next morning, himself and his friend walked across the island to another chapel, where service was again performed, and where the same earnestness and decorum prevailed. At its conclusion, they retired to the cottage of a native teacher, whence they observed their late congregation in deep consultation. Presently they formed themselves into a procession, and, to the number of at least 400 men, women, and little children, advanced to where the Bishops stood, and each upon passing laid yams, coconuts, and other fruits, at their feet, as a grateful offering to those who had told them of God's love for them. So numerous were these fruit-offerings that it was difficult to get them to the ship. Thus these poor things, for one religious service, voluntarily gave their most valued property; and well might many civilized communities take them for their example. On the following morning the young prince of the tribe, who knew the Bishop of New Zealand, and who had a dear friend amongst the Melanesian scholars at St. John's College, expressed his ardent desire to embark on board the *Border Maid*. This young man, whose parents had died in his infancy, had been nursed and brought up from childhood by the old man of the tribe, who loved him with the fondest affection. When they heard him express a wish to go, they surrounded him with the saddest lamentations. "If he go," they, sorrowing, exclaimed, "we cry, we no sleep at night." Delightful was the tie which bound these aged men to their youthful king. After some consideration, the Bishop of New Zealand and himself thought that the question of the youth's accompanying them should be openly discussed before the tribe; and they accordingly summoned a primitive parliament, where, as at another Rannymede, the whole of the tribe assembled, the young king sitting between the Bishops, and his native people forming a semicircle before them. A native teacher then addressed the tribe, begged them to consider what great good their prince would be able to effect for them, when he came back to them instructed in the holy truths and valuable knowledge, and assuring them that his absence would only be for twelve moons. After a deep silence one old man arose, and said that all which had been told them was very good, but they could not spare their prince; they could not sleep if he left them. Another old man followed in strains of equal energy and equal affection, and it was plain that all the tribe participated freely in their objections to the departure of the prince. Seeing this, the Bishops decided (reluctantly however) that it would not be judicious or wise to take him; if any accident should befall him, should he be overtaken with disease or death, (his friend at the college, it must be observed, had died,) it would, in all probability, cause the entire alienation of the tribe from the missionaries, and it was therefore resolved not to take him. No sooner was the youth told this than large tears were seen to roll down his cheeks. This was observed by the tribe, and the old man who had first spoken came to him, and in the softest and gentlest tones entreated him not to cry; his people dearly loved him, but they could not spare him. The *Border Maid* soon afterwards left Maré, and proceeded to Mallicolo, where it pleased God's great providence to preserve them from the most imminent danger. [The Bishop here gives an account of the well-known escape of Bishop Selwyn from the

inhabitants of this island.] The *Border Maid* then proceeded to Taramanga, certainly the most dreaded of the islands, and in Dillon's Bay, near the spot where the excellent and lamented Missionary Williams was murdered, they landed two most excellent boys, natives of the island, who were to be left there for a short visit to their friends. Upon returning to receive the boys on board again, a large crowd of natives were assembled on the beach, and to his (the Bishop's) surprise, he saw a white man amongst them. He called to him, and asked how he could be aided to escape from the island? He replied that he was very grateful for the offer, but that he was comfortably engaged on the island cutting sandal-wood at good wages; that he felt himself in perfect safety, and had been always treated with kindness. Here then was a singular and most suggestive lesson. Two Christian Bishops, anxiously desirous to preach the Gospel of Christ to these benighted heathens, dare not remain on their treacherous shore, the scene of fearful bloodshed, yet they stood that humble mechanic, pursuing his ordinary avocation of felling trees in safety. Truly, indeed had it been said, that the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of Israel. Well, the great mission of Christianity could be only assisted by worldly means when its ministers desired to carry to the heathen the glad tidings of salvation, and in this sacred work all could give their aid—the minister in the humblest parish, as well as he who encountered the perils of the distant voyage. It is the heart and spirit that are wanted to achieve the work,—it was not in attempting great things, but in doing little things that those who did them bravely and faithfully would obtain their reward hereafter.

(Conclusion next week.)

Youth's Department.

From the Protestant Churchman.

LITTLE LUCY,

AND THE SONG SHE SANG,

A LITTLE CHILD, six summers old,
So thoughtful and so fair,
There seemed about her pleasant ways
A more than childish air,
Was sitting on a summer eve
Beneath a spreading tree,
Intent upon an ancient book,
Which lay upon her knee.

She turned each page with careful tread,
And strained her sight to see,
Until the drowsy shadows slept
Upon the grassy lea:
Then closed the book, and upward looked,
As she began to sing
A simple verse of hopeful love—
This very childish thing:—
"While here below, how sweet to know
His wondrous love and story,
And then, 'brought grace, to see his face,
And live with him in glory!"

II.
That little child one dreary night
Of winter wind and storm,
Was tossing on a weary couch
Her weak and woe-filled form:
And in her pain, and in its pause,
But clasped her hands in prayer:
—Strange that we had no thoughts of Maré,
While hers were only there:—

Until she said, "Oh mother dear,
How sad you seem to be;
Have you forgotten that I said,
'Let children come to me?'
Dear mother bring the blessed Book,
Come, mother, let us sing:"
And then again, with faltering tongue,
She sung that childish thing:—
"While here below how sweet to know,
His wondrous love and story,
And then, through grace, to see his face,
And live with him in glory!"

III.
Underneath a spreading tree
A narrow mound is seen,
Which first was covered by the snow,
Then blossomed into green;
Here first I heard that childish voice,
That sings on earth no more;
In heaven it hath a richer tone,
And sweeter than before:
For those who know His love below,
So runs the wondrous story,
In heaven, through grace, shall see his face,
And dwell with Him in glory!

FAITH—AN ANECDOTE.—A few weeks ago the boy sailed gaily down the waters of the St. Lawrence. He was but six years old, and imaged of the

floats for him on every distant cloud. His favorite reading for many months had been De Foë's *Robinson Crusoe*, and as the boat passed in and out among the many thousand islands of the river, he pointed to his mother, in glowing colors, all that it would be possible to do, if thrown adrift upon a spar, he should by some strange chance find himself alone upon the pebbly beach. Very charming he thought the fairy like islands with their tender screens of larch and maple, veiling just enough from feeble human sight the warm glory of the sun.

They were on, the islands were passed, and now the boat began to descend the rapids. A head wind lifted the breakers, the sky darkened, but the child and mother felt the excitement of the scene like a living human creature, the strong boat kept its way. It took a manly pride, it rowed, in mastering the obstacles to its course, and as it rose and fell with heavy swing, a scene of power, half divine, filled the hearts and souls of the passengers.

The boy stood still. Tighter and tighter he grasped his mother's hand, and with blue eyes darkened by earnest thought, looked upon the face of the water. Soon the rain began to fall heavily, the water was still more agitated, and the mother felt that when the keel of the vessel grated against the rocks, visions of storm and wreck passed through the little one's mind. She saw that he was frightened, and began to question whether it would not be best to carry him to the cabin, and by song and story beguile his excited mind. Just at this moment, he gently pressed her hand, and looking down upon him, she saw the expression of serious thought give way, a sweet smile twinkled on his lips, as he said softly to himself, rather than to her, the following lines:

Then the captain's little daughter
Took her father by the hand,
Saying, Is not God upon the water,
Just the same as on the land?

The pleasant poet who wrote the simple lines, of which the above were the child's broken remembrance, was in a foreign land. The drawing rooms of the noble open readily to his genial presence, and the skill of the literati ring with the cheer and merriment his joyous tones excite; but no words of courtly compliment, though spoken with royal lips, will fall more sweetly upon his ear than would these words of the trusting child, could he have stood by his side and watched the dawn of faith in his pure soul as he spoke. Oh, little children! God teaches us in many ways that to make others happy is one of the truest objects of life. It is better to make others good, but it is best of all to turn the heart of a little child in trusting love to its Heavenly Father. If, like the great poet, we are ever able to speak or write one word which shall do this, let us bless God for the high privilege.—*Montreal Juv. Mag.*

Selections.

MARSHALL NEY.—The inauguration of a statue of Marshall Ney took place, with great military pomp, in Paris on the 7th instant. The correspondent of the *Times* thus eloquently premises a description of the ceremony:

PARIS, Dec. 7. G. R. M.

It was on the day 38 years that one of the most heroic of those military chiefs whose names had once stirred the heart of France like the blast of a trumpet had the misfortune of his, perhaps unpremeditated, treason to be restored King of France. The details of that sad story have become a matter of history. It is known that Marshall Monecy, who was appointed to act as one of the judges of the Court-martial named by Royal ordinance, refused the office. He was for that reason deprived of his honour, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Ney, noting on the advice of his counsel, M. Dupin and M. Berryer, father of the celebrated orator, objected to the competency of the tribunal; and Marshal Massena, also a member of the Court-martial, declared that his impartiality was liable to doubt from the fact of his having had, when they both served the emperor, serious discussions with his brother Marshall during the retreat of the French army from Portugal. His scruples were not listened to; and when brought before the tribunal a second time, Ney reiterated his objections to the competency of the Court, and demanded that his reasons for doing so should be explained at length by M. Berryer. The Court declared itself incompetent by a majority of five votes; and a Royal ordinance the next day summoned the Chamber of Peers to try the Marshall for high treason. The fact of Ney having at the last moment withdrawn the Royal cause, and gone over with his sword to the Emperor, was too patent for detail, and need not be justified, except that he found himself hurried on by the course of events which were resisted, and by the astonishing success of the march of Napoleon

from Grenoble. A man of moral firmness would, under such circumstances, have resigned the post entrusted to him by the Monarch to whom he had sworn allegiance, when he found that even his influence over the army was as nothing compared to the magic power of Napoleon's name on the heart of the soldier. But he was a doomed man. His only defence was in the 13th article of the capitulation of Paris, of the 3rd of July, which stipulated that "Individuals who are at present in the capital shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties, without being disquieted or prosecuted in any respect in regard to their functions which they occupy, or may have occupied, or to their particular conduct or opinions."

The counsel of Ney were, it is said, interdicted from pleading that capitulation, and they were driven to technical objections. M. Dupin urged that, in virtue of the treaty of the 30th of November, Ney was not a French citizen, as Sarrelouis, his native town, had ceased to form part of France. This plea was indignantly rejected by Ney, who interrupted his counsel, and cried,—"Yes, I am a Frenchman—I will die a Frenchman. I thank my defenders for what they have done—for what they are ready to do: but I pray them to cease defending me rather than only half do so. I prefer not being defended at all to having a semblance of defence. I am accused on the faith of treaties, and I am debarred from appealing to them: I not like Moreau—I appeal to Europe and to posterity." His trial was proceeded with, and the Chamber of Peers, after six hours' deliberation, condemned "Michael Ney, Marshal of France, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of Moskowa, ex-Peer of France, to the penalty of death." The sentence was communicated to him at 5 o'clock in the morning. He demanded the spiritual assistance of the Curé of St. Sulpice, who accompanied him in the carriage that conveyed him to the place of execution.

Ney gave a sum of money for the poor of his Parish, and a small gold box, with his portrait, as his last gift for his wife. At 9 o'clock in the morning of the 7th of December, he reached a retired spot in the garden of the Luxembourg, and was placed with his back to a wall, where a detachment of soldiers (said to be Vendéans, disguised as soldiers) were drawn up with their pieces loaded. He was prayed to allow his eyes to be bandaged: he pushed the bandage away, and said,—"Do you not know that for five and twenty years I have looked upon death?" He uncovered his head with his left hand, and cried, "I protest against the sentence which condemns me. I should have preferred dying for my country on the field of battle, but this too, is the field of honour. *Vive la France!*" (and, pointing with his right hand to his heart, said), "Soldiers, do your duty;—aim here!" As he uttered the last word, he fell pierced by six balls, two of which he received in the head. His body was transported in a litter to the Hospice of the *Materne*. It was soon after given up to his family, who procured it a decent interment. Thus fell the hero of a hundred fights,—*la plus brave des braves.*

A STRANGE RACE IN THE HEART OF CALIFORNIA.—INTERESTING NARRATIVE.—Through the very centre of the great Basin runs the Rio Colorado Chiquito, our Little Red River. It takes its rise in the mountain that skirts the right bank of the Rio Grande, flows almost due west, and empties into the Colorado at a point on the same parallel of latitude with Walker's Pass. About 100 miles north of this, and running almost parallel with it, is the river San Juan. Each of these streams is about 250 miles long. Between them stretches an immense table land, broken occasionally by sierras of no great length, which shoot up above the general elevation. About halfway between the two rivers, and midway in the wilderness between the Colorado and Rio Grande, is the country of the Moquis. From the midst of the plain rises abruptly on all sides a butte of considerable elevation, the top of which is as flat as if some great power had sliced off the summit. Away up here the Moquis have built three large villages, where they rest at night perfectly safe from the attacks of the fierce tribes who live to the north and east of them. The sides of this table mountain are almost perpendicular cliffs, and the top can only be reached by a steep flight of steps cut in the solid rock. Around its base is a plain of arable land, which the Moquis cultivate with great assiduity. Here they raise all kinds of grain, melons, and vegetables; they have also a number of orchards, filled with many kinds of fruit trees. The peaches they raise, Capt. Walker says, are particularly fine. They have a large flock of sheep and goats, but very few beasts of burden or cattle. They are a harmless, inoffensive race—kind and hospitable to strangers, and make very little resistance when attacked.—The warlike Navajoes, who dwell in the mountains to the north-east of them, are in the habit of sweeping down upon them every two or three years, and driving off their stock. At such time they gather up all that is moveable from their farms, and fly for refuge to their mountain stronghold. Here their enemies dare not follow them. When a stranger approaches, they appear on the top of the rocks and beaches, watching his movement. One of their villages at which Captain Walker stayed for several days, is five or six hundred yards long. The houses are generally built of stone and mortar—sometimes of adobe. They are very snug and comfortable, and many of them are two and even three stories high. The inhabitants are considerably advanced in some of the arts, and manufacture excellent woollen clothing, blankets, leather, basket-work and pottery. Unlike most of the Indian tribes of this coun-

try the women work within door, the men performing all the farm and outdoor labour. As a race, they are lighter in colour than the Digger Indians of California. Indeed, the women are tolerably fair, in consequence of not being so much exposed to the sun. Among them Captain Walker saw three perfectly white, with white hair and yellow eyes. He saw two others of the same kind at the Zuni villages, near the Rio Grande. They were no doubt Albigos, and probably gave rise to the rumours which have prevailed of the existence of white Indians in the Basin.

The Moquis have probably assisted nature in level-ling the top of the mountains as a site for their villages. They have cut down the rocks in many places, and have excavated out of the solid rock a number of large rooms, for manufacturing woollen cloth. Their only arms are bows and arrows. Although they never war with any other tribe. The Navajoes carry off their stock without opposition. It is unlike almost every other tribe of Indians on the continent, they are scrupulously honest. Captain Walker says the most attractive and valuable articles may be left exposed and they will not touch them.

Many of the women are beautiful, with forms of faultless symmetry. They are very neat and clean, and dress in quite a picturesque costume of their own manufacture. They wear a dark robe with a red border gracefully draped, so as to leave their right arm and shoulder bare. They have most beautiful hair, which they arrange with great care. The condition of a female may be known from her manner of dressing the hair. The virgins part their hair in the middle behind, and twist each parcel around a hoop of six or eight inches in diameter. This is nicely smoothed and oiled, and fastened to each side of the head, something like a large rossetto. The effect is very striking. The married wear their hair twisted into a club behind.

PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—Nothing shows more forcibly the wide difference between the great mass of the laboring class in the United States and that of the same class in Great Britain, than a comparison of the pauperism of the two countries. In 1832, the number of persons in England and Wales who received relief from the poor-rates, on the 1st of July, was 796,234: in round numbers, about 1 out of every 20 inhabitants. In the United States, the total number of persons receiving relief, on the 1st of June 1850, was 50,353: about 1 pauper out of every 450 inhabitants. The ease with which employment and good wages can be obtained in America is no doubt one great cause of this difference; but it may also be traced in a considerable degree to the superior education of the working classes there, and to that spirit of independence and determination to make their way in the world which naturally prevail among a well-educated population. Among the numerous systematized returns relating to the pauperism in Great Britain, it is strange that the Poorlaw Board has never ordered one which would tabulate the amount of education among the out-door and in-door paupers, and the causes which have led to their becoming a burden to the community.—*English Paper.*

A FRIGHTFUL SCOURGE.—Mr. Gladstone in a public address recently, in Liverpool, made the following digression upon the Eastern Question and the horrors of war.

"When we speak of a general war, we do not speak of a real progress on the road of freedom—of real progress in the advancement of human intelligence.—These may sometimes be the intentions—rarely, I fear, are they the results of war. When we speak of a general war we mean the face of nature stained with human gore—we mean the bread taken out of the mouths of millions—we mean taxation indefinitely increased, and trade and industry woefully diminished—we mean heavy burdens entailed upon our latest posterity—we mean that demoralization is let loose, families are broken up, and lust stalks unbridled in every country which is visited by the calamity of war. (Loud cheers). If that be a true description of war, is it not so true that it is the absolute duty of the government to exercise for themselves that self-command which they recommend to others, and that they should labor to the uttermost for the adoption of every honest and honorable expedient which may be the means of averting that frightful scourge."

WHAT IS LIFE?—It is even as a vapour, says the good book. The poet Keats says:

Stop and consider! Life is but a day,
A fragile dew-drop on its perilous way,
From a tree's summit, a poor Indian's sleep
While his boat hastens to the monstrous steep
Of Montmorenci. Why so sad a man?
Life is the rose's hope, while yet unblown,
The fading of an ever-changing tale,
The light uplifting of a maiden's veil,
A pigeon tumbling in clear summer air,
A laughing school-boy without grief or care,
Riding the spring's branches of an elm.

But if any reader prefers a plain prose answer to the question, What is life? we answer, It is man's opportunity on earth for doing good, acquiring good, and preparing for an eternal career of goodness hereafter.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1854.

APPEAL

IN BEHALF OF KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE Executive Committee of the Alumni of King's College, desire to lay before the friends of that Institution, the following statement of its concerns. An important crisis in its history has now been reached,—one that demands the prompt, vigorous, and liberal aid, of all who desire to sustain the College at Windsor.

Its resources once large, have now been reduced, to a very small amount,—only equal to the support of one Professor. First came the sweeping away of the Parliamentary Grant bestowed at the same time with the Royal Charter. Then, the withdrawal of aid, from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. And lastly, the loss, during the present year, of £400 Sterling per annum hitherto received from the Province.

In consequence of these several reductions, it is impossible to sustain, even the present limited Establishment, and still more so, to make the desired additions to the number of its Professors, so as to increase its usefulness.

Under these circumstances, an Appeal was made to England during the past summer, which, however, although ably and zealously sustained by the Lord Bishop and the Rev. Mr. Hill, did not produce more than £1000

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge had generously voted the sum of £1000 Sterling, for the College, provided its friends would raise twice that amount

Towards the fulfilment of this condition, about £1300 has been obtained, leaving £700 Sterling, still necessary, in order to secure the Society's grant, which will shortly be cancelled, unless our part of the stipulation is performed.

It thus becomes imperatively necessary, to make an immediate and most urgent appeal, to all the friends of the College, in this and the adjoining Provinces, for the contribution, in the first place, of this £700,—which, as it appears, will be the means of adding no less than £1000 more to the funds of the Institution; but without which, that large donation will assuredly be lost.

But supposing this primary and important object attained, a much larger sum will still be required, before the Institution can be placed on a permanent and efficient basis.

A professorship of modern Science, and one in Pastoral Theology, are indispensable.

If the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds can be raised, both of these can be established, and other improvements introduced besides. In order to accomplish this nothing is wanting, but a spirited, united, and vigorous effort, on the part of the Churchmen of Nova Scotia.

It is hoped that these are alive to the importance of the College, as an Institution, which has already conferred extensive and manifest benefits on the Country at large, and as one, to which we must especially look, for the future supply of the ministry of our Church. And, when we consider the liberal donations, which are continually made, to other Educational Institutions in the Province, by the different denominations to which they belong, there ought to be no room for doubt, as to the success of such an appeal as the present.

The plan proposed is one, which, it is thought, will commend itself to general acceptance, namely, that every donor of the sum of £100, shall be entitled to a certificate, from the Governors of the College, in virtue of which, one pupil at a time shall pass through his Academical course, free of all tuition fees:—the said Certificate to be transferable at the option of the holder, and to descend to his heirs and assigns. Two or more parties, may unite in such contribution; but of course only one pupil can enjoy the above privilege, in any one year. The advantages bestowed upon every such subscriber, under this plan, are at once apparent; and, we trust, will induce many to contribute. But it is confidently hoped, that numbers will also be ready to come to the help of the Institution, awayed by no other consideration, than a desire to save it from the danger of impending destruction.

From all such, we earnestly solicit whatever they can give, hoping that by such donation, they will increase and perpetuate their interest in the College of their Church, and their anxiety to promote its welfare.

In conclusion we beg leave to state, that, as, by the Act recently passed, the management of the College is placed entirely in the hands of its friends (the Bishop of the Diocese being Visitor, and President of the Board of Governors) and who contribute, may have the fullest confidence, as to the due appropriation of their gifts. The College will be open, as it now is, to persons of every denomination, desirous of obtaining a liberal education; and it is expected, that arrangements will be made to allow attendance on particular courses of lectures, and the pursuit of particular branches of Study, without any obligation to enter as regular students.—It may also be added, that under the new organization, students will probably be permitted to reside out of College, under the sanction of the President.

In this time of special need, therefore, the Committee earnestly call, first, upon their Brethren the Alumni of King's College, scattered abroad, throughout these Provinces, in the fullest expectation, that the bare statement of the pressing wants of their ALMA MATER,

will at once rekindle their old affections, and make them rush forward to her relief.

Upon every member of the Church, in this Diocese, whether previously connected with the College or not, we would likewise urge its peculiar claims,—as the source to which we are to look, for men, thoroughly trained and furnished, to supply the Pupils of their native land.

To every Parent also, within our Communion, we would say, 'Come forward now and help us, in the present effort, to make King's College an Institution, in which your sons may receive the VERY BEST EDUCATION this country can afford, to enable them to keep pace with the progressive character of the times in which they live.

It is our ardent desire, to awaken such a pervading interest in behalf of the College at Windsor, that every man, woman and child, even in the most secluded nooks and corners of our land, may feel, as it were, a personal and peculiar property in that Institution, by having freely contributed to its support, according to the ability which God has given them.

If such a spirit can be aroused, the success of the present Appeal will be attained; and a PERMANENT ENDOWMENT will be secured, which will preserve the blessings of a sound and scriptural education to our latest posterity.

HALIFAX, JANUARY, 1854.

By order and on behalf of the Committee of Incorporated Alumni of King's College.

A. M. UNIACKE, PRESIDENT.

P. CARTERET HILL, SECRETARY.

As Visitor of King's College and University, I commend the foregoing appeal to the careful consideration of all who are interested in securing for the young men of this country, the means of obtaining a thoroughly sound education of the highest class.

It will be very discreditable to this Diocese, if this comparatively ancient collegiate foundation is now allowed to fall into decay; and I call upon all the members of our Church to exert themselves zealously, on behalf of the College, which has now a stronger claim than ever upon their sympathies, inasmuch as though equally open to students of all denominations, its government will henceforth be entirely in the hands of Churchmen.

The new Board of Governors will soon be organized in accordance with the Act of last Session; but unless they are furnished with a large addition to their present funds, they will be unable to carry into effect any of the plans proposed for increasing the efficiency of the Institution.

Halifax, January 1854.

H. NOVA SCOTIA.

CHURCH LIBERALITY IN ENGLAND.—Many a noble instance of this might be recorded every day in the year, and if such acts do not find their way into the Church Times it is simply because we have not seen or heard of them. The following items only met our eye two days ago. We shall be obliged by information on such subjects. The "Mathewman" bequest mentioned below, is certainly one worthy of all honour, and all imitation on the part of those who are able to follow the example. The gift of the noble Secretary of the Colonies too, is a cheering evidence that the calls of Religion have not been drowned by the din of political strife. But the little item that comes last, is not therefore the least in the scale of true hearted benevolence.

The conduct of that Sheffield tradesman, in offering to God a pecuniary tribute of thanksgiving for the blessings he has received, is just such a genuine Christian principle would dictate. How good would it be if each individual would thus testify his gratitude to God. Reader! how much of last year's gains, wherewith that gracious God hath prospered you, have you thus devoted to HIM?

DIocese of Ripon.—THE MATHEWMAN BEQUEST FOR CHURCH EXTENSION IN LEEDS.—A brief allusion having been made to this bequest by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, upon the occasion of the consecration of the new Church at Wortley, the Trustees have furnished us with the following details of the terms of that bequest, and of the purposes to which it has been applied.

Mrs. Mathewman, by her will, directed the residue of her personal property to be applied by her trustees, William Beckut, Esq., and John Atkinson, Esq., in promoting in the borough of Leeds Divine Worship, according to the Liturgy and usages of the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established, in such manner as her trustees or trustee for the time being should think fit. The appropriation of the sum has been as follows:—Endowments of £150 per annum each have been wholly or partially provided for the incumbents of six new parishes, viz:—

For Buslingthorp, the whole endowment,	£5,000
For Burley, the whole endowment,	5,000
For Burmantofts, the whole endowment,	5,000
For Pottery Field, in Hunslet, half of the endowment, (the other £2,500 being provided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.)	2,500
For Brewery Field, in Holbeck, half do.	2,500
For New Wortley, half do.	2,500
Total—	£22,500

Ten grants of £400 each have been made (to meet £800 of additional subscriptions in each cash), to provide parsonage-houses for the incumbents of each of the following churches, viz:—Ch. Ist Church, St. Ma-

ry, St. Luke, St. Phillip, St. Matthew, All Saints, St. George, Armlay, Farnley and Wortley. Three grants of £600 each (to meet £600 of additional subscription in each case) to provide parsonage houses for the three newly endowed Districts of Buslingthorp Burley, and Burmantofts. A grant of £400 (to meet £400 additional subscriptions) to increase the endowment of the Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, a parsonage house having been previously built by subscription. A grant of £100 towards a parsonage house for the incumbent of Woodside, near Horsforth (a small portion of that district being within the borough.)

The Total amount of grants towards endow-

ments for new parishes, is

£22,500

Do. do. to augment subscriptions for

parsonage houses, &c.

£300

Total of Mathewman Grants—£22,800

Mrs. Mathewman was a native of Leeds, and died on the 1st of June 1848.—Leeds Intelligencer

We understand that his Grace the Duke of Newcastle has contributed not less than £800 during the present year towards the restoration of various churches not immediately connected with his own estates.

The Vicar of Sheffield has received £50 as a thank-offering from a thriving tradesman, for the blessing which he has received at the hands of Providence.—The money is to be applied of course to charitable objects.

☞ We have yielded up our editorial space this week to the important Appeal of the Executive Alumni of King's College, which we would earnestly commend to the deep attention of all our readers, who we hope will do their best to make it a support favourably known, in their respective localities.

☞ The Alumni of King's College are requested to bear in mind the importance of a general compliance with the notice for a meeting on the 10th February, for the purpose of choosing a new Board of Governors. A timely communication on the subject will be found in another column.

☞ A large Meeting of those interested in the Island Navigation Company, was held on Tuesday evening last, when a Company was duly organized Dr. Avory, President. Hon. W. Stairs, and G. Mitchell, Esq. Directors. Saml. Gray, Esq. Secy. C. W. Fairbanks, Esq. Engineer Messrs. Crichton, J. Gibson, and J. Burton. Committee to confer with Directors until their number can be enlarged. We heartily wish all success to this new Company for an old project, but one which, if prudently managed, must be productive of immense advantage to this city, and to the Province at large. Mr. Fairbanks delivered an interesting lecture on the subject of Canals on Wednesday evening, at the Mechanics' Institute.

☞ Bishop Monce, of Virginia, in a letter which appeared in a late No. of the Episcopal Recorder, mentions two striking instances of providential support in one of his benevolent enterprises. Being anxious at one time to publish, for general circulation, some Religious work, but not having the means, he at the moment received a letter from a liberal Churchman, asking him if he did not recollect a pecuniary aid for "some good object," and begging to be allowed to place at his disposal whatever he required. At another period finding himself short of a full copy from a similar cause, he received a letter from a person of whom he had never heard, stating that a Lady, whom the Bishop did not know, but whom he had confirmed, had just bequeathed to him \$300, to be disposed of as he pleased.

ST. GEORGE'S, HALIFAX.—The annual meeting of the local branch of the D. C. S., took place in the Parish School House on Tuesday evening last—the Rector in the Chair. In consequence of the weather, the attendance was not as large as usual. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, the Revd. Messrs. Hill, Dunn, and Cochran—and Messrs. W. M. Brown and R. Tremain, Jr. The contributions of this Committee amounted last year to £80, and it is hoped will not be less this year, notwithstanding the pressure of various local claims.

☞ We understand that the Revd. Mr. Brims, of New Dublin, is to be removed to Arrchar in the spring.

FISHERMAN'S CHURCH—TURN'S BAY.

A kind friend in the U. States, who will not allow me to publish his name, has warmed me by the generous donation, this week, of FIVE POUNDS. A few more such, would enable me to pay off all demands for the work hitherto done—namely, the completion of the exterior, and the inside rough flooring and seats.

Jan. 27.

JAS. C. CUMMANS, Min'y.

The N. M. Steamer Niagara arrived on Monday last in 15 days from Liverpool, after a most severe passage, during which she sustained some damage. She was much encumbered by ice when she came into port. The news is of a serious character. The prospects of a general war are decidedly stronger, and private letters as well as the public journals concur in the belief that the explosion cannot be much longer delayed. We are sorry to see that a general dissatisfaction has manifested itself in reference to Prince Albert, in consequence as it is said, of undue interference in political affairs, especially the Eastern question, on which it is alleged that his partialities are Russian. The resignation of Lord Harlango is attributed to the Prince's interference with the affairs of the Army. It will be cause of lasting regret, if this personage, hitherto so popular and so much praised for his discreet demeanour, in a very delicate position, should alienate from himself the good will of the nation. The fortnight previous to the Steamer's departure had been very severe in Great Britain and other parts of Europe. Snow had fallen in unexampled depth, so as to impede travelling and astonish the natives. The snow plough used before Railway Cars in the U. States, does not appear to have been introduced into England. Two policemen were frozen to death in the neighbourhood of London. We regret to find that Flour had risen 8s. a barrel, which perhaps is partly attributable to the severity of the season.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee D. C. S. five gentlemen were appointed a Committee of the Clergy and Orphans' Fund, and it is understood that they have prepared a Report proposing a plan of relief, which they hope will be acceptable to the Church and beneficial to her Pastors.

D. C. S.

The Annual Sermons on behalf of the Diocesan Church Society will be preached at Halifax on Sunday February 12th. At the Cathedral in the morning by the Rev. C. J. Shreve, Rector of Guysboro; and in the evening by Rev. H. L. Owen, Rector of Lunenburg. At St. Luke's in the morning by the Rev. R. Avery, Rector of Aylesford. Collections will be taken after each Service.

Extract of a Letter from Wilno:—"In my continual intercourse with the people of the parish, I am happy to inform you that the Church Times is giving general satisfaction, and that many persons, after having compared it with other papers, consider it now the best published in the Province. Judging from this and many other things, I expect that the number of the subscribers will in a short time be much increased. I am endeavoring to press upon all that do subscribe the incumbent duty of paying in advance."

A Charity Sermon will be preached in St. George's Church, to-morrow, Sunday, 29th, by the Rector, and a collection will be taken in behalf of the funds of the District Visiting Society. We trust, as the necessities of the poor at this season are great, that the alms will be large also.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Telegraph to Merchants' News Room.

New York, Jan. 27.—The Steamer Atlantic arrived early this morning. Flour advanced 2s. per barrel. Wheat advanced 6d. per bushel. Corn advanced 1s. Provisions generally more firm—no alteration in prices. Cotton market unchanged. Consols declined one eighth. Political—no change of importance since last advices.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Dr. Shreve—Directions will be attended to. From Mr. Stamer—with remittance £2 5s. and 10s. From Mr. H. H. H. and two new subscribers. From Rev. Dr. Leaver—Directions will be attended to. From Rev. Dr. Jordan—Directions will be attended to. From Mr. S. S.—one new subscriber.

Married.

On the 9th Jan., at St. Paul's Church, St. Margaret's, by Rev. W. R. Cochran, B. A., Mr. PERCY F. KEPEL of North Shore, to Miss MARY E. PACE. Also, at same place, by the same, on the 11th January, Mr. ISAAC BOUTLEMAN, of North Shore, to LOUISA M. GIBSON, of Malbone Bay, Lunenburg. On the 5th instant, at St. Philip's, by the Rev. T. D. BISHOP, Mr. JAMES DEAR, of Pugwash, to Miss SARAH KESEY, of Nova Scotia. On Monday the 22nd instant, at Wallace, by the same, Mr. ALBERT MICHAEL, of Wallace, to Miss MARY JANE GIBSON, of same place. At Sherbrooke, on Sunday the 8th, by the Rev. Mr. SHERBROOKE, Mr. ALEXANDER ELLIOTT, to Miss CATHERINE ANN LANTZ. At Chester, on Sunday evening, the 8th, by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Mr. THOMAS WHITEHEAD, to Mrs. ANN GIBSON, widow of the late Mr. Philip Lantz. On Tuesday, the 17th, by the same, Mr. JOHN DUNN, to Miss BARNABIA BOUTLEMAN. On Monday, the 15th, by the same, Mr. PHILIP GIBSON, to Miss SARAH SCHWENKMEYER. At New York, on the 4th of January, by the Rev. T. C. BISHOP, ELIJAH MILES of Margerville, New Brunswick, to Miss ELIZABETH, second daughter of Isaac Bayne, of Onslow.

Died.

At Sea on the 25th of October, on his passage from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro, Mr. CHARLES ALLISON, Son of the late Hon. Joseph Allison, aged 21 years. The memory of this amiable and accomplished youth will be long endeared to his bereaved relatives and friends. At Goose River, Cumberland, on Saturday, 14th Inst., HONORARY McOWAN DICKIN, Esq., in the 70th year of his age. He resided during a long life of private and public usefulness, represented the township of Amherst and County of Cumberland for 20 years, and for thirty years occupied a place in the Commission of the Peace, besides various other public situations. His end was peace.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, Jan. 22nd.—Brigt. Advocaat, Murphy, Cuba, 17 days. Monday, Jan. 23rd.—St. M. S. Niagara, Litch, Liverpool, 13 days, with Sprah, Auld, Newfoundland—for St. John, N. B.

CLEARED.

Saturday, Jan. 21st.—Scot. Enterprise, Levy, F. W. Indies. Monday, Jan. 23rd.—St. M. S. Niagara, Boston Brigt. Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; with Syphable, Walters, F. W. Indies; Lucy Alice, McPhee, Boston; Chimon, Teatant, Lyda, Burke, Po-to-Rico, Mazepa, Shelburne N.B. Thursday, Jan. 25th.—Scot. Blue Wave, Dunn, St. John, N. B.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 28.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Apples, Beef, Butter, Catsup, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Do. smoked, Hay, Honespun cotton & wool, Do. all wool, Bacon, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turnips, Yarn.

AT THE WHARVES.

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

Advertisements.

KING'S COLLEGE AT WINDSOR.

NOTICE.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Meeting of the Governors of King's College, on the 10th January, 1853. Her Majesty's assent having been given to the Bill passed in the Session of the Provincial Legislature held in the year 1853, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Governors of King's College, at Windsor, and to repeal the Act for founding, establishing, and maintaining a College in this Province"—Resolved, That the Secretary do write to the President of the "Alumni of King's College, Windsor, and request that he will call a Special General Meeting of the Alumni, for the election of eight persons to be Governors of the College, with those named in Second Section of the Act as required by the said Section, and to inform the Secretary when such Governors are elected, in order that the present Board may take measures to transfer the government and funds of the College to the new Board of Governors. (Signed) JOHN C. HALLIBURTON, Secretary of King's College.

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

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

I. Section of Act to Incorporate Governors of King's College.

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

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

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

V. Bye Law of the Alumni of King's College.—"That at any meeting, members not present may vote by proxy in writing, to be held by any other member, provided that no member shall be entitled to vote either personally or by proxy, whose dues are not all paid up for the preceding year."

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

By order of the President and Committee of the Incorporated Alumni, T. CAREWET HILL, Secretary.

Halifax, 12th January, 1853. Church Witness, St. John, N. B.; Brit. N. American.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

will be held in the National School Room, Halifax, on THURSDAY, the 9th February, at 11 A. M. At this Meeting the general business of the Society will be transacted. A Public Meeting of the Society will be held in the Temperance Hall, in the Evening of the same day. The Right Reverend the President will take the Chair at 7 o'clock. EDWIN GILPIN, JOHN, Secretary.

LANGLEY'S AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

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

CHURCH SERVICES & BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER.

JUST RECEIVED BY R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA CHURCH SERVICES in Plain and Elegant Bindings. Books of Common Prayer, do. ALSO—ON HAND, A Large Assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, suitable for all Denominations. W. J. GOSSIP, Dec. 3, 1853. No. 21 Granville Street.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF I ADLES and Gentleman's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards. W. J. GOSSIP, Dec. 31. No. 21 Granville Street.



PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL SIR JOHN GASPARD LEMARCHANT, Knight, Knight Commander of the Orders of Saint Ferdinand and of Charles the Third of Spain, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, Chancellor of the same, &c., &c., &c.

J. GASPARD LEMARCHANT.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that the Crown Lands of this Province have recently, to a considerable extent, been plundered of much valuable Timber:

I have therefore thought fit to direct, and I do, by these Presents, authorize and require the Deputy Surveyors in the respective Counties to be vigilant in seizing all Crown Timber, Lumber, and Logs, found to have been cut upon Crown Lands within the limits of their authority respectively, and to make sale thereof, and to transmit to the office of the Financial Secretary a true account of the same, and of the charges attending such sale, retaining for their own use one half of the proceeds, and remitting to the Receiver General the residue.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Halifax, this 21st day of December, A. D. 1853, and in the 17th year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, JOSEPH HOWE. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN! Dec. 21th, 1853. Im.

CLASSICAL AND GENERAL SCHOOL.

MALDEN HALL, GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX Conducted by the Rev. T. T. JONES, M. A., and The Rev. R. H. BULLOCK, B. A., assisted by Mr. A. ROSS, of the "Free Church College".

It is intended that this School shall no longer be an evening school, but that the Course of Instruction be completed in Greek and Latin, French and German Languages, the Mathematics, and all the branches of a sound and positive education, necessary to qualify young men for the Universities, or to enter upon Professional, Commercial, or Military life. January 7, 1853. p-l.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY'S TRAINING AND MODEL SCHOOL.

120 GOTTINGEN STREET, HALIFAX.

THE above named School will re-open after the Christmas Vacation on Monday, the 9th January, 1854. The Students and Pupils wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the Institution will be received. A few Females can be taken from the Country as Boarders, and the terms may be known on application to Mr. MAUNTON, the master of the School, on the Premises, or to the Rev. T. DOSS, Secy., &c. The Schools are open to Visitors, and Parties desirous of witnessing the method of teaching, &c., are invited to attend between the hours of 10 and 3, on any day, except Saturday. Dated 6th January, 1854. Halifax, N. S.

Poetry.

BURY ME IN THE MORNING. BY MRS. HALE.

Bury me in the morning, mother; Oh! let me have the light, Of one bright day on my grave, mother, Ere you leave me alone with night.

Advertisements.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR. MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS. CENTRE AND Tomb Tables. Pior Tables. GRAVESTONES. BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c.

IN MARBLE AND FRESTONE. AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Blowets' Streets. Aug. 7.

LANGLEY'S ANIBILIUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms of a state of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet efficacious) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRIN AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tonic preserver cleans and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposits—arrests decay—in duces healthy action in the GUMS, and renders the BREATH or a grateful odour.

DEPOSITORY, S. P. C. K.

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

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

WM. GOSSIP, Depository.

Aug. 20.

NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A CRIPPLE HAD SETS AGAIN HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE, WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, but a cure was not effected. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicine she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED DAD DEPHILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated September 20th, 1851.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I am authorised by Mrs. Gibson, of 31, Dancy Street, in this town, to inform you that for a considerable period she had been a sufferer from debility, and general ill health, accompanied with a disordered stomach, and great derangement of the system. In addition to this she was terribly afflicted with ulcerated wounds, or run-down sores, on both her legs, so that she was totally incapable of doing her usual work. In this distressing condition she adopted the use of your Pills and Ointment, and she states, that in a wonderfully short time, they effected a perfect cure of her legs, and restored her constitution to health and strength, and that she is now enabled to walk about with ease and comfort. Several other persons in this neighbourhood have also received extraordinary benefit from the use of your invaluable medicine.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.

CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBETIC HUMOURS AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker and Co., Chemists Bath.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

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

We remain, Dear Sir,

Your's faithfully

WALKER & Co. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- Bad Legs, Cancers, Scalds, Bad Breasts, Contracted (and) Sore Throats, Burns, Stiff Joints, Sore Throats, Bunions, Elephantiasis, Skin Diseases, Bite of Mosquitoes, Fistulas, Scourvy, and Sand-Flies, Gout, Sore-heads, Coco bay, Glandular, Tumours, Chloeco-foot, Swellings, Ulcers, Chillsblains, Lumbago, Wounds, Chapped hands, Piles, Yaws, Corns (Soft), Rheumatism.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 214 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices.—1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 9d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor, G. N. Fuller, Horton, Moore & Chipman, Kentville, E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis, J. A. Gibbon, Wilnot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Pattillo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carlet, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Brimingham; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahons Bay, Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Hucutt, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & J. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Mathieson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

February, 1853.

LIFE INSURANCE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, — 1,000,000 STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately £250,000 HALIFAX AGENCY,—No. 172, HOLLIS STREET.

FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN REGULATING EXPENSES ARISING FROM THE COMBINATION OF FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES, THIS COMPANY IS ENABLED TO OFFER INSURANCES ON LIVES AT VERY REDUCED RATES OF PREMIUM, AS WILL BE MADE EVIDENT BY A COMPARISON OF THEIR TABLES WITH THOSE OF OTHER OFFICES. ATTENTION IS CALLED TO TABLES OF PREMIUMS FOR INSURING A SUM PAYABLE AT THE AGE OF 70, AT DEATH—AND TABLE G OF PREMIUMS TO SECURE A SUM ON A CHILD ARRIVING AT THE AGE OF 21 YEARS—BOTH WHICH MODES OF INSURANCE ARE COMING INTO MORE EXTENSIVE USE.

The Company's Almanac for 1853, containing Tables of Premiums and a variety of general information, supplied gratis.

HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th February, 1853.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately, £250,000 HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS ST.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE IS EFFECTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AS SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS COMPANY, IN HOUSES, FURNITURE, SHIPS ON THE STOCKS, AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, IN ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCE.

HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.

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

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army, who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent, and when the accompanying receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. For sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, 172, HOLLIS STREET.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM SCOTLAND, PER R. J. M. Steamship Canada, from Liverpool, G. B. Libraries of 100 vols. of Miscellaneous and other Books, for £10 Gs. McChoyne's Basket of Fragments, Modern Sacred Poetry, by MacCubbin, Rossale and other Poems, by Emilia Mazo, &c. Treasury of History and Travel, Laws of the Church of Scotland, Hill's Christian Sociology, Boston's complete Works, in 12 vols., Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, splendid edition, handsomely illustrated, Hogg's Weekly Instructor, 6 vols., Foxe's Book of Martyrs, The Exhibition Keepsake, a splendid Book, Shepard's Parable of the Ten Virgins, Marsh on the Psalms; Boston's Memoirs, Farm Work Books.

Together with a great quantity of small Books, suitable for Sunday Schools, for sale by W. L. GOSSIP, October 15, 1853. 24 Granville Street.

COMPASSES, ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINTS.

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

Dec. 18, 1853.

WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

LAW BLANKS.

IN accordance with the New Practice Act, viz: SUMMONSES, CAPTIVES, REPLEVINS, ATTACHMENTS, EJECTMENTS.

Nov. 5.

For sale by W. L. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

READY FOR THE PRESS.

Songs of the Church.

BEING A SERIES OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SACRED SONGS COMPOSED AND ARRANGED BY WILLIAM BULLOCK, Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax, all the Sundays, Holy-days, and Sacred Offices, used in the Church, and adapted to the Service of Foreign and Domestic Worship.

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

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